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PRIMARY FIVE SOCIAL STUDIES LESSON NOTES TERM I –III

WEEK 2 LESSON 1

LOCATION OF UGANDA ON THE MAP OF EAST AFRICA.

What is a map?

- Is a representation of an object as seen from above.
- Is a drawing of an object / a place as seen from above.

What is a picture?

- Is a representative of an object as seen from aside.
- Is a drawing of an object as seen from a side.

How is a picture different from a map?

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

How is a Map similar to a Picture?

- Both are representations of objects.

Draw the pictures and maps of the following objects

Name	Picture	Map
Tree		
Cup		
Pot		
Table		
House		
A basin		

Symbols

What are Symbols?

- These are features which represent real objects.

Give any two importance of Symbols on a map

1. They help to reduce over crowding on a map.
2. They help to represent real objects on a map.

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LESSON 2

Give the importance of Map reading

1. It helps to locate places or features.
2. It helps us to identify places or features.
3. Maps help us to represent information.

Draw the symbols of the following

	Symbol
Rift Valley	
Swamp	
Bridge	
Plateau	
Quarry	
Dam	
Waterfall	
Canal	
Railway	
Scale	
Seasonal lake	
Permanent lake	
Seasonal river	
Permanent river	
Hill / contour lines.	

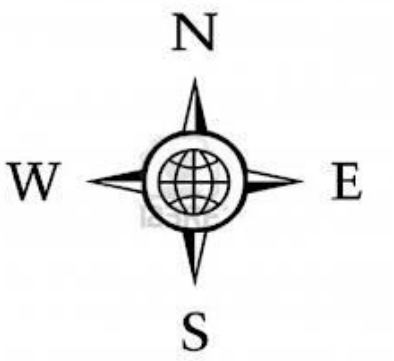
LESSON 3
ELEMENTS OF A GOOD MAP

(i) A key
(ii) A compass rose/ direction
(iii) A title/heading
(iv) A scale
v) A frame

A Compass

- It is an instrument used to show direction of places.

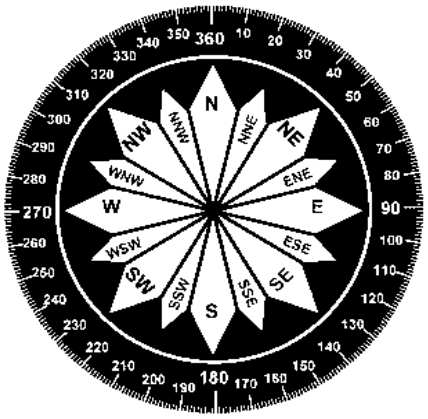
A symbol of a compass.



Compass directions

What is a compass direction?

- It is a symbol(an element) of a map that is used to tell the direction of places on a map.



People who use a Compass

(i) Sailors (vii) Tourists

(ii) Pilots (viii) Soldiers

(iii) Scouts and Girl guides (ix) Astronauts (iv) Rally drivers

(v) Mountain climbers

(vi) Surveyors

Ways of finding direction:

(i) Using a compass

(ii) Using the sun

LESSON 4

Finding directions using degrees

- We use clockwise and anti clock wise to find direction.
- Clockwise moving the right.
- Anti clockwise moving to left.

Examples.

1 Prudence was facing North direction, she turned 45^{o} clockwise. What is her new direction?

It is North East direction

2 Mugaye was facing North East direction. He turned at an angle of 45^{0} clockwise. What is his new direction?

It is East direction

3 Sekibuto was South East direction. He turned at an angle of 90^{0}.

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What was the direction?

It is South West direction

4. Kapere was facing South West direction, he turned at angle of 135^0 clockwise What is his new direction?

It is North direction

LESSON 5

SCALE

What is a Scale?

- It is an element of a map used to measure the actual distance of places on a map in relation to the actual ground distance.
- -It is used to calculate distance between two places on a map.

What is a sketch map?
It is a map not drawn on a scale. Or it is a map drawn without a scale.

Types of scale

(i) linear scale.
(ii) Statement scale/Representative scale
(iii) Fractional scale

Using a scale to find distance

Examples

1.Nsubuga moved from town A to B a distance of 5 cm. Given that I cm represents 50 km (1:50 km). Find the actual distance.

A ——— 5 cm ——— B

1 cm = 50 km

5 cm = (5x50)km

= 250 km

2. Noah moved a distance of 7 cm from class A to class B. Given that I cm = 150 km. Find the actual distance.

A ——— 7 cm ——— B

1 cm = 150 km
7 cm = (7x150) km
= 1050 km

EXERCISE.

1.Juliet moved a distance of 10cm from town A to B . Given that 1 cm represents 20 cm. Find the actual ground distance.in KM

2.Musumali moves a distance of 5cm from home to school on the map. Given that 1cm = 2km find the actual ground distance in Km.

Why is it difficult for Prudence to read a map without a scale?

- She will not be able to calculate the distance between places on the map in relation to the actual ground distance.

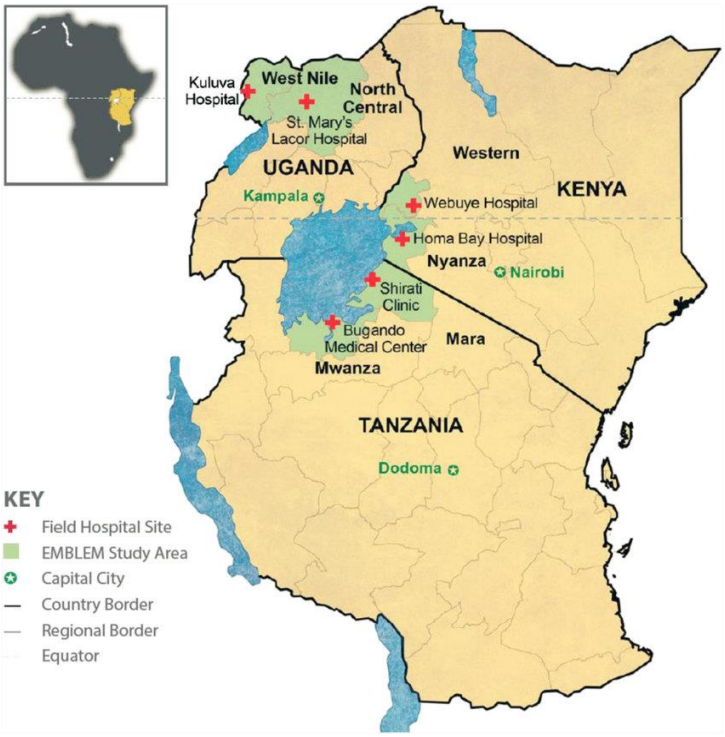
Why is it difficult for Sarah to read a map without a compass?

- She will not be able to tell direction of places.

KEY

LESSON 6

UGANDA AND HER NEIGHBOURS (map of East Africa)



Name neighbours of Uganda

Direction	Country	Capital City	Presidents
North	South Sudan	Juba	Salva Kiir
East	Kenya	Nairobi	Mwai Kibaki
South	Tanzania	Dodoma	Jakaya Kikwete
West	Democratic Republic of Congo	Kinshasa	Joseph Kabila
South West	Rwanda	Kigali	Paul Kagame

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WEEK 3 LESSON 1

Uganda as a land locked country.

What is a land locked county?

- It is a country without a coastline

Problems faced by a land locked country

(i) High taxes are charged on goods (Imports and exports).
(ii) Goods delay in transit.
(iii) High transport cost.

Imports

- These are goods brought in to a country from another .eg vehicles, computers etc.

Exports

- These are goods a country sells to another . Coffee, cotton,etc.

What is smuggling of goods

- This is illegal importation and exportation of goods.

Dangers of smuggling of goods

(i) It reduces market for locally made goods.
(ii) It reduces revenue for the government.
(iii) It leads to importation of expired goods.
iv) It leads to importation of substandard goods.

What is the duty of UNBS?

- It checks on the quality of imports and goods produced in the country.

What are the duties of URA?

- -It helps the government to collect taxes.
- Educates people about taxes.

Name two neighbours of Uganda which are land locked.

- Rwanda./ South Sudan

LESSON 2

Why should Uganda have good relationship with her neighbours?

(i) To promote trade.
(ii) To get goods she doesn't have.
(iii) To get market for her goods.
(iv) To use the neighbours seaport.
(v) To promote friendship and cooperation in the country.

How can a land locked country promote international trade?

(i) By developing railway transport.
(ii) By using air transport.
(iii) By promoting friendship and co-operation with her neighbours.

How can landlocked countries overcome the problems they face?

- -They should develop their air transport.
- -They should join regional markets to reduce the taxes they pay.

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Seaports Uganda uses

(i) Mombassa
(ii) Dar-es Salaam

How does port Mombasa promote trade in Uganda

(i) It handles Uganda's imports and exports.

(a) Which direction is Uganda from Tanzania
Northern direction.
(b) Which direction is Uganda from Kenya?
It is Western direction

(c) List down the countries which have international boundaries with Uganda
(i) Rwanda (iii) Tanzania
(ii) Republic of South Sudan (iv) Democratic Republic of Congo
(iv) Kenya

LESSON 3

LOCATION OF UGANDA USING LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

- We can locate Uganda on a map using latitudes and longitudes.
- Uganda is found between 29^0 East of Greenwich and between 1^0S and 4^0N

Of the Equator.

(Use primary school atlas).

Latitudes and Longitudes

- Latitude is the distance North or South of Equator.
- Lines of latitude: Imaginary lines drawn on a map from East to West.
- Longitudes: Is the distance East or West of the Equator.

- The main latitude is the Equator marked O^0

Why is the Equator marked O^0

(i) It is the midpoint of the world.
(ii) It is the point where the measurement of latitude begins.
iii) It is the centre line on the globe.

The equator divides the world into two hemispheres
(i) Northern hemisphere
(ii) Southern hemisphere

Examples of latitudes

1. Equator O^0.
2. Tropic of Cancer 23½ N.
3. Tropic of Capricorn 23½ S.
4. Artic circle 66½ N.

5. Antarctic circle 66½ S.

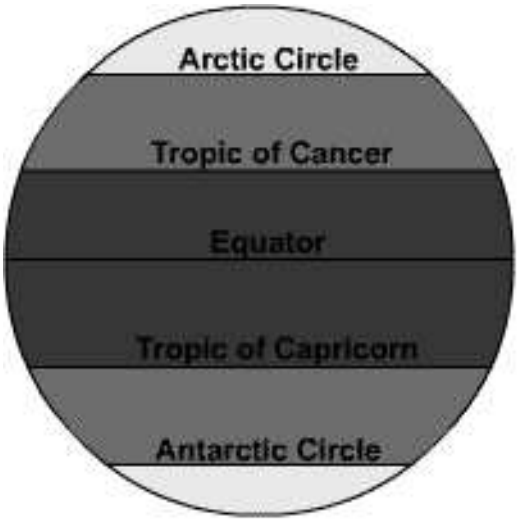
Countries crossed by the Equator in East Africa

(i) Uganda (ii) Kenya

Other countries in Africa that are crossed by the Equator.

Somalia, DRC ,Gabon, Congo Brazaville(Use the Atlas)

THE MAJOR LINES OF LATITUDES



When the sun is over head on the following latitudes
Equator 21st March and 23rd September.

Tropic of Cancer 21st June.
Tropic of Capricorn 22nd December.

LESSON 4

Districts in Uganda crossed by the Equator.

(i) Kasese (iii) Sembabule
(ii) Masaka (iv) Mpigi

Equinox. This is when the sun is over head at the Equator

Lakes in Uganda crossed by the Equator

(i) Lake George.
(ii) Lake Victoria.

Name the mountain in Uganda crossed by the Equator

- Mountain Rwenzori.

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Which East African country is not crossed by the Equator?

- Tanzania.

Name any two countries within the Southern hemisphere

(i) Rwanda

(ii) Tanzania

(iii) Burundi

Examples of lines of Longitudes

- Greenwich Meridian marked O^0
- The city in Africa crossed by the Greenwich is Accra the capital city of Ghana.

