

**PRIMARY SIX SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES
TERM III**

(Revised edition)

TOPIC **THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE**

Groups of foreigners who came to East Africa.

- Explorers.
- Traders.
- Missionaries.
- Colonialists/colonists/administrators.
- Settlers.

EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

Explorers were a group of people who came to East Africa to find out more about East Africa's physical features and customs of people.

They came from Europe mainly sent by the Royal Geographical society.

The first group of explorers to come to East Africa was the Portuguese explorers.

They wanted to find a sea route to India.

Why did European Explorers come to East Africa?

- To find the source of R. Nile
- To find trade opportunities (market for their goods)
- To open up way for missionaries
- To find chances for acquiring colonies

THE PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS

- These were the first Europeans to come to East Africa
- They came from Portugal whose capital is Lisbon
- They wanted to find the sea route to the far east (India)
- They wanted spices and silk from India and China due to the good climate that favoured their growth.

- At first they brought spices over land through the black sea ports
- The journey overland was long, slow difficult and tiresome making spices very costly to transport.
- The Otto man empire (Turkey) was the enemy of Europe and China and prevented trade overland.
- Prince Henry the navigator of Portugal started a school for sailors at Port Sagres.
- He wanted to send them as far as India. Before, several Portuguese navigators had tried to find a way to India but failed.
- Henry taught his sailors not to be afraid of Africa and African ways.

Reasons why sailors were afraid of going very far

- They feared that big oceans would break their ships
- They thought that they would never find their way back and die of thirst and hunger
- They thought that the world was very flat and that edges were covered with mist and clouds
- They feared that big sea animals would swallow their ships.

Bartholomew Diaz (also Bartolomeu Dias)

- Africa was called a dark continent because little was known about its interior.
- Bartholomew Diaz was the first Portuguese to attempt to find the sea route to India
- He set off with some others sailors from Lisbon. On their way off the coast of South Africa (Cape Town) their ship capsized off the coast.
- They were able to swim ashore to Cape Town.
- They returned home because they lacked supplies. (food, medicine etc)
- Diaz became the first Portuguese explorer to reach the southernmost part of Africa.
- It was at first named the cape of storms but King Emmanuel renamed it the Cape of Good of hope because he had hope of finding India.

Vasco Da Gama

- He started his journey at Lisbon in 1497 and found the Sea route to India.
- .He discovered that Arabs were already trading there (at the coast of E. Africa)
- He was not welcomed by Arabs at the coast.

Qn.: *Why didn't Arabs welcome Vasco Da Gama at the coast?*

- Arabs feared Europeans interference in their trade
- Arabs disliked Christian religion spread by Europeans.
- The only coastal town that welcomed him was Malindi
- The Sultan of Malindi gave him a guide called Ahmad-bin-Majid who led him to India.
- Vasco-Da-Gama reached Calcutta (Coast of India) in may 1498
- The Portuguese set up their headquarters at Mozambique.
- In East Africa, Mombasa their headquarters where they build Fort Jesus for protection
- **The importance of Fort Jesus to Kenya.**
- Today it attracts tourists who bring income
- It is a source of employment

i. *Why did the Portuguese decide to abandon the land route to India?*

.....

ii. *Who was the first European Explorer to reach the southernmost tip of Africa?*

.....

MAP SHOWING VASCO -DA-GAMA'S SEA ROUTE TO INDIA



Portuguese conquest of East Africa

Qn.: Why were the Portuguese interested in the East African coast?

- They wanted to control the coastal trade
- They wanted to create a resting base for their sailors
- They wanted to spread Christianity
- They wanted to break Moslems domination at the coast
- The Portuguese made a second visit to East Africa in 1502.
- They were now invaders and colonizers
- They took over control of the coast from Arabs and occupied the coast for 200 years.
- Later they were fought and defeated by Oman Arabs

Qn.: Why were the Portuguese successful in their conquest?

- They used surprise attacks and were united.
- They had superior weapons
- They used better military tactics

Results of the Portuguese rule

Positive results

- They introduced Christianity
- They built Fort Jesus at Mombasa

- They introduced new crops of maize, paw paws
- They set up trade links between East African Coast and India
- They enriched the Kiswahili language by adding new words e.g. Meza(table)

Negative

- The wars led to destruction of property
- The wars led to loss of lives
- They led to decline of the coastal trade
- Heavy taxes charged by Portuguese affected trade
- Coastal towns were left in ruins

Decline of the Portuguese rule

- The coming of rivals from Britain and France weakened them
- They were affected by malaria, Diarrhea and dysentery
- The Portuguese officials were corrupt and incompetent
- They had few administrators
- They were hated for being cruel
- Portugal was small and couldn't control all her colonies.

OTHER EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA;

Henry Morton Stanley

- He made three journeys to East Africa (1871-72).
- He came to look for Dr. David Livingstone.
- He was sent and sponsored by the Daily Telegraph of London and New York Herald in America.

2nd Journey (1874)

- He was sent to complete the work of Dr David Livingstone.
- He sailed around Lake Victoria in order to prove whether it was the source of the Nile.
- He wanted to draw the map of Lake Victoria.
- He reached Kabaka's palace in 1875 and was welcomed by the Katikkiro called Mukasa on the Kabaka request.

- Katikkiro called Mukasa on the Kabaka's request
- He wrote a letter to England inviting Missionaries to come to Buganda.
- The letter was taken by a French man called Linant De Bellefonds.
- He went to western Uganda and became the first European to reach the foot of Mt. Rwenzori and named it as mountains of the moon.
- He saw and named Lake George.
- He later moved to Congo to trace the source of R. Lualaba in central Africa.
- He proved wrong Dr. David Livingstone who first reported that river Lualaba was linked to River Nile.
- Instead R. Lualaba was linked to River Congo.

3rd Journey (1886-1889)

- In 1886, he was sent by **King Leopold II of Belgium** to come and rescue Emin Pasha from the Equatoria province. He reached Emin Pasha in 1888.
Note: Stanley saw Lake Edward in 1888 during this journey. (Named after Prince Albert Edward -the son of Queen Victoria)

John Speke and Richard Burton: (1856-58)

- They had been sent by RGS to find the source of River Nile.
- They reached Zanzibar in 1856 and got permission from the Sultan who gave them porters.
- They left Bagamoyo in 1875 through Tabora where they were welcomed by the Arabs.
- They moved westwards to Lake Tanganyika and reached Ujiji.
- They became the first Europeans to see Lake Tanganyika.
- They went back to Tabora where Richard Burton fell sick.
- John Speke moved northwards to reach the shores of Lake Victoria on 30th July 1858.
- John Speke became the first European to see Lake Victoria and named it after Queen Victoria of England.
- Before, it was called Lake Nyanza in Tanganyika and Nalubaale in Uganda,.
- He believed it was the source of the Nile.
- He returned to Tabora and told Burton about his findings but they disagreed and returned to European as enemies. Also called Lake Ukererwe in Tanzania.

John Speke and James Grant (1860-63);

- Speke was sent back to prove whether Lake Victoria was the source of the Nile with James Grant as he had said before.
- They were accompanied by the gunmen Sidi Mubarak Bombay and Mwinyi Mussa from the coast of East Africa.
- They reached Karagwe Kingdom and were welcomed by King Rumanika.
- Here Grant fell sick and Speke left him behind to continue to Uganda.
- Grant joined him later. Speke was the first European to come to Uganda. He arrived at Muteesa's palace
- Exchanged gifts and Speke gave him rifle (gun) and other gifts like Knives and clothes.
- Speke reached the source of the Nile on 28th July, 1862.
- He named the falls at the source as Ripon Falls after Lord Ripon the President of RGS in Britain.
- It was the RGS that had paid for the two journeys Speke and his friends had made to East Africa.

