P.5 S.ST LESSON NOTES TERM TWO 2020 .

LESSON 1 and 2 WEEK 2.

THE PEOPLE OF PRE COLONIAL UGANDA .

In habitants of Uganda before the coming of different ethnic groups were the bushmen.

THE PEOPLE OF PRE COLONIAL UGANDA
MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE COMING OF ETHNIC GROUPS.

What is an ethnic group?
An ethnic group is a group of people with different tribes but sharing the same origin and speak related languages.

A tribe is a group of people having the same ancestors and fore fathers.

CULTURE / BELIEFS / CUSTOMS
This is the acceptable way of life among a particular group of people in a society.
The earliest people to live Uganda were the Bushmen.

Major ethnic groups in Uganda
i) Bantu
ii) Nilotics
iii) Nilo-hamites

iv) The Sudanese
v) Hamites

LESSON 3 WEEK 2

The Bantu
Who were the Bantu?
-Bantu were the first group of people to come to Uganda.

-Bantu are said to have migrated from Cameroon highlands.
-Bantu speak related languages with a common syllable (dialect) “Ntu”

What was the occupation of the Bantu?
-The Bantu carried out farming or agriculture.

-The Bantu entered Uganda from the Western direction.

-Bantu settled in the interlacustrine region.
-What is an interlacustrine region?
-It is the land between the great lakes of Uganda, East Africa, Africa.
They are; Lake Victoria, Albert, Tanganyika, George, Edward, Malawi Kyoga
Give reasons why the Bantu settled in the interlacustrine region.

i) Presence of fertile soils for farming
ii) Favourable climate
iii) They receive reliable rainfall for agriculture

In which way did fertile soils influence Bantu to settle in Uganda?
The fertile soils encouraged them to carry out agriculture

Name tribes which belong to Bantu
i) Baganda
ii) Banyankole
iii) Basoga
iv) Batoro
v) Bakiga
vi) Bagwere
vii) Banyoro
viii) Bagisu
ix) Bafumbira

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x) Basamia
xi) Batwa
xii) Baruli
xiii) Banyala
xiv) Bakonjo
xv) Bamba

LESSON 4 WEEK 2

Reasons why the Bantu migrated from their homeland

i) They were running away from civil wars
ii) They were over populated
iii) Love for adventure

iv. They were looking for pasture and water for animals.
.v Outbreak of famine
.vi Long drought seasons
.vii Out break of epidemic diseases

Suggest problems faced by ethnic groups in their movement and settlement

i) Attacks from wild animals
ii) Harsh climate
iii) Wars on the way
iv) Shortage of food
v) Presence of think forests
vi) Out break of epidemic diseases
vii) Presence of mountains and rivers
viii) Rough terrain

How did thick forests, mountains and rivers affect the ethnic groups during movement?

i) It was difficult to cross the rivers and mountains.

Qn 1 Give results of Bantu migration to Uganda.

i) The population increased
ii) They introduced new culture
iii) Some Bantu formed kingdoms
iv) They introduced new crops e.g. banana

Qn State reason why the Bantu were able to form kingdoms

i) They were united
ii) They were organized
iii) They lived a settled life

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The river lake Nilotes/Nilotics
They were said to have migrated from Bahr-el Ghazel region in Southern Sudan

The Nilotes are divided into three main groups
i) River Nile Nilotes
ii) Plain Nilotes
iii) Highland Nilotes

The River Lake Nilotes in Uganda include
i) Japadhola
ii) Acholi
iii) Alur
iv) Jonam
Qn 1 Name the Nilotic tribe that lives in Tororo district
Japadhola

Name the Nilotic tribe that is found in Kenya
Jaluo

Movement of River lake Nilotes into Uganda
They entered Uganda from the Northern direction following River Nile

They first settled at Pubungu present day **Pakwach**

The Nilotes were cattle keepers (Pastoralists)

Qn State reasons why river lake Nilotes migrated
i) They were looking for pasture and water
ii) Love for adventure
iii) They were overpopulation
iv) There were running away from civil wars
v) Out break of famine
vi) Outbreak of epidemic diseases
vii) Long drought seasons
viii)

Suggest results of river lake Nilotes migration
i) They introduced new language called Luo
They introduced new culture for example names e.g. Akiiki, Abwoli, Adyer, Apuli, Amooti, Arali and Ateenyi (They are known as Empako) pet names

i) The population increased
ii) They introduced short horned cattle
iii) They led to formation of Luo Babito dynasty.

Why did the Nilotes change from cattle keeping to mixed farming?
i) Presence of fertile soils for farming
ii) Favourable rainfall for farming

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iii) They settled in areas with reliable rainfall for agriculture

LESSON 5 and6 WEEK 2

THE PLAIN NILOTES
They originated from North West of L. Turkana.
They entered Uganda from North East direction

Examples of Nilo Hamites
They originated from North West of Lake Turkana,
They entered Uganda from north east direction.
Examples of Nilo Hamites
i) Iteso.
ii) Karimojong.
iii) Kuman.
iv) Tepeth.
v) Dodoth.
vi) Jie.
vii) Pokot

What was the major occupation of plain Nilotes
They were cattle keepers.

HIGHLAND NILOTES
They entered Uganda from north east.
They settled around foot hills of Mt. Elgon in the present day Kapchorwa.
The highland Nilotes in Uganda include Sabiny.
Highlands and Nilotes were cattle keepers and crop farmers.

Qn reasons why the highland Nilotes settled on the slopes of Mt Elgon
Presence of fertile volcanic soil
Reliable rainfall for agriculture

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Crops grown by the sabiny

Wheat
finger millet
maize
beans
Irish potatoes.
Today wheat is the major crop grown in Kapchorwa.

State reasons for the success of wheat growing in Kapchorwa
i) Presence of fertile soils.
ii) Favourable climate.
iv) Reliable rainfall for agriculture.

Suggest reasons why the Nilotes migrated
i) Love for adventure.
ii) Out break for famine.
iii) Long drought seasons.
iv) Looking for water and pasture.
v) They were over populated.

Results of Plain Nilotes
i) They introduced new culture.
ii) The population increased.
iii They introduced new breeds of cattle.
Iv They introduced cattle rustling which created insecurity in the neighbouring districts.

THE SUDANIC PEOPLE
They are found in West Nile.
They are crop cultivators and fishermen.
Their origin started in Juba

Sudan tribe in Uganda
Lugbara.
Madi
Okebo.
Kakwa

Reasons why the Sudan migrated
i) Running away from civil wars.
ii) Outbreak of famine.

THE HAMITES

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They entered Uganda from south west.

They include:
i) Bahima.
ii) Basita.
iii) Batutsi.

LESSON 1 WEEK 3

LEGENDS, MYTH AND EVENTS
These are stories which tell people about the past.

Why legends are important to us
i) We learn the different origins of other communities.
ii) We learn ways early people lived.
Iii We learn the origin of people and places.
Iv Helps to identify some of the ancestors of different communities.
V it makes our traditional values richer.
vi) It promotes morals.

Types of values
Personal values, family values, community values, God fearing, cleanliness, law abiding, helpfulness

Myth is a story that is told to explain about the mysteries of the world.
Such stories tell how the earth and life began, the origin of death, day and night, rain, drought
2 WEEK 3

Factors that influence the settlement patterns of ethnic groups
v) Land
vi) Vegetation
vii) Climate
viii) Water

Influence of occupation
i) Fishermen settled near lakes.
ii) Traders settled in trading areas.
iii Crop farmers settled in areas with reliable rainfall fertile soil.
Iv Pastoralists settled in areas with enough grassland.
V Forested areas were avoided due dangerous animals and pests

Occupation of ethnic groups
Bantu farming.
Nilotes: Pastoralists

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LESSON 3 WEEK 3
MIGRATION
Qn.1 what is Migration?
Is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.

Qn. 2 Forms of migration
i) Internal migration.
ii) External migration.

Qn. 3 Internal Migration
It is migration within the country.

Qn. 4 Rural Urban Migration
This is the movement of people from one village to another village for settlement.
Causes of rural-rural migration.
- ✓ Need for water and pasture.
- ✓ Need for fertile soils for agriculture.
- ✓ Insecurity
- ✓ Natural disasters

Rural- urban Migration
Movement of people from village to towns for settlement

Reasons or rural urban migration
i) Looking for employment. In towns
ii) To look for better medical services in town
iii) To look for better education services.
iv) To look for better security.

Problems caused by rural -urban migration in towns.
i) High crime rate.
ii) Unemployment in towns.
iii) Land fragmentation.
iv) Poor sanitation.
v) Easy spread of diseases.
vi) Shortage of food.

LESSON 4 WEEK 3

LAND FRAGMENTATION

How is land fragmentation affecting villages?
i) There is low food production.

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External Migration/ emmigration
This is the movement of people out of the country.

Causes of emigration
i) Political instability.
ii) Civil wars.
iii) Search for better employment.

IMMIGRATION
This is the movement of people into the country.

CAUSES
- ✓ **Political instability.**
- ✓ **Civil wars**
- ✓ **Search for better employment.**
- ✓ **For investment**

Advantages of immigration
i) It creates employment.
ii) It increases the government revenue.
iii) The natural resources are put in to use.
iv) Importation of skilled labour.

Disadvantages of immigration
It leads to shortage of social services.
It leads to shortage of land.
It leads to importation of bad cultures.
It leads to over exploitation of natural resources.

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

Reasons why people leave Uganda for other countries
i) Searching for chances of employment.
ii) For further studies
ii) For adventure.
iii) To get medical treatment

Recent immigration into Uganda

i)	Rwandese	ii)	Sudanese	v)	Arabs
iii)	Congolese	iv)	Indians		

Reasons why people migrate today
i) To look for better medical care.
ii) To search for employment.
iii) To look for better entertainment

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iv) To search for better education.

Ways the government can encourage people to go back to villages

i) Improving on security in villages
ii) Modernizing agriculture.
iii) Improving on medical care in villages
iv) Building better hospitals in villages.

Contribution of immigration to Uganda development

i) They have built industries.
ii) They have served as doctors and engineers.

LESSON 5 WEEK 3

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETIES

What is Pre-Colonial Period?

This was the period before Uganda was taken over by the British.
Majority of people came from neighbouring countries like Rwanda.
Others came from Asia especially India and Pakistan.

The type of organization include

i) Kingdoms ii) Chiefdoms iii) Clans

How did Ugandans rule over before the coming of Europeans?

i) They ruled themselves under kingdoms.
ii) There was a government led by a chief.
iii) They ruled themselves under clans.

Why is it not correct to say that there had no government before the British came

i) There was governed by a king.
ii) There was a governed by a chief.
iv) There was a governed by a clan member.
v)

LESSON 6 WEEK 3

KINGDOMS IN UGANDA
A MAP SHOWING KINGDOMS IN UGANDA.

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LESSON 1 WEEK 4

Examples of centralized kingdoms

What is a Kingdom?
This is an area ruled by a king.
What is a Chiefdom?
This is an area ruled by a chief.
What is an empire?
An area ruled by an emperor

BUNYORO KITARA EMPIRE
It was the earliest pre-colonial kingdom/state in Uganda.