Qn. Give the importance of international Dateline.

- It determines days and dates.

1. Importance of Greenwich Meridian.

- Helps to tell time./It determines the time zone.

What general name is given to lines of longitude?

- Meridians.

2. Importance of latitudes and longitudes.

- They are used to locate places on the map.

3. Importance of latitudes.

- Help to determine the climate of an area.

LESSON 5 AND 6

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA

- These are natural landforms on the earth's surface.

Physical features are grouped into two.

- Relief features
- Drainage features

Relief features

- Relief is the general appearance of land.

Examples of relief features

(i) highlands
(ii) Rift valley
(iii) Plains
(iv) Plateau
(v) Islands. etc

Drainage features

(i) Lake (iv) Seas
(ii) Rivers (v)Oceans
(iii) streams

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LOCATING PHYSICAL FEATURES ON THE MAP OF UGANDA.



Altitude
It is the height above sea level.

Name physical features which cover the largest part of Uganda

- It is the plateau.

What is a plateau

- Is a raised flat topped piece of land.
- OR
- Is a table land.

Draw a symbol of a plateau



Identify two activities carried out on a plateau

(i) Farming/Agriculture. (vi) Settlement
(ii) Tourism.
(iii) Mining.
(iv) Industralisation.
(v) Lumbering.

State any problems faced by people who live on plateaux

(i) There is soil erosion.
(ii) floods
(iii) Crop pests and diseases.

- The highest point of Uganda is on top of mountain Rwenzori
- The lowest point is at Nimule at Uganda's boarder with Sudan.
- The plateau of Uganda is higher to the south and lower to the north.

Qn.1.What evidence is there to show that Ugandas plateau is tilted to North?

- River Nile flows from the south to the north of Uganda.

2.Mention some physical features on the plateau

(i) Lakes (ii) Rivers (iii) Rift valley (iv) Hills

3.Give two reasons why many people settle on the plateau.

WEEK 4 LESSON 1 and 2

THE HIGHLANDS/MOUNTAINS

- Highlands or mountains are areas about 2000 metres above sea level and beyond.
- In Uganda they include Mt. Rwenzori, Moroto,Mt Mufumbiro and Mt Elgon

Types of mountains

(i) Block mountains horst.
(ii) Volcanic mountains.
(iii) Fold mountains.(Not found in Uganda)

Block or Horst mountains

How were block mountains formed?

- They were formed as a result of faulting.

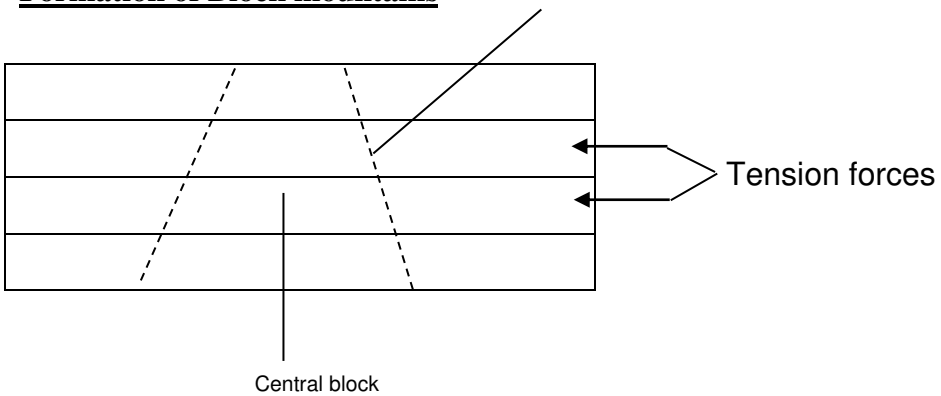
Qn. What is Faulting?

- Faulting is a process where cracks develop in the rock within the earth crust as a result of tension and compression forces.

Faulting leads to formation of;

(i) Block mountains.
(ii) Rift valley.
(iii) Fault guided rivers and lakes .

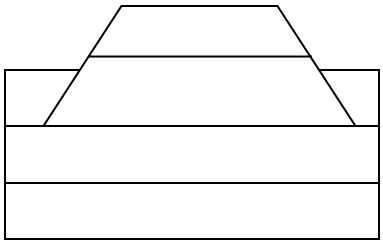
Formation of Block mountains



The land on either side of the cracks sinks or is pushed up.

The land that sinks forms a rift valley while that which is pushed up forms a block mountain.

Horst



- An example of a block mountain in Uganda is Mt. Rwenzori.
- Mt. Rwenzori is a block or horst mountain.
- It has very many peaks which form ranges.

- Mt. Rwenzori is shared by two countries Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo. The highest peak on Mt. Rwenzori is Margherita. Mt. Rwenzori was named "Mountain of the Moon" by H.M. Stanley.

Qn.1.Why did Stanley name Mt. Rwenzori the mountains of the moon?

2. Why is Mt. Rwenzori snow copped?
(i) Its highest peak crosses the snow line.

3. Reasons why there are no plant and animals at the top of Mt. Rwenzori.
(i) It is too cold at the top of Mr. Rwenzori.
(ii) It is too cold on the top to support plants growth on which animals feed
(iii) Mt. Rwenzori top is snow copped.

4. Give reasons why it is difficult to build roads and railways in Bundibugyo
(i) It is a mountainous area.
(ii)It is expensive to construct winding roads on the mountain slopes in Bundibugyo.

5. Which people live on the slopes of Mt. Rwenzori?

Bakonjo and Bamba live on the slopes of Mt . Rwenzori.

Why would you advise the people of Bundibugyo to rear donkeys?
- For easy transport.

Importance of donkeys to people of Bundibugyo
(i) Used for
(ii) transport.
(ii) It is a source of income.
(iii) Provides meat to the people.
(iv) Used for ploughing.

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Lesson 3

Volcanic mountains

How are volcanic mountains formed?

- Volcanic mountains were formed as result of volcanicity.

What is vulcanicity?

- It is a process where hot rocks\ Magma comes out of the earth crust during an eruption.

- A volcanic mountain is formed when Magma comes out of the ground to the earth's surface.

Examples of volcanic mountains in Uganda

(i) Mt. Elgon (iii) Mt. Mufumbiro
(ii) Mt. Moroto

Materials that come out during volcanic eruption

(i) Magma
(ii) Ash
(iii) Cinders
(iv)-----Gases
(v) Rocks

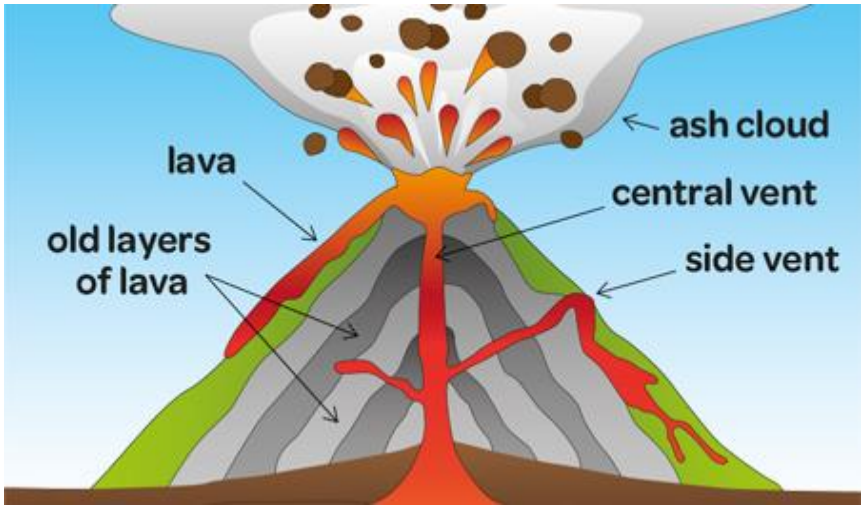
What is Magma?

- The molten material which comes out of the earth's interior during an eruption.

Lava

- Is magma which has cooled down on the earth's surface after eruption.

THE FEATURES OF VOLCANIC MOUNTAIN



Lesson 4

Types of volcanic mountains

a) **Active mountains**

These are mountains which are likely to erupt any time e.g. Mt. Mufumbira.

b) **A dormant volcano/sleeping volcanoes**

These are mountains which can erupt but have taken a long time without erupting.

c) Extinct volcano/Dead volcanoes

These are mountains which cannot erupt .

N.B.
On top of the extinct volcano, there is always a depression (crater) which is filled with water to form as crater lake.

Mountain Elgon

- It is found at the border of Uganda and Kenya.
- Mt. Elgon was formed by volcanicity.
- It is the second highest mountain in Uganda.
- Its peak is called Wagagai
- It is locally known as Mt. Masaba

Qn.1.Which people live on the slopes of Mt.Elgon?
Bagisu/Bamasaba

2.How are the Bagisu similar to Baganda?
(i) Both are Bantu.
(ii) Both are farmers who grow bananas and coffee.

3.How are the Bagisu similar to Baganda in their economic activities
(i) Both are farmers.
(ii) Both grow coffee.

4.Why is Arabica coffee mainly grown on the slopes of Mt. Elgon?
(i) Presence of fertile volcanic soils.
(ii) There is reliable rainfall which favours Arabica coffee.
(iii) There are low temperatures needed by Arabica coffee

5.How is the formation of Mt. Elgon different from that of Mt. Rwenzori?
Mt. Elgon was formed by volcanicity while Mt. Rwenzori was formed by faulting.

6.Why are the slopes of Mt. Elgon densely populated?
(i) Presence of fertile volcanic soils for agriculture.
(ii) Favourable climate for farming.

7.Apart from the slopes of Mt.Elgon, mention any other place where Arabica coffee is grown.
i)
ii)

8.How does Mt. Elgon influence the climate of Mbale?
-It helps in the formation of rainfall.

Mufumbiro ranges (4127) m

- They are at the boarder of Uganda,Rwanda and DRC
- Mt. Mufumbira was formed by volcanicity.
- The three ranges lie in Uganda and these are:

(i) Muharvura 4127m
(ii) Magahinga
(iii) Sabinio 3645m

- Muhavura is the highest peak on Mt. Mufumbira ranges.
- It is the third highest mountain in Uganda.
- It is a home of mountain Gorillas.

- It has fertile volcanic soil.
- Tribes like Bafumbira, Bakiga, Bahororo, Batwa live on the slopes of Mt. Mufumbiro

Mountain Moroto

- It is a volcanic mountain.
- It receives little rainfall because of dry winds that blow over there.
- The main occupation for people who live around is pastoralism.
- People living around the mountain include Karamojong and the Jie of Kenya.

How are mountains important to the people who live near them?

(i) They help in formation of rainfall.
(ii) They are fertile soils for agriculture.
(iii) Attract tourists. It is a tourist attraction centre.
(iv) Mountains are sources of some rivers.

Qn.1.How do mountains influence the climate of an area?

They help in formation of rainfall.

Problems faced by people who live in mountain areas of Uganda

(i) There is soil erosion.
(ii) There are land slides.
(iii) There is poor transport .
(iv) Land shortage due to high population.

Solutions to problems faced by the people in mountainous areas

- They rear donkey for transport.
- They construct winding roads though expensively.
- The farmers terrace their land to control soil erosion.

Qn.1.Why is soil erosion common in Kabale and Mbale?

(i) They are mountainous areas.

2.Why is soil erosion not common in Mukono (Wakiso)

- Mukono is a flat area.
- It is not a mountainous area.

3.Give the methods farmers use to control soil erosion in Kabale, Kisoro and Mbale

(i) By terracing.
(ii) By controlling ploughing.
(iii) By strip cropping.
(iv) By planting trees and grass.

4.What is land fragmentation?

- **The division of land into small plots.**

5.What causes land fragmentation?

- **-Over population.**

6.Why do farmers in Kabale terrace their land?

- To control soil erosion.

7.Why are land slides common in Bududa?