Sir Samuel Baker (1862-65)

- He came with his wife to Africa and tried to find the source of the Nile from its mouth.
- He was sponsored by RGS. He started his journey from Egypt following the Nile southwards.
- In 1863, he met John Speke and Grant at Gondokoro in Southern Sudan who told him that they had found the source of the Nile. Baker continued southwards to reach the Palace of Omukama Kamurasi of Bunyoro. He became the first European to see Lake Mwitanzige in 1864 which he named Lake Albert after the husband of Queen Victoria of England.
- He became the first European to see and name Murchison falls. Murchison was the president of RGS after Ripon.

Joseph Thomson

- He was the first European to find the direct route from the coast to Lake Victoria through Masai Land.
- He reached Lake Baringo, and Mt. Elgon.

Dr. Adolf Fischer Gustav

- He was a German Scientist who reached and named Lake Naivasha from the Coast via the Kilimanjaro area.

Count Samuel Teleki;

- He was a Hungarian who reached and named Lake Rudolf (Turkana) and Lake Stephanie on the Ethiopian frontier. He named it after Prince Rudolf of Austria.

Dr. David Livingstone

- He is regarded as the greatest explorer to Africa.
- He made several journeys to Africa and spent a lot of his life time on the African continent i.e. from 1841-1873 when he died.
- During his third journey, rumours spread that he had died in Africa. H.M Stanley was sent to look for him. He met him at Ujiji on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in 1871. He refused to go back to Europe because he hoped to find the source of the Nile thought that the Nile was linked to Tanganyika.
- He was later proved wrong Dr. David Livingstone died in 1873 in Zambia near Lake Bangweulu at Chief Chitambo's village. His body was carried to the coast by his two faithful servants Chuma and Susi. His body was laid to rest at Westminster Abbey in London (UK).

i. *Name the two faithful servants of Dr. David Livingstone.*

.....
.....

Problems faced by Explorers;

- Poor transport network.
- Shortage of supplies
- Hostile tribes/unfriendly tribes/leaders.
- Tropical diseases
- Crossing rivers and mountains
- Thick forests.

Effects of the explorers;

- Opened up Africa to Europe.
- Renamed many features in East Africa.
- Opened up way for the coming of other Europeans

Christian missionaries in East Africa;

Missionaries are people who came from other countries to spread Christianity.

The main groups that came to East Africa are; protestants (Anglican) and Roman Catholics.

They came from Britain, France, Germany and Italy

Reasons why they came;

- To spread Christianity.
- To fight slave trade.
- To teach reading and writing.

Johann Ludwig Krapf;

- He was the first Christian missionary to come to East Africa in 1844.
- He belonged to the church missionary society.

Contributions

- Established the first mission station at Rabai Mpya at Mombasa, Kenya.
- Translated the New Testament into Swahili.
- Wrote a Swahili dictionary and grammar book.
- First European to see Mt. Kenya and River Tana.

Johannes Rebmann;

- He joined Krapf in 1846 and was sent by the CMS. He moved and was the first European to see Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Jacob Erhardt

- He Helped in establishing Rabai Mpya and drew the first Sketch map of East Africa which helped encourage the penetration of missionaries to East Africa.

Missionary groups that came to East Africa;

1. Church Missionary Society
2. Holy Ghost Fathers
3. Universities Mission to Central Africa.
4. London Missionary Society
5. White Fathers
6. Mill Hill Fathers

Problems missionaries faced

- Tropical diseases
- Unfriendly tribes and leaders.
- Language problems
- Poor roads.
- Shortage of supplies.
- Unfavorable climate.
- Rivalry among communities.

Achievements (positive)

- Built hospitals
- Brought new crops.
- Introduced formal education
- Introduced new practical skills
- Taught Christianity
- Fought slave trade
- Resettled freed slaves.

Negative

- Distorted African culture.
- Brought disunity in East Africa.
- Involved themselves in local politics.
- Paved way for colonial rule.
- People became less obedient to local leaders after converting to Christianity.
- Pupils should explain how missionaries influenced socially, economically and politically in East Africa.

THE COLONIALISTS(colonists) /ADMINISTRATORS

Terms:

Colonialism: is the practice of controlling a weak country by a powerful country for settlement or exploitation of resources.

Colony: A country ruled by another mostly for investment or settlement.

Protectorate: This is a weak country controlled by a powerful country for economic purposes.

Mandate: A country ruled by another one on behalf of an organization.

EGYPT ATTEMPTS TO COLONIZE UGANDA;

- Khedive Ismail Pasha of Egypt made Sir Samuel Baker the first governor of the Equatoria Province (area in northern Uganda and southern Sudan) Baker established his headquarters at Gondokoro.
- He built forts like Patiko and Foweira and fought against slave trade in Acholi.
- Sir Samuel Baker was sent to colonize Uganda for Egypt because Egypt wanted to control the Nile from its source and control trade in East Africa.
- The second governor of the Equatoria province was Col. Charles Gordon who built fort Mruli near Masindi.
- Dr. Emin Pasha(born Eduard Carl Oscar Schnitzer) was the third governor of the Equatoria province, took Pasha from his Boss Khedive Ismail Pasha. He built Fort Wadelai. Later, the Sudanese soldiers revolted against Egyptian rule. The Equatoria province was cut off communication with Egypt.

COLONIALISTS FROM EUROPE

Sir William Mackinnon

He founded the IBEACO in 1888. The main aim was to establish trade with Britain. He wanted to promote good administration in East Africa and his

company became a channel of extending British colonial rule.
The company representatives signed treaties with local chiefs.

Sir Gerald Portal

He was a British colonialist sent to Uganda in 1882 to study the political situation and advise whether Britain should take over its administration from the IBEACO. He signed a protection treaty with Mwanga in 1893 and recommended that Britain should retain Uganda as its protectorate and that the railway line should be built from Mombasa to Uganda. Fort Portal in Western Uganda is named after him.

Activity

a. *Write IBEACO in full*

.....

b. *Who declared Uganda a British protectorate?*

.....

c. *Give two reasons why IBEACO ran bankrupt*

i.

ii.

d. *Why did Egypt want to colonize Uganda?*

.....

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN EAST AFRICA

(The scramble and partition of East Africa)

- Scramble was the quick rush and struggle for territories by the Europeans in East Africa.
- Partition was the sharing of East Africa's land amongst the strong European countries.
- Spheres of influence were territories which each strong European country had control over after the Berlin Conference.
- Kenya, Zanzibar and Uganda were regarded as the British Spheres of

Influence while Tanganyika, Rwanda and Burundi were regarded as the German Sphere of Influence.

Reasons for the scramble of East Africa

- They wanted to get raw materials from East Africa.
- Britain and Germany also wanted market for their finished goods.
- They wanted to create employment for people in their home countries.
- They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
- They wanted to gain home prestige (political fame).
- They wanted to stop slave trade and introduce legitimate trade.

THE PROCESS OF THE SCRAMBLE

- The scramble of East Africa took place through signing agreements which could permit the Germans and British to control land in East Africa.

