

## LOCATION OF UGANDA

### What is a map?

Is a representation of an object as seen from above.

OR

Is a drawing of an object as seen from above.

### What is a picture?

Is a representative of an object as seen from aside.

OR

Is a drawing of an object as seen from a side.

### How is a picture different from a map?

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

OR

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.

### What is a Sketch Map?

It is a map without a scale.

### Draw the maps of the following objects

Name	Picture	Map
Tree		
Cup		
Pot		
Table		
House		
A basin		

## Symbols

### What are Symbols?

There 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  
They help to avoid over crowding on a map.
2. They help to represent real objects on a map.
3. For easy representation in map work.

### Give one importance of a Map

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	

### ELEMENTS OF A GOOD MAP

- (i) A key
- (ii) A compass
- (iii) A title
- (iv) A scale

### A Compass

It is an instrument used to show direction of places on a map.

### A symbol of a compass.

### Compass directions

### **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
  
- (iii) Using the shadow
- (vi) Using landmarks

### **Use the following lines to directions of places**

1. What is the compass direction of town A from B?

It is North Eastern direction

2. What is the direction of town B to A?

Correction

What is the direction of town B from A?

It is South West direction

What is the compass direction of town K from P?

It is North East direction

1. What is the direction of town P from town K?

It is South East direction

2. What is the compass direction from town Y to X?

It is Western direction

What is the compass direction from town X to town Y?

It is East direction

3. What is the compass direction from town B from town C?

It is Northern direction

What is the compass direction from town C from town B?

### Corrections

What is the direction from town B to C?

It is Southern direction

What is the direction from town C to B?

It is North direction

What is the compass direction of town K to P?

It is South East

What is the compass direction from town P to K?

It is North West

What is the compass direction of town X to Y?

It is North East

What is the compass direction of town Y to X?

It is South West direction

What is the compass direction of town B to A?

It is West direction

What is the compass direction of town D to C?

It is West direction

What is the compass direction of town C to D?

It is South direction

### **Finding directions using degrees**

We use clockwise and anti clockwise.

Clockwise moving the right.

Anti clockwise moving to left.

Prudence was facing North direction, she turned  $45^{\circ}$  clockwise. What is her new direction?

It is North East direction

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

It is East direction

Sekibuto was South East direction. He turned at an angle of  $90^{\circ}$ . What was the direction?

It is South West direction

Kapere was facing South West direction, he turned at angle of  $135^{\circ}$  clockwise  
What is his new direction?

It is North direction

Kawumpuli was going to Owino facing North West direction. He turned at an  
angle  $225^{\circ}$  clockwise. What is his direction?

It is South direction

Ssali was moving towards Namboole facing South East. He turned at an angle  
of  $45^{\circ}$  anti clockwise. What is his direction?

It is East direction

Wava was going to Didis facing East direction. She turned at an angle of  $135^{\circ}$   
anti clockwise. What is her direction?

It is East West direction

### **Using a Shadow/Sun to find direction**

Pingu was going to the school in the morning, he saw his shadow on his left to  
which direction was he facing.

It was moving North

Karen was going home in the evening she saw her shadow on the right to which direction was she moving?

She was moving South

## SCALE

### What is a Scale?

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

I

### Types of scale

- (i) linear scale.
- (ii) Statement scale/Representative scale

### Using a scale to find distance

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

A  $\xrightarrow{5 \text{ cm}}$  B

$$1 \text{ cm} = 50 \text{ km}$$

$$5 \text{ cm} = (5 \times 50) \text{ km}$$

$$= \underline{250 \text{ km}}$$

Nurse moved from town H to Z a distance of 6 cm. Given that 2cm = 80km. Find the actual distance.

H  $\xrightarrow{6 \text{ cm}}$  Z

$$2 \text{ cm} = 80 \text{ km. } 1 \text{ cm: } \frac{80}{2} \text{ km}$$

$$6 \text{ cm} = ?$$

$$1 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ km}$$

$$6 \text{ cm} = (6 \times 40) \text{ km}$$

$$= \underline{240 \text{ km}}$$

### Exercise

No moved a distance of 7 cm from class A to class B. Given that 1 cm = 150 km. Find the actual distance.

7 cm



A \_\_\_\_\_ B

$$1 \text{ cm} = 150 \text{ km}$$

$$7 \text{ cm} = (7 \times 150) \text{ km}$$

$$= \underline{1050 \text{ km}}$$

Mugalulu moved a distance of 10 cm to town R a distance of 10 cm. given that 5 cm = 200 km. Find the actual distance.

B  $\xrightarrow{10 \text{ cm}}$  R

$$5 \text{ cm} = 200 \text{ km} / 200 \text{ km}$$

$$10 \text{ cm} = ? \quad 5$$

$$1 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ km}$$

$$10 \text{ cm} = (40 \times 10) \text{ km}$$

$$= \underline{400 \text{ km}}$$

Jane moved a distance of 7 cm from town Y to P. Given that 6 cm = 300 km. Find their actual distance.

Y  $\xrightarrow{7 \text{ cm}}$  P

$$6 \text{ cm} = 300 \text{ km} / \underline{300}$$
$$6$$

$$7 \text{ cm} = ?$$

$$1 \text{ cm} = 50 \text{ km}$$

$$7 \text{ cm} = (7 \times 50) \text{ km}$$

$$= \underline{350 \text{ km}}$$

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

She will not be able to measure the actual distance between places.

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

She will not be able to show direction of places.

**KEY**

It interprets the map symbols.

**Why is it difficult to read a map without a key?**

It is difficult to interpret map symbols.

**TITLE/HEADING**

It shows what a map is all about.

### **Why is it difficult to read a map without a title?**

It is difficult to tell what a map is all about.

### **LOCATION OF UGANDA**

Uganda is made up of seven regions, these include

- (i) Northern region
- (ii) Northern eastern region
- (iii) North western region
- (iii) Eastern region
- (iv) Western region
- (v) South western region
- (vi) Central

Uganda is one of the three countries is found in East Africa.

- (i) Kenya
- (ii) Tanzania

In Africa Uganda is located in the East African region.

Examples of districts in Uganda according to regions:

#### **Northern Region:**

- (i) Kitgum
- (ii) Gulu
- (iii) Amuru
- (iv) Pader

#### **Western Region**

- (i) Bushenyi
- (ii) Ibanda
- (iii) Isingiro
- (iv) Ntungamo
- (v) Ibanda
- (vi) Kiruhuru

#### **Central Region**

- (i) Nakaseke
- (ii) Luwero
- (iii) Mpigi
- (iv) Mukono
- (v) Masaka

#### **Eastern Region**

- (i) Sironko
- (ii) Mbale
- (iii) Bududa
- (iv) Kamuli
- (v) Iganga

#### **South Western Region**

- (i) Kanungu
- (ii) Kabale
- (iii) Kisoro
- (iv) Rukungiri

**North West Region**

- (i) Oyam
- (ii) Lira
- (iii) Dokolo
- (iv) Apac

**North East Region**

- (i) Kotido
- (ii) Moroto
- (iii) Kaabong
- (v) Nakapiripirit

Rwanda and Burundi are not part of East African region.  
However, Rwanda and Burundi are members of East African community

**UGANDA AND HER NEIGHBOURS**

### **Name neighbours of Uganda**

<b>Direction</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Capital City</b>
North	Sudan	Khartoum
East	Kenya	Nairobi
South	Tanzania	Dodoma
West	Democratic Republic of Congo	Kinshada
South West	Rwanda	Kigali

### **Uganda as a land locked country.**

#### **What is a land locked county?**

It is a country without a sea port.

#### **State any three problems faced by a land locked country**

- (i) High taxes are charged on goods (Imports and exports)
- (ii) Goods delay on the way.
- (iii) Goods delay in transit.
- (iv) There is smuggling of goods on the way.
- (v) High transport cost for Uganda.

#### **Imports**

These are goods brought from other countries.

#### **Exports**

These are goods sold to another country.

#### **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.

#### **Name one neighbour of Uganda which is land locked.**

Rwanda.

#### **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 trade?**

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

**Seaports Uganda uses**

- (i) Mombassa
- (ii) Dar-esalam

**How does port Mombasa promote trade in Uganda**

- (i) It handles Uganda's imports and exports.
- (ii) It provides transport to goods.

**A MAP OF EAST AFRICA**

- (a) Which direction is Uganda from Tanzania  
Southern direction.
- (b) Which direction is Uganda from Kenya?

It is West direction

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

### **LOCATION OF UGANDA USING LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES**

We can locate Uganda on a map using latitudes and longitudes.

Uganda is found between 29° East of Greenwich and between 1°S and 4°S.

#### **Latitudes and Longitudes**

Lines of latitude: Imaginary lines drawn on a map from east to west.

Longitudes: Is the distance north or south of the Equator.

The main latitude is the Equator marked 0°

#### **Why is the Equator marked 0°**

- (i) It is the midpoint of the world.
- (ii) It is the point where measuring of latitudes north or south region.