(i) The slopes of the mountains in both areas have been cleared for settlement.
ii)Due to deforestation.

8.Give one reason why there is land shortage in Kabale

- There is over population.
- Mountains occupy large place.

9.Why do tourists like to visit mountainous areas?

- To enjoy cool climate
- To enjoy seeing the mountain scenery.
- For mountain climbing

Lesson 5

Rift Valley

- It is a long narrow depression on the earth surface boardered by steep sides called escarpments.

How was a Rift Valley formed?

(i) It was formed by faulting process helped by Tensional forces.
(ii)It starts from R.Jordan and ends at Beira Mozambique.

.What is an escarpment scarps?

- It is the steep side of Rift Valley.

The rift valley has two branches namely
(i) Eastern branch passes through Kenya & Tanzania ii) Western branch passes through Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi & Tanzania.

Lakes in Western branch of the valley in Uganda

(i) Lake Albert (iii) Lake Edward
(ii) Late Katwe (iv) Lake Mutanda

Some lakes in Uganda which are not found at rift valley include:

(i) Lake Victoria
(ii) Lake Kyoga
(iii) Lake Mburo
iv) Lake Wamala

Characteristics of Rift Valley lakes

(i) They have salty water.
(ii) They are deep.
(iii) They have inlets without outlets.
(iv) They are long and narrow.
v) They have a regular shape.

LESSON 6

Importance of Rift Valley

(i) It is a tourist attraction centre..
(ii) Rift valley lakes have minerals e.g. salt and soda ash.
(iii)Pastoralism is carried out in Riftvalleys
(iii) It is used for farming.
It has lakes where fishing is carried out.

Disadvantages of rift valley

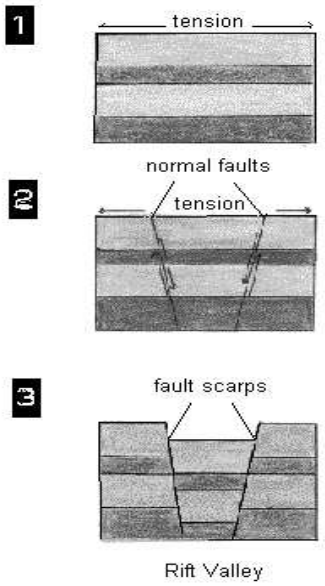
(i) Poor transport system around rift valley areas.
(ii) Land slides are common.
iii) Floods are common.

Activities carried in rift valley

(i) Mining (iii) Tourism
(ii) Fishing (iv)crop Farming
iv) pastaralism

FORMATION OF RIFT VALLEY

Diagrams(Comprehensive sst bk 5



Of what importance is Lake Katwe to Uganda's economy?

(i) It provides salt to people of Uganda.
(ii) It attracts tourists.
iii) Provides employment.

WEEK 5 LESSON 1

Drainage System

Lakes

What is a Lake?

- A lake is a big depression filled with water on the earth surface.

- **Types of Lakes**

(i) Depression / Down warped lake
(ii) Rift valley lakes.
(iii) Man made lakes.
(iv) Crater lakes.
(v) Ox-bow lakes.
(vi) Lava dammed lakes.

Depression Lakes

These are lakes which were formed as a result of down warping.

Examples of depression lakes or lakes formed as a result of down warping

(i) Lake Victoria
(ii) Lake Kyoga
(iii) Lake Opeta
(iv) Lake Bisina
(v) Lake Kwania
(viii) L Wamala
(vi) Lake Kachira
(vii) Lake Mburo

LESSON 2

Characteristics of depression lakes

(i) They are shallow.
(ii) They are wide
(iii) They have fresh water
(iv) They have both inlets and outlets.
(v) They have an irregular shape

Give one reason why depression lakes have fresh water

- They have both inlets and outlets.

How was Lake Victoria formed?

- It was formed as a result of down warping.

Lake Victoria

- It is the largest lake (Fresh water lake) in Uganda, East Africa and Africa.
- It is shared by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. Its traditional name is Nyanza (For Kenya and Tanzania) and Nalubaale in Uganda.
- It was named by a British explorer called **John Hannington Speke** after the queen of England called **Victoria** at the time of his coming to Uganda.
- It has many islands e.g. Ssese Island, Bugala, Kome which form the present Kalangala District.

Name the Island district found in Lake Victoria

- It is Kalangala district. Ii) Buvuma

Name the major economic activities carried out by the people of Kalangala

(i)Fishing
(ii)Farming

iii)Tourism
iv)Lumbering
v)charcoal burning

Problems faced by people of Kalangala

I)Poverty.
(ii)There is easy spread of water borne diseases.

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(iii) Shortage of electricity.
(iv)Poor infrastructure
v) illiteracy

LESSON 3

OIL PALM GROWING IN KALANGALA

Give the main product got from oil palm in Kalangala

- Cooking oil

Other products got from Oil palm

(i)Soap
(ii)Cosmetics.

Qn1 How will the people of Kalangala benefit from oil palm growing?

(i)It creates chances of employment.
(iiIt is a source of income or foreign exchange.
(iii)It will lead to the development of infrastructure.

Qn2 How is Kalangala economically important to Uganda?

(i)Fishing takes place.
(iiAttracts tourists.
(iii) There is oil palm growing.
(iv) There is a lot of Lumbering

Qn3 How importance of Lake Victoria towards the industrial development

(i)Provide fish to fish processing industries.
(ii)Provides water to industries for cooling machines.

It is used in transporting the finished goods

Qn4 Why does Kalangala receive convectional rainfall?

(i)It is surrounded by l Victoria
(ii) It has thick forests.

Qn5 How does Lake Victoria promote trade?

It provides water transport. It provides fish

LESSON 4

PORTS ON LAKE VICTORIA

(i)Port Bukoba
(ii)Port Musoma (vi)Port Bukakata
(iii)Port Jinja (vii)Entebbe
(iv)Port Bell
VI Port Mwanza ix Port Kisumu

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Diagram showing ports on lake Victoria.



Why are there many people on the shores of Lake Victoria

(i) There is favourable climate for farming..
(ii) Presence of fertile soils for farming.
(iii) Provides job opportunities to people.eg fishermen, captains,sailors

Problems faced by fishermen in Uganda

(i) Poor transport system.
(ii) Poor storage facilities.
(iii) Poor methods of preserving fish.
(iv) Presence of the water hyacinth.
(v) Presence of dangerous marine animals.

Qn.1.Give the importance of inland ports of Uganda .

(i) They handle Uganda's imports and exports.
(ii) They provide employment to people.

2.Give problem caused by water hyacinth

(i) It kills fish.
(ii) It makes transport difficult.
(iii) It destroys fishing nets.

3.Give ways of destroying the water Hyacinth

(i) Using beetles (biological method)
(i) Using machines to remove it.
(ii) By hand picking of the water hyacinth.

4.Importance of water hyacinth to people

(i) It can be used to make crafts
(ii) It can be used to make animal feeds.
(ii) It can be used to make manure.

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LESSON 5 AND 6

Lake Kyoga
(i) It has fresh water. (It is a fresh water lake).
(ii) It was formed by down warping.
(iii) It is the most swampy lake in Uganda.
(iv) It is connected to Lake Albert by Victoria Nile
(V) It is found in the centre of Uganda.

Qn.What shows that Lake Kyoga is on a lower altitude than Lake Victoria?
Victoria Nile flows from Lake Victoria to Lake Kyoga.
Qn.Why is lake Kyoga swampy?
It is shallow.
Lake George
-It is joined to Lake Edward by Kazinga Channel.
-It is crossed by the Equator.

What is the major tourist attraction found at Kazinga Channel?
Hippopotamus.

Activities carried out on Kazinga Channel
(i) Tourism.
(ii) Transport.
(iii) Fishing

Lake Albert
-Its traditional name is Mwitanzigye.
-It was named Albert by Sir Samuel Baker.
-It has a famous Port known as Port Butiaba

Reasons why Port Butiaba was built
(i) To link Uganda to Democratic Republic of Congo.
(ii) To promote transport.
(iii) To handle Uganda imports and exports.

Activities carried out on Port Butiaba
(i) Trade
(ii) Transport
(iii) Tourism
(iv) Fishing
(v) Fish processing

Lake Mburo
It is found in Kiruhura district.
Parts of Lake Mburo is a national game park.

Importance of lake Mburo to Uganda's economy
(i). Creates chances of employment.
(ii) It earns foreign exchange through tourism/fishing.

resence of dangerous marine animals (Crocodiles)

(vi) Poor fishing equipment.
(vii) Shortage of capital.

industrial use.

How do lakes influence the climate of an area?
They help in the formation of rainfall.

Crater lakes
A crater lake is a hollow or depression filled with water on top of an extinct volcano.

Name a crater lake in Uganda
Lake Katwe,L Bunyonyi,L Nyamunuka, L Nyakasura.

Lava dammed lakes
These are lakes formed when lava blocks the river course.

Examples include
Lake Mutanda (Kisoro district),Lake Edward.

Ox-bow lakes
These lakes were formed as a result of river meandering.

Man made lakes
These were formed as a result of human activities like dam construction.
Example of man made lake in Uganda is Kabakas lake Lake Nasser in Egyp

WEEK 6 LESSON 1 and 2

<u>Rivers in Uganda</u>
Rivers flow from higher altitude to a low altitude.

Give the meaning of the following
Source: It is a place where a river begins.
Mouth: It is where the river ends.
Distributary: It is a small river that flows away from a big river.
Tributary: It is a small river which flows in a big river.
An Estuary: It is where the river ends in a wide opening.
A Delta: It is where a river divides into small rivers when entering the sea or an ocean.
A Confluence: It is a point where two rivers meet to flow as one.

RIVER NILE

- It is the longest river in Uganda, East Africa and Africa.
- Its local name is Kiira.
- River Nile has its source in Lake Victoria.
- River Nile flows through Uganda, Republic of South Sudan,Sudan and Egypt .
- River Nile pours its water in Mediterranean sea.

- River Nile ends in a Delta.

Qn.1.Why does River Nile flow towards northern Uganda ?
(i) Uganda's plateau is tilted towards the north.
(ii) Northern Uganda is on a lower altitude than southern Uganda.

Qn.2.Name the first European to see River Nile
- He was John Speke in 1862.

3.Why isnt it correct to say that John Speke discovered the source of River Nile
- The native around the river had seen it before.

Name the major water falls found on the River Nile
(i) Bujagali falls.
(ii) Karuma falls
(iii) Murchison falls.
iv) Kalagala

NB Nalubaale dam and Kiira dam were built along R Nile in Uganda to generate more H.E.P

Give two economic importance of water falls
(i) They help to generate hydro electricity.
(ii) They are tourist attraction centre.

The tributaries of River Nile in Uganda.
(i)R.Kafu
(ii)Achwa

Sections of the Nile
(i) Victoria Nile from Lake Victoria to Lake Albert.
(ii) Albert Nile from Lake Albert to Nimule.
iii) White Nile in South Sudan and Sudan.

Why are some parts of River Nile not good for transport?
(i) Presence of water falls caused by big rocks
(ii) Presence of rapids.
(iii) Some parts are narrow and shallow for big water vessels

(Iv)Presence of floating vegetation from Albert Nile to Sudan

Give one reason why the banks of River Nile are densely populated.
(i) Presence of fertile soils for agriculture.
(ii) Reliable rainfall for agriculture.
(iii) Fishing takes place (presence of employment opportunities.)

How is River Nile important to industries of Uganda
(i) It helps in the generation of hydro electricity.
(ii) Provides water for cooling down machines in the industries around them.
Iii Provides water to industries which is used as raw material.

Other rivers in Uganda

River Katonga
- It flows out of L.Victoria into L.George.

River Kagera
- It flows from Lake Kivu in Rwanda into Lake Victoria.
- It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Rwanda

River Kafu
- It connects Lake Albert to Lake Kyoga.

River Semliki
- _Flows from Lake Edward and pours its water into Lake Albert.
- _It flows in the western rift valley on the boarder of Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda.