COLONIALISTS WHO SIGNED TREATIES WITH EAST AFRICAN CHIEFS;

Dr. Carl Peters

- He was a German colonialist and a trader.
- He arrived in Zanzibar in 1884.
- Established a trading company called GEACO(German East Africa Company) and was able to establish German rule in Tanganyika through signing treaties with the native chiefs in places of Usagara, Ungulu, Ukam and Uzigua.
- In 1889, he went to Kenya, sailed along R.Tana with an intention of making Kenya a German Colony.
- In 1890, Dr. Carl Peters made an agreement with Buganda and Wanga to enable them (Kenya and Uganda) to become German spheres of influence.
- Peters signed a protection treaty with Kabaka Mwanga in 1890 to indicate that Buganda was to be under the protection of Germans.

Captain Frederick Lugard

- He was a representative of IBEACO in Uganda as well as the first administrator between 1890-93.

- He built a fort at Old Kampala and signed treaties of protection with some traditional leaders of Uganda i.e. Kabaka Mwanga II who had refused at first because they had already signed with the Germany leader.
- He restored King Kasagama of Toro to his throne and signed a treaty with Omugabe Ntare of Ankole in the same year.

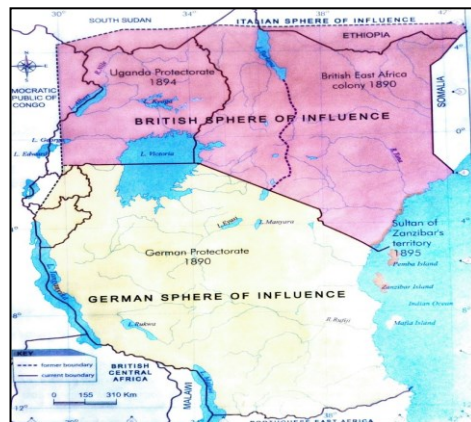
Sir Harry Johnston

- He was an English scientist who had come to East Africa to study the life of plants and animals.
- He picked interest in the region around Mt. Kilimanjaro and was assisted by the Chagga people to sign a treaty with some local chiefs of the land at *Taveta*.
- He requested the British government to take control of that land which she refused at first and later accepted.
- He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the British

Effects of the scramble

- It led to the formation of the Berlin Conference.
- It led to partition of East Africa.
- It led to Union of centralized monarchies.
- It made Africans to lose their independence.
- It sped up the process of colonization.

Map showing the European spheres of influence



THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1884-1885

- This was a great meeting held in Germany, city of Berlin by the strong

European nations.

- It was chaired by the German leader Chancellor **Otto Von Bismarck**
- **Germany, France, Italy, Britain, Belgium, Spain, Portugal attended**
- **The main objective**
To promote peaceful partitioning of Africa.

Resolutions of the conference

Any powerful country was free to claim land in Africa.

- Once land was claimed, it was supposed to be governed and no other European country was to claim for it.
- For extension of any rule in Africa, other European countries had to be informed.
- The colonial powers had to stop slave trade in their colonies.

Effects of Berlin Conference

- Africa was partitioned/divided by the Europeans.
- Colonial rule started in Africa.
- Africans lost their independence.
- Europeans started setting up businesses in Africa.

THE PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

- Partition was the peaceful and orderly sharing (division) of East Africa by powerful European nations.
- The partition of East Africa was categorized into two:
The first partition was made after signing the Anglo-German agreement of 1886.
- This agreement made the British and Germans to divide East Africa between themselves.

Effects of the Anglo-German agreement 1886;

- It made the Sultan territory to be identified at the coast including the islands of Pemba, Mafia, Lamu, Mogadishu. Etc.
- The territory between R. Ruvuma and South of R. Tana was divided by an imaginary line which marked the present-day Kenya and Tanzania.

- The Northern was given to the British and Southern to the Germans.
- It made Uganda to be untaken by either Germany or Britain.

THE SECOND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

It took place after the signing of the 1890 Anglo-German Agreement which was also referred to as the *Heligo Land treaty*.

EFFECTS OF THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT 1890

- a) Zanzibar and Pemba became British Protectorates
- b) Britain took Uganda in exchange for Heligo Island (in the North Sea)
- c) Germany surrendered Wituland on the Kenyan coast to Britain

Formation of the LEGCO in Uganda;

1. Write LEGCO in full.
.....
2. Why was LEGCO formed in Uganda in 1921?
.....
3. Why did it take long for Africans to join LEGCO in Uganda?
.....
4. Identify the first three Ugandans to join the LEGCO in 1946.
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
5. Compare LEGCO to parliament of Uganda today.
.....
6. What new name was given to LEGCO after independence?
.....
7. How did the first Africans join the LEGCO?
.....
8. Why did the people of Buganda resist sending representatives to the LEGCO at first?
.....

METHODS USED TO ESTABLISH (EXTENDED) COLONIAL RULE IN E.AFRICA

- Using military force
- Signing treaties
- Through trading companies
- Using missionary work
- Through collaborators

SYSTEMS OF ADMINISTRATION IN EAST AFRICA

- a) Direct rule
- b) Indirect rule

INDIRECT RULE

This is a system of rule where colonialists ruled through chiefs and kings

- It was introduced by Captain F.D Lugard

Reasons why the British used indirect rule

- a) It was cheap to use local leaders
- b) Shortage of man power
- c) To control rebellions
- d) To solve the problem of language barrier

Effects of indirect rule

- African customs were preserved
- Africans learnt new systems of administration
- It reduced rebellions
- It solved man power problems.

DIRECT RULE

- It is where the colonialists used their own officials to rule the natives.
- It was mainly used by the Germans
- They used the Akidas and Jumbes to rule Tanganyika

Note: The Akidas were mainly Arabs or Swahili people

The Jumbes were under the Akidas and were mainly local chiefs and village Headmen. Their main duty was collecting taxes.

Reasons why the Germans used direct rule

- a) They believed in their superiority over Africans
- b) They wanted to promote Germany culture
- c) They wanted to fully exploit East Africa's resources

Disadvantages of direct rule

- Traditional rulers lost their powers
- It promoted rebellions among Africans
- It undermined African cultures
- It created hatred between Africans and German colonialists

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN KENYA

- Kenya was declared a British colony in 1895
- The head of the Kenya colony was at first a commissioner and later governor (1906)
- The first British governor was called Sir James Sadler
- The last British governor was called Sir M J Macdonald
- The major issue during colonial times in Kenya was the Kenya highlands that were once owned by the Kikuyu
- The Legco in Kenya was formed in 1906 but the first representative was appointed in 1944 called *Eliud Mathu*

White settlers in Kenya were encouraged and led by Lord Baron Delamere

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN TANZANIA

- Tanganyika was declared a German colony in 1890
- The Akidas and Jumbes were appointed to replace traditional rulers

Qn:

Why did Tanganyika have many rebellions?

- Germans had no respect for the natives
- They forced natives to grow cash crops (cotton)
- Africans were forced to work on whites plantations
- Germans were harsh towards natives.

HOW GERMAN RULE IN EAST AFRICA ENDED

- In 1914, Germany started world War I which ended in 1918

- Germany lost all her colonies including Germany East Africa
- Tanganyika was given Britain by the League of Nations as a Mandate territory i.e. Tanganyika was ruled by Britain on behalf of the League of Nations
- German East Africa changed its name to Tanganyika in 1919

Qn:

Why was the League of Nations (LON) formed?