The equator divides the world into two hemispheres

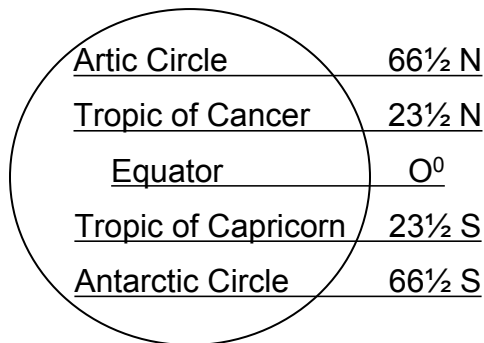
- (i) Northern hemisphere
- (ii) Southern hemisphere

#### **Examples of latitudes**

1. Equator 0°.
2. Tropic of Cancer 23½° N.
3. Tropic of Capricorn 23½° S.
4. Arctic circle 66½° N.
5. Antarctic circle 66½° S.

Countries crossed by the Equator in East Africa

- (i) Uganda (ii) Kenya



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

Tropic of Cancer 21<sup>st</sup> June.  
Tropic of Capricorn 22<sup>nd</sup> December.  
Tropic of Capricorn.

**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 mountains in Uganda crossed by the Equator**

Mountain Rwenzori.

**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

### **Lines of latitude**

These are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from North to South.

### **Examples of lines Longitudes**

Greenwich Meridian marked  $0^{\circ}$ .

The city in Africa crossed by the Greenwich. Is Accra

International dateline is marked  $180^{\circ}$

### **Importance of Greenwich Meridian**

To tell time.

### **Importance of latitudes and longitudes**

Locate places on a map.

### **Importance of latitudes**

Help to determine the climate of an area.

## **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

### **Drainage**

- (i) Lake
- (ii) Rivers
- (iii) Swamps

### **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 raised table land.

**Draw a symbol of a plateau**



**Identify two activities carried out on a plateau**

- (i) Farming/Agriculture.
- (ii) Tourism.
- (iii) Mining.
- (iv) Industrialization.
- (v) Lumbering.

**State any problems faced by people who live on plateaus**

- (i) There is soil erosion.
- (ii) Poor transport system especially in hilly areas.
- (iii) Crop pests and diseases.
- (iv) Land slides are common in hilly area.

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.

**What evident is there to show that Ugandas plateau is tilted to North..**

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

**Mention some physical features on the plateau**

- (i) Lakes
- (ii) Rivers
- (iii) Rift valley

## **THE HIGHLANDS/MOUNTAINS**

Highlands or mountains are areas about 2000 metres above sea level and beyond.

In Uganda they include Mt. Rwenzori, Moroto, Elgon and so may others.

### **Types of mountains**

- (i) Block mountains horst.
- (ii) Volcanic mountains.
- (iii) Fold mountains.

### **Block or Horst mountains**

How were block mountains formed?

They are formed as a result of faulting.

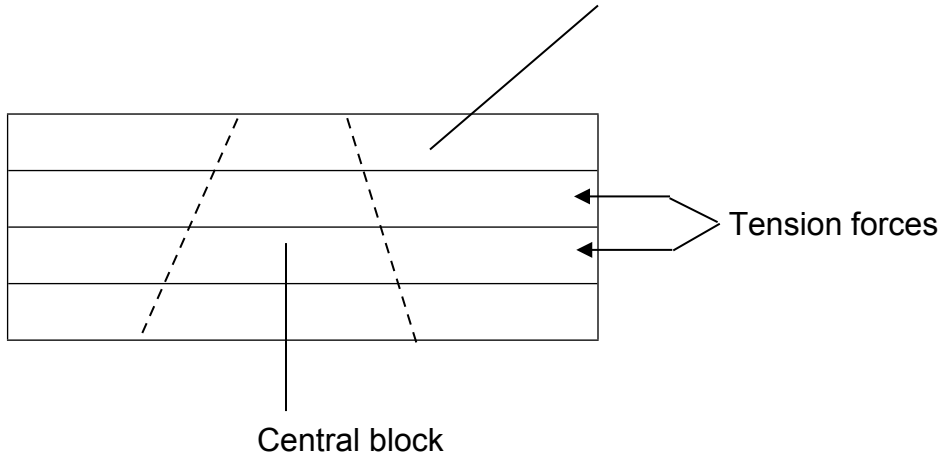
### What is Faulting

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

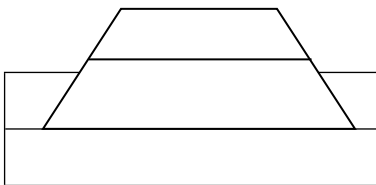
- (i) Block mountains.
- (ii) Rift valley.

### Formation of Block mountain



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

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



An example of a block mountain in Uganda is Mt. Rwenzori.

Mt. Rwenzori is a block or horst mount.

It has very many peaks which form ranges.

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

### Why did Stanley name Mt. Rwenzori called the mountain of the moon?

It was snow copped.

### Why is Mt. Rwenzori snow copped?

- (i) Its peak (top) crosses the snow line.

(ii) Its peak (top) is above the snow line.

### **Reasons why there are no plant and animals at the top of Mt. Rwenzori**

It is too cold at the top of Mt. Rwenzori.

It is too cold on the top to support plants growth.

Mt. Rwenzori top is snow capped.

### **Give reasons why it is difficult to build roads and railways in Bundibugyo**

(i) It is a mountainous area.

(ii) It is a hilly area.

(iii) The districts around Mt. Rwenzori are Kasese and Bundibugyo.

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

Transport is difficult along the slopes of Mt. Rwenzori so donkeys are mainly used as means of transport.

### **Why would you advise the people of Bundibugyo to rear donkeys?**

For easy transport.

### **Importance of donkeys to people of Bundibugyo**

(i) Provides transport.

(ii) It is a source of income.

(iii) Provides meat to the people.

(iv) Used for ploughing.

### **Volcanic mountains**

#### **How are volcanic mountains formed**

Volcanic mountains were formed as result of vulcanicity\ 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 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 the earth crust.

## **THE FEATURES OF VOLCANIC MOUNTAIN**

### **Diagram**

### **Types of volcanic mountains**

#### **Active mountains**

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

#### **A dormant volcano**

These are mountains which can erupt but take a long time.

#### **Extinct volcano**

These are mountains which cannot erupt e.g. Mt. Elgon.

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 Wagagi.

It is locally known as Mt. Masaba

### **How are the Bagisu similar to Baganda**

- (i) Both are Bantu.
- (ii) Both are farmers.
- (iii) Both grow coffee.

### **How are the Bagisu similar to Baganda in their economic activities**

- (i) Both are farmers.
- (ii) Both grow coffee.

### **Name the first European explorer to see Mt. Elgon**

Joseph Thompson

### **Why is Arabic coffee mainly grown on the slopes of Mt. Elgon**

- (i) Presence of fertile volcanic soils.
- (ii) There is reliable rainfall for agriculture.

### **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.

**Why are the slopes of Mt. Elgon densely populated**

- (i) Presence of fertile volcanic soils for agriculture.
- (ii) Favourable climate for agriculture.

**In Uganda which type of coffee is grown best in volcanic soils?**

Arabica coffee.

**How does Mt. Elgon influence the climate of Mbale**

- (i) It helps in formation of rainfall.

**Physical features of Uganda  
Diagram**

**Mufumbira ranges (4127) m**

They are at the boarder of Uganda.  
Rwanda and Democratic of Republic of Congo.  
Mt. Mufumbira was formed by volcanicity.  
The three ranges lie in Uganda and these are:

- (i) Muhavura 4127m
- (ii) Magahinga
- (iii) Sabinio 3645m

Muhavura is the highest peak on Mr. 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, Bahora, Batwa live on the slopes of Mr. Mufumbira

**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.

**What type of rainfall is received around mountainous areas**

It is relief rainfall.

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

- (i) They help in formation of rainfall.
- (ii) They modify the climate of an area.
- (iii) They are fertile soils for agriculture.
- (iv) Attract tourists. It is a tourist attraction centre.
- (v) Mountains form a natural boundaries between countries.

(vi) Mountains are sources some rivers.

**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 system.
- (iv) There is land shortage.

**Why is soil erosion common in Kabale and Mbale?**

- (i) They are mountainous areas.
- (ii) They are hilly areas.

**Why is soil erosion not common in Mukono (Wakiso)**

Mukono is a flat area.

It is not a mountainous area.

**Give two ways 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.

**Why do farmers in Kabale terrace their land?**

To control soil erosion.

**Why are land slides common in Kabale and Kisoro?**

- (i) Both are hilly areas.
- (ii) Both are mountainous areas.

**Why are landslides common in Northern and Central Uganda?**

Both are flat areas..

**Give one reason why there is land shortage in Kabale**

There is over population.

Mountains occupy large place.

**Why do tourists like to visit mountainous areas?**

To enjoy cool comate

To enjoy seeing the mountain scenery.

For adventure.

**Fold Mountains**

**How are fold mountains formed?**

They were formed by folding.