Who were the founders of Bunyoro Kitara Empire?
The Abatembuzi were the first rulers of Bunyoro.

The first king of Abatembuzi was Ruhanga and his brother was Nkya.

The last king of the Abatembuzi was Isaza. Bunyoro covered the whole are of interlacastrine region.
The Bachwezi replaced the Abatembuzi.
The first king of Bachwezi was Ndahura the grandson of Isaza.
The last king of the Bachwezi was Wamala.
The Bachwezi were displaced by the Luo-Babito dynasty.
Both the Bachwezi and Batembuzi are said to be semi-gods.

What is an empire?
This is an area led by an emperor.

State factors which led to the collapsed of Bunyoro Kitara empire
i) It was too large for it to be led by one king.
ii) The death of their beloved cow Bihogo.
iii) Internal and external wars.
iv) The coming of Luo Babito.

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v) Outbreak of epidemic diseases.
vi) Outbreak of famine.

Contribution of the Bachwezi Empire

1 Economic contributions.

i) They introduced long horned cattle.
ii) They introduced iron smelting.
iii) They introduced bark cloth making.
iv) They introduced coffee growing.
v) They introduced pottery.

2 Political Contribution

i) They introduced centralized government.
ii) The introduced hereditary rule.
iii) They introduced royal regalia.
iv) They introduced building of reed palaces.

Social Contribution

i) They introduced new games like Omweso.
ii) They introduced royal regalia.
Royal traditions symbols for powers.

Examples:

i) Spears.
ii) Drums.
iii) Royal tombs.
iv) Stools.
v) Robe.
vi) Arrows.
vii) Shields.

Qn 4 How did the size of Kitara lead to its collapse?
It was too large to be ruled by one king.

Qn 5 How did climate affect Bunyoro Kitara?
Long drought seasons led to famine.

Qn 6 How did the coming of Luo Babito affect Bunyoro Kitara?

i) It led to the collapse of Bunyoro Kitara.
Bigobyamugenyi was the headquarters of Bachwezi.

Qn 7 How is Bigabyamugenyi important to Uganda?
Attracts tourists tourists who bring income
It creates employment.
It is used for research purposes.
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KINGDOM **TITLE OF THE LEADERS**

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Buganda	Kabaka
Bunyoro	Omukama
Ankole	Omugabe
Toro	Omukama
Busoga	Kyabazinga
Teso	Emorimor
Acholi	Rwot

LESSON 2 WEEK 4

BUGANDA KINGDOM

Buganda kingdom started as a very small kingdom on the northern shores of Lake Victoria.

It broke away from Bunyoro Kitara.
It was surrounded by forests and people who practiced agriculture.

According to the legends, its said that the founder of Buganda kingdom was Kato Kimera (Kintu).

Factors that led to the growth of Buganda kingdom

i) Had a strong leader.
ii) Had a strong army.
iii) Traded with Arabs.
iv) It has plenty of food.
v) The coming of Europeans.

Advantages of kingdoms

i) Promote peace and unity.
ii) Promote culture.
iii) Mobilize people for development.

Disadvantages for kingdoms

i) Promote dictatorship.
ii) Promote the interest of the minority.

ANKOLE KINGDOM

Ankole kingdom was formed in South Western Uganda.
It traces the origin of the period of Batembuzi.
British colonialists combined other kings together to form Ankole.

Examples of such kingdoms were?

i) Mpororo.
ii) Buhwengi.
iii) Igara.

It then got its new name Ankole
Its king was called Omugabe

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TORO KINGDOM
It is one of the kingdoms that broke away from Kitara kingdom.
Prince Kaboyo founded in 1830, Kaboyo was the eldest of the Omukama..

Reasons why Omukama Kasagama of Toro welcomed Captain Fredrick
i) He wanted to be restored to his throne.
ii) He wanted protection against his enemies.

How did Omukama Kasagama benefit from the coming of Captain Fredrick Lugard
i) He restored him to his throne.
ii) He gave protection against Omukama Kabagema.
iii) He drove Kabagema out of Toro kingdom.

LESSON 3 WEEK 4

CHIEFDOMS
Chiefdoms were areas ruled by chiefs.
Busoga is a chiefdom.
The title given to a chief is Kyabazinga

KADHUMBULA WILBERFORCE
He was the Kyabazinga of Busoga at the time of Uganda's independence in 1962.
He mobilized his people to support the struggle for independence.

He later became Uganda's first vice president. of Uganda

Chiefdoms in Uganda

Chiefdom	**Title of leader**
Busoga	Kyabazinga
Acholi	Rwot
Iteso	Emorimori

Social organization of Pre-colonial people
i) People related by clans were organized.
ii) The children belong to the clans of their fathers.
iii) On the side of religion, spirits received much attention.
vi) Traditional religious leaders such as rain makers, medicine men and fortune tellers got a lot of respect.
v) Education was passed through stories.
They had language, names, customs, clans, totems, values, games,

LESSON 4 WEEK 4

Economic organization of pre-colonial rule
i) People grew their own food.

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ii) People reared their animals.
iii) People practiced barter trade on a small scale.
iv) People made their clothes from the back of trees and animal clothes, animal's skin and hides.

BARTER TRADE
This is exchange of goods for goods or goods for services.
Barter trade in kingdoms included:
i) Bark cloth.
ii) Salt.

Advantages of barter trade
i) It doesn't involve money.
ii) It promotes a friendship.

Disadvantages of barter trade
i) It is difficult to get a customer.

iii) It is difficult to carry bulky goods

LONG DISTANCE TRADE
Was the trade that carried from interior to the coast of East Africa.

Tribes that participated in long distance trade in Uganda.
Baganda.
Banyoro

Slave trade

Qn What is slave trade?

It is the buying and selling of human beings.

Qn Which people introduced slave trade in Uganda?
The Arabs

Qn What is slavery?

It the illegal possession of a person.

Qn How were the slaves were obtained?

Through the inter-tribal wars.

Raiding villages.

Qn Why were the slaves needed?

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i)To work in the tea and sugarcane plantations in America.
ii}To provide domestic labour.
iii)To work in the mines.
iii)To transport goods to the coast.

LESSON WEEK 4

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
Are people who came to Uganda from other countries.

1 GROUPS OF FOREIGNERS WHO CAME TO UGANDA

Arab traders
Explorers
Missionaries
British trader
Colonialists

3. ARAB TRADERS
The first foreigners to come to Uganda were **Arab traders.**
The first Arab trader to come to Uganda was **Ahmed Bin Ibrahim.**
He arrived in Buganda in 1844 and met Kabaka Sunna II.

4 Reasons why Arabs came
i) To carryout trade.
ii) To spread Islam.
iii) Due to religious wars.

Goods the Arabs got from Uganda:

i)	Slaves	iii)	Ivory
ii)	Copper	iv)	Gold

Goods brought by Arabs to Uganda:

i)	Beads	ii)	Cups	v)	Knives
iii)	Plates	iii)	Guns		

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MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING ARAB TRADE ROUTES

LESSON 1and2 WEEK 5

EXPLORERS IN UGANDA

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING EXPLORATION ROUTES.

John Speke and Richard Burton were sent to Africa to look for the source of River Nile.

They arrived in Zanzibar in 1856.

John Speke and Richard Burton spent time at the provided supplies and porters.
.

Why did John Speke and Richard Burton go to Zanzibar?

i) To get permission from Sultan.
ii) To get supplies and porters.

How is King Rumanika important to the earliest explorers?

i) He provided hospitality to other explorers.
ii) He provided care to Richard Burton when he was sick.

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John Speke reached the shores of Lake Victoria on 30th July 1858.

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LESSON 3 WEEK 5

JOHN SPEKE AND JAMES GRANT

Speke was sent away to check on earlier findings..
They passed through Tanzania and reached Karagwe kingdom.
They were welcomed by King Rumanika
Grant fell sick and Speke left him behind and continued his journey.
John Speke arrived at Kabaka's palace (Muteesa palace) at Banda in 1862.
Kabaka Muteesa exchanged gifts with Speke with him like rifles (gun) and other gifts like knives and cloths.
John Speke reached the source of River Nile on 28th July 1862.
Omukama Kamurasi of Bunyoro stopped them from crossing the kingdom.
He thought they were going to overtake his land.

In 1863 John Speke and Grant met Sir Samuel Baker in southern Sudan called Gondokoro.
They told him they had seen the source of River Nile.

LESSON 4 WEEK 5

SIR SAMUEL BAKER AND HIS WIFE

He came from England with his wife Jane Baker.
They met Speke and Grant at Gondokoro in 1863.
They saw the lake locally known as Mwitanzige
(Killer of locusts) He named it called Lake Albert
The Bakers were the first to see Murchison falls.
Baker returned in England through Sudan and Egypt after his findings.
They later came to Africa.
Kedhive Ismail of Egypt made him the first governor of Equatorial Province.

EQUATORIAL PROVINCE

It was southern and northern Uganda.
Colonel Charles Gordon the second governor of the Equatorial province.

EMIN PASHA (Dr. Edward Schinzer)

He was the last of Equatorial province.
He built port Wadelai which was used for protection (a defence unit).
Give one reason why Sir Samuel Baker is remembered in the history of Uganda.

i) He built Fort Patiko and Port Floweira.
ii) He stopped slave trade in Acholi.
iii) He tried to conquer Bunyoro but he was defeated by Omukama Kabalega.

How did Sir Samuel Baker stop slave trade in Acholi?

He provided guns to the Acholi people.

How was Fort Patiko important to Sir Samuel Baker?

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i) It is used for protection against enemies.

LESSON 5 WEEK 5

H.M. STANLEY
He came in 1871 to look for Dr. David Livingstone.

Stanley's second journey
In 1874, H.M. Stanley came to Uganda He circumnavigated Lake Victoria to prove whether it was the source of River Nile. He used a canoe to move around Lake Victoria.
Why did H.M. Stanley circumnavigate Lake Victoria?
To prove whether it was a source of River Nile.

He was welcomed by Muteesa in 1875.
Mutesa expected protection against his enemies and Khartoumers.
Stanley wrote a letter on behalf of Muteesa I to the Queen of England inviting missionaries to come to Uganda.

Why did H.M. Stanley write a letter on behalf of Muteesa I?
i) Muteesa I was illiterate.

The letter was sent through Lent De Belle Fonds.
-H.M. Stanley was the first explorer to see Lake Edward and Lake George and he named them and he was also the first explorer to see Mt. Rwenzori.
-He named it mountains of the moon.

H.M. Stanley's third journey
He came to rescue Emin Pasha.

LESSON 6 WEEK 5

Reasons for the coming of explorers to Uganda
i) To find the source of R. Nile.
ii) To find the scientific information about climate and physical features.

Results of explorers
i) They made Uganda known to the outside world.
ii) They opened the way for colonization.

Qn How did explorers promote colonization?
i) They opened the way for colonization.
ii) They took back reports about places in Uganda.

Qn How did the Royal Geographical Society promote colonization of Uganda?
He sent explorers who opened the way for colonization in Uganda.