- To prevent any other world war from breaking out
- The first British governor of Tanganyika was Sir Horace Byatt
- The last British governor of Tanganyika was Sir Richard Turnbull

COLONIAL RULE IN RWANDA AND BURUNDI

- Rwanda and Burundi were both colonized by Germany
- The Germans used indirect rule to administer Rwanda and Burundi
- Having lost the First World War, Germany lost Rwanda and Burundi to the League of Nations.
- Rwanda and Burundi were handed over to Belgium as mandate territories.

Qn: Why did Tanganyika attain independence earlier than Uganda and Kenya?

- Tanganyika was mandate territory
- TANU put a lot of pressure on UNO (United Nations Organisation) to grant it independence
- Julius Nyerere co-operated with the last governor of Tanganyika Richard Turnbull.
- The willingness of Governor Richard Turnbull to grant Tanganyika independence

Qn: Give three economic policies during colonial rule

- Compulsory cash crop growing
- Hut and gun tax payment
- Fertile land was given to white settlers

AFRICAN REACTION TO COLONIAL RULE

- Some Africans collaborated
- Other Africans resisted

Examples of collaborators include:

- Laibon Lenana of Masai
- Nabong Mumia of Toro
- Sir Apollo Kaggwa of Buganda
- Omukama Kasagama of Toro
- Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole
- Semei Kakungulu

Qn: Why some Africans collaborated

- They were too weak to resist
- They wanted protection from colonialists
- Enemy tribes had resisted
- Some wanted gifts
- Some expected jobs

Qn.: How did Semei Kakungulu help the British to establish their rule in Uganda?

- He helped to capture Mwanga and Kabalega.
- He signed treaties with local leaders
- He constructed roads to make administration easier

Qn.: Why did Omukama Kasagama collaborate with the British?

- He wanted to get protection against Kabalega.
- He wanted to get guns to maintain peace.

Qn.: How helpful was Lugard to Toro Kingdom?

- He restored Kasagama to his throne
- He drove Kabalega out of Toro Kingdom.

Nuwa Mbaguta -Promoted education and building of roads in western Uganda.

RESISTORS TO COLONIAL RULE

- Chief Awich of Payera
- Kabalega of Bunyoro
- Mkwawa of Hehe
- General China and Dedan Kimathi of Kenya

Qn.: Why did the Africans resist colonial rule?

- To maintain their military superiority and might
- Enemy tribes had collaborated
- To preserve their independence
- They never wanted to lose their land

Exercise

1. Write LON in full
.....
2. Which countries in East Africa were colonized by Germany?
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
3. Who introduced indirect rule in Uganda?
.....
4. Apart from Uganda, which other land did Britain take in its exchange of the Heligo land with Germany?
.....
5. What was indirect rule?
.....

RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA

The Mau-Mau Rebellion (1952-1956)

- The major cause -the Kikuyu wanted to regain their land
- Mau Mau rebellion was also known as the Kenya Land and Freedom Army
When the rebellion progressed, a Swahili backronym was adopted as

“Mzungu Aende Ulaya, Mwafrika Apate Uhuru (Let the European go back to Europe/abroad, let the African regain independence)”

Military leaders

- Dedan Kimathi
- General China (Warihiu Itote)

Political leaders

- Jomo Kenyatta

NB: The main political movement which fought Kenya's independence was Mau-Mau movement.

Qn.: Why did Mau Mau rebellion take long?

- It had skilled fighters from World War II
- Fighters used to hide in mountains and thick forests.
- It united many Kenyans and supported by the police.
- The oath that was taken by the fighters gave them courage.

Tribes that participated in Mau-Mau rebellion

Kikuyu

Meru

Embu

Akamba

Maasai

Causes of the Mau-Mau rebellion

- Natives wanted to regain their land
- The need for independence
- Unbalanced representation in the Legco
- Kenyans wanted to grow cash crops on their own
- Low wages given to workers on plantations.

RESULTS OF THE MAU-MAU REBELLION

- Many people lost their lives

- Destruction of property
- Led to displacement of people
- It sped up Kenya's independence struggle
- White settlers lost hope of dominating Kenya's politics

The Nandi resistance

- The Nandi didn't want the British to take their land.
- They never wanted the railway line to pass through their land.
- The Nandi needed independence.

RESISTANCE IN TANGANYIKA

- Tanganyika was the most affected country by rebellions in East Africa
- It was under Germans who were harsh to the natives
- Germans used forced labour on plantations and gave them low wages.

THE ABUSHIRI REBELLION OF 1888

- It was staged by the people of Pangani at the coast
- It was led by **Abushiri Bin Salim** and **Bwana Heri**
- **Abushiri hid at Mpwapwa.**
- The German soldiers defeated Abushiri who was captured and later hanged at Bagamoyo.

CAUSES OF THE REBELLION

- High taxes were imposed on goods
- Germans were abolishing slave trade
- The Arabs no longer had control over the coastal trade
- The Germans were not respecting Islam and Arabic practices.

EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION

- It led to death of many people
- Trade came to a stand still

- It led displacement of people
- Led to destruction of people's property

THE HEHE REBELLION 1891-1898

- The rebellion was led by chief Mkwawa against the Germans
- The Germans were defeated by the Hehe fighters at Iringa
- Germans defeated chief Mkwawa in 1894
- Mkwawa hanged himself in 1898
- His head was cut off and taken to Germany. It was later returned in 1954 and can be found in a museum in Tanzania.

Causes of the Hehe rebellion

- The taxes on trade caravans
- Need for independence
- Mkwawa wanted to maintain Hehe superiority

Effects of the rebellion

- People lost their lives
- It led to displacement of people
- It led to destruction of property
- Led to famine

THE CHAGGA AND THE NYAMWEZI RESISTANCE 1891-1893

They resisted German rule in Tanganyika. The Chagga were led by Chief Meli and the Nyamwezi by Chief Siki.

Both were defeated by the Germans.

Chief Meli was captured and hanged while Chief Siki hanged himself.

The Maji-Maji Rebellion 1905 – 1907

- It was called Maji–Maji because fighters behaved in magic waters that would give them protection against Germany bullets.
- It was staged in Kilosa and Mrogoro and later spread to the southern parts of Tanzania.

- Prophet Kinjeketile Ngwale of Ngarambe village provided magic waters mixed with herbs that would turn German bullets into water.
- They got this water from river Rufiji.
- The main cause of Maji-Maji rebellion was forced cotton growing yet sells were poor.

CAUSES OF THE REBELLION

- The Germans were harsh and corrupt to the natives
- Natives were forced to work on cotton plantations
- High taxes
- Low wages that were paid to natives.
- Need for independence

EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION

- A lot of property was destroyed
- People lost their lives
- Led to wide spread famine
- Crops were destroyed
- The spirit of nationalism was raised
- Public facilities were preserved
- Germans made changes in their administration

ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN UGANDA

- In 1921 the Legco was formed to make laws
- It was during the time of governor Robert Thorne Coryndon
- The first three Africans were appointed in 1945

Qn. Write the names of the first three Ugandans to be appointed to the LEGCO

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

- The first National Political party to be formed was UNC by I. K. Musaazi
- It was to unite people and demand for independence

- In 1946, the Uganda African Farmers Association was formed to demand for fair prices of cotton.
- In 1953, Sir Andrew Cohen exiled Sir Edward Muteesa II.