### **Examples of fold mountains**

Atlas mountains in Morocco.

### **Rift Valley**

It is a long depression on the earth surface.

### **How was a Rift Valley formed?**

- (i) It was formed by faulting.
- (ii) The rift valley extends from middle east to lack Albert.
- (iii) It covers 5600 km long.

### **Characteristics of Rift Valley lakes**

- (i) They have salty water.
- (ii) They are deep.
- (iii) They have more inlets than outlets.
- (iv) They are long and narrow.

The rift valley has two branches namely

- (i) Eastern branch
- (ii) Western branch

The rift valley runs through the red sea through Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mazana and Malawi (Eastern branch.

Uganda has the Western branch which runs through Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Malawi.

### **Lakes in Western branch of the valley in Uganda**

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

### **Importance of Rift Valley**

- (i) It is a tourist attraction centre..
- (ii) Rift valley lakes have minerals e.g. salt and soda ash.

### **Disadvantages of rift valley**

- (i) Poor transport system.
- (ii) Land slides are common.

In Uganda lakes which are not found at rift valley include:

- (i) Lake Victoria
- (ii) Lake Kyoga
- (iii) Lake Mburo

### **Activities carried in rift valley**

- (i) Mining
- (ii) Fishing
- (iii) Tourism
- (iv) Farming

## THE WESTERN RIFT VALLEY IN UGANDA

### What is an escarpment?

Is a steep side of Rift Valley.

### FORMATION OF RIFT VALLEY

Diagram

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

- (i) It provides salt to people of Uganda.
- (ii) It attracts tourists.

### 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 lakes
- (ii) Rift valley lakes.
- (iii) Man made lakes.
- (iv) Crater lakes.
- (v) Ox-boul lakes.
- (vi) Lava dammed lakes.

N.B

- (vi) Glacial 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
- (vi) Lake Kachira
- (vii) Lake Mburo



(v)

**Characteristics of depression lakes**

- (i) They are shallow.
- (ii) They are wide
- (iii) They have fresh water
- (iv) Have inlets, and outlets.

**Give one reason why depression lakes have fresh water**

They have inlets and outlets.

**How was Lake Victoria formed?**

It was formed as a result of down warping.

**Why is Lake Kyoga swampy?**

Lake Kyoga is shallow.

**Name the most swampy area in Uganda**

Lake Kyoga.

**Lake Victoria**

It is the largest lake (Fresh water lake) in Uganda, East Africa and Africa.  
It is shared by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. It's traditional name is Nyanja Nalubaale.

Lake Victoria was formed by down warping.

It was named by Victoria a British explorer called John Hanington Speke after the queen of England.

It has many islands e.g. Ssese Island, Bugala, Kame.

**Name the district found in Lake Victoria**

It is Kalangala district.

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

- (i) Fishing
- (ii) Farming
- (iii) Tourism

**Problems faced by people of Kalangala**

- (i) Poor communication system.
- (ii) There is easy spread of water borne diseases.
- (iii) Shortage of electricity.

**OIL PALM GROWING IN KALANGALA**

Oil palm growing was a project set up in Kalangala by the government.

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

- (i) It creates chances of employment.
- (ii) It is source of income or foreign exchange.

**How is Kalangala economically important to Uganda?**

- (i) Fishing takes place.
- (ii) Attracts tourists.
- (iii) Farming is carried out.
- (iv) There is old palm growing.

**What shows that Lake Victoria is on a higher altitude than Lake Kyoga?**

River Nile flows from Lake Victoria to Lake Kyoga.

**Importance of Lake Victoria towards the industrial development**

- (i) Provide fishing to fishing industries.
- (ii) Provides water to industries for cooling machines.

**Why does Kalangala receive convectional rainfall?**

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

**How does Lake Victoria promote trade?**

It provides water transport.

**PORTS ON LAKE VICTORIA**

- (i) Port Bukoba
- (ii) Port Musoma
- (iii) Port Jinja
- (iv) Port Bell
- (v) Port Bukakata
- (vi) Entebbe
- (vii)

**Why are there many people on shores of Lake Victoria**

- (i) There is favourable climate for farming.
- (ii) There is reliable rainfall for farming.
- (iii) Presence of fertile soils for farming.

#### **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 wild animals.

#### **Give the importance of inland ports of Uganda**

- (i) They handle Uganda's imports and exports.
- (ii) They provide transport to Uganda's goods.

#### **How Lake Victoria provides employment to people**

- (i) People carry out fishing to get money.
- (ii) People work as sailors (Captains).

#### **Give problem caused by water hyacinth**

- (i) It kills fish.
- (ii) It makes transport difficult.
- (iii) It suffocates fish.
- (iv) It destroys fishing nets.
- (v) It is a habitat for dangerous wild water animals like snakes.

#### **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.

#### **Importance of water hyacinth to people**

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

#### **Activities carried out on Port Bell**

- (i) Fishing
- (ii) Trade
- (iii) Transport
- (iv) Tourism
- (v) Fish processing
- (vi) Boat repairing
- (vii) Boat building

#### **Lake Kyoga**

- (i) It has fresh water. (It has fresh water lake).
- (ii) It was formed by down warping.
- (iii) It is the most swampy lake in Uganda.
- (iv) It is connected with Lake Albert with Victoria Nile

**What shows that Lake Kyoga is on a lower altitude than Lake Victoria?**

Victoria Nile flows from Lake Victoria to Lake Kyoga.

**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 Mwitanzige.

It was named Albert by Sir Samuel Baker.

It has a famous Port known as Port Buitaba.

**Reasons why Port Buitaba 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 Buitaba**

- (i) Trade
- (ii) Transport
- (iii) Tourism
- (iv) Fishing
- (v) Fish processing

**Lake Mbuo**

It is found in Mbarara district.

Parts of Lake Mbuo is national game park.

**Importance of lake Mbuo to Uganda's economy**

- (i).Creates chances of employment.
- (ii) It earns foreign exchange through tourism

**Fishing in Uganda**

Fishing is the catching of fish from the River to Swamp.

### **Examples of fish caught in Uganda**

- (i) Tilapia
- (ii) Cat fish
- (iii) Silver fish
- (iv) Mud fish
- (v) Lung fish
- (vi) Nile perch

### **Methods of fishing in Uganda**

- (i) Gill netting.
- (ii) Using baskets.
- (iii) Using spears.
- (iv) Using fish nets

### **Methods of preserving fish**

- (i) Smoking
- (ii) Salting.
- (iii) Sun drying
- (iv) Freezing

### **Name the most common of fish caught in Uganda**

Tilapia.

N.B. Smoking is the common method used to preserve fish in Uganda.

### **Problems faced by fishing industry in Uganda**

- (i) Over fishing.
- (ii) Poor storage facilities.
- (iv) Poor transport system.
- (v) Presence of water hyacinth.
- (vii) Presence of dangerous wild animals (Crocodiles)

### **Solutions to the above problems**

- (i) Arresting people catching young fish.
- (ii) Encourage people to use better methods.
- (iii) Provide better storage facilities.
- (iv) Improve on transport system.
- (v) Destroy the water hyacinth.
- (vi) Provide the better fishing nets.

### **Give the economic/commercial importance of lakes**

- (i) Provides fish or fishing takes place.
- (ii) Provide water transport.
- (iii) Attract tourists.
- (iv) Provides water for industrial use.

### **How do lakes influence the climate of an area?**

They help in the formation of rainfall.

**State any one bad fishing practice in Uganda**

- (i) Use of poison.
- (ii) Using undersized fishing nets/equipment.
- (iii) Catching of young fish.
- (iv) Indiscriminate fishing.

**RIFT VALLEY LAKES IN UGANDA**

Uganda has the western branch of the rift valley.

**Name any two lakes in the western branch of the rift valley**

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

**Other lakes include:**

- (i) Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania.
- (ii) Lake Kivu in Rwanda.

**Lakes in the eastern branch of the rift valley in Kenya include:**

- (i) Lake Turkana
- (ii) Lake Baringo
- (iii) Lake Elementeita
- (iv) Lake Magadi
- (v) Lake Naivasha

**State any characteristics of rift valley lakes**

- (i) They are salty.
- (ii) They are deep.
- (iii) They have no outlet.
- (iv) They are long and narrow.

**Give one reason why rift valley lakes are salty**

- (i) They have salt rocks.
- (ii) They have more inlets than outlets.

**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.

**Lava dammed lakes**

These were lakes formed when lava blocks the river valley.

**Examples include**

Lake Bunyonyi.

Lake Mutanda (Kisoro district)

**Ox-bow lakes**

These lakes were as a result of river meandering of a river.

**Examples:** (i) along R. Semiliki

(ii) Along R. Rwizi in Mbarara.

**Man made lakes**

These were formed as a result of man blocking or river valley (River damming)  
e.g. Kabaka lake.

## **A Map of Uganda showing lakes**

### **Rivers in Uganda**

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.

### **Major Rivers in Uganda**

#### **RIVER NILE**

It is the longest river in Uganda, East Africa and Africa.