Importance of rivers
(i)They help in generation of hydro electricity.
(ii)They provide water for domestic and industrial use.
(iii)They provide water transport.
(iv)They fishing takes place.
(v)They attract tourists who bring foreign exchange.

How do people miss use water bodies?
- -By over fishing
- -By fish poisoning
- -Through pouring wastes materials in water bodies.

Dangers of living near rivers
(i) Flooding of the area.
(ii) Easy spread of water borne diseases

WEEK 1 LESSON AND TWO

Lesson 3

THE CLIMATE OF UGANDA
- Climate is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time 30-35 years

Lesson 5 and 6

Factors which influence the climate of an area
(i) Latitude.
(ii) Altitude.
(iii) Nature of vegetation.
(iv) Human activities.
(v) Distance from water bodies
(vi) Prevailing winds

(i)Altitude: The effects of altitude
- Altitude is the height above sea level.

- It is measured by an instrument called an altimeter.

1.Why do you think Entebbe is cooler than Gulu

- Gulu is on a low altitude than Entebbe.

2.Why do you think Gulu is hotter than Entebbe?

- Entebbe is on a high altitude than Gulu.

3.How does the altitude affect climate?

- The higher you got the cooler it becomes and the lower you go the hotter it comes.
- Temperatures decreases as altitude increases.

4.Why is Kisoro cooler than Kampala

- Kisoro is on a higher altitude than Kampala.
- Places like Kisoro, Kabale, Mbale, Mt. Rwenzori are cooler because they are at a higher altitude.

(ii)Distance from water bodies

- Place near larger water bodies receive a lot of rain.
- Winds that blow across large the water body carry a lot of moisture which rise up to form rainfall.
- Wind that blows from land towards the sea is dry.
- They do not bring more rain.

(iii)Latitude (Distance from the Equator)

- Places near the equator are hotter than places far away from the equator .

- Places near the equator experience high temperature than places far away from the equator hence receiving a lot of rainfall due to high evaporation and transpiration from and trees.

(iv)Human Activities

- Places where large forests are planted have a lot of rainfall.
- Places where people have cut down trees on a large scale experience dry condition with very little rain.

How does clearing of natural vegetation affect the area.

(i) It reduces chances of rainfall formation.
(ii) It displaces wild animals who live in it.
(iii) It leads to soil erosion

(v)The Nature of vegetation

- -Places that have thick forests receive plenty of rainfall while places with little or no vegetation are very dry.
- -The type of rainfall received near large forests and water bodies is convectional rainfall.

LESSON 4

Climatic regions of Uganda

These include:

(i) Tropical climate.(wet and dry)
(ii) Equatorial climate.(hot and wet)
(iii) Mountain climate.(cool)
(iv) Semi-arid climate.(little rainfall and dry areas)

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A. Tropical Climate

- The tropical climate is described as dry and wet
- Most parts of Uganda experience tropical climate.

Why do most parts of Uganda receive tropical climate?

- Uganda lies within the tropics.
- Tropical climate is experienced between tropic of cancer and tropic of Capricorn.

Economic activities carried out in Tropical climate regions(wet and dry areas)

(i) Crop farming
(ii) Tourism.
(iii) Mining.
(iv) Fishing.
(v) Cattle keeping.

Activity

The table below shows monthly temperature of an area in Uganda

Mon	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp	25	27	35	32	38	37	26	24	25	25	25	35
R/F	110	115	110	20	-	-	-	10	15	80	125	125

1.Name the three months without rainfall.

(i) May (ii) June (iii) July

2.Name the months with the highest rainfall.

(i) December
(ii) November

3.Give the crops grown within the areas which experience tropical climate.

(i) Bananas
(ii) Beans
(iii) Millet
(iv) Cotton
(v) Cassava
(vi) Peas
(vii) Sorghum
(viii) Groundnuts
(ix) Potatoes
(x) Coffee

LESSON 5 AND 6

B. Equatorial Climate(wet and hot areas of Uganda)

- It is referred to as hot and wet .throughout the year

Activities carried out in area with equatorial climate.

(i) Farming (ii) Tourism
(iii) Lumbering (iv) Mining

Crops grown in areas of Uganda which experience Equatorial climate

- Oil palm, coffee , tea, cocoa ,bananas, rubber ,sugarcane

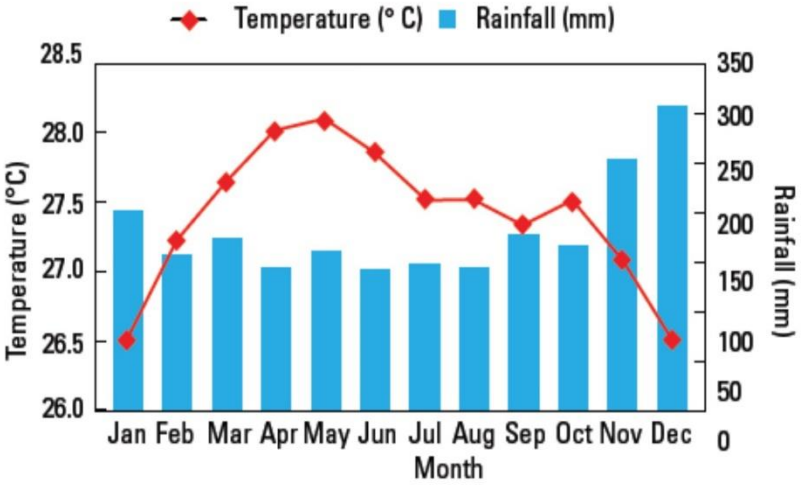
Characteristic of Equatorial climate

(i) It receives high humidity.
(ii) It is hot throughout the year
(iii)It receives high rainfall.
(iv)It is experienced between 5 degrees North and 5 degrees South of the Equator

Why is equatorial climate described as hot and wet.

- -It receives high temperature and heavy rainfall.
- -Equatorial climate receives an average rainfall of 1500m – 2000m
- It experiences a temperature range of 25^0c and above

GRAPH SHOWING EQUATORIAL CLIMATE



1. Which month received the highest amount of rainfall?

2. Which month received the lowest rainfall?

C.Semi desert climate (dry areas of Uganda)

- -It receives little rainfall
- -It is hot and dry most of the year.

Semi desert (ARID) climate is experienced in the following districts of Uganda;

i) Moroto ,Abim,Napak,
ii) Kotido
iii) Nakapiripirit
iv) Kaabong

State the economic activities carried out in north eastern Uganda.

i) Nomadic pastoralism
ii) Tourism
iii) Mining

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

People in Uganda who practice nomadic pastoralism include;

i) Karamojong
ii) Jie
iii) Pokot

Why do the Karamojong move from one place to another ?

- To look for pasture and water for the animals.

Problems faced by the Karamojongs in their activity .

i) Cattle diseases
ii) Long drought season
iii) Shortage of pasture and water
(iv) Cattle rustling

Suggest one way in which government can encourage the Karamojong to live settled life.

i) By building valley dams
ii) Educating the Karamojong to keep a manageable number of cattle
iii) Encourage the Karamojong practice mixed farming
iv) Improving on pasture

Why is North Eastern Uganda sparsely populated

i) It is a semi arid area with no rainfall most of the year which doesn't support crop growing.

How has the government tried to solve the problem of water in the drier parts of Uganda?

i) By building valley dams
ii) By drilling boreholes
iii) By using tanks to harvest water

D. Mountain climate

- This is received in highland areas of Uganda
- Temperatures are low and rainfall is high as one goes higher on the mountain

WEEK 7 LESSON 1

VEGETATION OF UGANDA

Qn.1.What is Vegetation?

- This is the plant cover of an area.

There are two types of vegetation.

i) Natural vegetation ii) Planted vegetation

2.What is Natural Vegetation?

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

3.What is planted vegetation?

This is the plant cover of an area that is grown by people.

4.Plantation vegetation include:

i) Crops iii) Trees

ii) Grass vi) Flowers

5.Natural vegetation consists of the following:
i)Natural forests.
ii)Natural grass.
iii)Swamp vegetation
iv) Shrubs

Factors which influence vegetation distribution in Uganda
i)soil fertility.
ii)Human activities..
vi)Reliable rainfall of the area.
v)Temperature.
vi)Drainage of land.
Vii)Government policies

6.What are natural forests?
- These are trees that grow on their own on a large piece of land.

Planted forests
- These are trees that are grown by people on a large piece of land.

Give commercial/Economic uses of forests
i) Provide firewood.
ii) Provide timber.
iii) Attract tourists.
iv) Provide herbs.
v) Provide charcoal.
vi) Provide electric poles..
vi) Provide poles for building.

Other values/uses of forests
i) They help in formation of rainfall.
ii) Modifies climate.
iv) They are homes of wild animals. (Wildlife)
v) Control soil erosion.
vi) They maintain soil fertility.
vii) Forests act as wind breaks.

Qn.1.In which way to forests support wild animals
i) They are homes of wild animal
iii) They provide shelter.
v) They provide pasture to wild animals.

2.How are the following important to people?
Firewood
It is sold for income/ fuel.

3.How do forests provide income to people
i) Attract tourists for income.

ii) provide firewood which is sold.

4.How do forests modify/improve the climate of an area?

- They help in formation of rainfall.

5.How does vegetation help in rainfall formation?

- Through the process of transpiration.

Note: Heat from the sun heats the vegetation.

- The vegetation loses water through transpiration .
- The vapour is condensed to form clouds then rain drops.
- The type of rainfall is convectional rainfall.

LESSON 2 AND 3

6.Give any ways in which people destroy vegetation in Uganda .

i) Through deforestation.
ii) Through bush burning.
iii) Through swamp drainage.
iv) Through over cultivation.

7.Suggest any two things that can be done to preserve vegetation.

i) By practicing afforestation.
ii) Planting trees and grass.
iii) Using good methods of farming like agro-forestry.
iv)Re-afforestation.

8.Agro-forestry

- Is the growing of trees alongside crops.

9.How does cutting down of trees on a large scale affect the fertility of soil?

It causes soil erosion.

10.How does cutting of the trees affect the climate of an area?

-It reduces the chances of rainfall.
-It leads to desertification.

11.How will rural electrification protect forests?

It will reduce deforestation for wood fuel

12.Rural Electrification

It is the extending of electricity to village areas.

13.Suggest ways in which destruction of natural vegetation affects the environment?

i) It reduces changes of rainfall formation.
ii) It causes soil erosion.
iii) It leads to desertification.

14.Of what importance if planting of trees in the compound

i) To provide shade.
ii) For study purposes.
iii) Control soil erosion.

iv)Fruits

15.Give two reasons why the natural vegetation is reducing.

- The natural vegetation is reducing in Uganda due to the increase of population in Uganda.
- .Poor farming methods
- Long drought

16.What is Deforestation?

- This is the cutting down of trees on a large scale.

17.Give reasons why people practice deforestation.

i) Need for land to carry out agriculture.
ii) Need for land to build industries.
iii) Need for land to build houses.
iv) Need for timber.
v) Need for land for building roads.
vi) Need for land for settlement.
vii) Need for firewood.

17.What are the effects of deforestation ?

i) It causes soil erosion.
ii) It reduces chances of rainfall.
iii) It displaces wild animals.

18.Ways of controlling Deforestation

i) Educating people about dangers of deforestation.
ii) Sensitizing people about the dangers of deforestation.
iii) By rural electrification.
iv) By using better methods of vegetation.

19.How does deforestation affect soil fertility

- It causes soil erosion.

20.How does cutting of trees affect wildlife?

i) It displaces wild animals.
ii) It leads to death of wil

LESSON 4

Difference between Natural and planted vegetation

Natural	Planted
i). It grows on its own ii). It provides hard wood	i). Planted by people ii). Provide softwood.
iii). Takes long to mature	Takes a short time to mature.
Needs no care from people	It grows under care.