Qn.: WHY WAS SIR EDWARD MUTEESA II EXILED?

- He demanded for Buganda separate independence
- He refused the Lukiiko to send representatives to the Legco.
- He rejected the proposed East African federation
- In 1954, Democratic Party was formed by Joseph Kasolo and Matayo Mugwanya.
- DP won the first election in Uganda under Benedicto Kiwanuka (1961)

Qn: *Why was the Namirembe agreement signed in 1955?*
To bring back Muteesa II from exile

Qn.: *Who signed the Namirembe Agreement on behalf:-*

- Buganda kingdom - Michael Kintu
- The British - Sir Keith Hancock

Note: *When the Kabaka returned, the main agreement was signed on 18th October, 1955 by Governor (Sir) Andrew Cohen and Kabaka Edward Muteesa II.*

Qn.: *Which political party led Uganda to independence?*
Uganda People's Congress (UPC)

Political Parties in Uganda

Uganda National Congress (UNC)

- It was the first National Political party to be formed in Uganda (1952 March)
- It was formed by Ignatius Kangave Musazi

Why was UNC formed?

- To unite Ugandans and demand for independence
- To put the economy in the hands of Ugandans

- To promote democracy
- In 1958, UNC split up into two UNC and UPU (Uganda People's Union)
- In 1960, the two parties joined to form UPC under the leadership of Dr. Apollo Milton Obote

Democratic Party

It was formed by Joseph Kasolo and Matayo Mugwanya in 1954.

In 1956, Matayo Mugwanya became its leader

In 1958, Benedicto Kiwanuka took over leadership.

Objectives of DP

- To fight for independence
- To fight for equal representation in Legco for Catholics

UPC (Uganda's People's Congress)

It was formed by Dr. Apollo Milton Obote 1960 to fight for independence.

- The first general elections were held in 1961,
- DP under Benedicto Kiwanuka won these elections
- Uganda got self governance in 1961 and Ben Kiwanuka became the first chief (Prime) minister of Uganda
- In 1962, second general elections were held
- UPC, DP and KY participated in the elections
- UPC made an alliance with KY and won DP in the elections
- Obote became the first executive prime minister when Uganda got independence
- Sir Edward Muteesa II became the first president of Uganda without executive powers.
- *Uganda got independence on Monday 9th Oct. 1962*
- In 1966, Milton Obote over threw his president who fled to London.
- Milton Obote became the President of Uganda
- In 1967 Obote introduced a new constitution which abolished Kingdoms in Uganda and declared Uganda a republic.

- *What is a republic?*
-

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN TANGANYIKA

Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere

- i. He was one of the founders of the Tanganyika African Association (TAA) which aimed at fighting for independence.
- ii. He changed TAA to TANU - Tanganyika African National Union.
- iii. He became a member of the Legislative council of Tanganyika in **1957**.
- iv. He became the first prime minister of Tanganyika when TANU won the general elections in 1960.
- v. In 1961, Tanganyika became independent and Nyerere became the first executive prime minister.
- vi. Tanganyika was made a republic in 1961 and Nyerere was elected president.
- vii. He aimed at creating a united country so encouraged the leaders of Zanzibar to join Tanganyika and formed one nation called Tanzania.

Nyerere's challenges

1. He was disliked by the British colonial government.
2. He was disliked by the foreign investors because he tried to make Tanzania a socialist country.

Qn: What is a socialist country?

A country where the government owns most of the big companies

Qtn: Why did the British colonial government hate Julius Nyerere?

He used to make strong remarks against the British colonial government during the United Nations Trusteeship Council (UNTC)

NB: U.N.T.C was the body which supervised over Britain's rule in Tanganyika.

Osca Kambona

- i. He was the secretary general of the Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U)
- ii. He worked hard with Julius Nyerere to gain more members for the party
- iii. He worked with T.A.N.U until 1967 when he left the country.

Abeid Karume

- He was the head of the Zanzibar Afro- Shirazi party which was formed in 1957 (ZAS)
- Him with the Zanzibar National party demanded for independence.
- With Nyerere, Abeid Karume discussed the joining of Zanzibar with Tanganyika to form one nation (Tanzania)
- He became the first vice president of Tanzania with Rashid Kawawa.

Qn: Write the date when Tanganyika attained independence

.....

Richard Turnbull

1. He was the British governor who granted independence to Tanganyika. 9th December, 1961.
2. He did this because he did not want Tanganyika to have the same experience he had witnessed in Kenya during the MAU-MAU rebellion.

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA

Mzee Jomo Kenyatta

1. He was one of the founders of Kikuyu Central Association (K.C.A) formed in 1920.

Aims of the Kikuyu Central Association

- To make sure that Africans are allowed to grow cash crops.
 - To force the colonial government to translate the colonial laws into kikuyu language for people to understand.
 - To fight for the return of the fertile land that had been given to the white settlers.
2. Jomo Kenyatta owned a newspaper called Mwiguithania (unity) through which he spread the ideas of the KCA.
 3. In 1946, he became the chairman of the Kenya African Union (KAU) which he later changed to Kenya African National Union (KANU).
 4. He was one of the leaders of the Mau Mau rebellion.
 5. He was arrested and imprisoned from 1952 - 1961.
 6. In 1963, General elections were held in Kenya between KANU and KADU where KANU won making Jomo Kenyatta the first prime minister of Kenya.
On 12th December 1963, Kenya attained independence.
 7. He worked hard to create one united country with peace and prosperity. He became president in 1964 when Kenya became republic.
 8. He died in 1978 and was succeeded by Daniel Arap Moi as president of Kenya.

Harry Thuku

1. He formed the Young Kikuyu Association which was later changed to East African Association (EAA) to allow members out of the kikuyu tribe to join.
2. He protested about the British who were governing Kenya.
3. He was imprisoned from 1922 — 1931.
4. When he was released, he joined KANU.
5. He died in 1970.

Tom Mboya

1. He was a member of the Trade Union Movement in Kenya.
2. He founded the Kenya Local Government Workers Union (KLGWU)
3. He was also one of the founders of the K.A.N.U.
4. In 1953, he united all the trade unions into a united Kenya Federation of Labour (K.F.L)
5. In 1957, he became the representative of Nairobi to the Legco.
6. After independence, he became the Minister of economic planning.
7. He was assassinated in July 1969.

Oginga Odinga

1. In 1945, he founded the Luo Thrift and Trading Corporation which helped African small business.
2. He founded the Luo Union.
3. As an elect to the legco in 1957, he worked with Tom Mboya to have Kenyatta released from prison.
4. He was the vice president of K.A.N.U and became ***Kenya's first Vice President*** after independence.
5. He founded the Kenya People's Union in 1967 which opposed KANU the party in government so he was imprisoned for 2 years.
6. In 1992, he was elected to parliament and became the leader of the Ford Kenya Party.

Ronald Ngala

1. He helped to start the Mijikenda Union in 1994.
2. He was elected to the LEGCO in 1957.
3. He founded the Kenya African Democratic Union (K.A.D.U) but did not last long since its members joined K.A.N.U in 1964.
4. He was a minister in independent Kenya until he died in a in a car accident in 1972.

Dedan Kimathi

1. He was one of the leaders of the Mau Mau freedom fighters.
2. He fought as a guerrilla in the forest of the Aberdares from 1952 to 1956.
3. He was captured by the British forces in 1956 and was executed on the 18th February, 1957

Warihiu Hote

1. He was commonly known as General China.
2. He was one of the most important military leaders of the Mau Mau rebellion.
3. He was captured by the colonialists, tried and sent to jail
4. He died of a stroke in 1993 aged 71.