The name is Omuga Kiira.

River Nile has its source in Lake Victoria.

River Nile flows through Uganda, Sudan and Egypt (Nile valley countries).

River Nile pours its water in Mediterranean sea.

River Nile ends in a Delta.

#### **Why does River Nile flow towards northern Uganda**

- (i) Uganda's plateau is tilted towards the north.
- (ii) Northern Uganda is on a higher altitude than southern Uganda.

#### **Name the first European to see River Nile**

He was John Speke in 1862.

#### **Why is it correct to say that John Speke discovered the source of River Nile**

The native around the river had seen it before.

#### **Name water falls on the River Nile**

- (i) Bujagali falls.
- (ii) Karuma falls
- (iii) Murchison falls.

The Rippon falls were used to build a dam called Owen Falls.

Nalubale dam and Kiira dam were built to generate 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**

- (i) Atbara
- (ii) White Nile
- (iii) Blue Nile

### **Sections of the Nile**

- (i) Victoria Nile from Lake Victoria to Lake Albert.
- (ii) Albert Nile from Lake Albert to Nimule.

### **Why are some parts of River Nile not good for transport\*\*\*\*\***

- (i) Presence of water falls.
- (ii) Presence of rapids.
- (iii) Presence of rocks.
- (iv) Presence of dangerous wild water.

### **Give one reason why the banks of River Nile are densely populated.**

- (i) Presence of fertile soils for agriculture.
- (ii) Favourable climate for agriculture.
- (iii) Reliable rainfall for agriculture.
- (iv) Fishing takes place.

### **How is River Nile important to industries of Uganda**

- (i) It helps in generation of hydro electricity.
- (ii) Provide water for cooling down machines

### **Reasons why the Nile Delta is densely populated**

- (i) Presence of fertile soils for agriculture.
- (ii) Favourable climate for agriculture.
- (iii) Reliable rainfall for agriculture.
- (iv) There is trade.
- (v) Fishing takes place.
- (vi) Presence of fresh water.

### **River Katonga**

It flows from Lake George to Lake Victoria.

### **River Kagera**

It flows from Lake Kivu in Rwanda into Lake Victoria.

### **River Kafu**

It connects Lake Albert to Lake Kyoga.

### **River Semiliki**

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.

### **Importance of rivers**

- (i) Help in generation of hydro electricity.
- (ii) Provide water for domestic and industrial use.
- (iii) Provide water transport.
- (iv) Fishing takes place.
- (v) Attract tourists.

### **How do rivers influence the climate of an area**

They help in formation of rainfall.

### **Dangers of living near rivers**

- (i) Flooding of the area.
- (ii) Easy spread of water borne diseases

## **RIVERS IN UGANDA**

### **THE CLIMATE OF UGANDA**

Climate is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time 30-35%.

#### **What is weather**

Is a state of the atmosphere recorded for a long period of time.

OR

Is a daily condition of atmosphere for a short period of time.

#### **How is climate different from weather?**

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

#### **What is weather forecasting**

It is the prediction of future weather changes..

#### **Types of weather forecasting**

Now casting.

Short range casting

Median casting

#### **Importance of weather forecasting to:**

##### **Farmers:**

- (i) It helps to know when to plant and harvest crops.
- (ii) It helps a pilot to fly when there are no weather disasters.

##### **Sailor**

- (i) It warns the sailor about bad weather or disasters.

- (ii) It helps a sailor to know when to sail.

### **What is weather station?**

It is a place where weather conditions observed, measured and recorded.

### **Conditions of weather**

- (i) Sunny weather
- (ii) Windy weather
- (iii) Rainy weather
- (iv) Cloudy weather

### **Elements of weather**

- (i) Rainfall
- (ii) Sunshine
- (iii) Wind
- (iv) Humidity
- (v) Air pressure
- (vi) Clouds
- (vii) Temperature

### **Ways people protect themselves from bad weather.**

#### **Sunny (Too much sunshine)**

- (i) By using umbrellas.
- (ii) By using sunglasses.
- (iii) Using hats.
- (iv) Using shades.
- (v) By wearing light clothes

#### **Rainy Weather**

- (i) By using umbrellas
- (ii) By using rain coats.
- (iii) By using gumboots.

#### **Cold Weather**

- (i) By wearing heavy clothes.

#### **Windy Weather**

By planting of trees in the compound.

#### **Give one agricultural/activity done in rural areas**

#### **Wet Season**

- (i) Growing crops.
- (ii) Planting of crops.
- (iii) Weeding in the garden

#### **Dry season**

- (i) Harvesting crops.
- (ii) Land preparation

### **How does climate affect people's way of dressing**

Hot climate requires light clothes while cold climate requires heavy clothes.

### **Suggest two things that can be done to maintain good climate in an area**

- (i) By afforestation/Planting of trees.
- (ii) By protecting wetlands.
- (iii) Practice good methods of farming.
- (iv) By protecting forests.
- (v) Avoid deforestation.
- (vi) Avoid environmental degradation.
- (vii) Avoid bush burning.

### **WEATHER INSTRUMENTS**

#### **Wind vane**

It shows direction of wind.

#### **Why should a wind vane in an area ground place**

- (i) To show the right direction of wind.
- (ii) To avoid obstacles.

N.B. The wind vane points or faces where the wind is blowing from.

#### **If the wind is blowing to western direction to which direction should wind vane face**

Eastern direction.

#### **Hygrometer**

It measures humidity

#### **Six<sup>2</sup> s Thermometer**

It measures minimum and maximum temperature

#### **Minimum Thermometer**

It measures the lowest temperature of the day

#### **Maximum Thermometer**

It measures the highest temperature.

#### **Barometer**

It measures air pressure.

#### **Windsack**

It shows the direction of wind.

N.B. The windsack points where the wind is blowing to

### **Rain gauge**

It measures the amount of rainfall received in an area.

### **How is rain gauge placed at weather station**

In an open flat area.

### **Give one reason why rain gauge is important to a farmer**

It helps measure the amount of rainfall received in an area.

### **Why is it advisable to put in an open flat area**

To measure the correct amount of rainfall received in an area.

Diagramme

### **A Funnel**

It directs rain water in the measuring cylinder.

### **Measuring Cylinder**

It measures the amount of rainfall received in an area.

### **A Stevenson screen**

It is where delicate weather instruments are kept at a weather station.

### **What is the use of a Stevenson Screen at a weather station?**

- (i) To protect delicate weather instruments from damage.
- (ii) To protect delicate weather instruments from harsh weather.

### **Name any two weather instruments kept in a Stevenson screen**

Barometer                                  Six<sup>2</sup> Thermometer

Hygrometer

### **Sunshine Recorder**

It records the number of hours of sunshine in a day.

**What is meteorology**

Is the study of weather.

**Who is a meteorologist**

Is a person who tells about weather.

**What is a climatology**

Is the study of climate.

**Who is climatologist?**

Is a person who studies about climate.

**Why is the Stevenson screen pointed white?**

To reflect suns rays.

**Give one reason why a Stevenson screen has louvers?**

To allow free circulation of air.

Uganda main meteorological centre is at Entebbe.

**Factors which influence the climate of an area**

- (i) Latitude.
- (ii) Altitude.
- (iii) Nature of vegetation.
- (iv) Human activities.

**Altitude: The effects of altitude**

Altitude is the height above sea level.

It is measured by an instrument called altimeter.

**Why do you think Entebbe is cooler than Gulu**

Gulu is on a low altitude than Entebbe.

**Why do you think Gulu is hotter than Entebbe?**

Gulu is on a lower altitude than Entebbe.

**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.

**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.

### **Distance from water bodies**

Place near larger water bodies receive a lot of rain.

Winds that blow the water body carry a lot of moisture which rise up to form it.

Wind that blows from land towards the sea is dry.

They do not bring more rain.

### **Latitude (Distance from the Equator)**

Places where the equator is hotter than places far away from the equator is because there is little or no head at those places.

Places near the equator experience high temperature than places from the equator.

### **Human Activities**

Places where large forests are planted have their climate modified.

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 reduces humidity of the area.

### **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 is convectional rainfall.

Trees lose moisture through their leaves.

Warm air holds more water vapour than cool air.

The water vapour condenses.

### **Climate regions of Uganda**

The climate of Uganda is named after the type of vegetation found in a particular place. These include:

- (i) Tropical climate.
- (ii) Equatorial climate.
- (iii) Mountain climate.

### **Tropical Climate**

The tropical climate is described as dry and wet throughout the

Most parts of Uganda experience tropical climate.

### **Why do most parts of Uganda receive tropical climate?**

Uganda lies within the tropics.

Tropical climate lies between tropic of cancer and tropic of Capricorn.

It receives rainfall between 1000-1270m

**Economic activities carried out in Tropical climate regions**

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

**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

I.

**Name the two months without rainfall**

- (i) May
- (ii) June

**Name the months with the highest rainfall**

- (i) February
- (ii) November
- (iii) December



**Give crops grown within areas which experience tropical climate**

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

**Equatorial Climate**

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.