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Qn How did Royal Geographical help explorers?

i) They funded their journey.
ii) They provided food and medicine.

LESSON 1and 2 WEEK 6

MISSIONARIES IN UGANDA

Who is a missionary?

This is a person who moves to foreign countries to spread religion.
Missionaries were invited by Muteesa I to come to Uganda.
H.M. Stanley wrote an invitation letter inviting missionaries to come to Buganda.

The letter was written to the Queen of England and published the paper called Daily Telegraph in 1875.

Qn State reason why Muteesa invited missionaries to come to Uganda

i) To spread Christianity.
ii) To teach people how to read and write.
iii) To teach the 3R's which include:
Reading, writing, Arithmetic

Qn Why Mutesa 1 invited missionaries in Buganda

i) To have protection against Bunyoro. ii) He expected guns.
iii) He wanted to get trading partners.

Name the society which sent missionaries to Uganda

Church Missionary Society
The first group of missionaries was sent by Church Missionary Society.
They were Protestants and Anglicans.
They came in 1877.
The first two protestant missionaries to come to Uganda were Shergold Smith and Reverend C.T. Wilson.
Later they joined together by Alexander Mackey in 1878 as their leader.
Alexander Mackey introduced the first Printing Press in Uganda.

How did the printing promote Christianity?

It printed prayer books for reading.

LESSON 3 WEEK 6

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES

This was the second group of missionaries to come to Uganda.
They came from France in 1879.
They were also called the White Fathers.
These include:

i) Father Simon Lourdel. (Mapeera)

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ii) Brother Amans.

Qn State reasons why missionaries came to Uganda?
i) To spread Christianity.
ii) To teach people how to read and write.
iii) They wanted to spread western civilization.
iv) They wanted to stop slave trade.

Qn How did missionaries reduce the rate of illiteracy in Uganda?
They taught people how to read and write.

Qn Give ways the government of Uganda is reducing the rate of illiteracy
i) Introducing universal primary education.
ii) By introducing adult literary education.
iii) By introducing alternative basic education for Karamoja. [ABEK]
iv) By introducing basic education for urban poor.

Qn State the problems faced by missionaries
i) Poor transport and communication.
ii) Attacks from wild animals.
iii) Tropical diseases.
iv) Harsh climate.
v) Attacks from hostile tribes.
vi) Shortage of water and medicine.
vii) Resistance from African religious leaders.
viii) Language barrier.

Qn Why did some African leaders hate missionaries?
They preached against African culture.

Qn How did the religious conflict affect Christian converts?
i) It led to loss of lives.

Qn Why were Christian converts hated by African traditional leaders?
i) They disobeyed the orders of the traditional leaders.
ii) They refused to denounce Christianity.
iii) They rebelled against the traditional leaders.

LESSON 3 WEEK 6

Contributions – Positive results of missionaries
i) They taught people how to read and write.
ii) They spread Christianity.
iii) They built schools.
iv) They built hospitals.
v) They stopped slave trade.
vi) They built roads.

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Qn Name the group of foreigners which introduced formal education
The missionaries.

Negative results of missionaries
i) Led to religious conflicts.
ii) They let to persecution of Christian converts.
iii) They preached against African culture.
iv) They created division among people.

DR. ALBERT BOOK

Qn Why is Dr. Albert Cook remembered in Uganda's History?
i) He built Mengo hospital.
ii) He treated people who were suffering form sleeping sickness around the shores of Lake Victoria.

Hospitals built by Missionaries in Uganda
i) Mengo hospital (Dr. Albert Cook) in 1897.
ii) Rubaga hospital.
iii) Nsambya hospital.

KENNETH BORUP

He introduced the first cotton seeds in Uganda in 1903) (American Upland Cotton Seed).
Sir Hesketh Bell encouraged cotton growing in Uganda.

Qn Give reasons why the missionaries introduced cotton growing in Uganda
i) To provide income to people to pay for the cost of administration.
ii) To provide raw material to home industries.

Schools built by missionaries in Uganda
i) Namugongo College by White Fathers.
ii) Mengo High School (C.M.S) IN 1898.
iii) Kings College Buddo (C.M.S).
iv) Gayaza High School for girls by (C.M.S.) in 1904.
v) St. Mary's College Kisubi in 1906 (White Fathers).
vi) Mount St. Mary's Namugongo.

Qn Give reason why Muteesa I turned against missionaries.
i) They preached against African culture.
ii) They refused to give him guns..

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Qn Suggest reasons why Mwanga ordered for the killing of Uganda Martyrs.

i) They disobeyed him.
ii) They refused to denounce Christianity.
iii) They rebelled against him.
iv) They had turned to Christianity.

Qn How did the killing of Uganda Martyrs promote Christianity ?

It strengthened the Christian faith.

Qn Give the importance of Namugongo to Christians.

It is where Uganda martyrs were burnt or killed.
It was the chief executive of Kabaka Mwanga.

Qn Why is 3rd June celebrated by Christians every year?

It is Martyrs day.

Qn Reasons why some Africans accepted Christianity .

i) They wanted to learn how to read and write.
ii) For prestige.
iii) Some Africans wanted protection against enemies.
iv) Some Africans wanted gifts.

Qn Ways in which missionaries contributed to the economic development of Uganda .

i) They built schools.
ii) They built roads.
iii) They introduced new cash crops.
iv) They built hospitals.
v) They taught carpentry.and new farming methods

Qn How did missionaries promote health in Uganda?

i) They built medical centres.
ii) They treated sick people.
iii) They taught Africans good hygiene

Qn How did the missionaries above contribute to economic development?
Kenneth Borup.

Introduced first cotton seeds in Uganda.

Ways in which Uganda benefited from missionaries.

i) Hospitals were built.
ii) Ugandans learnt how to spread Christianity.
iii) They spread Christianity.
iv) Schools were built.
v) Slave trade was stopped.

Qn How did missionaries improve on education?

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i) They built schools.
ii) They taught people how to read and write.

Qn How did missionaries promote transport?
They built roads.

Qn How did missionaries promote agriculture?
They introduced new cotton seeds in Uganda.
They taught new farming methods.

Qn Name the type of education which was in Uganda before the British came.
Informal education (indigenous education).

Reasons why traditional education is important in your community
i) Promote culture.
ii) Promote discipline.
iii) Promote morals.

Importance of culture
Promote unity.
Promote morals.
Promote discipline.

Qn Why did the Martyrs disobey Mwanga?
They hated the traditional beliefs/customs/culture.

Qn How did missionaries save on soul of Ugandans?
i) They spread Christianity.
ii) They stopped slave trade.

Services the missionaries provided to Ugandans
i) Education.
ii) Medical care
iii) Transport.

BISHOP HANNINGTON
He was the first Anglican Bishop to come to Uganda.
He came from East Africa in October 1888.
He was murdered in Busoga on his way to Buganda Kingdom.

Qn Why was Bishop Hannington murdered in Busoga?
He used what was believed to be a wrong route to enter Buganda kingdom.
He used a wrong route according to Buganda beliefs.
The belief was that any white person who would enter Buganda through the East would over throw the Kabaka.
Bishop Hannington was arrested by Chief Luba of Bunnya kept him in prison for 9 days.
Luba got orders from Mwanga to spear the white man to death.

Qn In which way was Mwanga a threat to the existence of Christianity

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He killed the Christian converts.

Qn Name the first Christian Martyrs

i) Makko Kakumba.
ii) Yusuf Lugaboma.
iii) Nuwa Sseruwanga

RELIGIOUS WARS IN BUGANDA

In 1888, Mwanga wanted to get rid of all foreign religions and followers.
They also organized an attack against Mwanga after realizing his intentions.
Mwanga left Rubaga and went to the shores of Lake Victoria.
His elder brother Kiwewa who had become a Muslim was made the king/Kabaka.
Kiwewa appointed Nyonyintono as his Katikiiro.
Muslims were not satisfied because he was a catholic.
Kiwewa was arrested and killed.

Kalema was converted to Islam and made the king.
Mwanga had established a base in Bulingugwe Islands in Lake Victoria.
Kalema was defeated and Mwanga came back to the throne and built a capital at Mengo.
Kalema went to Bunyoro and later attacked Mwanga with the help of Abarusura from Omukama Kabalega.
Mwanga was defeated and went back to Bulingugwe.
Mwanga returned on 10th February 1890

Question

QN What was the major cause of religious was in Buganda?
The struggle for power.

QN Name the king Buganda who did as a Moslem.
Kalema
Qn Why were the Moslems not happy with the appointment of Nyonyintono as the Katikiro?
He was a catholic.

LESSON 5 WEEK 6

TRADERS AND COLONIALISTS

In 1887, Sir William MacKinnon had formed an Association called British East Africa Association.
Its main aim was to promote trade in East Africa main land.
Later in 1888, it was given a charter and it came to be known as “Imperial British East Africa Company.
In 1890 a German Carl Peters came to Uganda and signed a treaty with Kabaka.
Carl Peters founded a company called GEACO/Germany East Africa Company.

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Qn Why is it correct to say Germany colonized Uganda before the British?
Carl Peters signed an agreement with Mwanga on behalf of Germany.

The IBEACO saw this as a threat, its economic interest.
Captain Fredrick Lugard was immediately sent to Buganda.
He arrived in Buganda as IBEACO'S Imperial British East Africa company

Representative in 1890
He signed a Partition Treaty in Kabaka Mwanga in 1890.
The treaty had the following provision.
i) Buganda was not allowed to make any agreement with other countries.
ii) Buganda was to be under the protection of the company (IBEACO)

The officials of the government were to help Kabaka to rule the country.
Missionaries were free to enter Buganda to spread Christianity.

Earlier the colonialist came from Europe.
Those who came to Uganda were the British.
The British developed much interest in Uganda because they wanted to take control of the Nile valley. The British also wanted to control all the countries along the Nile valley.
IBEACO was responsible for maintaining the influence of British in Uganda.

Qn Give reasons why trader came to Uganda

fi)They came trade.
ii) They to get raw materials for their industries.
iii) They wanted to get ready market for their goods.
iv) To invest their capital.

Reasons why IBEACO was formed
i) To promote trade.
ii) To protect the missionaries.
iii) To stop slave trade.
iv) To colonise Uganda.

Reasons why IBEACO collapsed
i) It ran bankrupt.
ii) Shortage of man power.
iii) Constant civil wars.

Qn How did the civil wars affect IBEACO?
It ran bankrupt.

Qn What caused IBEACO to run bankrupt?
i) A lot of money was spent on civil wars.
ii) A lot of money was spent to pay administrators.

Achievements if IBEACO

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i) It promoted trade in Uganda.
ii) It spread slave trade in Uganda.
iii) It protected missionaries.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY

This was the railway line that was built between Mombasa and Kisumu to join Uganda to the Coast.

Why was the Railway line built?
i) It was built to link/connect Uganda to the Coast.
ii) It was built to make administration of Uganda easy.
iii) It was built to promote trade in Uganda.

The building of Uganda Railway started in 1896 at Mombassa.

SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON
He suggested the idea of building the railway.
He was founder of IBEACO.

INDIAN COOLIES
They built Uganda railway.
The British financed the building of Uganda railway.

CAPTAIN MAC DONALD
He was the chief surveyor of Uganda railway.

George White House
He was chief engineer of the Uganda railway.

Colonel Patterson
Helped to kill the lions/man eaters of Tsavo

Why did the British government take over Uganda from IBEACO?
It ran bankrupt.

LESSON 1 WEEK 7

CAPTAIN FREDRICK LUGARD
He built Fort Edward on Old Kampala where he raised the company flag.
In 1891, he signed an agreement of friendship with Omugabe Ntare of Ankole.

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Ankole also became IBEACO area of operation.
He signed an agreement with Omukama Kabalega of Toro.

Roles played by F. Lugard in the colonization process of Uganda
i) He signed treaties or agreement with kings and chiefs.
ii) He introduced divide and rule.
iii) He fought resistors.

Qn Reasons why Omukama Kasagama welcomed the British
i) He wanted protection against Omukama Kabalega.
ii) He wanted to be restored to his throne.

Qn How did Omukama Kabalega promote colonization of Uganda?
i) He accepted British rule.
ii) He signed a treaty with the British.
iii) He collaborated with the British.

Qn How did Omukama Kasagama benefit from the coming of Captain Fredrick Lugard?
i) He gave him protection against Omukama Kabalega.
ii) He restored him to his throne.
iii) He drove Omukama Kabalega out of Toro.

Qn Which Bishop never wanted IBEACO to leave Uganda?
He was Bishop Alfred Tuckler.

LESSON 2 WEEK 7

SIR GERALD PORTAL
He declared Uganda a British protectorate in 1894.

Which agreement was made in 1894?
The 1894 treaty.

What political event happened in 1894?
Uganda was declared a British protectorate.

How did the 1894 treaty affect Uganda?
Uganda was declared a British protectorate.

Qn How did Sir Gerald Portal restored order between Bunyoro and Toro?
i) He built Fort Portal for protection.
ii) He signed a treaty with Toro and Bunyoro.

Why did Captain F.D. Lugard bring soldiers to Uganda?
i) To protection him against his enemies.
ii) F.D Lugard brought the Sudanese soldiers to control religious wars.

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PROTECTORATE
This is a country ruled or controlled and protected by a foreign country.
The traditional leaders resisted colonial rule. Some of those who resisted colonial rule:
i) Kabaka Mwanga
ii) Omukama Kabalega
iii) Chief Awich of Acholi

Qn Name the first British commissioner in Uganda
He was Sir Henry Colville.
Sir Henry Colville fought defeated Omukama Kabalega in 1894.
Kabalega when defeated he fled to Langi.

Qn Reasons why Omukama Kabalega resisted British rule?
i) He never wanted the British to take over his kingdom.
ii) He never wanted to take over his land.
iii) The British gave guns to Buganda.

Results of Omukama Kabalega's resistance
i) Death of people.
ii) There was loss of lives.
iii) Displacement of people.

KABAKA MWANGA
Mwanga tried to resist colonial rule but he was defeated and fled to Tanganyika.
In Tanganyika by the Germans and he was imprisoned at Mwanza.
On 14th August 1897, Daudi Chwa was installed as the new king of Buganda.
The young king (1yr) was assisted by three regents (helpers) namely:
i) Zakaria Kisingiri
ii) Sir Apollo Kaggwa
iii) Stanislaus Mugwanya

Qn Why is it important for Daudi Chwa II to have regents?
i) He was too young to rule the kingdom

Mwanga escaped from Mwanza and joined Omukama Kabalega in Lango 9th April, 1899.
Both were captured by the British with the help of Semei Kakungulu.
They were exiled in Seychelles Island in the Indian Ocean.
Mwanga died in 1903 and his body was brought back and buried in 1910 at Kasubi tombs.
Omukama Kabalega accepted to be baptized and he was named "John"

He died in 1923 on his way to Bunyoro Kingdom.

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He was succeeded by his son Kitayimba Kamakora.

Qn Reasons why Mwanga resisted British

i) He never wanted the British to take over land.
ii) He never wanted the British to take over his kingdom.

CHIEF AWICH OF PAYER (1911-12)

He resisted British rule by forming Lamogi rebellion.

Qn Give reasons why chief Awich formed Lamogi rebellion

i) The Acholi never wanted to register their guns.
ii) The Acholi never wanted to be disarmed.

Qn What trick did the British use to disarm the Acholi?

i) They registered their guns.
ii) The Acholi (Chief Awich) acquired the guns from slave trade.

Qn How did the Acholi use the guns acquired from slave trade?

i) They used the guns to resist British.
ii) They used the guns to resist colonial rule.

Qn Give one reason why resistance against British rule failed in Uganda

i) Native Africans had weak inferior weapons unlike the British.
ii) The British had strong weapons while Africans guns were not.
iii) They were not united

LESSON 3 AND4 WEEK 7

HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION.

Uganda did not come under the British rule in one day.

How did the British establish their rule in Uganda?

i) By signing treaties/agreements.
ii) By using military force.
iii) By using force.

In 1890, Fredrick Lugard signed an agreement with Mwanga to put Buganda under the protection of British.
He signed and agreement with Ankole in 1891 putting Ankole under the protection of the British.
In 1894, Colonel Colville the British commissioner bought Bunyoro British by "Force"
In Eastern Uganda the British used Agents to extent the rule.
It took the British much longer to bring Northern Uganda under British rule.
By 1919, most parts of Uganda were under the British rule except Karamoja.

Why was it easy for British to establish their rule in Buganda than northern Uganda?

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i) Buganda had centralized government.
ii) Buganda was well organized.

Qn. State reasons why it took the British so long to bring northern Uganda under control

i) The people were hostile to British (Hostile tribes).
ii) They were not well organized.
In eastern Uganda the British collaborated to extend the rule.

SEMEI KAKUNGULU

He was a British collaborator (He was a British agent

Qn How did Semei Kakungulu help the British

i) He extended British rule in eastern Uganda.
ii) He helped the British to capture Mwanga and Kabalega.
iii) He built roads in eastern Uganda.
iv) He was a British collaborator.

Qn How did Semei Kakungulu establish British rule in eastern Uganda?

i) He built roads in eastern Uganda.
ii) He built administration posts in eastern Uganda.
iii) He signed treaties with the local chiefs
iv) He transferred Buganda's administration structures in eastern Uganda.

LESSON 5 WEEK 7

THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT

The agreement was made between the British protectorate government and Buganda.

The British wanted to strengthen their authority over Buganda kingdom.
The British government was represented by Sir Harry Johnston and Buganda was represented by Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
Others on behalf of Buganda were:

i) Zakaria Kisingiri
ii) Stanislaus Mugwanya

Qn. Reasons why Daudi Chwa II was unable to sign the 1900 Buganda Agreement

i) He was too young.

Qn. Why was Mwanga unable to sign 1900 agreement?

He was exiled.

Qn. Name the reagents of Daudi Chwa II

i) Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
ii) Zakaria Kisingiri.

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iii) Stanislaus Mugwanya.

Recommendations of 1900 agreement

Economic

i) Hut and gun tax to be introduced.
ii) Land was to be divided into mailo and crown land.

Mailo Land

It was given to Kabaka and his chief.

Crown Land

It was given to British protectorate government.
Special land was set aside for places like churches.
Mosques and administration centres.

LESSON 6 WEEK 7

Political

i) Kabaka was to be addressed as his highness.
ii) Buganda boundaries were to be defined.
iii) Lukiiko was given more powers.
iv) Kabaka was confined as a traditional leader of Buganda.
v) Kabaka's powers were reduced.
vi) Kabaka was addressed to his highness.
vii) Kabaka was to be assisted by three ministers Treasurer, Prime Minister and Chief Justice.
viii) Buganda became part of Uganda.
ix) Buganda counties were increased from 10-20

Qn. How did 1900 Buganda agreement affect Buganda?

i) Land was divided into Mailo and Crownland.
ii) Baganda were over taxed.

Qn. How did 1900 Agreement affect Kabaka?

i) Kabaka was addressed as highness.
ii) Kabaka's powers were reduced.

Qn. In which agreement were Buganda boundaries fixed?

In the 1900 Buganda Agreement

Reasons why kingdoms or traditional institutions were restored

i) To promote people and unity.
ii) To promote culture.
iii) To mobilize people for development.

LESSON 1 WEEK 8

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TORO AGREEMENT JUNE 1900
The agreement brought Toro under the British protection.

Reason of Toro Agreement
i) Hut and gun tax was introduced.
ii) The agreement confirmed Toro independence from Bunyoro.
iii) Toro boundaries were defined.

Qn. How did Toro benefit from 1900 Agreement?
Toro boundaries were defined.

ANKOLE AGREEMENT
The Omugabe of Ankole Ntare died in 1898. He was succeeded by his son Kahaya.
Kahaya signed an agreement with the British commissioner in 1901.
They made states of Buhweju, Igara, Bunyaruguru and added to Ankole kingodom.
In 1900 the British commissioner was murdered in Ankole at Ibanda.
NUWA MBAGUTA
i) He was a prime minister of Ankole.
ii) He extended British rule to Ankole.

LESSON 2AND 3 WEEK 8

THE EVOLUTION OF BOUNDARIES.
A MAP SHOWING EVOLUTION OF UGANDA'S BOUNDARIES.

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Before 1894 treaty, there was no country called Uganda. Communities were governed independently.
The British got control after a signed treaty with kingdoms.
Before 1900 Agreement the present day Uganda was larger than today.
Uganda's boundary to the east extended as far as Turkana and south to lake Naivasha.
To the north it extends to Gondokoro in southern Sudan.
To the West Nile, Uganda to the rift valley and River Nile

NYANZA PROVINCE
He was transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1902.

Qn. Why?
It was easy to control the Masai and Nandi by a single government.
It was easy to reach Lake Turkana area from Kenya.
For the railway line to be under one administration.

WEST NILE
It was transferred from Belgium Congo now known as Democratic Republic of Congo.

Qn. Why?
To have control of River Nile.

Reasons for transfer
i) It was to separate the Sudanese from the Acholi.
ii) To control resistance to colonialist

LESSON 4 AND 5 WEEK 8

BRITISH COMMISSIONERS AND GOVERNORS

Colonel Henry Colville Commissioner
1. He fought and defeated Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.
2. He established British rule in Bunyoro.

Sir Harry Johnston.
He signed 1900 Agreement on behalf of British government.

Sir Hesketh Bell (1905-1910).
i) He was first British governor of Uganda.
ii) He encouraged cotton growing in Uganda.
iii) Hw built roads.
iv) He introduced the first Ford car in Uganda.
v) He started the department of Agriculture in Uganda.

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vi) He encouraged Ugandans to pay taxes.
vii) He linked/built the railway line from Jinja to Namangisha

He established steamers on Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Port Bell, Port Buitaba and Port Bukakata.