James Gichuru

He was among the founder members of the Kenya African Union (K.A.U) and became its chairman in 1945.

2. He also became the president of K.A.N.U after its formation.

He was elected to parliament in 1957.

He was one of the founder members of K.A.D.U who became minister in the K.A.N.U government.

Daniel Arap Moi

- He became the vice president in 1967.
- When Jomo Kenyatta died, Arap Moi became the president in 1978.
- He made K.A.N.U the only political party in Kenya and banned other parties.
- He was elected as president from 1978 - 2002
- Died 4th February, 2020

Qn: Who was Richard Turnbull?

He was British governor who granted independence to Tanzania.
(Tanganyika)

2. List any four contributions of Julius Nyerere to Tanganyika

- i) He led Tanganyika to independence.
- ii) He united Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form Tanzania. (1964)
- iii) He was the founder of Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)
- iv) He made Kiswahili a national language of Tanzania.
- v). He was one of the founder members of EAC and OAU (Organisation of African Unity)

Julius Nyerere promoted the *Ujamaa policy*(collective farming, self-reliance and community cooperation).

(NB He retired from being a president of Tanzania in 1985 and was replaced by Ali Hassan Mwinyi then Benjamin Mkapa, Jakaya Kikwete, John Pombe Magufuli and now Samia Suluhu Hassan (2024))

Struggle for independence in Rwanda and Burundi.

- i) By the time the colonialists came, Rwanda-Burundi was ruled by the Tutsi Monarchy.
- ii) They were largely supported by the Germans and later by the Belgium colonialists.
- iii) This brought great hatred between the two tribes i.e. Tutsis and Hutus.
- iv) In an effort to end this dominance in 1956 Gregoire Kayibanda founded the party called PARMEHUTU which led the Hutu emancipation movement.
- v) In reaction, in 1959 the Tutsi also formed a party called UNAR to counter fight the PARMEHUTU.
- vi) When the Tutsi Mwami (king) Mutara III Charles died, some Tutsis thought that he had been just assassinated and he was replaced by his half brother Mwami Kigeli V.
- vii) In November 1959, Tutsis tried to assassinate Kayibanda and the death of Dominique Mbonyumutwa sparked off violent retaliation called the “wind of destruction”.
- viii) Between 20,000 to 100,000 Tutsi were killed by the Hutu and this caused an increase of Tutsi refugees in the neighbouring countries.
- ix) The Tutsi Monarchy came to an end in 1960 when the Belgian government agreed to hold democratic municipal elections in Rwanda- Burundi where the Hutu majority elected the Hutu representatives.
- x) At the urging of the UN, the Belgian government divided Rwanda-Burundi into two separate countries ie Rwanda and Burundi 1961.
- xi) On 1st July 1962, Belgium with UN's oversight granted full independence to the two countries.
- xii) Kayibanda became the first Rwanda's elected president.
- xiii) Today, Rwanda is ruled by the Tutsi majority following the Genocide that took place in Rwanda in 1994 that left thousands of the people dead.

What is genocide?

.....

Current political parties in Uganda. Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi.

UGANDA

- National Resistance Movement (NRM) –Ruling Party
- (Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) -Possible dissolution in 2024)
- Uganda People's Congress (UPC)
- Democratic Party (DP)
- National Unity Platform (NUP)
- People's Progressive Party (PPP)
- Justice Forum
- Alliance for National Transformation (ANT)

KENYA

- United Democratic Alliance (UDA) – Ruling party
- Agano party
- Democratic party of Kenya
- Kenya African National Union (KANU)
- Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)

TANZANIA

- Chama Cha Mapinduzi –CCM (Revolutionary Party) –Ruling party. It was formed in 1977 after the merger of TANU (Tanganyika African National Union) with Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP)
- Tanzania Labour Party
- United Democratic Party (UDP)
- Civil United Front
- Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (Party for Democracy and Progress)

RWANDA

- Rwandan Patriotic Front (FPR) – Ruling Party
- Social Party Imberakuri
- Liberal party
- Democratic Green Party of Rwanda
- Democratic Union of the Rwandan People
- Social Democratic Party

BURUNDI

- National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy (NCDD-FDD)- Ruling Party
- National Council for the Defense of Democracy
- Party for National Recovery
- Union for National Progress (UPRONA)

SOUTH SUDAN

- Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) – Ruling party
- Democratic Change (DC)
- Kush Democratic Majority Party
- Labour Party South Sudan
- South Sudan Liberal Party

CHALLENGES OF POST INDEPENDENT EAST AFRICA

- i) Constant civil wars
- ii) Struggle for power
- iii) High rates of corruption
- iv) Poor roads
- v) Low levels of technology
- vi) Low life expectancy
- vii) Many outbreaks of epidemic diseases.
- viii) Dependence on loans
- ix) Famine

Qn: what is a republic?

A country ruled by a president.

Impacts/effects/results/outcomes of colonialism in East Africa

Positive effects

- (i) They built hospitals
- (ii) They built schools
- (iii) They built factories and industries.
- (iv) They built roads
- (v) They built administrative centres.
- (vi) They encouraged cash crop growing.
- (vii) They fixed political boundaries.
- (viii) They introduce new systems of administrations
- (ix) They stopped slave trade.

Negative effects

- (i) It led to rebellions in East Africa
- (ii) The East African states lost their independence.
- (iii) The African Kings and Chiefs lost their powers
- (iv) They imposed harsh administration on Africans.
- (v) They imposed heavy taxes on Africans.
- (vi) They undermined the African culture.

Complete the table below

Country	Year of independence
Uganda	
Kenya	
Tanzania	
Rwanda	
Burundi	
South Sudan	

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

1. What is democracy?

Democracy is the type of government that allows all people to participate in the political affairs of their country.

2. Mention the different ways democracy is exercised in the countries of East Africa.

- a) Through electing the leaders.
- b) Through freedom of press.
- c) Through freedom of movement.
- d) Through freedom of speech.
- e) Through freedom of association.
- f) Through freedom of owning property.

- g) Through freedom of worship.
- h) Through freedom of expression.

DEMOCRATIC PROCESS AND ELECTIONS IN EAST AFRICA

1. What is an election?

An election is choosing leaders by voting.

2. What is the minimum age at which one should participate in a National election?

18 years of age.

3. Define the following terms as used during elections.

i) Ballot paper

This is a special paper with names of candidates that is used during elections.

ii) Ballot box

This is a special box where voters cast their votes.

iii) Polling station

It is a place where voters go for elections / a place where voters go to cast their votes.

iv) Presiding officer

This is a person who heads all the election activities at a polling station.

v) Returning officer

This is a person who heads the election exercise in a division / district.

vi) Electoral college

This is a special group of people chosen to represent others during an election

vii) Universal Adult suffrage

This is an election where all voters in an area are allowed to participate.

4. What are the qualities / characteristics of a good voter?

- ❖ Should be 18 years and above.
- ❖ Should be a citizen of that area / country.
- ❖ Should be a registered voter.

5. Which body is responsible for organizing elections in a country

- ❖ The Electoral Commission.

6. Under which ministry in Uganda is the Electoral Commission?

- ❖ Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION

1. This is the body that is responsible for organizing elections in a country.
2. **Who is the chairman of the Electoral Commission in Uganda?**
 - ❖ *Justice Simon Byabakama*
3. **Why should a country have regular elections?**
 - i) To promote peaceful change of leadership.
 - ii) To promote democracy in a country.