In Uganda, Kalangala experience equatorial climate.

**Characteristic of Equatorial climate**

- (i) It receives high humidity.
- (ii) It is hot throughout the year  
It receives high rainfall.

Why is equatorial climate described as hot and wet.

It receives high temperature and heavy rainfall.

Equatorial climate receive an average rainfall 1500mm – 2000mm

Temperature 25°C

GRAPH TO BE DRAWN

Which month received the highest amount of rainfall?

Which month received the lowest rainfall

What is the relationship between rainfall and temperature?

The higher the rainfall the higher temperature.

The lower the rainfall the lower the temperature.

**Semi desert climate**

It receives little rainfall

It is hot and dry

**Semi desert is experienced in the following districts;**

- i) Moroto
- ii) Kotido
- iii) Nakapiripirit
- iv) Kaabong

### **State economic activities carried out in north eastern Uganda.**

- i) Nomadic pastoralism
- ii) Tourism
- iii) Mining

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

People in Uganda who practice nomadic pastoralism include;

- i) Karamojong
- ii) Jie
- iii) Pokot

### **Why do Karamojong from place to another**

To look for pasture and water

Why do Karamojong practice nomadic pastoralism

- i) They live in a dry area
- ii) They live in a semi arid area.

### **What is the main occupation of Karamojong Pastoralism**

Problems faced Karamojong in their activity

- i) Cattle diseases
- ii) Long drought season
- iii) Shortage of pasture and water

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 dry area
- ii) It is a semi arid area

### **How are valley dams important to the Karamojong?**

- i) They store water for their animals
- 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

### **Mountain climate**

This is received in highland areas  
Temperatures are low and rainfall is high

## **AGRICULTURE.**

### **Farming in Uganda**

#### **What is agriculture in Uganda**

It involves the growing of crops and rearing of animals

#### **Cash crops in Uganda**

Traditional cash crops

Non traditional cash crops

#### **What are traditional cash crops?**

These are crops which were introduced to be grown for sale e.g. cotton, tea, tobacco.

#### **Coffee**

Types of coffee

Arabica coffee

Robusta coffee

#### **Robusta coffee**

It is grown in low land e.g. Buganda

#### **Arabica coffee**

It is grown in highlands

Mountains are especially e.g. Mt. Elgon, Mt. Mufumbiro

#### **Clonal coffee**

It is improved Robusta

#### **Advantages of clonal coffee**

It matures faster

It grows faster

It gives higher yields

It is resistant to some diseases

#### **Tea**

It requires well drained fertile soils and high rainfall

It is grown in Mukono, Mubende, Kabarole.

#### **Cotton**

It was introduced in 1902 by Sir Kenneth Borup

It needs plenty of rainfall during planting and dry period towards harvesting

Areas where cotton is Kamuli, Gulu, Lira

### **Terms used during cotton processing**

**Spinning** is the making of threads from cotton.

Lint is the cotton wool

**Weaving** is the making of clothes

**Ginning** is the separating of seeds from cotton

### **Importance of cotton**

- i) Source of income
- ii) Provide cooking oil( cotton seeds.)
- iii) Makes threads and clothes
- iv) Cotton seeds are used to animal feeds,

### **Problems faced by cotton farmer in Uganda**

- i) Poor transport system
- ii) Insecurity in cotton growing areas
- iii) Cotton pests and diseases
- iv) Fluctuation of prices
- v) Competition from other cotton producing countries.

### **Solutions to the above problems**

- i) Improve on transport system
- ii) Improve on security
- iii) Provide cotton pesticides

### **Importance of cotton ginnery in an area**

- i) It increases chances of employment
- ii) Provide seeds to farmers
- iii) It provides market to farmers

### **Tobacco**

It is grown in West Nile especially Pakwach

### **Methods of processing coffee**

Flu – curing

Air – wring

### **Products of tobacco**

Cigarette

### **Sugarcane**

It requires plenty of rainfall

It is mainly grown in Mukono, Jinja, Kinyara in Masindi.

### **Subsistence farming**

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

### **Advantages of subsistence**

- i) It is cheap to manage.
- ii) It requires a small piece of land.
- iii) it requires little labour.

### **Disadvantages**

Low food production.  
Low production of raw material.

### **NON TRADITIONAL CASH CROPS**

These were crops formally grown as food crops but they are also grown for sale e.g. rice, peas, beans, sorghum, banana, potatoes, cassava.

### **Problems faced by farmers in Uganda**

- i) Poor transport.
- ii) Crop pests and diseases.
- iii) Price fluctuation.
- iv) Long drought season.
- v) Shortage of farm inputs.

### **How is coffee harvested?**

By hand picking the ripe berries.

### **Solutions to the problems**

- i) Improve on transport system.
- ii) Provide enough pesticides.
- iii) To stabilize the price.
- iv) Practice irrigation.
- v) Give loans to farmers.
- vi) Provide enough farm inputs.

### **What is Irrigation?**

It is the artificial supplying of crops with water in the garden.

### **Examples of irrigation schemes in Uganda**

- i) Mubuku in Kasese for cotton, maize, bananas and g.nuts.
- ii) Tilda – (Kibimbu) for rice.
- iii) Doho in Tororo for rice.  
Kiige in Bugiri for citrus fruits.

### **Advantages of Irrigation**

- i) Farming is carried out throughout the year.
- ii) A farmer gets high yields.
- iii) Crops can be grown throughout the year.

### **Disadvantages of Irrigation**

It is expensive to manage.

### **Types of Irrigation**

- i) Over head irrigation.
- ii) Gravity flow irrigation.
- iii) sprinkler.

### **Mixed Farming**

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

### **Advantages of mixed farming**

- i) Provide more income to the farmer.
- ii) Animal waste provides manure to plants.
- iii) Provides food to the farmers.

### **Why is mixed farming not commonly practice in Uganda**

- i) It is expensive to maintain.
- ii) Shortage of land.

### **DAIRY FARMING**

This is the keeping of cattle for milk production.

### **Mention any two modern cattle methods being practiced today**

- i) Paddocking
- ii) Zero grazing
- iii) Tethering
- iv) Free range
- v) Rotation

### **Name two products got from dairy farming**

- i) Yoghurt
- ii) Cheese
- iii) Butter
- iv) Ghee
- v) Ice-cream

### **Give only two ways farmers can improve on breeds of cattle**

By cross breeding.

### **RANCHING**

This is the rearing of cattle for beef (meat).

### **Examples of ranches include:**

- i) Nyabushozi in Mbarara.
- ii) Kigozi in Mpigi.
- iii) Buruli in Nakasongola.

### **Plantation Farming**

This is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale

**Crops grown on plantation include:**

- i) Tobacco
- ii) Coffee
- iii) Cotton
- iv) Sugarcane
- v) Tea

**Advantages of plantation farming**

- i) Provide income to the farmers.
- ii) Provide raw materials to industries (agro based industries).
- iii) It crease change of employment.

**Disadvantages of plantation farming**

It is expensive.  
Shortage of land.

**VEGETATION OF UGANDA**

**What is Vegetation?**

This is the plant cover of an area.  
There are two ways of vegetation.

- i) Natural vegetation
- ii) Planted vegetation

**What is Natural Vegetation?**

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

**What is planted vegetation?**

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

**Plantation vegetation include:**

- i) Crops
- ii) Grass
- iii) Trees
- vi) Flowers

**Natural vegetation consists of the following:**

- i) Natural forests.
- ii) Natural grass.
- iii) Swamp vegetation

**What are natural forests?**

These are trees that grow on their own.

**Planted forests**

These are trees that are grown by people.

**Give any four 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 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.

#### **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.

#### **How are the following important to people?**

Firewood

It is sold for income/ fuel.

#### **How do forests provide income to people**

- i) Attract tourists for income.
- ii) provide firewood which is sold.

#### **How do forests modify the climate of an area?**

They help in formation of rainfall.

#### **How does vegetation help in rainfall formation?**

Through the process of evaporation.

Note: Heat from the sun heats the vegetation.

The vegetation loses water through transpiration (Evaporation)

The vapour is condensed to form clouds then rain drops.

The type of rainfall is convectional rainfall.



### **Diagram showing how convectional rainfall is formed**

### **Give any two ways in which people destroy vegetation in Uganda**

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

### **Suggest any two things that can be done to the environment**

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

### **Agro-forestry**

Is the growing of trees alongside crops.

#### How to protect the vegetation

- i) Continuing to protect wetlands.
- ii) Continuing to protect forests.
- iii) Avoid over grazing.
- iv) Avoid bush burning.
- v) Educate the public about the importance of vegetation.

### **How does cutting down of trees on a large scale affect the fertility of soil?**

It causes soil erosion.

### **How does cutting of the trees affect the climate of an area?**

It reduces the chances of rainfall.

### **How does rural electrification protect forests?**

It reduces deforestation.

### **Rural Electrification**

It is the extending of electricity to village areas.