Sir Robert Throne Governor (1918)
He governed Uganda during the First World War.
Mulago hospital construction was started during his term of office.
He overcame the Langi resistance 1911-12.

Sir Geoffrey F. Archer 19-22-26
He promoted education by building schools.
He opened Makerere College in 1921.

Sir William Gowere (1925-1932)
A department of education was set by the government during his term of office.

Sir Bernard H. Bourldin (1932-1935)
He supported the establishment of more schools.

Sir Phillip Mitchell
i) He promoted high education.
ii) He turned Makerere College into a university.

Sir Charles Didas
He governed Uganda during World War II.
He promoted education.
He drew up a development plan for Uganda.
Sir John Hanthan
He stopped many riots in Uganda especially in 1949.
The first political parties were formed during his term of office.

Sir Andrew Cohen
During his term of office the following were done:
i) The Owen falls dam was completed.
ii) The construction of the parliamentary building was also started.
iii) Radio Uganda was opened during his office.
iv) Nyanza textile limited was built during his regime.
Self rule was encouraged as people were allowed to elect their own leaders.

Sir Fredrick Crawford
The first general elections in Uganda took place.
During his term in 1958
The government health department was formed.
The construction of parliamentary building was completed.
The second general elections were also organized in 1961.

Sir Water Coutts 1961 – 1962
The last general elections were held.

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He was the last colonel governor of Uganda.

LESSON 6 WEEK 8

INDIRECT RULE IN UGANDA

This was a system of administration where the British used local chief to rule on their behalf.

Reasons why the British used indirect rule

-Control rebellions.
-It was cheap to use local leaders.
-To solve the problem of language.
-To maintain the African system of administration

Self testing exercise

1. Why did Sir Hesketh Bell open the programme for building the road network in Uganda?
   To promote transport

2. Why did IBEACO withdraw from Uganda?
   It ran bankrupt.

3. How did the British benefit from the 1900 Agreement?
   The British got control of Uganda.

4. Why was formal education introduced in Uganda?
   To reduce illiteracy

5. How did K. Borup contribute to the economic development of Uganda?
   He introduced the first cotton seeds in Uganda.

6. Why do you think there were many tsetse flies around Lake Victoria at the beginning of the 20th century?
   Presence of thick forests

7. How did Albert Cook demonstrate Christian values of faith in Uganda?
   He treated people with sleeping sickness.
8. Name any one Ugandan king who collaborated with the British colonialists
   Omukama Kasagama.

9. In which way did the Buganda chiefs in Uganda benefit from the 1900 Agreement?
   The powers were increased.

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10. Explain how the introduction of cash crops in Uganda benefit the British?
They got market for goods.

11. How did Semei Kakungulu contribute to the spread of colonial rule in Uganda?
He signed treaties with local chiefs.

12. How was ruling Ankole at the time when the states of Buhweju Igara Bunyaruguru and Kajara were put under the kingdom?
Omugabe Kahaya of Ankole.

13. Why was Nyanza Province transferred to Kenya in 1902?
It was easy to control the Masai and Nandi by a single government.

14. Under what colonial masters was West Nile before it was transferred to Uganda?
The Belgium colonial masters.

15. Who formed imperial British East Africa company?
Sir William MacKinnon

LESSON 1 WEEK 9

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN UGANDA

Characteristics of colonial system

i) Foreign laws/Colonial laws.
ii) Taxation.
iii) Segregation.
iv) Colonial economy.
v) Forced labour.

FOREIGN LAWS

The following are some of the laws introduced by colonialists:

i) No Africans were allowed to own or carry a gun.
ii) Africans were to give labour whenever government needed it.
iii) Africans were not to export cash crops.
iv) Registration of the birth, death and marriage.

Qn Why were Africans not allowed to export cash crops?

i) Colonialists never wanted competition with Africans.
ii) Colonialists wanted Africans to continue providing labour.

Qn How did Africans react to colonial law?

i) The formed Associations to demand for a change.
For example in 1945, the Uganda African farmers Association were formed to demand for better prices for crops.
ii) They staged rebellions e.g. Nyangire rebellion in Bunyoro and Lamogi rebellion in Acholi.

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iii) They formed political parties.
iv) The staged riots e.g. the 1945 riots which protested against the replacement of Nsibirwa as Kainite with Wamala and 1949 riot.

Qn. State causes of Nyangire rebellion in Bunyoro
i) He never wanted them to take over his kingdom.
ii) The Banyoro did not want the Baganda chiefs in Bunyoro.

Qn. Give any effects of Nyangire rebellion
i) Led to death of people.
ii) Loss of property.

Qn. Other areas which resisted British rule
Karamoja
Bugisu resisted Semei Kakungulu but they were defeated.

Lamogi rebellion
It took place in Acholi (in northern Uganda 1911-9112
It was lead by chief Awich of payera.
The major cause was forced registration of guns

LESSON 2 AND 3 WEEK 9

TAXATION
i) Hut tax of 3 rupees was to be paid by each homestead.
ii) Gun tax was to be paid by gun owners.

Reasons why colonialists introduced taxes?
To enable the colonial government get money.
i) Build roads.
ii) Build schools.
iii) Build hospitals.
iv) To pay salaries for civil servants.
v) To pay for the costs of administration in Uganda.

SEGREGATION
Discrimination of people according to race, sex or social status.
Segregation in Uganda during colonial rule appeared.
The Whites and Asians had better social services than African.
Entebbe hospital had two sections Grade A for Whites and Grade B for Asians

THE COLONIAL ECONOMY
The colonial system changed Uganda's economy to a cash economy.

Agriculture
The British encouraged people to grow cash crops.

Qn State reasons why the British introduced cash crop growing
i) They wanted raw material.
ii) They wanted to stop Uganda from depending on British.

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iii) To get income.
iv) They wanted to get income for administration.

Qn How did the British colonization of Uganda get income or revenue?
i) By encouraging people to start growing cash crops.
ii) Through collecting taxes.

Results of the introduction of cash crops
i) It led to extension of the railway line in different areas for example from Jinja to Namasagali to transport cotton.
ii) The Uganda company was formed to help farmers to get seeds.

A Cash Economy
This is where trade takes place through the use of money.

INDUSTRIALIZATION
Is the setting up of industries in an area.
The British relaxed to introduce manufacturing industries in Uganda to compete with their own industries. Small scales processing industries were set up for example cotton ginneries, coffee **processing** factories and tobacco curing.

iii) Pollution of the environment.

LESSON 4

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The first Legco was made up of eight members who included the governor, the other seven were Europeans and one Asian.
Ugandans were not happy to have no representative on the Legco.

Qn Name the British officer who led to the formation of the Legco
He was Sir Robert Throne.
Legco was established in 1921.
Legco was the parliament during colonial days.
Before the formation of Legco laws, which were used to rule Uganda were set by the British.

Functions of Legco
i) To make laws.
ii) To advice the colonial government.
iii) To plan for development of Uganda.

Before 1945, no African was represented by Legco.
The first three Ugandans to join the Legco:
Kawalya Kaggwa.
Yekonia Ziraba Muzaale from Busoga representing the Eastern region
Peter Nyangabyaki Western region.

How did the first Ugandan join Legco?

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i) Through appointment by the government.

ii) Through nomination.

Where was the governor of Uganda by the time the first Ugandans joined Legco

John Hafton Hall.

Entebbe was the place Legco members conducted the debates.

Where was the colonial capital of Uganda?

Entebbe.

The speaker of the Legco was Sir John Griffin.

In 1946 Mr. Yekosofi Innoyon was nominated to represent the northern region.

Qn Why was Ugandans to be on Legco?

They were of ignorant about law.

Qn. What was the factor which led to the formation of Legco.

There was need for the laws

1. How is Legco similar to the parliament in Uganda
   Both make laws.
2. In which year did many Ugandans join the Legco?
   1958.

Qn. How did many Ugandans join the Legco?

Through elections.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The second world war began in Europe.

Germany an Italy started the second world war in 1931.

The war was between Germany and Italy and Britain, France and their allies.

Many Ugandans were taken to go and fight n the side of Britain.

Ugandans fought Germans, Italians in countries like Somalia, Tanganyika and Algeria.

The Ugandan soldiers met different people.

How did the Ugandan soldiers benefit from the Second World War?

i). They gained military skills, experience and knowledge of fighting.
ii). They learnt that Whites could be fought and defeated.
iii) They knew the importance for fighting for freedom.
iv) They wanted fellow Africans to be given equal opportunity in business.

At the end of the war in 1945, the soldiers returned as Veterans.

Effects/Results of the Second World Wars

i) There was economic development.
ii) It created a spirit of Nationalism.

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Economic Development

i) Coffee prices dropped.
ii) Shortage of food.
iii) Shortage of essential goods.
iv) Technical skills were learnt by people who participated (War Veteran)

NATIONALISM

What is Nationalism?

Is one's love for his or her country.
Many Ugandans went to Europe, Asia, Pakistan, India, Burma and Philippines.

The demand for Independence

Many people were involved in fighting for independence e.g. traditional leaders educated Ugandan, War Veteran, farmers.

Ways Ugandans used to fight for independence

i) By staging rebellions or riots e.g. 1945 and 1949 riots.
ii) By forming political parties e.g. Bataka party which demanded for their rights to elect chiefs.
UNC = Uganda National Congress.

iii) boycotting of European goods.

Reasons why Ugandans fought for independence

i) They wanted to regain economic strength..
ii) They wanted to regain their land.
iii) High taxation.

LESSON 6 WEEK 9

HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION

THE KABAKA CRISIS

The Kabaka crisis was the period in Buganda when the Baganda rose against the colonial government as a result of exiling Kabaka Muteesa II.

Why was Kabaka Muteesa exiled in 1953

Kabaka Muteesa II wanted Buganda to remain an independent state.

i) He refused the idea of East African Federation.
ii) He refused to send representatives of the Lukiiko (Legco).

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Qn. Why did Buganda Lukiiko refuse to send representatives of Legco?

i) They wanted Buganda to remain an independent state.
ii) They thought that joining Legco would make Lukiiko weaker.

In 1953, Sir Edward Muteesa I was exiled to Britain by Sir Andrew Cohen a British Governor.
This led to more political unrest in Buganda.
This led to what was known as Constitutional Crisis.

Qn. How did Buganda reacted towards exiling of Sir Edward Muteesa II?

i) There were strikes and demonstrations in parts of Buganda.
ii) An organization called Uganda National Movement mobilized people not to buy European goods (This was referred to as "Boycott"
The Uganda National Movement was led by Augustine Kamya.

THE NAMIREMBE CONFERENCE

It was held in 1954 to organize for the Kabaka's return.

Qn. Which Agreement was signed in Buganda for Kabaka's return?

Namirembe Agreement.

Qn. Why was Namirembe Conference Agreement held/signed?

To organize for the Kabaka's return to Buganda.
The Namirembe Agreement made some changes in 1900 Buganda Agreement.

Qn. Who signed the Namirembe Agreement on behalf of?

Buganda: Michael Kintu.
British: Keith Hancook

Qn. Why did Buganda rejoice in 1955?