Mention the duties of the Electoral Commission.

- ❖ To organize and conduct free and fair elections.
- ❖ To conduct civic education.
- ❖ To provide election materials.
- ❖ To declare/announce the election results.
- ❖ To register voters.
- ❖ To demarcate constituencies.

1. What is a referendum?

This is an election that is held for people to decide on a particular issue in a country.

2. What is a by-election?

A by-election is an election that is carried out to fill a vacant post.

Under what conditions can a by-election be conducted in a country?

- ❖ When an elected leader has died.
- ❖ When an elected leader has resigned.
- ❖ When an elected leader has run mad / insane.
- ❖ When an elected leader has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.
- ❖ When the election results have been nullified by courts of law.

What is a re-run as used during elections?

This is an election that is repeated after the winning presidential candidate failing to meet the required number of votes by law.

NB: *Only the winning presidential candidate and his run-up stand for this kind of election.*

Identify some political groups of leaders who acquire offices through elections in Uganda.

- ❖ The Local Council executive committee chairman.
- ❖ The members of parliament.
- ❖ The youths council representatives
- ❖ The president.

When did Ugandans participate in their first National elections / general elections?

- ❖ In **1961**.

What was the purpose of the first general elections in Uganda?

- ❖ To choose the leader of self-government.

Which political parties participated in the first general elections in Uganda?

- ❖ Democratic Party led by Ben Kiwanuka.
- ❖ Uganda People's Congress led by Dr. A.M Obote.
- ❖ Kabaka Yekka led by Sir Edward Muteesa II.

Mention some of the current political parties in Uganda.

- ❖ National Resistance Movement (N.R.M)
- ❖ Democratic party (D.P)
- ❖ Uganda People's Congress (U.P.C)
- ❖ Conservative party (C.P)
- ❖ National Unity Platform (NUP)
- ❖ People's Progressive Party (P.P.P)
- ❖ Alliance for National Transformation (ANT)

Mention the special groups of people represented in parliament.

- ❖ The Army-U.P.D.F
- ❖ The youths.
- ❖ People with disabilities.
- ❖ The workers.
- ❖ The Women

Mention the types of elections in Uganda.

- ❖ Presidential elections.
- ❖ Parliamentary elections.
- ❖ By-elections,
- ❖ Local council elections.
- ❖ Referendum.

Methods of voting in East Africa

- ❖ Open voting
- ❖ Secret ballot

What is voting by proxy?

→ It is when one gives permission to someone to vote on their behalf .

POLITICAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION

1. What is Civic education?

This is the process of sensitizing/teaching the electorates (voters) on what to do during the voting exercise.

2. What is the importance of Civic education in a country?

- a) To help voters to elect wisely.
- b) To minimize / reduce the number of invalid ballot papers/invalid votes.
- c) To know the candidates in the race of elections.
- d) To know when the elections will take place.

3. Mention the organizations that help to conduct Civic education in Uganda.

- ❖ The Electoral Commission (EC)
- ❖ Uganda Joint Christian Council - UJCC.
- ❖ Citizen's Coalition on Electoral Democracy - CCED.
- ❖ Uganda Human Rights Commission. (UHRC)
- ❖ Inter Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU)

4. Mention some of the challenges of the electoral process in East Africa.

- ❖ Lack of enough funds.
- ❖ Electoral violence in some areas.
- ❖ Some candidates present false documents during registration.
- ❖ Bribing voters by some candidates.
- ❖ Imbalance of featuring all candidates by the media/denial of access to media
- ❖ Rigging of elections.
- ❖ Interference by central government / The Electoral Commission is not independent enough.
- ❖ Use of abusive language during campaigns.
- ❖ Lack of enough Civic education.
- ❖ Irregularities during registration of voters.

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE CHALLENGES

- ❖ The government should provide enough funds before time of elections.
- ❖ The government should improve on security during elections.

- ❖ National council of higher education should improve on the way of verifying academic papers.
- ❖ The E.C should provide enough sensitization / Civic education to the electorates.
- ❖ The media should feature/host all candidates evenly.
- ❖ By enforcing strict laws against rigging of elections.
- ❖ The Electoral Commission should be fully independent from central government.
- ❖ The Electoral Commission should get enough machinery and time for proper registration.

CITIZENSHIP

1. Who is a citizen?

A citizen is a person who belongs to a particular country and enjoys full constitutional rights.

2. Mention the types of citizenship in Uganda.

- ❖ Citizenship by birth.
- ❖ Citizenship by Adoption.
- ❖ Citizenship by descent.
- ❖ Citizenship by registration.
- ❖ Citizenship by naturalization.

3. What do you understand by each of the following types of citizenship?

i) By birth

This refers to the person who is born in a particular country.

ii) By adoption

This is when children of not more than five years found in Uganda and whose parents are unknown become Ugandans by adoption.

iii) By descent

This refers to a person who was born in another country but whose ancestors are Ugandans.

iv) By registration

This refers to a person who acquires citizenship by registering with the immigration department in the country.

v) By naturalization

This refers to a situation where a country declares a certain group of people who are foreigners citizens. This type of citizenship is caused due to change of international boundaries.

4. How can one lose his / her citizenship in Uganda?

- ❖ By spying the government of Uganda for other countries.
- ❖ By joining an army of an enemy country to Uganda.

❖ By becoming a citizen in another country.
NB: The Uganda constitution prohibits dual citizenship.

Types of citizens

- ❖ Good citizens
- ❖ Bad citizens
- ❖ Passive citizens

2. Give the meaning of the types of citizens.

i) A good citizen:

This is one who is law abiding, honest and hardworking.
Good citizens work for the promotion of their lives and others for the advancement and betterment of their country.

ii) Bad citizens:

These are law breakers such as the increases number of corrupt officials.

iii) The passive citizens:

These are citizens who are carefree, they are neither good nor bad e.g under Multi-Party system of government, they don't belong to any political party.

BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

1. What are human rights?

These are freedoms that every person must enjoy.

2. Mention some examples of human rights in East Africa.

- a) A right to life.
- b) A right to own property.
- c) A right to government of their choice.
- d) Freedom of speech.
- e) Freedom of association.
- f) Freedom of press.
- g) Freedom of movement
- h) Freedom of assembly

Identify some of the organizations that help to promote and protect people's rights in Uganda.

- ❖ Uganda Human Rights Commission.
- ❖ Uganda Association of Women Lawyers. (FIDA Uganda)
- ❖ Amnesty International.
- ❖ Slum Aid project.(SAP)

(FIDA is in Spanish and stands for “Federacion Internacional De Abogadas” which means “International Federation of Women Lawyers”)

Mention the duties of a good citizen

- i. To pay taxes in time.
- ii. To help to keep law and order.
- iii. To take their children to school.
- iv. To be law abiding citizens.
- v. To promote and respect other people's rights.
- vi. To create and protect a clean and health environment.
- vii. To participate during National elections.
- viii. To respect National attributes.
- ix. To be patriotic and loyal to Uganda and to promote its well being.
- x. To foster National unity and to live in harmony with others.

Activity

1. What is democracy?

.....

2. Mention any four ways how democracy is exercised in East Africa

i.

ii.

iii.

iv.

3. What is an election?

.....