Products got from planted trees

- Paper, match box,

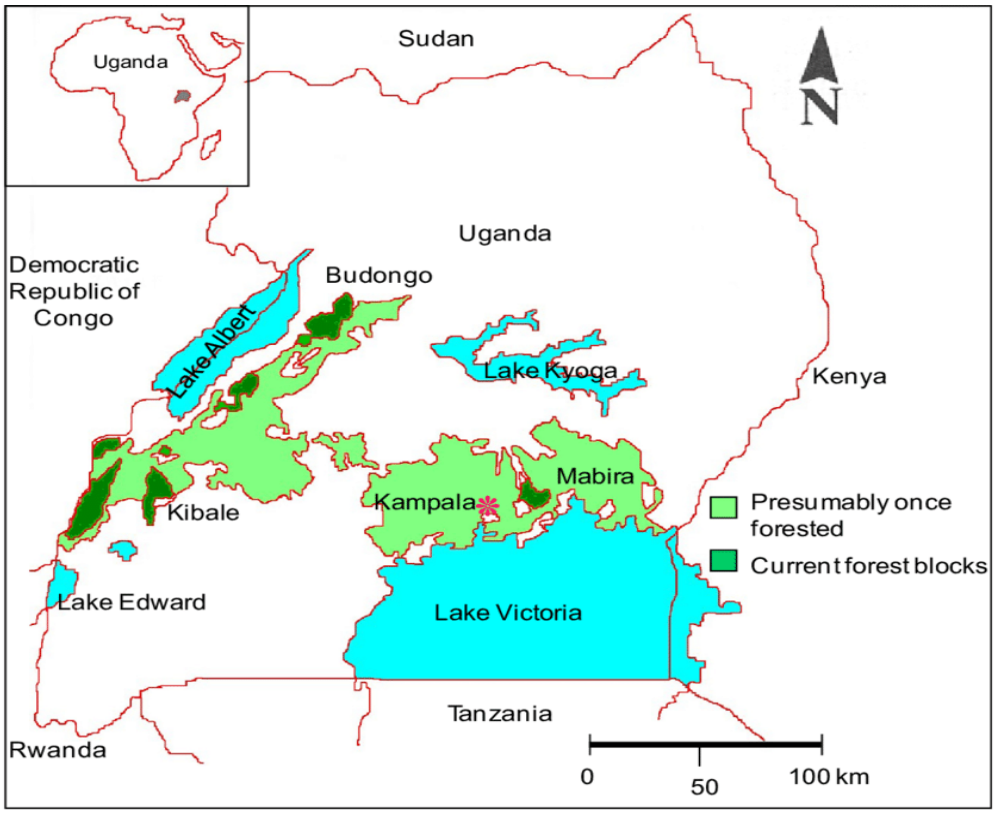
NATURAL FORESTS IN UGANDA

- Mabira, Budongo, Malamagambo, Marabigambo, Bwindi

PLANTED FORESTS

- Lendu, Mafuga, Magamaga

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING FORESTS



Characteristics of Tropical rainforests

i) These tress are very tall.
ii) It is evergreen.
iii) Trees have broad leaves.
iv) Trees form a canopy.

Examples of trees in equatorial vegetation

i) Muvule
ii) Mahogany
iii) Ebony
iv) Rose wood

Activities carried out in equatorial vegetation

i) Farming
ii) Tourism
iii) Lumbering

LESSON 5 and 6

SAVANNA VEGETATION

- Savanna vegetation covers the largest part of Uganda, East Africa and Africa.
- Savanna consists of grasslands such as bushes, shrubs and woodland.
- Savanna is divided into two:

- Dry savanna
- Wet savanna

- In dry savanna the grass and trees have short small leaves.
- In wet savanna, the grass and trees are tall.
- The grassland is shorter close to semi-desert.

Examples of trees in savanna
Acacia
In dry savanna, the trees are thorny and scattered around.
Deciduous tress shad off their leaves to reduce loss of moisture.

Activities carried out in savanna
i) Tourism.
ii) Farming.
Iii) Mining.

Qn. Give any three uses of grass.
i)It is used for decoration
ii)It is used for thatching houses
iii)Provides food for the animals

1.Swamp/Wetland Vegetation .
- Swamps are waterlogged areas with vegetation.
- Swamps are also known as Marshes.
- Symbol of swamp.

2.Reasons why people carry out swamp reclamation/swamp drainage.
i) To get land for settlement.
ii) To get land for building industries.
iii) To get land for agriculture.
iv) To get clay for pottery.
v) To get land for building roads.

3.What is swamp reclamation?
- Is the destroying of swamps.

4.Give one importance of swamps to people?
i) Provide fish to people.
ii) Provide water for domestic use.
iii) Provide clay for pottery.
iv) They are homes of wild animals.
v) Modifies climate.
vi) Swamps control floods.

5.How are swamps important to wild water animals?
Provide shelter to wild water animals.

6.In which way do swamps provide water for domestic use?
Swamps filter water.

7.How do swamps influence the climate of the area
They help in formation of rainfall.

8.In which way do swamps promote industrial development in Uganda?
i) Provide craft materials.
ii) Provide raw material to craft industries.
iii) Provide clay for pottery.
iv) Provide sand for building.

9.Mention any one disadvantage of building in swamps
i) It causes floods.
ii) There is easy water borne diseases.
iii) It reduces the chance of rainfall formation.
iv) It reduces craft materials.
v) It leads to poor drainage system.

Give one way the government to conserve environment
i) Educating the masses about the dangers of swamp reclamation.
ii) Continue to protect swamps.

Why is the government of Uganda discouraging people to settle in swamps?
i) Modifies climate.
ii) It controls floods.
iii) Swamps are homes of wild animals.

What type of rainfall is received around swampy areas?
It is convectional rainfall.

Crops grown in swampy areas;
i) Sugarcane
ii) Rice
iii) Cocoa yams
iv) Sweet potatoes
v) Maize

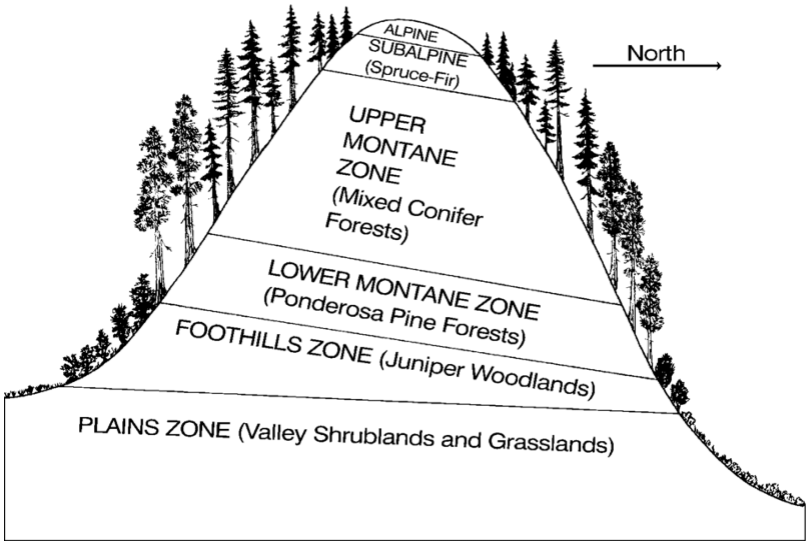
Why is sugarcane or rice mainly grown in swampy areas?
i) Rice needs a lot of water
ii) Rice need good soils

Mountain Vegetation
The vegetation zone found in mountain areas include:
i)Short alpine grass

ii)Shrubs
iii Bamboo thicket

ivRain forests

Diagram showing mountain vegetation.



WEEK 8 LESSON 1

NATURAL RESOURCES IN UGANDA

1 What are natural resources?

- These are things provided by nature that people use to satisfy his needs.

Examples of natural resources.

- Land**,** wetlands ,vegetation ,minerals ,climate ,water ,peaple

TYPES OF NATURAL RESOURCES

a)Renewable resources
a) Non renewable resources

1.What are renewable resources?

- These are resources that can be replaced. eg water, sunshine ,wind, air, animals, people.

2. What are non renewable resources These are resources which cannot be replaced when used up**. eg minerals like sand, clay, salt, gold**

LAND

- Land is the most important natural resource in our country. Most of all the resources are found in land.

Land is used for:

- Growing crops.
- Settlement.
- Rearing animals
- Mining

Effects of misusing our natural resources

(a) Natural resources in our environment should be used with care.

Uncontrolled cutting down of trees leads to:

- Drought.
- Desertification.
- Soil erosion.
- Shortage of water and pasture for animals.

(b) **Swamp drainage**

- Dry up wells and springs.
- Floods
- Death and displacement of marine animals
- Reduction of rainfall
- Shortage of materials for making hand crafts like clay soil papyrus.
- Garbage will go into water bodies like lakes which leads to pollution.
- Easy spread of diseases.

(c) **Water bodies.**

- Fish poisoning which leads to death of marine animals and polluting water.

Ways of protecting natural resources

- By laws should be made by local leaders to regulate the use of natural resources.
- The government should educate people of the importance of resources.
- People should be encouraged to use other types of fuel instead of fire wood and charcoal e.g. bio gas, animal dung, solar energy.
- Tree planting should be encouraged whenever we cut down tress.
- Building of factories and settlement should be discouraged around swamps, forests by the government.
- The government should regulate the use of mineral in order to pressure for the future generation.

LESSON 2

WILDLIFE

Are the wild animals and plants in the natural stable state?
They include flora and fauna.
Flora are plants.
Fauna are animals.

GAME PARKS

What is a game park?

Give reasons why there are many game parks in savanna vegetation

i) There is plenty of pasture.
ii) It is a habitat (home) for wild animals..

Give the meaning of the following terms.

Carnivorous animals

- Are animals that feed on flesh.

i) Lions iii) Leopards
ii) Tigers iv) hyenas

Omnivorous Animals that feed on both plants and flesh.

Herbivorous Is an animal which feeds on vegetation, grass or pasture.
Habitat Is an area where an animal or plant live and find food, shelter and water.
Predators Is an animal which lives by killing others for food.
Endanger species Is an animal in danger of being removed in existence by diseases, people, predators.
Poaching Is the illegal hunting of animals in game parks.
Pollution Harmful materials added to the air and land making it dirty.

Need of wild animals

i) They need pasture.
ii) They provide water.
iii) They need shelter.
iv) They need favaourable climate.

Examples of Herbivorous

i) Zebra.
ii) Giraffe.
iii) Antelope.

LESSON 3

Advantages of game parks

i) It is a tourist attraction centre.
ii) Provide chances of employment.
iii) Preserve wildlife for future generation.
iii) For study purposes.
v) It is used for foreign exchange.

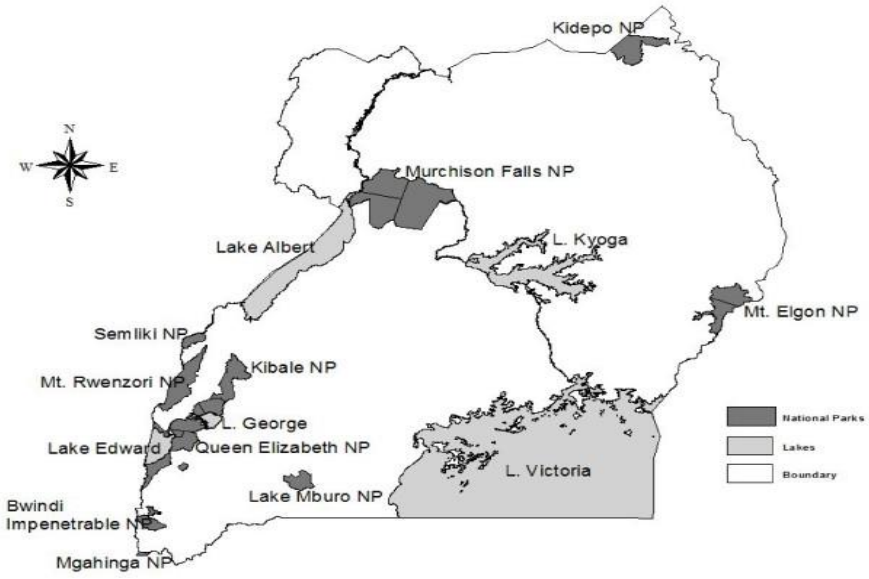
Problems faced by animals in game parks

i) There is poaching.
ii) Long drought seasons.
iii) Shortage of pasture and water..
v) Outbreak of animal diseases.
vi) Insecurity in some areas.