To celebrate the return of Kabaka Edward Mutesa II

Qn. Name the British officer who exiled Muteesa II in 1953

Sir Andrew Cohen

LESSON 1 AND 2 WEEK 10

FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTY

A Political party is an organization uniting people of the same idea with the aim of ruling a country.

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Reasons why political parties were formed

i) To unite people to fight for independence.

The following political parties were formed before independence.

UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS (UNC)

It was founded by the first president Kangave Musaazi and Abubaker Kakyamya Mayanja.

Musaazi became the first president of the General Party in 1954.

OBJECTIVES OF UNC

i) To fight for Uganda's independence.
ii) To unite all Ugandans.
iii) To promote democracy.

Qn. How did I.K. Musaazi contribute towards the independence of Uganda?

i) He formed Uganda National Congress.
ii) He formed the first political party to fight for independence.

I.K. MUSAAZI

I.K. Musaazi joined Uganda Peoples Congress after the collapse of his party.

I.K. Musaazi was buried at Kololo Airstrip (The heroes cemetery ground)

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

It was founded in 1954.

It was founded by Joseph Kasolo

Kasolo led DP from 1954 – 1956.

Reasons DP was formed

i) To unite to fight independence.
ii) To protect rights of Catholics.

Matayo Muwanga became member of DP from 1956 to 1958.

The next leader of DP was Ben Kiwanuka.

Contributions of Benedicto Kiwanuka

i) He was first chief of Minister of Uganda.
ii) He made DP a political party.
iii) He was the first Ugandan chief Justice.
iv) He led Uganda to self rule in 1961.
v) He fought for Uganda's independence.

UNITED CONGRESS PARTY

It split in 1957. They formed United Congress Party.

The UCP were in supportive to the government and traditional leaders.

THE UGANDA PEOPLES CONGRESS

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It was formed on March 10th 1960 the splinter faction of Uganda National Congress joined the Uganda People's Union to form Uganda People's Congress.

UPC was led by Milton Obote
The major aim of UPC was to lead Uganda to independence.

KABAKA YEKKA
The Kabaka Yekka was founded mainly to protect the interests of Buganda.
K.Y. was founded in 1961 by S. Masembe and Augustine Kamya.
KY wanted to secure a favourable political position for Buganda's independence
This was not possible without support of regions of Uganda.
As a result KY made an alliance government with UPC
The alliance gave strength to UPC.

Qn. How K.Y help Milton Obote to become Prime Minister
K.Y formed an alliance government with UPC.

London Constitution Conference
Points that were agreed in Lanchestor.
The leader of the government was Prime Minister.
Buganda was to remain part of Uganda with Uganda with some powers.
Lukiiko was to elect Buganda representative of Legco.
The wild committee was set up in November 1958 to prepare Uganda for independence and elections in 1961.
The wild committee was to decide rules by Ugandans would choose their independent country.

What contribution was made by the wild committee?
Wild committee prepared elections for Uganda's first leaders of self governmen

THE 1961 GENERAL ELECTIONS
They were held to prepare Uganda for independence.
Democratic party won their first elections of 1961 with Benedicto Kiwanuka.
Ben Kiwanuka became the first chief minister (Leader of self government).

SELF GOVERNMENT
This is a government which prepared Uganda's independence.

LESSON 3 AND 4

THE 1962 GENERAL ELECTIONS
The second general elections of 1962 were won by UPC.

Qn. How did UPC win the general elections in 1962?
UPC was an alliance government with KY.
On 9th October 1962 Uganda was granted independence and Dr. Apollo Milton Obote became the first Executive Prime Minister.
Independence day celebrations were at Kololo Airstrip.
In 1963, Sir Edward Muteesa II as non executive President.
The president had no powers to make his own government.

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AN ALLIANCE
Means coming together to achieve a common goal.

Qn What important things or events happened on 9th October?
1. Uganda got her independence.
2. The Uganda Anthem was sung for the first time.
3. The Uganda flag was flown for the first time.
4. Lowering of Union Jack.

Qn How was the Union Jack treated on 9th October?
1. It was lowered down.
2. It was replaced by Uganda National Flag.

Qn How was the Uganda National Flag treated on 9th October?
1. It was flown for the first time.
2. It was raised for the first time

Qn How was the Uganda National Anthem treated on 9th October? It was sung for the first time.
Dr. Apollo Milton Obote received the instruments of powers from Duke of Kent who represented the Queen of England.

Instruments of power handed over to Obote on the Independence day
i) Uganda National flag.
ii) National Constitution.
iii) Key to state house.

Qn Why was Obote given the instrument of power?
He was the executive Prime Minister.

UGANDA AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE/NATION
A Nation
What is a nation A group of people living together within the same geographical and political boundaries under one government.
TYPES OF NATIONS

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i)Homogenous nation-A group of people who may speak the same language and have the same culture.eg Swazi of Swaziland and Banyarwanda of Rwanda.
i) **Heterogeneous nation:** A nation made up of different ethnic groups.eg Uganda

An Independent Country
Is a country free from colonial rule.
Uganda got independence on 9th October.

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

A State
Is an area or community with its own government.
Symbols of a government
i) Uganda National Anthem.
ii) Uganda National Flag.
iii) Uganda National Coat of Arms.
iv) Uganda Nation al Emblem.
v) Uganda National Constitution.
vii) Uganda National Motto.
vii) National currency.

Uganda National Flag
It replaced the British Flag Union Jack.
It was first raised on 9th October 1962.
It was raised by Major Akorimo Kanuti.

Who designed the Uganda Flag?
Grace Ibingira.

Colours of the Uganda Flag
Black
The people of Uganda and Africa.
Yellow
Abundant sunshine.
Red
It represents brotherhood.
White
Represents peace.

When is Uganda Flag flown at half mast?
During national mourning days.
When a very important person has died declared by parliament.

Mention places where the Uganda National flag is flown?
i) At parliamentary building.

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ii) State house.
iii) Bank of Uganda.
iv) Police Station.
v) At school.
Vi Uganda embassies and high commissions.
Vii Ministry headquarters
Vii International airports.

How to care for the National Flag/How to use it

i) Should not be used to wrap things.
ii) Should not be burnt.
iii) Should not be allowed to touch the ground.
iv) The crested crane should face the pole when it is being flown.
v) Should not be left in rain.

What does the crested crane represent as it is on National Flag?

It symbolizes the national emblem.

Why do Ugandans carry the National Flag when going for Africa Cup of Nations Match

For easy identification.

Importance of the Uganda National Flag

i) It is a symbol of independence.
ii) It shows patriotism.
iv) It is a symbol of identity.

Why is the National Flag put on the Presidential official car?

For easy identification.

UGANDA NATIONAL EMBLEM

The crested crane was chosen as nation al symbol.

Characteristics of a crested crane

i) The crested crane is gentle.
ii) The crested crane is peaceful.
iii) The crested crane is humble.

What does the crested crane symbolize to Ugandans?

i) It symbolizes humbleness of Ugandans.
ii) It symbolizes peacefulness of Ugandans.
iii) It symbolizes gracefulness of Ugandans.
iii) It symbolizes gentility of Ugandans

The crested crane is used on the following government official documents

i) The National Flag.
ii) The Parliamentary building.
iii) The security flag.
iv) The National New Currencies.

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v) The Hats of police.
vi) The Hats of the army.

Why is crested crane standing on one leg?
i) It shows that Uganda is still developing.
ii) It shows that Uganda is moving forward in development, has one leader, one government.

UGANDAN FLAG

Who designed the Uganda National Flag?
Grace Ibingira.

Name the colours of the Ugandan Flag from top to bottom
Top: Black
Yellow
Red
Bottom: Red
Yellow
Black

What do the following colours represent?
Black The people of Uganda and Africa.
Yellow Abundant sunshine.
Red Brotherhood.
White Peace

The Uganda National Anthem
Our country's National Anthem was sung first officially on 9th October.
This is when Uganda got independence. George William Kakoma.
Before, Uganda got independence the British anthem was always sung.

THE UGANDA NATIONAL ANTHEM
Oh Uganda! May God uphold thee.
We lay our future in they hand.
United free for liberty

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Together we will always stand.

Oh Uganda! The land of freedom.
Our love and labour we give.
And with neighbours all
At our country call
in and friendship we 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.

In which way do people respect the National Anthem

i) By showing attention.
ii) By standing up right.
iii) The scouts and army salute.
iv) The disabled who cant stand raise up their right arm as they are seated.

Occasions at which the National Anthem are sung

i) At school assembly.
ii) On independence days
iii) When opening the parliamentary sessions.

Note: One stanza is sung at the starting of a play in the theatre.
Two stanzas are sung when the president at the function.

Three stanzas are sung when

i) A visiting head of state is present at the function.
ii) When a president dies.
iii) on independence celebrations.

Importance of national anthem

i) It is a symbol of a nation.
ii) It is a symbol of independence.
iii) It is a symbol of identification.
ix) it promotes unity among the people.
x) Expression of love for our country.

Important things that can be learnt from national anthem

i) Believe in one God.
ii) There is unity and freedom in Uganda.
iii) Ugandans are living in peace with neighbours.
iv) It reminds Ugandans of fertile soils.
v) It reminds Ugandans about cool climate.
vi) Ugandans are obedient people.
Vii Determination to remain free from foreign control.

What are the similarities between the motto and the Uganda first verse?

Both show that Uganda is a God fearing country.
Why should Ugandans stand up right when the national anthem is being sung
Respect our nation

Uganda National Motto

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FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

Importance of Uganda Motto
i) It was a symbol of a National identity.
ii) It creates a sense of belonging.

Lessons of the National Motto
Uganda is a God fearing country.

National Coat of Arms
i) It was designed by Mzee Paul Mukasa.
ii) It is put on the official car of the president.
iii) It is printed on national currency.

What does the coat of arms represent?
It represents political, cultural, social and economic aspects of a country.

Features on Coat Arms

Crested Crane
i) It symbolizes peacefulness of Ugandans.
ii) It symbolizes humbleness of Ugandans.
iii) It symbolizes gentility of Ugandans.
iv) It symbolizes the gentleness of Ugandans.

The Kob
Symbolizes wildlife.

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The Drum
It represents traditional means of communications.
It represents culture and entertainment.

The Shield and Spears
Represents traditional weapons for defence.

The Blue strips on top of the shield
Represents lakes and rivers.

The Blue strips
Represents the source of the River Nile.

Green colour
Represents savanna vegetation.

The Sun
It represents abundant sunshine.
Represents tropical climate.

Cotton and Coffee
Represents Ugandan traditional cash crops.
Shows Uganda's is agricultural country.

Block Colour
Represents Block Africans.

National Motto
It shows Uganda is a God fearing country.

Importance of National Coat of Arms
It is a symbol of independence.
It is a symbol of nation.

Other things which show we are a nation

National language
-Language commonly spoken by majority of the people in a country.
Importance
-Easy communication
-Creates unity among the people.
National capital city
-It serve as administrative centre,commercial centre,communication centre,education centre.

The National Independence Monument

A Child
It represents a New Nation Uganda was born.