### **Suggest any three ways in which destruction of natural vegetation\*\*\*\*\***

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

**Of what importance if planting of trees in the compound**

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

**Giver two reasons why the natural vegetation is reducing.**

The natural vegetation is reducing in Uganda due to the increase of population in Uganda.

**People cut down trees to:**

- i) To get land for settlement.
- ii) To get land for farming.
- iii) To get land for constructing roads.
- iv) To get land for industrialization.

**How does cutting of trees affect wildlife?**

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

**State any two factors that affect vegetation**

- 1. The climate of an area.  
Rainfall  
Temperature of an area
- 2. Soil fertility
- 3. Human activities

People plant trees and grass to protect the environment.

**Human activities for conserving vegetation**

- i) Agro-forestry.
- ii) Afforestation.
- iii) Planting of grass.
- iv) Continue protecting the forests.

**Human activities which destroy the vegetation**

- i) Deforestation.
- ii) Bush burning.
- iii) over grazing.

**Difference between Natural and planted vegetation**

Natural	Planted
i). It grows on its own	i). Planted by people

ii). It provides hard wood	ii). Provide softwood.
iii). Takes long to mature	Takes a short time to mature.
Needs no care from people	It grows under care.

### **Factors which influence vegetation distribution in Uganda**

- i) soil fertility.
- ii) Human activities.
- iii) Climate of an area.
- vi) Reliable rainfall of the area.
- v) Temperature.
- vi) Drainage of land.
- Vii) Government policies

Lendu is an example of a planted forest in Uganda  
It is found in West Nile.

### **TYPES OF NATURAL VEGETATION**

- i) Equatorial vegetation.
- ii) They grow in areas which receive heavy rainfall.

### **Characteristics of Tropical rainforests**

- i) These trees 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
- iv) Mining

### **SAVANA 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**

Aracia

In dry savanna, the trees are thorny and scattered around.

Deciduous trees shed off their leaves to reduce loss of moisture.

### **Activities carried out in savanna**

- i) Tourism.
- ii) Farming.
- lii) Mining.

### **GAME PARKS**

#### **What is a game park?**

#### **Give any two reasons why there are many game parks in savanna vegetation**

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

### **WILDLIFE**

Are the wild animals and plants in the natural stable state.

They include flora and fauna.

Flora are plants.

Fauna are animals.

#### **Give the meaning of the following terms.**

##### **Carnivorous animals**

Are animals that feed on flesh.

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

**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, predation.

**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 favourable climate.
- v) In Uganda, animals live domesticated and wildly.

### **Examples of Herbivorous**

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

### **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**

#### **KEY**

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Kidepo N.P   | 6. Queen Elizabeth |
| 2. Mt. Elgon    | 7. Lake Mburu      |
| 3. Mgahinga N.P | 8. Kibaale         |
| 4. Bwindi       | 9. Murchison Falls |
| 5. Mt. Rwenzori | 10. Semiliki       |

#### **TOURIST ATTRACTION IN UGANDA**

These include:

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

### **What is Tourism**

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

### **Why is tourism referred to as an industry?**

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

### **Importance of tourism industry**

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

### **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.

### **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.

### **In which way does building of roads promote tourism in Uganda ?**

- i) It eases the movement of tourists.

### **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.

### **In which way does security promote tourism?**

- i) Provided safety to tourists.

### **Name the ministry responsible for wildlife**

The Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry.

### **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.

### **Give reasons why people hunt for wild animals**

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

**Why do tourists like to visit forest areas of Uganda?**

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

**What is Bwindi National Park famous for?**

It is famous for Mt Gorillas.

**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.

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

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

**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.

**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 park

**What is Deforestation?**

This is the cutting down of tress on a large scale.

**Causes of Deforestations**

- 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.

### **Effects of Deforestations**

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

### **Ways of controlling Deforestation**

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

### **How does deforestation affect soil fertility**

It causes soil erosion.

### **How does deforestation affect climate of an area?**

It reduces chances of rainfall.

### **How does climate affect wild animals?**

It destroys pasture for wild animals.

### **Mountain Vegetation**

The vegetation zone found in mountain areas include:

- i) Savanna .
- ii) Rainfall.

The higher you climb the mountain the least vegetation you find.

Activities carried out in

Savanna :   Tourism  
                  Farming  
                  Pastoralism

Rain forest:   Farming  
                  Tourism  
                  Lumbering

### **Swamp/Wetland Vegetation**



Swamps are low laying areas with water grass and tree.  
Swamps are also known as Marshes.  
Symbol of swamp.

**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.

**What is swamp reclamation?**

Is the destroying of swamps.

**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.

**How are swamps important to wild water animals?**

Provide shelter to wild water animals.

**In which way do swamps provide water for domestic use?**

Swamps filter water.

**How do swamps influence the climate of the area**

They help in formation of rainfall.

**In which way do swamps promote industrial\*\*\*\*\* in Uganda?**

- i) Provide craft materials.
- ii) Provide raw material to craft industries.
- iii) Provide clay for pottery.
- iv) Provide sand for building.

**Mention any two problems that can be caused by floods**

Easy spread of water borne diseases.

**Dangers of swamp reclamation**

- i) It reduces chances of rainfall.
- ii) It displaces wild water animals.
- iii) It degrades the environment.

**How does swamp reclamation affect the climate of an area?**

It reduces chances of rainfall formation.

**How does swamp reclamation affect wild water animal?**

It displaces wild water animals.

**How does swamp reclamation displace wild water animals?**

It destroys homes for wild water animals.

**In which way does swamp drainage cause floods?**

It degrades the swamps.

**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.

**Characteristics of convectional rainfall**

- i) It occurs with lightening and thunder.
- ii) It occurs in the afternoon and dawn.
- iii) It occurs with heavy down pour.

**Conditions experienced in wet areas in Uganda**

- i) They are swamps.
- ii) Have many streams.
- iii) They are infected with mosquitoes.
- iv) They are forested.

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

### **Human settlement**

Factors which influence human settlement

#### **(Historical sites)**

- i) Love for adventure
- ii) Presence of fertile soils
- iii) Favourable climate
- iv) Pests and diseases
- v) Epidemic diseases
- vi) Wars
- vi) Cultural occupation e.g. iron smelting, agriculture and pottery

### **NATURAL RESOURCES IN UGANDA**

## **THE PEOPLE OF PRE COLONIAL UGANDA**

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

### **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 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

**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 thick 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 Nilotics**

They were said to have migrated from Bahr-el Ghazel region in Southern Sudan

**The Nilotics are divided into three main groups**

- i) River Nile Nilotics
- ii) Plain Nilotics
- iii) Highland Nilotics

**The River Lake Nilotics 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 Nilotics into Uganda**

They entered Uganda from the Northern direction following River Nile

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

The Nilotes were cattle keepers (Pastoralists)

**State any two reasons why river lake Nilotics 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 Nilotics 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

### **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.

### **MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING ETHNIC MIGRATION.**

### **LEGENDS, MYTH AND EVENTS**

These are stories which tell people about the past.

### **Some of the Legends**

The legend of the spear and the bead.  
Isaza and the king of hell.  
The legend of Kintu.

### **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.



## **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 settleme

- 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.

## **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.

## **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 dams
- 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**

**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 interlacustrine region.

The Bachwezi replaced the Abatembuzi.

The first king of Bachwezi was Ndahura the grandson of Isaza.

The last king of the Bachwezi was Wamala.

The Bachwezi were displaced by the Luo-Babito dynasty.

Both the Bachwezi and Batembuzi are said to be semi-gods.

**What is an empire?**

This is an area led by an emperor.

**State factors which led to the collapsed of Bunyoro Kitara empire**

- i) It was too large for it to be led by one king.
- ii) The death of their beloved cow Bihogo.
- iii) Internal and external wars.
- iv) The coming of Luo Babito.
- v) Outbreak of epidemic diseases.

- vi) Outbreak of famine.

### **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) They 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

### **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.

### **How did Omukama Kasagama provide colonization of Africa?**

- i) He accepted British rule.
- ii) He signed treaties/agreements with the British.
- iii) He collaborated with the British.

## **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**

<b>Chiefdom</b>	<b>Title of leader</b>
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 bark 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 doesn't 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.

### **People who participated in Long Distance Trade in Uganda**

Baganda.

Bunyoro.

### **KINGDOMS IN UGANDA**

A = Ankole                      G = Buganda





### **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 28<sup>th</sup> 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 wife Jane Baker.  
They met Speke and Grant at Gondokoro in 1863.  
They saw the lake locally known as Mwitanzige  
(Killer of locusts) He named it called Lake Alber  
The Bakers were the first to see Murchison falls.  
Baker returned in England through Sudan and Egypt in 1856 after his findings.  
They later came to Africa.  
Kedlive Smail of Egypt made him the first governor of Equatorial Probe.

## **EQUATORIAL PROVINCE**

It was southern and northern Uganda.

Colonial 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 Floweria.
- 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\*\*\*\*\*.

## **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.

Muteesa 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 Ford.

-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.