GAME RESERVES

- Is an area where wildlife is protected by law but it is smaller than a national park.
- In a game reserve permission can be given for hunting but in a game park no hunting is allowed.
- The largest national park in Uganda is Murchison Falls.

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING NATIONAL PARK



LESSON 4 AND 5

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN UGANDA

These include:

i) Game parks.
ii) Forests.
iii) Historical sites.
vi) Cultural sites.
v) Kasubi tombs.
vi) Uganda museum

1. What is Tourism?

- This is the business providing services like accommodation, entertainment to tourists visiting a place for pleasure.

2. Why is tourism referred to as an industry?

i) It creates chances of employment.
ii) It is a source of income.

3. Importance of tourism industry.

i) It is the source of income.
ii) It creates chances of employment.
iii) Attracts tourists.
iv) Preserve wildlife for future generations.

4. How do tourism industries provide employment?

i) People work as game ranges.
ii) People work as drivers.
iii) People work as game wardens.
IV) Those who work in hotels.

5. In which way does the building of hotels promote the tourism industry in Uganda?

i) Provide accommodation services to the tourists.

ii) Provide transport to tourists.

6.In which way does building of roads promote tourism in Uganda ?

i) It eases the movement of tourists.

7. Why do you think a tourist who moves to Uganda is given a map of Uganda?

i) To locate tourist attraction centres.
ii) To identify the tourist attraction centres.

8. In which way does security promote tourism?

i) Provided safety to tourists.

9. Name the ministry responsible for wildlife

The Ministry of Tourism and wildlife.

10. Why do you think that people are not allowed to hunt for animals in a game park

i) It reduces the number of wild animals in game parks,.
ii) To preserve wildlife for future generation.
iii) To preserve wildlife for research.

11. Give reasons why people hunt for wild animals

i) To get meat.
ii) To get ivory.
iii) To get hides and skins.

12. Why do tourists like to visit forest areas of Uganda?

i) To enjoy seeing forest wildlife.
ii) For adventure.
iii) For study purposes.

13. What is Bwindi National Park famous for?

It is famous for Mt Gorillas.

14. Why do tourist like visiting lakes and rivers?

i) To enjoy cool climate.
ii) To enjoy water, wild animals.
iii) For study purposes.
iv) For adventure.

15. Why is the government of Uganda discouraging poaching in game parks?

i) It reduces wild animals in the game parks.
ii) To preserve wildlife.

16. Give four problems faced by tourism industry

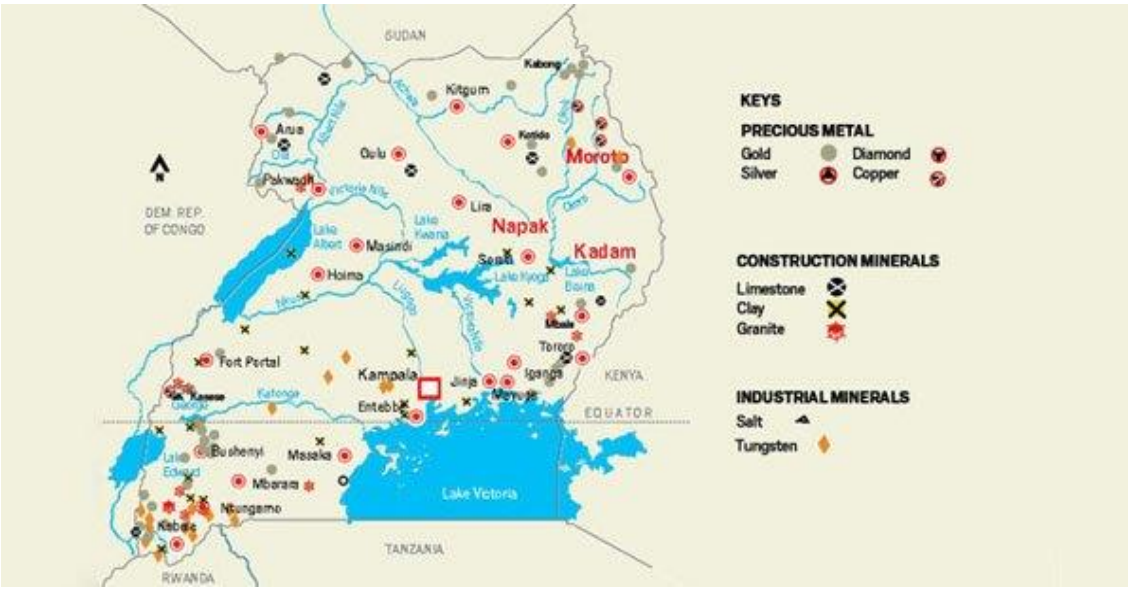
i) Poor transport and communication system.
ii) Insecurity in some areas.
iii) Shortage of accommodation.
iv) diseases .affect the animals
v) There is poaching.

17. Ways in which the government can improve on tourism industry

i) Improve on security.
ii) Improve on hotel accommodation.
iii) Combat poaching.
iv) Introduce more animal species.
v) Protect the existing game par

LESSON 6

Map of Uganda showing minerals



WEEK 9 LESSON

MINERAL RESOURCE

- Minerals are valuable materials in the ground

Examples of minerals

i) Phosphates.
ii) Copper.
iii) Gold.
iv) Salt.
v) Crude oil.
Vi) Limestone.

Minerals	Place where it is mined	Methods of mining	Product
Copper	Kilembe, Kasese	Deep cast	Coins Electric wires Bangles
Limestone	OSukuru Hills, Tororo (Hima) Kasese	Open cast	Cement Lime
Cobalt	Kasese	Open cast	Bangles
Phosphates	Tororo	Deep casting	Artificial fertilizers
Crude Oil	Lake Albert	Drilling	Diesel Petroleum
Gold	Moroto, Mbarara Kitgum	Alluvial mining	Medal Jewellery

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LESSON 2

1. Methods of mining

i) Open cast.
ii) Deep cast.
iii) Panning.
iv) Drilling.
v) Quarrying

2. Importance of mining industry.

i) It creates chances of employment.
ii) It is a source of incomes.
iii) Provides raw materials for industries.
iii) Social services are improved on.

3. Reasons why the mining industry is not developed in Uganda.

i) Shortage of capital.
ii) Low technology.
iii) Poor machinery.
iv) Insecurity in some areas.
v) Shortage of skilled labour.
vi) Poor transport system

4. Reasons why gold mining has not started in Karamoja.

i) Low technology.
ii) Shortage of skilled labour.
iii) Shortage of capital
v) Poor transport system.

5. Reasons why crude oil on Lake Albert is not yet mined.

i) Shortage of skilled labour.
ii) Poor machinery.
iii) Poor transport system.
iv) Low technology.
v) Shortage of capital.

6. Problems faced by miners.

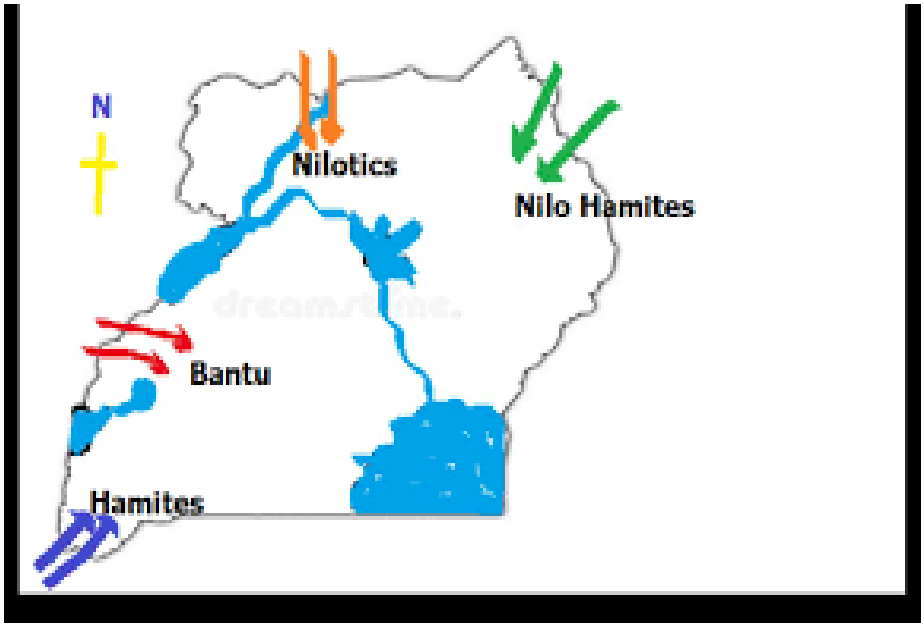
i) Death of people in case the mines collapse.
ii) Flooding of miners.

7. Disadvantages of mining.

i) It leads to land degradation.
ii) It leads to displacement of people.

Iii) It leads to pollution.

TERM TWO
THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA
A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE COMING OF ETHNIC GROUPS.



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

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.

Major ethnic groups in Uganda
i) Bantu
ii) Nilotics
iii) Nilo-hamites
iv) The Sudanese
v) Hamites

The Bantu
The earliest people to live Uganda were the Bushmen.

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 the Western direction.
Did the Bantu enter Uganda from D.R.C?
It is the Western direction

Bantu settled in the interlacustrine region.
What is an interlacustrine region?
Is the land between the great lakes of Uganda, East Africa, Africa.

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

LESSON FIVE

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 any 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

How were thick forests, mountains and rivers affect the ethnic groups during movement
i) Attacks from wild animals
ii) It was difficult to cross the rivers

Give any two results of Bantu migration to Uganda.
i) The population increased
ii) They introduced new culture
iii) They formed kingdoms
iv) They introduced new crops e.g. banana

State one reason why the Bantu were able to form kingdoms
i) They were united
ii) They were organized
iii) They lived a settled life

The river lake Nilotes
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) Langi
iv) Alur

Name the Nilotic tribe that lived 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 legend of the spear and the bead.

The Nilotes were cattle keepers (Pastoralists)

State any two 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

Suggest any two results of river lake Nilotes migration

i) Luo speakers

They introduced new culture for example names e.g. Akiiki, Abwoli, Aayer, Apuli, Amooti, Arali and Ateenyi (They are known as Empako)

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
iii) They settled in areas with reliable rainfall for agriculture

LESSON SIX

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.
Today wheat is the major crop grown in Kapchorwa.

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

Suggest any 6 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

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
They entered Uganda from south west.

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

LESSON SEVEN

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.

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How occupation influences settlement.

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.

Occupation of ethnic groups
Bantu farming.
Nilotes: Pastoralists.

MIGRATION
What is Migration?
Is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.

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

Internal Migration
It is migration within the country.

Rural Urban Migration
This is the movement of people from village to village .for settlement
i) Need for water and pasture.
ii) Need for fertile soils for agriculture.

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 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.

WEEK SIX LESSON ONE

LAND FRAGMENTATION

How does land fragmentation affect villages
i) There is low food production.

ii) Shortage of labour force.

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

IMMIGRATION
This is the movement of people into the country.

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
iii) For adventure.

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
iv) To search for better education.

Ways the government can encourage people to 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 TWO

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) Chief doms iii) Clans

How did Ugandans rule over before the coming of Europeans?