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Official document with National Independence
National currency.

It was unveiled by Dr. Apollo Milton Obote
Importance of National Monument.

It is a sign of independence.
It was designed by Gregory Maloba

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

Uganda becomes a Republic
A Republic
It is a country that is governed by a president and other elected people and not by a Queens or Kings.
The misunderstanding between Dr. Apollo Milton Obote and Sir Edward Muteesa.
In 1966, Obote sent an army to attack Kabaka's palace (Lubiri and Kabaka MutesaII fled to exile) to Britain where he died in 1969.
In 1967, he abolished kingdoms.
Ugandans was declared a republic by Dr. A.M. Obote.
Obote became the Executive president in Uganda.

Other presidents include:
i) Iddi Amin Dada 1971-79.
Professor Yusuf Lule 11th April 1979 21st June 1979.
ii) He was the first chairman of NRM.
iii) He was the first vice chancellor of Makerere University.
iv) He was the leader of UNLF (Uganda National Liberation Front).
v) Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa 21st June – 12th May 1980.

Chairman of the Military Council Paulo Muwanga.
Dr. Apollo Milton Obote 190-1985.
Tito Okello Lutwa 1985 26th January 1986.
YK Museveni 1986 todate.

What is a government?
This is a group of people given the executive powers to rule the country.
A good government is important.
-It promotes peace and unity.
-It promotes development.
-In Uganda we have:
Central Government
Local Government

The Central Government is in charge of National affairs.

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The Local Government is in charge of District affairs.
The Central Government checks over the activities of Local Government.
Local Government is under the Ministry of Local Government.

Organs of Democratic Government
i) Legislature/Parliament.
ii) Executive.
iii) Judiciary.

The Legislature
It is made of:
i) The speaker of Parliament.
ii) The Deputy speaker of Parliament.
iii) Member of Parliament.
iv) Sergeant of Arms/The clerk to Parliament.

The Speaker of Parliament
He or She chairs the Parliament building.

The Deputy Speaker of Parliament
She or He chairs Parliamentary meeting in absence of the speakers.

Members of Parliament
Members of Parliament represents constituencies.
How useful are members of parliament to the people they represent.
A Constituency
Is an area represented by a member of Parliament.
Members of Parliament which represent special category of people such as:
i) Youth.
ii) The Army.
iii) The Workers.
iv) The Women.
v) The Women.
vi) The persons with disabilities.

There are ministers without constituencies in the parliament called ex-officio persons.
Ex-officio persons are included in the Parliament because of their positions but they do not have voting rights in parliament.

Sergeant of Arms
Express order in the house and also carries the mace.
When the speaker of Parliament enters the Parliament.

A Mace
Is a stick carried as a symbol of power
The mace represents the power of:
i) The Speaker ii) The Judges
iii) The Deputy Speaker iv) The Magistrate.

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The Clerk to Parliament
He records the minutes in Parliament.

How does one become a member of Parliament in Uganda?
Through elections.
Special groups of people are elected under electoral college

Qualifications of the Members of Parliament
i) Should be citizen of Uganda.
ii) Should be a registered voter.
iii) Should have a minimum level of Education of Senior.
iv) Should have A' level certificate.
v) Should be 18 years and above.

Functions of Legislature
i) To make laws.
ii) To approve National budget.
iii) To approve persons appointed by the president eg
Vice President.
Prime Minister.
Ministers.
Chief Justice.
iv) To check the powers of the executive.
v) To supervise government departments.
vi) To check on how the government spends public money.

The current speaker of parliament of parliament is Hon Rebecca Kadaga and the deputy is Jacob Olanya

Legco was a law making body during colonialism

How was the work of Legco similar to Legislature?
Both make laws

National Elections
This is a process of choosing a leader/political leader.

Why should people choose their own leaders?

Which body in Uganda organizes national elections?
Electoral Commission.

Who is the current chairman of the Electoral Commission?
Engineer Badru Kigundu.

Duties of the Electoral Commission
i) To register voters.
ii) To provide Civic Education.
iii) To supply ballot paper.

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iv) To demarcate electoral area.
v) To declare electoral results.
vi) To count votes.

Under what ministry is the electoral commission
Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs.

What is by election?
Is election held to fill a vacant post that has fallen vacant before the term of office expires.

Conditions that can lead to by election
i) When a vote of no confidence is passed for a member.
ii) When electoral results have been nullified/cancelled.
iii) Death of a member of Parliament.
iv) When a member of Parliament resigns.

Give the meaning of:

Poling station	Is the place where voters go to cast their vote.
Ballot paper	Is a special place used by voters to cast their votes.
Presiding Officer	Heads all the election activities at a polling station.
Ballot box	This is a special box in which voters cast their votes.
Polling Assistant	This is the person who helps the presiding officer at polling station.

Examples of electoral leaders in Uganda.
The President.
The MP's.
Local Council Executive.
District Chairman.

How is the elections of youth members different form MPs
A youth member is elected through electoral colleges while an MP is elected by adults in a constituency.

How are National law made?
What is a bill
Is a proposed law.
A bill is discussed and passed by parliament
After the bill is passed by National Assembly/Parliament and is signed by the president.
An Act is a law discussed and passed by parliament.
It becomes an Act

Electoral College
This is a group of people chosen to represent others during elections.
i) MPs elected through electoral college.

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ii) Army representatives.
I ii) Youth representatives
iv) Worker representatives.
v) Disabled persons representatives.

During Amins regime Uganda was ruled by Decree.

JUDICIARY
It is made of the:
i) Lawyers
ii) Magistrates
iii) Judges

The highest court is the supreme court headed by Chief Justice.
The Chief Justice heads the Judiciary.

Functions of the Judiciary
i) To interpret the law.
ii) To punish law breakers.
iv) Settles desputes and conflicts in courts of law.
v) Protects the rights of citizes.

Courts of judiciary in Uganda
Local council courts
Magistrates courts
High court
Court of appeal
Supreme court which is the highest.

Executive
The executive is headed by the President.

It consists of:
i) The president
ii) The Civil Servants
iii) The Cabinet

The head of all civil servants is Ministry of Public Service.
The Public Service Commissioner recruits Civil Servants in a country.
The permanent secretary is the highest civil servant in any ministry.
-He or she is the chief accounting officer.

Executive
The Civil service is made up of government ministries and departments.
Civil servants are workers employed in different government ministries.
The principle is the **Prime Minister.**
He is the leader of government business.

THE PRESIDENT
i) He heads the Executive.

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ii) He is the commander in chief of Armed forces.
iii) He is also the chairman of the council of Ministers/Cabinet.
iv) He appoints a minister and vice president.
v) He governs/heads/rules the state.
vi) Represents the country in international affairs.
vii) He pardons people on death sentence.

Functions of the Executive
i) Implement laws.
ii) Collects and spends revenue.
iii) Protects people and their property.
iv) Implement government policies.
v) To maintain law and order.

Duties of the government
i) To uphold constitution.
ii) To protect citizens and their property.
iii) To ensure peace and security.
iv) To promote social services.
v) To pay civil servants.

The National Constitution
A Constitution is a set of laws by which a country is governed.
A supreme law used to govern a country.

Constitutions in Uganda
i) The 1962 Constitution (Independence)
ii The 1966 constitution(pigeon hole constitution)

iii) The 1967 Constitution (Republican constitution)

1967 Constitution
i) It was written by Geoffrey Lukongwa Binaisa and Koffi(Ghananian)
ii) It gave the President Executive Powers to rule the country.
iii) It abolished kingdoms and chiefdoms.
iv) Uganda was declared a Republiiv) The 1995 Constitution.

The 1995 Constitution
The constitution commission was set up to get views of Ugandans.
It was led by Benjamin Odoki.
The people's views were used to draft the constitution.

The Constituent Assembly
Mr Stephen Akabway was the chair person of the interim electoral commission that organized the election of the CADs
Delegates (CADs) who were elected in 1994 discussed the 1995 constitution.

JAMES WAPAKHABULO

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Chairperson of Constituent Assembly (His Deputy was Professor Victoria Mwaka)
The 1995 Constitution was promulgated (Launched/Passed) on 8th October 1995 at the Constitutional Square formerly City Square.

The 1967 Constitution

i) It was written by Geoffrey Lukongwa Binaisa and Koffi(Ghananian)
ii) It gave the President Executive Powers to rule the country.
iii) It abolished kingdoms and chiefdoms.
iv) Uganda was declared a Republic

Give the importance of National Constitution

i) It helps to rule the country.
ii) Helps to govern the country.
iii) Protects people's rights.
iv) Enables peaceful change of leaders.
v) It promotes democracy.

THE GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND ITS SOURCES

Revenue is the money government earns

i) Through taxes.
ii) Through loans.
iii) Through grants.
iv) Through donations
v) Through privatization.
vi) Through court fines.
Vii) Through export of goods.
viii) Through tourism.

State any four sources of government revenue

i) Through export of goods (state managed exports.)
ii) Through court fines.
iii) Through tourism.
iv) Through loans.

TAXES

Excise duty

This is the tax charged on local manufactured goods.

Custom Duty

Tax charged on imports.

Income Tax

It consist of:
PAYE: Pay as you earn.
It is charged on personal income.

Company Tax

It is charged on company profits.

Value Added Tax

It is charged on consumer goods/goods purchased in the country.

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N.B. Graduated Tax was suspended because it was expensive to collect and a burden to the citizens.

Give one reason why people pay tax
To enable the government get money to build:
i) Schools.
ii) Build hospitals.
iii) Paying civil servants.
iv) Building roads.
v) Paying school fees for children under UPE.

Services in which the government spends its money
i) Education services.
ii) Security services.
iii) Transport and communication.
iv) Health services.

Ways of the government spend its money
i) By building taxes.
ii) By building schools.
iii) By paying civil servants.
iv) By building roads.

UGANDA REVENUE AUTHORITY
i) It collects taxes.
ii) It carries out tax education.
iii) It assesses taxes.
iv) It control smuggling of goods.
URA Is under the ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development.

Problems faced by URA
i) Smuggling of goods.
ii) Corruption.
iii) People avoid paying taxes.

Give one reason why people dodge paying taxes
i) It is expensive.
ii) People do not see the value of paying taxes.
iii) Lack of tax education.

NB Grant
This is the money given to the country to solve a particular problem.

Donation
This is the assistance given to a country according to its needs.

BUDGETING
This is the estimate of income and expenditure of the country per year.
Parts of the Budget

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Income
Expenditure

Types of Budgets
Surplus Budget(diagram showing surplus budget)
This is when the income is more than expenditure

Advantages of Surplus Budget
i) The government is able to fulfill the needs of the people.
ii) It controls borrowing.

Deficit Budget(diagram showing deficit budget)
This is where expenditure is more than income.

Disadvantages of Deficit Budget
i) It leads to debts.
ii) it lead to borrowing.
The government is not able to fulfill the needs of the people.

Balance Budget(diagram showing balanced budget)
This is when the income equal to expenditure.

Reasons why there is need for budgeting
i) To avoid over spending.
ii) To identify priorities.
iii) For easy accountability.