### **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.

## **EXPLORERS IN UGANDA**

**Map of Uganda showing the journey of explorers.**

## **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:  
Reading | writing | Arithmetic.

Why Muteesa I 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.

### **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 Laurdel. (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.
- iv) By introducing basic education for urban poor .

### **Give any two reasons why the government introduced universal primary education**

- i) To reduce the rate of illiteracy.
- ii) To relieve parents with the burden of fees payment.
- iii) To enable children from poor families to go to school.

### **Problems faced by U.P.E. Programme**

- i) Shortage of scholastic materials.
- ii) Shortage of qualified teachers.
- iii) Shortage of classrooms.
- iv) Shortage of furniture.

- v) Indiscipline among children.
- vi) Poor sanitation.
- vii) Corruption among the officials.

### **Solutions**

- i) Provide enough scholastic materials.
- ii) Train more teachers.
- iii) Build more classrooms.
- iv) Provide enough furniture.
- v) Strengthen school rules and regulations.
- vii) Improve on sanitation.
- viii) Educate masses about corruption

U.P.E is under the ministry of education and Sports

### **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.

### **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 led to persecution of Christian converts.
- iii) They preached against African culture.
- iv) They created division among people.

**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 from 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 BARUP**

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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

**Name the missionaries who contributions to economic development of Uganda**

- i) Kenneth Borup
- ii) Alexander Mackey

**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**

Internal 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 SPEKE**

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 overthrow 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

## **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 10<sup>th</sup> February 1890

## **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.

## **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 COLLIES**

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 Tsa

### **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.

### **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.

**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.

### **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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 Kagwa
- 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 9<sup>th</sup>  
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

**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 an 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 extend 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.

**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 Mugwanyanya

**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 Mugwanyanya.

**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.

### **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 kingdom.

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.

### **THE EVOLUTION OF 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 line to be under 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.

## **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) He 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 Mitchell**

- i) He promoted high education.
- ii) He turned Makerere College into a university.

### **Sir Charles Didas**

He governed Uganda during world war II.

He promoted education.

He drew up a development plan for Uganda.

### **Sir John Hanthan**

He stopped many riots in Uganda especially in 1949.  
The first political parties were formed during his term of office.

### **Sir Andrew Cohen**

During his term of office the following were done:

- i) The Owen falls dam was completed.
- ii) The construction of the parliamentary building was also started.
- iii) Radio Uganda was opened during his office.
- iv) Nyanza textile limited was built during his regime.

Self rule was encouraged as people were allowed to elect their own leaders.

### **Sir Fredrick Crawford**

The first general elections in Uganda took place.

During his term in 1958

The government health department was formed.

The construction of parliamentary building was completed.

The second general elections were also organized in 1961.

### **Sir Water Coutts 1961 – 1962**

The last general elections were held.

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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.**

## **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.

**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.

## **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.

## **MINING**

This is extraction removal from the ground.

Minerals are valuable materials under the earth.

### **Examples of minerals**

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

<b>Minerals</b>	<b>Place where it is mined</b>	<b>Methods of mining</b>	<b>Product</b>
Copper	Kilembe, Kasese	Deep cast	Coins Electric wires Bangles
Limestone	Sukulu 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	Alluvia mining	Medal Jewellery

### **Methods of mining**

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

### **Importance of mining industry**

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

### **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

### **Reasons why gold mining has not started in Karamoja**

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

### **Reasons why crude oil on Lake Albert is not yet married**

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

### **Problems faced by miners**

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

### **Disadvantages of miners**

- i) It leads to land degradation.
- ii) It leads to displacement of people.
- iii) Pollution of the environment.

### **FORMATION OF THE LEGCO**

Legislation 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.

## **THE SECOND WORLD WAR**

The second world war began in Europe.

Germany and 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 on 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).

## **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.

### **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 Lukiiiko (Legco).

#### **Why did Buganda Lukiiiko refuse to send representatives of Legco?**

- i) They wanted Buganda to remain an independent state.
- ii) They thought that joining Legco would make Lukiiiko 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 as "Boycott")  
The Uganda National Movement was led by Augustine Kamywa.

### **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 Hancock

### **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.

### **FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTY**

A Political party is an organization uniting people of the same idea.

### **Reasons why political parties were formed**

- i) To unite 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.

### **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.

### **THE UGANDA PEOPLES CONGRESS**

It was formed on March 10<sup>th</sup> 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 Lanchester.

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.

### **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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 Minister.

## **P5 S.ST NOTES**

### **THIRD TERM'S WORK**

#### **WEEK ONE (LESSON ONE)**

#### **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** ;A nation made up of different ethnic groups.eg Uganda which has many languages spoken with different cultures.

##### **An Independent Country**

Is a country free from colonial rule.  
Uganda got independence on 9<sup>th</sup> 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 nation**

i)Uganda National Anthem.  
ii)Uganda National Flag.  
iii)Uganda National Coat of Arms.  
iv)Uganda National Emblem.  
v)Uganda National Constitution.  
vi)Uganda National Motto.  
vii)National currency.

#### **LESSON TWO**

##### **Uganda National Flag**

It replaced the British Flag Union Jack.  
It was first raised on 9<sup>th</sup> October 1962.  
It was raised by Major Akorimo Kanuti.

**Who designed the Uganda Flag?**

Grace Ibingira.

**Colours of the Uganda Flag**



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**a)Black**

The people of Uganda and Africa.



**b)Yellow**

Abundant sunshine.

**c)Red**

It represents brotherhood.

**When is Uganda Flag flown at half mast?**

During national mourning days.

When a very important person has died and 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 headquarters

Viii) International airports.

ix)On VIP vehicles eg The president, Vice president and cabinet ministers.

**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 International events/matches?**

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.

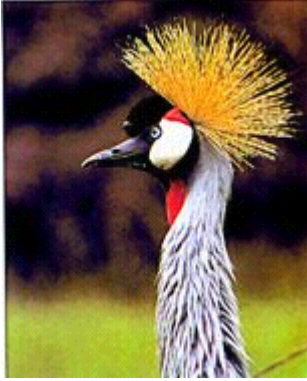
V promotes national unity.

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

For easy identification.

**LESSON THREE**

**UGANDA NATIONAL EMBLEM**



The crested crane was chosen as national emblem

**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

- 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.

## **LESSON FOUR**

### **The Uganda National Anthem**

Our country's National Anthem was sung first officially on 9<sup>th</sup> 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 standing up right.
- ii) The scouts and army salute.
- iv) The disabled who can't stand raise up their right arm as they are seated.
- v)

### **Occasions at which the National Anthem are sung**

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

### **Importance of a National Anthem**

- i) It is a symbol of a nation.
- ii) It is a symbol of independence.
- iii) It is a symbol of identification.
- vi) it promotes unity among the people
- vii) 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

## **LESSON FIVE**

### **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.

### **Black Colour**

Represents Black 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.

## **LESSON SIX**

### **Other things which show we are a nation**

#### **National language**

-Language commonly spoken by majority of the people in a country.

#### **Importance.**

\_It promotes trade.

-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**



## **FEATURES**

### **A Child**

It represents a New Nation Uganda was born.

It was designed by Gregory Maloba

It was unveiled by Dr. Apollo Milton Obote

### **Importance of National Monument.**

It is a sign of independence.

### **National currency.**

-Uganda's currency is Shillings.

What is money?

Money is any thing that acts as a medium of exchange.

### **Characteristics of money( Qualities of good money)**

-It should be portable.

-It should be divisible.ie into small denominations.

-It should be valuable.

-It should be acceptable.

Qn Give the main features found on the following denominations of Uganda currency( money)

100sh coin

200sh coin

Qn Give one use of money.

500sh coin

1000sh note

2000sh note

5000sh note

10000sh note

20000sh note

50000sh note



## **LESSON SEVEN**

### **THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA**

#### **Uganda becomes a Republic**

##### **What is a republic?**

It is a country that is governed by a president and other elected people but not by Queens or Kings.

##### **The misunderstanding between Dr. Apollo Milton Obote and Sir Edward Mutesa II.**

-In 1966, Obote sent an army to attack Kabaka's palace (Lubiri) and Kabaka Mutesa II fled into exile to Britain where he died in 1969.

-In 1967, Obote abolished kingdoms.

-Uganda was declared a republic by Dr. A.M. Obote.

-Obote became the first Executive president of Uganda.

##### **Other presidents include:**

i) Iddi Amin Dada 1971-79.

-Iddi Amin overthrew Obote's government on 25 Jan 1971 in a military coup.

-When Amin came into power, he abolished all political parties and imprisoned those who opposed him

-There was no parliament to make laws.

-Laws passed were called decrees.

-In 1972 Amin expelled all the British and Asians who were in Uganda.

-He declared an economic war at Tororo which brought scarcity of goods like salt, soap, sugar

-Human rights were abused, eg raping of women and kidnapping of political opponents

-Detention without trial, killing of innocent people like Ben Kiwanuka  
Arch Bishop Janan Luwum etc took place.