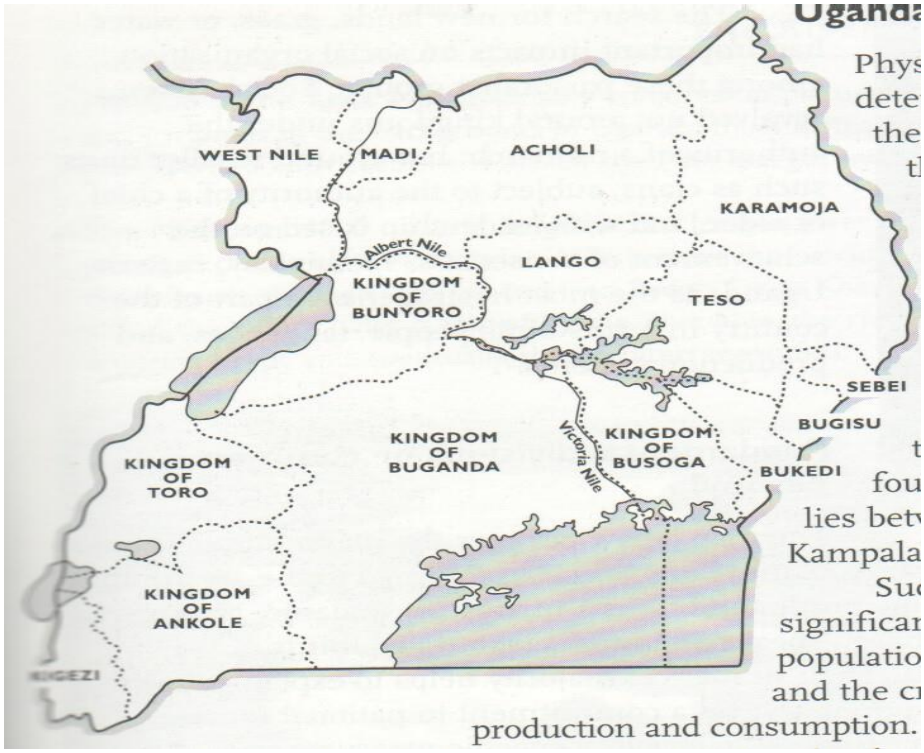
i) They ruled themselves under kingdoms.
ii) There was a government led by a chief.
iii) They ruled themselves under clans.

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.
iii) There was a governed by a clan member.

KINGDOMS IN UGANDA

A MAP SHOWING KINGDOMS IN UGANDA.



What is a Kingdom?

This is an area ruled by a king.

What is a Chiefdom?

This is an area ruled by a chief.

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.

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

LESSON THREE

Contribution of the Bachwezi empire
i) Economic contributions.
ii) They introduced long horned cattle.
iii) They introduced iron smelting.
iv) They introduced bark cloth making.
v) They introduced coffee growing.
vi) They introduced pottery.
vii) They introduced barter trade.

Political Contribution
i) They introduced centralized government.
ii) The introduced hereditary rule.

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.
ix) They introduced wooden sandals
x) They introduced building materials of grass thatched houses.

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

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

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.

How is Bigabyamugenyi important to Uganda?
Attracts tourists.
It earns foreign exchange.

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

LESSON FOUR

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 practice 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

TORO KINGDOM

It is one of the kingdom 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 FIVE

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	Emorimor

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.

Economic organization of pre-colonial rule

i) People grew their own food.

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 services.
Barter trade in kingdoms included:
i) Bark cloth.
ii) Salt.

Advantages of barter trade
i) It doesnt involve money.
ii) It promotes a friendship.

Disadvantages of barter trade
i) It is difficult to get a customer.
ii) There is no credit.
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

LESSON SIX

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
Are people who come from other countries.

Foreigners who came toUganda include:
i) Arab traders.
ii) Asian traders.
iii) British

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

Reasons why Arabs came
i) To carryout trade.
ii) To spread Islam.

Arabs traded with people of Uganda in:
i) Slaves iii) Ivory

ii) Copper iv) Gold

Goods brought by Arabs to Uganda:

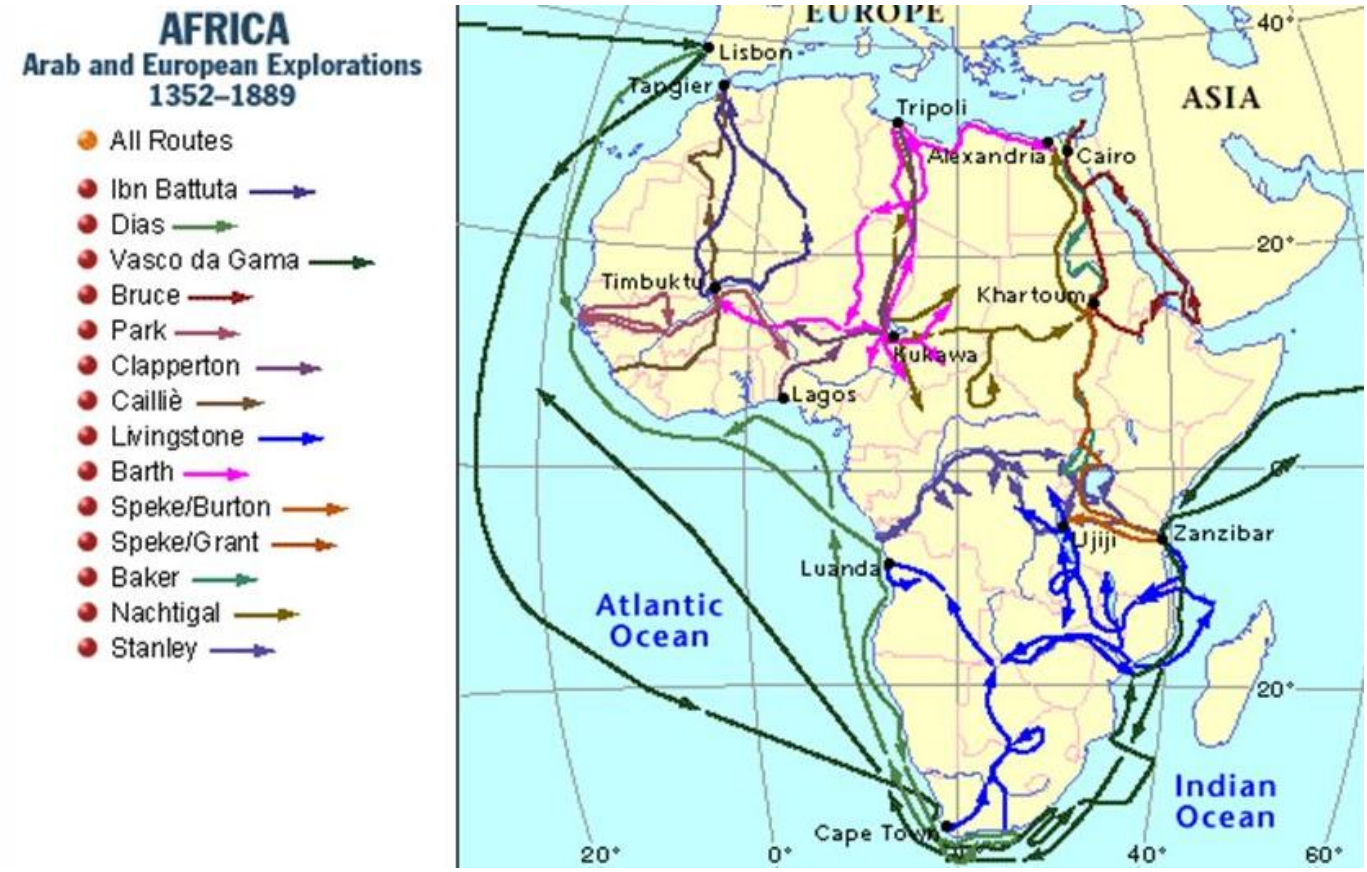
i) Beads ii) Cups v) Knives

iii) Plates iii) Guns

LESSON SEVEN

EXPLORERS IN UGANDA

A MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING EXPLORATION ROUTES.



John Speke and Richard Burton were send 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 are 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.

.

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

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.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER AND HIS WIFE

He came from England with his wifeJane Baker.
They met Speke and Grant at Gondokoro in 1863.
They saw the lake locally known as Mwitanzigye
(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 Smail of Egypt made him the first governor of Equatorial Probe.

WEEK SEVEN LESSON ONE

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 port 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 dismissed******** the slave traders.

How was Fort Patiko important to Sir Samuel Baker?

i) It is used for protection against enemies.
ii) It was a barrack*********.

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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 as Speke had reported 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.
ii) Muteesa I was unable to read and write.
iii) 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 TWO

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.

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

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

How did Royal Geographical help explorers?
i) They funded their journey.
ii) They provided food and medicine.

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.

State one 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:
Readingl writingArithmatic.

Why Mutesa 1 invited missionaries in Buganda

iv) To have protection against Bunyoro.
v) He expected guns.
vi) He wanted to get trading partners.

Name the society which sent missionaries to Uganda

Church Missionary Society.
The first group of missionaries were sent by Church Missionary Society.
There 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 Bibles for reading.

LESSON THREE

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)
ii) Brother Amans.

State any two 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.

How did missionaries reduce the rate of illiteracy in Uganda?

They taught people how to read and write.

Give any two 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 .

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.

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

How did the religious conflict affect Christian converts?
i) It led to loss of lives.
ii) It led to the killing of Uganda martyrs.
iii) It led to the death of people..

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 FOUR AND FIVE
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.

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.

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DR. ALBERT BOOK

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 introduced cotton growing in Uganda.

Give one reason 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.

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

Suggest two 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.

How did the killing of Uganda Martyrs promote Christianity ?
It strengthened the Christian faith.

Give the importance of Namugongo to Christians.
It is where Uganda martyrs were burnt or killed.
It was the chief executive of Kabaka Mwanga.

Why is 3rd June celebrated by Christians every year?
It is Martyrs day.

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.

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

How did missionaries promote health in Uganda?
i) They built medical centres.
ii) They treated sick people.
iii) They taught Africans good hygiene.
iv) They researched on sleeping sickness.

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.

How did missionaries improve on education?
i) They built schools.
ii) They taught people how to read and write.
How did missionaries promote transport?
They built roads.

How did missionaries promote agriculture?
They introduced new cotton seeds in Uganda.

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.

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

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.

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.

In which way was Mwanga a threat to the existence of Christianity
He killed the Christian converts.

Name the first Christian Martyrs
i) Makko Kakumba.
ii) Yusuf Lugaboma.
iii) Nuwa Sseruwanga

LESSON SIX.

RELIGIOUS WARS IN UGANDA

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

LESSON SEVEN

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.

Why is it correct to say Germany colonized Uganda before the British?
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 interests in Uganda because they wanted to take control of the Nile valley.
The British also wanted to control all the countries through Nile valley.
IBEACO was responsible for maintaining the influence of British in Uganda.

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.

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

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

LESSON ONE

THE UGANDA RAILWAY

This was the railway line that was built between Mombassa 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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

LESSON TWO

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?.

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) For protection him against against his enemies.
ii) F.D Lugard brought the Sudanese soldiers to control religious wars.

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

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.

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 were loss of lives.
iii) Displacement of people.

LESSON THREE

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 i 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

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.
He was succeeded by his son Kitayimba Kamakora.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Omukama Kabalega formed the Nyangire Rebellion.

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 FOUR

SEMEI KAKUNGULU

He was a British collaborator (He was a British agent).

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?

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

State any two 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.

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.

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.

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LESSON FIVE

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

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

i) He was too young.

Why was Mwanga unable to sign 1900 agreement?

He was exiled.

Name the reagents of Daudi Chwa II

i) Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
ii) Zakaria Kisingiri.
iii) Stanislaus Mugwanya.

Recomendations of 1900 agreement

Economics

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.

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

How did 1900 Buganda agreement affect Buganda?

i) Land was divided into Mailo and Crownland.

ii) Baganda were over taxed.

How did 1900 Agreement affect Kabaka?
i) Kabaka was addressed as highness.
ii) Kabaka's powers were reduced.

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 SIX

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.