The National Budget is under Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development.

CITIZENSHIP
Who is a Citizen
Is a person who belongs to a particular country according to the constitution.

How one becomes a citizen of Uganda
i) By Birth
ii) By Descent
iii) By Registration
iv) By Adoption
v) By naturalisation

Birth Is a person born in a particular country.
Descent This is a person whose parents are indigenous Ugandans.
Registration This is a person who is registered as a Ugandan.
Adoption This is a child who is adopted by a Citizen of Uganda.
Naturalisation this is when a group of people who are foreigners are declared as citizens.

How can one lose the Citizenship of Uganda
i) By spying on Uganda for another country.
ii) Through joining an army of an enemy country of Uganda.
iii) Voluntary services in security forces hostile to Uganda.

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DUTIES OF A CITIZEN OF UGANDA

i) Should pay taxes.
ii) Maintain law and order.
iii) Participate in National Elections.
iv) Take his/her children to school.
v) To preserve personal property.
vi) To protect the environment.
vii) To protect human rights.
viii) Report law breakers.
ix) Take children for immunization.

Human Rights

This is the freedom supposed to be enjoyed by all people.

Examples of Human Rights

i) A right to live.
ii) A right to own property.
iii) A right for fair trial in courts of law.
iv) A right of freedom of speech.
v) A right of freedom of press
vi) A right in freedom of Association.
vii) A right to freedom of worship.
viii) A right to vote/elect leaders.

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Bodies which protect human rights in Uganda.

i) Uganda Human Rights Commission.
ii) Federation of Women Lawyers.
iii) Uganda Human Rights Initiative.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

i) Amnesty International (Based on British)
ii) Human Right Abuse/Violation.

Forms of Human Right abuse.

i) Denial of fair judgment in court.
ii) Mistreating a person for unjustified cause.
iii) Denial of freedom of movement.

Children's Rights

This is the freedom enjoyed by children.

State any one of the Children's Rights

i) A right to food.
ii) A right to shelter.
Iii) A right to culture.
iv) A right to medical care.
v) A right to play.
vi) A right to freedom of speech.
vii) A right to freedom of movement.

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viii) A right to have a name.
ix) A right to parental love
x) A right to be listened to.
xi) A right to protection.
xii) A right to clothes.
xiii) A right to life.

Mention any one of the children's responsibilities
i) Obeying parents.
ii) Keeping law and order.
iii) Working for the unity of the family.
iv) Living peacefully with family members.
v) To do housework.
vi) Promoting discipline.
vii) Respecting others.
viii) Caring for the environment.
ix) Caring for themselves and their property.
x) Love and protect the family/property.
xi) To go to school and study.

State any one reason why children should know their rights
i) So that you are not exploited.
ii) So that they are not abuses.
iii) To live happy and peaceful.
iv) To develop their skills.

Child Abuse
What is Child Abuse
It is the violation of the children's rights.

Forms of child abuse
i) Physical
ii) Emotional
iii) psychological

Examplesof Child Abuse
i) Child sacrifice
ii) Corporal punishment
iv) Child labour
v) Defilement
vi) Child kidnap
vii) Denial of a name
viii) Child battering
ix) Bad cultural practices
x) Denial of food/shelter
xi) Denial
xii) Denial of clothes
xiv) Denial of education

Ways of controlling Child Abuse
i) Sensitizing people/masses about children's rights.

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ii) Punishing those who abuse childrens rights.
iii) Putting laws to protect children's rights.

Causes of Child Abuse
i) Poverty
ii) Ignorance
iii) Insecurity in some areas.
iv) Bad cultural practices (Cultural beliefs).
v) Domestic violence.
vi) Divorce of parents.
vii) Death of parents.
How have children contributed to child abuse?
Reasons why children leave their homes to go on streets
i) Death of parents.
ii) Cultural beliefs.
iii) Indiscipline of children.
iv) Divorce of parents.
v) Insecurity.
vi) Bad peer groups.

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION IN UGANDA AND HER RELATIONSHIP TO ECONOMIC PLANNING
What is Population?
This is the number of people living in an area at a given time.

TERMS OF POPULATION
Population Census
This is the counting of people living in a country.
The first population census was carried out in 1921 and Uganda had three million people.
The most recent census was carried out was 24.9million people in 2002.
Population census is carried out after an interval of ten years (10yrs).

State any one reason why population census is carried out after ten years
i) It is expensive.
ii) It is a government policy.
iii) it gives enough time for estimation and planning.
Information needed during population census
i) Level of education.
ii) Age.
iii) Sex.
iv) Number of children.
v) Number of animals.

State two reason why the government carries out census
i) To plan for citizens.
ii) To know birth and death rate.
iii) To know the number of people in our country.
iv) To demarcate electoral areas.
v) To determine the level of poverty.

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vi) To determine the level of unemployment.
vii) To determine the level of illiteracy.

Problems faced by the government when conducting population census
i) Poor transport system.
ii) Insecurity in some areas.
iii) Harsh weather (Bad weather).
iv) Ignorance among people.
v) High rate of illiteracy.
vi) Shortage of skilled enumerators.
vii) People give wrong information.
viii) Cultural beliefs.

Who is an Enumerator
This is a person who carries out population census.

What is Census Night
This is the night before census (Census day).

Which ministry is responsible for organizing census
Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development.

Population Growth
This is the gradual increase in the number of living in an area at a given period of time.

Causes of high population growth in Uganda
i) High fertility rate among women.
ii) Plenty of food.
iii) Improved medical care.
iv) Improved security.
v) High immigration rate.
vi) The culture of early marriage.
vii) The culture of polygamy

Advantages of high population growth
i) There is enough labour force.
ii) There is more revenue collection.
iii) There is ready market for goods.

Give one reason why it is difficult to control high population g
Work
i) Poverty amongst people.
ii) Ignorance among people.
iii) Religious beliefs.
Iv cultural beliefs
V Illiteracy

Population Distribution
This is the way people are spread in an area.

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Give factors which influence population distribution

i) Presence of fertile soils for agriculture.
ii) Favourable climate.
iii) Availability of social services.
iv) Improved medical care.
v) Improved security.
vi) Better educational services.
vii) Chances of employment.
viii) Out break of diseases.
ix) Industrialization.
x) Urbanisation.
-Trade opportunities.

Ways in which the government can control population growth

i) Encouraging family planning practices.
ii) Educating people about the dangers of population growth.
iii) Discouraging early marriages.
iv) By discouraging polygamy.

Provide incentives to families which have accepted to control.
Declaring decree stating the number of children each family has

State any natural factors that can reduce the population

i) Floods
ii) Outbreak of diseases
iii) Earth quakes
iv) Volcanic mountains
v) Landslides
vi) Hail storms
vii) Famine

Man made factors – wars, accidents, industrial pollution.

State any problems caused by a high population growth

i) High crime rate.
ii) Unemployment.
iii) Land fragmentation.
iv) Shortage of land.
v) Easy spread of diseases
vi) Poor sanitation
vii) Destruction of the environment
viii) Shortage of accommodation.
ix) Shortage of food.

DENSE POPULATION

The high number of people in a given area.

Give reasons why areas around Lake Victoria densely populated

i) Presence of fertile soils for agriculture.
ii) Presence of reliable rainfall.

State any one reason why slopes of mountains are densely populated

i) Favourable climate.
ii) Presence of fertile volcanic soils.

State one reason why people settle on the banks of River Nile

Presence of reliable rainfall.

Sparse Population

The low number of people in a given area

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Areas with dense population

i) Mbale.
ii) Kabale.
iii) Kampala
iv) Masaka

Areas with sparse population

i) Kotido.
ii) Moroto.
iii) Nakapiripirit.

-

Disadvantages of small population

i) Shortage of market for goods.
ii) Low food revenue.
iii) Shortage of labour force.
iv) The is under utilization of resources.

OVER POPULATION

This is where the number of people is more than the resource available.

Under Population

This is where the resources available are more than the number of people.

Demography

This is the study of population.

Optimum Population

This is where resources available are equal to population.

Population Density

This is the average number of people living in an area per square kilometer.

Example

1. An area has a population of 5,000 people. Find its population density if the area is $10km^2$

$$Pd = \frac{\text{No. of People}}{\text{Area}}$$

$$= \frac{5000}{10}$$

$$= 500 \text{ People per square km.}$$

2. An area of $20km^2$ has a population of 20,000 people. Find the Population Density.

$$P.d = \frac{20,000}{20}$$

$$= 1,000 \text{ People per square km}$$

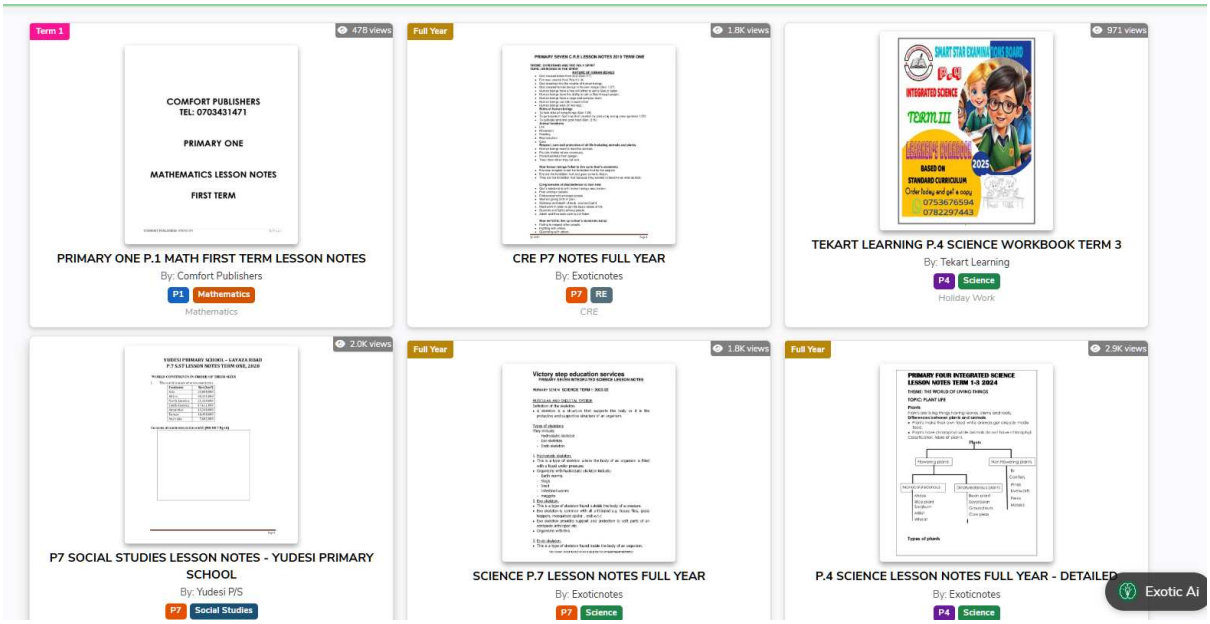
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Population Explosion
This is the sudden increase of the number of people in an area.

Give factors that lead to population explosion.

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