##### **Professor Yusuf Lule (11<sup>th</sup> April 1921 - 21<sup>st</sup> June 1979)**

i) He ruled for 68 days.

.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).

## **WEEK TWO(LESSON ONE)**

### **Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa (21<sup>st</sup> June 1979-12<sup>th</sup> May 1980).**

- He was removed and replaced by Paul Muwanga
- He made the 1967 constitution also known as the Pigeon hall constitution that abolished all kingdoms.

### **Paulo Muwanga( 12<sup>th</sup> May 1980)**

He was the Chairman of the Military commission that had taken over power.

## **The 1980 General elections**

- Paul Muwanga the chairman of military commission organised the 1980 general election.
- He appointed the electoral commission under Vincent Sekkono to make preparation for elections
- Four political parties took part and these were;
  - i) Uganda peoples congress under the leadership of Dr Obote
  - ii) Democratic Party under Dr paul Kawanga Ssemwogerere.
  - iii) Uganda Patriotic Movement under Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
  - iv) Conservative Party under Jehoash Mayanja Nkangi -

The results showed that UPC had won the elections.  
However Yoweri Museveni was not satisfied with the results from the elections which many believed that they had been won by DP.

## **Obote becomes president of Uganda again**

- He was sworn in as the president on 15 th Dec 1980.
- The guerilla war fare was launched against Obote's government led by Yoweri Museveni.
- The National Resistance Army (NRA) Was the first group of guerillas against Obotes government. Other groups included The Federal Democrtic Movement, Under captain George Nkwanga, Uganda Freedom Movement led by Dr Andrew Lutakome Kayiira

## **LESSON TWO**

## **Tito Okello Lutwa**

- He took over power on 27<sup>th</sup> July 1985 in a military junta.
- He was overthrown on 26<sup>th</sup> Jan 1986 by the National Resistance Army led by Museveni.
- Tito Okello fled in exile in Tanzania and he later came back to Uganda under the presidential pardon.
- He died in Kampala in 1996.

## **Yoweri Kaguta Museveni**

- He took over power on 26<sup>th</sup> Jan 1986 up to date.

## **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:

### **(i)Central Government (ii)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.**

## **LESSON THREE**

### **Organs of Democratic Government**

- Legislature/Parliament.
- Executive.
- Judiciary.

### **The Legislature**

It is made of:

- The speaker of Parliament.
- The Deputy speaker of Parliament.
- Member of Parliament.
- Sergeant of Arms/The clerk to Parliament.

### **The Speaker of Parliament**

He or She chairs the Parliament building.

### **The Deputy Speaker of Parliament**

She or He chairs Parliamentary meeting in absence of the speakers.

## **Members of Parliament**

Members of Parliament represents constituencies.

**How useful are members of parliament to the people they represent.**

## **LESSON FOUR**

### **A Constituency**

Is an area represented by a member of Parliament.

Members of Parliament which represent special category of people such as:

- i) Youth.
- ii) The Army.
- iii) The Workers.
- iv) The Women.
- v) The Women.
- vi) The persons with disabilities.

There are ministers without constituencies in the parliament called ex-officio persons.

Ex-officio persons are included in the Parliament because of their positions but they do not have voting rights in parliament.

### **Sergeant of Arms**

Express order in the house and also carries the mace.

When the speaker of Parliament enters the Parliament.

### **A Mace**

Is a stick carried as a symbol of power

The mace represents the power of:

- i) The Speaker
- ii) The Judges
- iii) The Deputy Speaker
- iv) The Magistrate.

### **The Clerk to Parliament**

He records the minutes in Parliament.

### **How does one become a member of Parliament in Uganda?**

Through elections.

Special groups of people are elected under electoral college

### **Qualifications of the Members of Parliament**

- i) Should be citizen of Uganda.
- ii) Should be a registered voter.
- iii) Should have a minimum level of Education of Senior.
- iv) Should have A' level certificate.

v)Should be 18 years and above.

## **LESSON FIVE**

### **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 Oulanya**

Legco was a law making body during colonial period.

### **How was the work of Legco similar to Legislature?**

Both make laws

### **Elections**

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

Why should people choose their own leaders?

**To exercise their democratic rights**

### **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.

### **What is bye election?**

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

## **LESSON SIX**

### **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:**

<b>Poling station</b>	Is the place where voters go to cast their vote.
<b>Ballot paper</b>	Is a special place used by voters to cast their votes.
<b>Presiding Officer</b>	Heads all the election activities at a polling station.
<b>Ballot box</b>	This is a special box in which voters cast their votes.
<b>Polling Assistant</b>	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 the adult suffrage.

### **How are National laws made?**

Is a proposed law.  
A bill is discussed by MPs

In the Parliament, it goes to the committee where it is looked at details by a small number of MP's.

From the committee stage, it is looked by MPs again.

It is looked by all members of Parliament again.

Finally the bill is passed by National Assembly/Parliament and is signed by the president.

An Act is a law discussed and passed by parliament.

### **Electoral College**

This is a group of people chosen to represent others during elections.

- i)MPs elected through electoral college.**
- ii)Army representatives.**
- iii)Youth representatives**
- iv)Worker representatives.**
- v)Disabled persons representatives.**

During Amins regime Uganda was ruled by **Decree.**

## **LESSON SEVEN**

### **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.
- iii)Settles disputes and conflicts in courts of law.
- iv)Protects the rights of citizens.

### **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 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.

## **WEEK THREE (LESSON ONE)**

### **The 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.

## **LESSON TWO**

### **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)1967 Constitution(Republican 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.

### **iv)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 8<sup>th</sup> 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

## **LESSON THREE**

### **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**

### **Sources of government revenue.**

- 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.

**LESSON FOUR**

**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.

## **LESSON FIVE**

### **BUDGETING**

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

### **Parts of the Budget**

- i) Income
- ii) Expenditure

### **Types of Budgets**

### **Surplus Budget( diagram showing surplus budget)**

This is when the income is more than expenditure

### **Advantages of Surplus Budget**

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

### **Deficit Budget( diagram showing deficit budget)**

This is where expenditure is more than income.

### **Disadvantages of Deficit Budget**

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

### **Balanced Budget( diagram showing balanced budget)**

This is when the income equal to expenditure.

### **Reasons why there is need for budgeting**

- i) To avoid over spending.
- ii) To identify priorities.
- iii) For easy accountability.

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

## **LESSON SIX**

### **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

#### **Who is a citizen by birth?**

Is a person born in Uganda although his/ her parents are not Ugandans.

#### **Who is a citizen by descent?**

This is a person whose parents and ancestors are indigenous Ugandans.

#### **Who is a citizen by registration?**

This is a person whose parents are not citizens but he/she applies and is registered as a Ugandan.

-The immigration's department is in charge of registering people who would like to become Ugandan citizens.

### **Who is a citizen by adoption?**

This is a child (person) who is adopted by a Citizen of Uganda.

### **Who is a citizen by naturalization?**

#### **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.

### **LESSON SEVEN**

#### **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.
- lii)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.

### **WEEK FOUR (LESSON ONE)**

### **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 abused.
- 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**

## **LESSON TWO**

### **Examples of Child Abuse**

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

### **Ways of controlling Child Abuse**

- i) Sensitizing people/masses about children's rights.
- ii) Punishing those who abuse children's 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.

### **LESSON THREE**

## **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.

### **Population Census**

This is the official 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).

### **Population in Uganda 1929---2002**

<b><u>Year</u></b>	<b><u>population</u></b>
<b>-1929</b>	<b>2,960,000</b>
<b>-1959</b>	<b>6,600,000</b>
<b>-1969</b>	<b>9,500,000</b>
<b>-1980</b>	<b>12,600,000</b>
<b>-1991</b>	<b>16,200,000</b>
<b>-2002</b>	<b>24,700,000</b>

### **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.
  - iv) Number of animals.
  - v)

### **LESSON FOUR**

#### **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.

#### **Who is the minister 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.
- V) The culture of polygamy

### **LESSON FIVE**

#### **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**

- 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.

#### **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 diseases.
- vii) Chances of employment.
- viii) Out break of diseases.
- ix) Industrialization.
- x) Urbanisation.

#### **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.

**State natural factors that can reduce the population**

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

**State any two problems caused by a high population growth**

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

- iv) Easy spread of diseases  
v)

**LESSON SIX**

**DENSE POPULATION**

This is an area with many people.

**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**

This is an area with a low population.

OR

Area with small population

**Areas with dense population**

- i) Mbale.
- ii) Kabale.
- iii) Kampala

**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.

## **LESSON SEVEN**

### **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<sup>2</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pd} &= \frac{\text{No. of People}}{\text{Area}} \\ &= \frac{5000}{10} \\ &= \underline{500 \text{ People per square km.}} \end{aligned}$$

2. An area of 20km<sup>2</sup> has a population of 20,000 people. Find the Population Density.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P.d} &= \frac{20,000}{20} \\ &= \underline{1,000 \text{ People per square km}} \end{aligned}$$

### **Population Explosion**

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