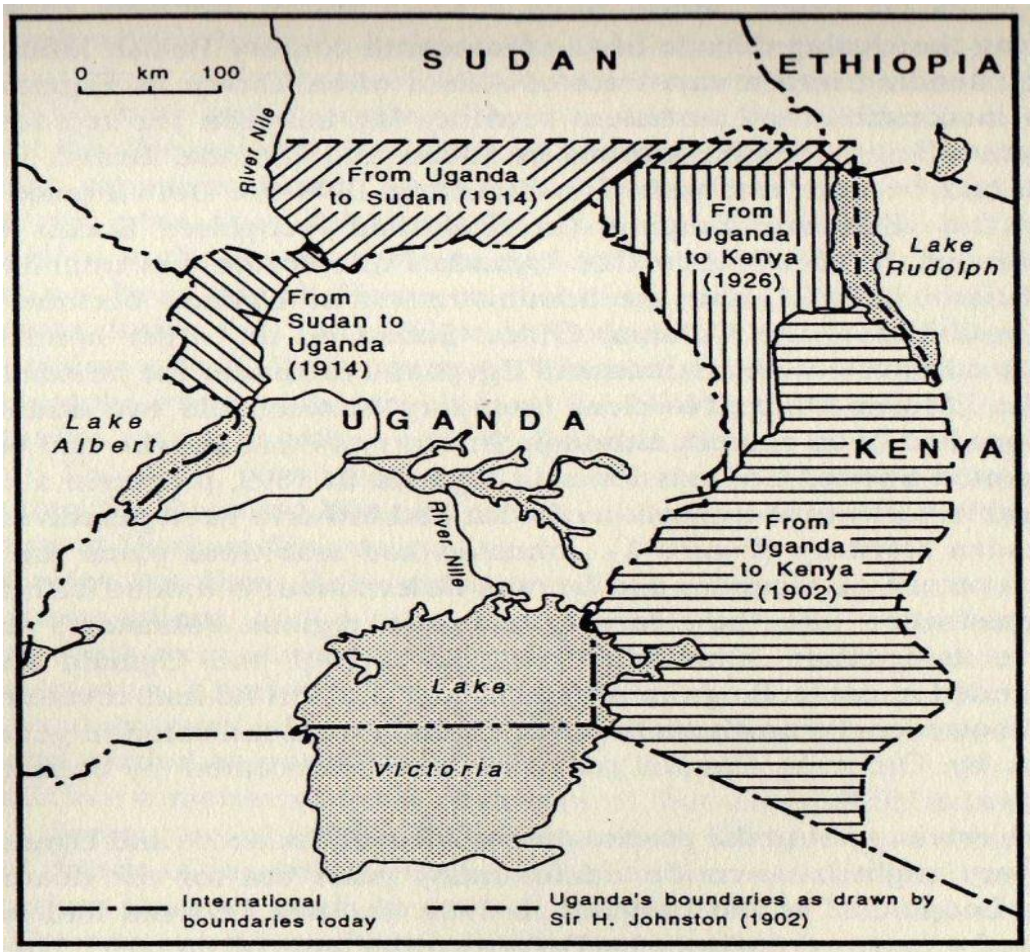
How did Toro benefit from 1900 Agreement?
Toro boundaries were defined.

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.

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THE EVOLUTION OF BOUNDARIES.

A MAP SHOWING EVOLUTION OF UGANDA'S BOUNDARIES.



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.

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 life to be under and administration.

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

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 colonialists.

LESSON SEVEN

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.
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 Mitchel

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.
He was the last colonel governor of Uganda.

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.

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.

WEEK NINE LESSON ONE

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.

Why were Africans not allowed to export cash crops?

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

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.
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.

State any four 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.

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

QN State the major causes of Lamogi rebellion
The Acholi never wanted to be disarmed.

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

LESSON TWO

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.

State reasons why the British introduced cash crop growing
i) They wanted raw material.
ii) They wanted to stop Uganda from depending on British.
iii) To get income.
iv) They wanted to get income for administration.

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.

LESSON THREE

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.

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.

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.

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?

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.

Why was Ugandans to be on Legco?
They were of ignorant about law.

What were the factors 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.

How did many Ugandans join the Legco?
Through elections.

LESSON FOUR

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.

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).

LESSON FIVE

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
This is the state of colonialism.
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. Bafaka party which demands for the right elect chiefs.
UNC = Uganda National Congress.
Uganda's demand was not peaceful.

Reasons why Ugandans fought for independence
i) They wanted to regain economic strength.
ii) Colonial rulers had taken their land.
iii) They wanted to regain their land.
iv) High taxation.

LESSON SIX

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).

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.

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 ad "Boycott"
The Uganda National Movement was led by Augustine Kamya.

LESSON SEVEN

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

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

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.

Who signed the Namirembe Agreement on behalf of?
Buganda: Michael Kintu.
British: Keith Hancook

Why did Buganda rejoice in 1955?
To celebrate the return of Kabaka.

Name the British officer who exiled Muteesa II in 1953
Sir Andrew Cohen.

WEEK TEN LESSON ONE

FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTY
A Political party is an organization uniting people of the same idea.

Reasons why political parties were formed
i) To unit people to fight for independence.
ii) The following political parties were formed.

UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS (UNC)
It was founded by the first president Kangawe Musaazi and Abubaker Kakyama Mayanja.
Musoozi 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.

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

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

LESSON TWO

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY
It was founded in 1954.
It was founded by Joseph Kasabi.
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.
Benedicto Kiwanuka led DP from 1958.

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 leaders of government and traditional leaders.

LESSON THREE

THE UGANDA PEOPLES CONGRESS
It was formed on March 10th 1960 the splinter faction of Uganda National Congress joined the People Union to form Uganda 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 Kamaya.
KY wanted to secure a favourable political position for Kabaka independent Uganda.
This was not possible without support of regions of Uganda.
As a result KY made an alliance government with 1961.
The alliance gave strength to UPC.

How K.Y helped 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 government.

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LESSON FOUR AND FIVE

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

SELF GOVERNMENT
This is a government which prepared Uganda's independent.
THE 1962 GENERAL ELECTIONS
The second general elections of 1962 were won by UPC.

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 as non executive President.
The president had no powers to make his own government.

AN ALLIANCE
Means come together to achieve a common goal.

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

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

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

How was the Uganda National Anthem treated on 9th October?
it was sang for the first time.
Dr. Apollo Milton Obote received the instruments of powers from Duke 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.

Why was Obote given the instrument of power?

He was the executive Prime Minist

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

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)Heterogenous nation Anation 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 National 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.
ii) State house.
iii) Bank of Uganda.
iv) Police Station.
v) At school.
Vi Uganda embassies and high commissions .
Vii Ministry headquaters
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.
iv) 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.
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
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.
iv) it promotes unity among the people.
v) 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

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.

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.

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.
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 Parliamentary meetings.

The Deputy Speaker of Parliament
She or He chairs Parliamentary meetings in absence of the speaker.

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 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
enforces 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.

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

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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.
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.

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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.
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.
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
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.
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.

BUDGET

This is an estimate of income and expenditure for a given period of time.

BUDGETING

This is the estimation of income and expenditure for a given period of time.

NATIONAL BUDGET

This is a country estimate of income and expenditure for a given financial year.

Parts of the Budget

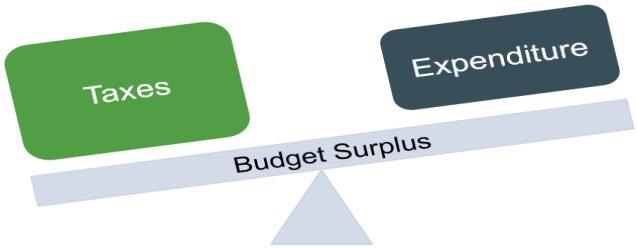
Income
Expenditure

Types of Budgets

Surplus Budget

This is when the income is more than expenditure

DIAGRAM SHOWING A SURPLUS BUDGET



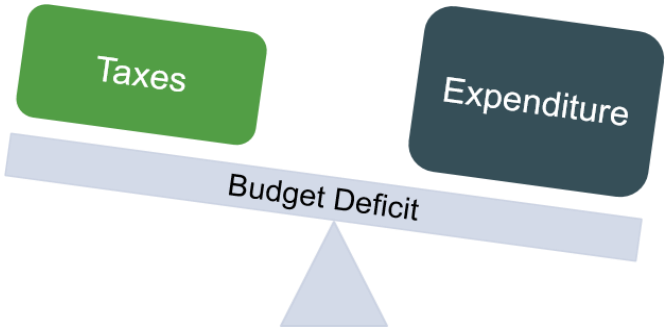
Advantages of Surplus Budget

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

Deficit Budget

This is where expenditure is more than income.

DIAGRAM SHOWING A DEFICIT BUDGET



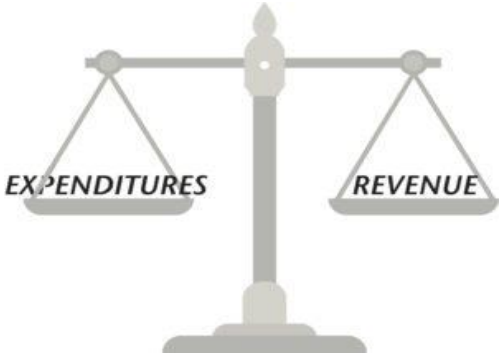
Disadvantages of Deficit Budget

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

Balanced Budget

This is when the income is equal to the expenditure.

DIAGRAM SHOWING A BALANCED BUDGET



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 and economic planning.

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.

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.
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.
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.
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.

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

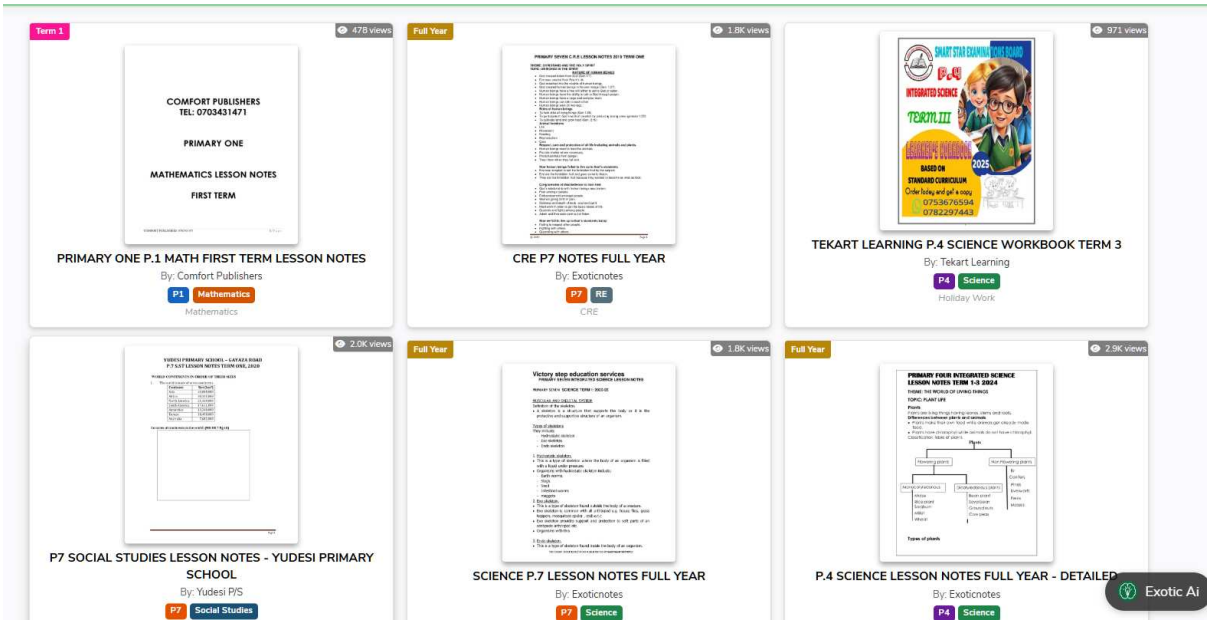
$$= 1,000 \text{ People per square km}$$

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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