4. Who is the chairperson of the Electoral Commission in Uganda?

.....

5. Write the following in full

a. EC

b. UHRC

.....

c. CCED

.....

d. UJCC

.....

6. Who is a citizen?

.....

7. Mention three types of citizenship.

- i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
8. Write three current political parties in Uganda
- i.
 - ii.
 - iii.

TOPIC

RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN THE EAST AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT

Vocabulary

Environment, conservation, degradation, modification, reclamation, draining, drainage, surroundings, waste, recycling, reuse, dispose responsibility, irresponsibility, pollutants, extinction, impurities.

Our Environment

1. Environment are the things around people.

Types of environment

- a. Natural environment
- b. Man made environment

Natural environment is the type of environment that exists by itself while man made environment is the environment that is formed by people.

Natural environment includes

- ❖ land,
- ❖ vegetation,
- ❖ drainage features,
- ❖ relief features,
- ❖ animals,
- ❖ the atmosphere or space and all its components.

Man made environment includes things that people have put in place to meet their needs and ease their life e.g

- ❖ roads,
- ❖ schools,
- ❖ hospitals,

- ❖ gardens,
- ❖ homes,
- ❖ industries,
- ❖ factories, e.t.c

Activity

1. Give any three importance of each of the following components of the environment to people.

a) Water bodies	i.
	ii.
	iii.
b) Air	i.
	ii.
	iii.
c) Mountains	i.
	ii.
	iii.
d) Swamps	i.
	ii.
	iii.
e) Vegetation	i.
	ii.
	iii.
f) Land	i.
	ii.
	iii.
g) Animals	i.
	ii.
	iii.

Environment practices

People have practiced various activities that have modified, maintained or degraded the environment.

Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation means the practices that lead to the damage, waste or loss of the environment.

OR

The overuse or misuse of the environment

Practices that lead to environmental degradation

1. They are categorized into two:-

- ❖ Natural practices
- ❖ Man made practices

Natural practices that lead to environmental degradation

They happen so suddenly without any warning.

It is not easy to guard against them but the damages caused can be minimize

- ❖ Earthquakes
- ❖ Volcanic eruptions
- ❖ Droughts
- ❖ Lightning
- ❖ Floods
- ❖ Landslides
- ❖ Strong winds (storms)

Manmade practices that lead to environmental degradation

1) - **De-vegetation:** This is the destruction of plant life in an area.

De-vegetation can be done through;

- ❖ deforestation,
- ❖ bush burning,
- ❖ swamp drainage,
- ❖ overgrazing

2) **Soil degradation** which can be done through; land fragmentation, mining, brick making, poor farming methods.

3. **Wetland degradation** where wetlands like lakes, rivers or swamps are destroyed through dumping wastes, soil into them.

4. **Poaching** which is the illegal hunting of animals from a reserved area. (a game park or a game reserve)

5. **Air pollution** where people contaminate space, water or land with smoke, poisonous fumes and noise.

6. **Silting of water bodies** the washing of soil into a water body by erosion.

Effects of environmental degradation

-

- i) Soil exhaustion / deterioration.
- ii) Death of animals and crop failure
- iii) Soil erosion
- iv) Drought and famine
- v) Silting of water — the washing of soil into water bodies by erosion

NB: Silting destroys water catchment.

- i) It leads to creation of shallow lakes.
- ii) Reduces the lifespan of water bodies.
- iii) Leads to floods of the surrounding areas.
- iv) Loss of wildlife living in wetlands and on land (extinction)
- v) Shortage of fish in water bodies.

Qtn: What is pollution?

When the environment is made unclean / contaminated with impurities

Qn: Mention any three types of pollution.

- i) Water pollution
- ii) Air pollution
- iii) Noise pollution
- iv) Soil pollution

Qn: How is the environment polluted?

- i) Through depositing water into water bodies.
- ii) Through extracting industrial or mechanical fumes into the environment.
- iii) Releasing raw human wastes into the environment.
- iv) Disposing rubbish into the environment.

Qn: How can we control pollution?

- i) Planting vegetation to avoid dusty environment
- ii) Recycle plastics, glass and metallic materials.
- iii) Use manure instead of artificial fertilisers.
- iv) Avoid bush burning.
- vi) Make proper garbage and sewage disposal.

Qn: What are the effects of pollution?

- i) Noise pollution leads to stress and permanent damage to the hearing system.
- ii) Water pollution leads to water borne diseases.

Proper use of the environment

Environmental conservation

Environmental conservation is the proper use / management of the environment in order to protect it from destruction.

It is the protection of the environment from damage, waste or loss.

Ways of conserving the environment

i) The environment can be conserved through the following ways.

a) Vegetation

- a) Afforestation
- b) Re-afforestation
- c) Demarcating forests
- d) Use of alternative sources of energy.

Fish

- a) Restock over fished areas.
- b) Enforce laws against catching immature fish.
- c) Protecting fishing areas.
- d) Practice fish farming.
- e) Control water pollution which kills fish.

Soil

- a) Planting cover crops.
- b) Terracing in hilly areas.
- c) Mulching
- d) Contour ploughing
- v) Crop rotation

Wildlife

- i) Fencing endangered species.
- ii) Banning the hunting of wild animals.
- iii) Enforcing laws against trade in wild animal products.
- iv) By establishing more game reserves.

Water

- i) Protecting water sources from pollution.
- ii) Planting trees in catchment areas to sustain water supply.
- iii) By controlling soil erosion on river banks to avoid silting.
- iv) By recycling waste water to make it safe for reuse

Proper management of waste in the environment

This means making good use of waste materials.

What are wastes?

Wastes are things that are of no use to humans.

Mention the two types of wastes

- i. Bio-degradable wastes (can decay or rot) e.g. plant and animal remains
- ii. Non bio-degradable (cannot decay or rot easily) e.g. plastics, rubber, polythene

How do we manage waste material?

By the use of 5R's

1. Reuse
2. Recycle
3. Refuse/reject
4. Return
5. Reduce

1. REUSE

It means using waste containers for other purposes.

The cut jerry cans or buckets can be used to:

- ❖ Hold grains/seeds after harvesting
- ❖ Hold flowers
- ❖ Can act as dustbins
- ❖ Hold local beer
- ❖ Keep animal feeds/water
- ❖ Fetch water

2. RECYCLE

Plastics, glass, polythene, metals/scrap can be taken back to factories to make other items. This is called recycling

3. REFUSE

We can decide not use wastes that do not decay. For example, we can use baskets for shopping or carrying items instead of using polythene

4. RETURN

This means taking wastes that do not decay to the shops where they are bought.

5. REDUCE

One can decide not to use a lot of wastes which do not decay. For example, using the same shopping plastic/polythene instead of getting new ones every time he/she goes to buy items

a. What is NEMA in full?

National Environment Management Authority

b. What is NWSC?

National Water and Sewerage Corporation

c. Give the meaning of the following

i. Sewage

Waste substances from human bodies

ii. Sewerage

The system of pipes and passages that carry sewage

d. Mention the consequences of irresponsible living in the environment

- ❖ Floods
- ❖ Landslides
- ❖ Desertification
- ❖ Pollution (air, water, land)
- ❖ Diseases
- ❖ Climate change/global warming

Note: Global warming is the gradual increase in the world's temperature.

NOTE TO THE USER/TEACHER

- Please check correctly especially for current affairs and make your own updates.
- Notify me in case of corrections on the numbers provided.

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