

SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY FIVE LESSON NOTES TERM ONE

LESSON NOTES

TOPIC : MAP WORK

SUB-TOPIC : ELEMENTS OF A GOOD MAP

MAPS AND PICTURES

A map is a representation of an object drawn as seen from above

A picture is a representation of an object drawn from above as seen from a side

1. Picture

Map



FEATURES /ELEMENTS/ATTRIBUTES OF A GOOD MAP.

Key

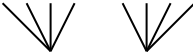
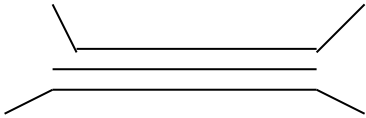

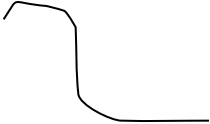
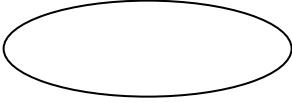

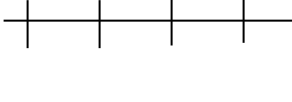

- Title /heading
- Compass direction
- Compass direction
- Scale
- Frame
- Boundary

Key

A key is a table that bears all the symbols used on the map and their meaning.

The function of a key is to help the map interpret the meaning of symbols and signs used on the map.

Examples

Symbol	Meaning
	Swamp
	Bridge
	Waterfalls
	dam
	Quarry.
	Permanent lake
	Seasonal lake
	Railway line
	River
	Factory

Power station

Title

The title is the name or heading of a map.

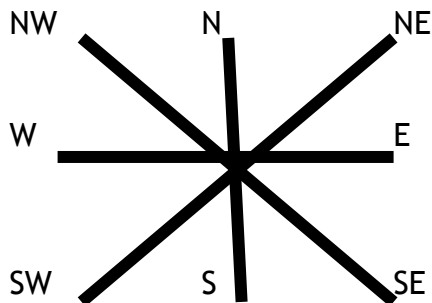
It tells us what the map is all about

COMPASS DIRECTION

- This is a symbol used to show the direction of places on the map.
- It has the following cardinal points
- North
- East
- south
- West

Primary points

Secondary



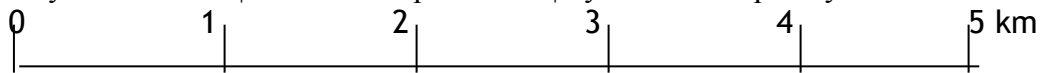
The direction of place

- What is the direction of Uganda from Kenya?
- What is the direction of Gulu from Kampala?

SCALE

A scale help to determine the actual distance between places on the map
Types of scales.

- a) linear scale



b) Representative fractional scale.
i: 1000km or $\frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000}$

b) Statement scale

1cm represents 50km

1cm \longleftrightarrow 50km

How to measure distance between different places using the scale.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

- Latitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from East to West.
- Longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map that run from North or south
- Latitude is the distance North or south of the equator.
- Longitude is the distance East or west of the prime meridian

Examples of major latitudes

Equator	0°
Tropic of cancer	$23 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
Tropic of Capricorn	$23 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$
Arctic circle	$66 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
Antarctic circle	$66 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$

Uses of latitudes

- They help to locate places on the map.
- They help to determine the climate of places on area.

Longitudes

Examples of major longitudes

- Prime meridian/Greenwich meridian 0°
- International dateline 180°E or 180°W
- All longitudes are also called Meridians
- Why is the prime meridian also called Greenwich meridian?

Uses of longitudes

They help to locate places on the map

They help to determine time using Greenwich meridian

They help to determine dates using international date line

Note:

The major latitude divides the earth into two parts called Hemispheres (North or South)

The major longitude divides the earth into two parts ie Eastern Hemisphere and western hemisphere.

LOCATION OF UGANDA AND HER NEIGHBOURS.

- Ways of location places
- Physical features
- Using compass directions
- Using longitudes and latitudes
- Using landmarks
- Using the position of the sun

Locating Uganda

It lies in the continent of Africa in the region of East Africa

It lies between latitudes $4\frac{1}{2}$ 0N and $1\frac{1}{2}$ 0S of the Equator.

It also lies between longitudes 29° East and 35° E of the Greenwich meridian

LOCATION OF UGANDA

	DIRECTION	COUNTRY	CAPITAL CITY	PRESIDENT
	North	Sudan	Khartoum	Omar Bashir
	East	Kenya	Nairobi	Mwai Kibaki
	South	Tanzania	Dodoma	Jakaya Kikwete
	Southwest	Rwanda	Kigali	Paul Kagame
	West	Dr. Congo	Kishasha	Joseph Kabila

N.B Map of East Africa showing Uganda's neighbours.

Uganda as a Landlocked country

- A land locked country is one which has no direct access to the sea.
- A country which does not have a coastline.
- Hinterland is an area which is served by a seaport.
- Uganda's major seaports include port Mombasa in Kenya and Port Dar-es-salam in Tanzania. These help to handle Uganda's imports and exports.

Problems of Land locked countries

High taxes for using other countries, roads, ports e.t.c.

Delay of imports and exports in transit

Expiry of some products due to delays e.g drugs.

Solutions to the problems of landlocked

- Ensure co-operation with neighbouring countries
- Promotion of air transport
- Promoting peace and security with neighbouring countries.

Why should Uganda have good relations with her Neighbours

- To enable free movement of her people and goods
- To create a wider market for her products
- To promote peace and security

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA

- Physical features are natural landforms
- Relief this is general appearance of the landscape
- Examples of major physical features.

Mountains and highlands

- Lakes
- Rivers
- Rift valleys
- Plateau

A plateau

Is a raised flat topped piece of land. It is sometimes called a table land.

Most of Uganda lies on the plateau therefore it covers the biggest part.

Highlands and mountains

These are places that raise thousands of metres above sea level

- Highland areas in Uganda include Mbale Kapchorwa, Bushenyi Kasese, Bundibuygyo, Kisoro, Kabale.
- Uganda's mountains include, Mt. Moroto, Mt. Elgon. Mt. Rwenzori, Mt. Mufunbiro.

MOUNTAIN RWENZORI

- It is found in western Uganda in the district of Kasese and Bundibuygyo.

- It is a block mountain with many peaks that form ranges
- It is a long the borders of Uganda and DR. congo.
- It is the highest mountain in Uganda
- It's peak is covered in snow throughout the year. (The peak crosses the sow line)
- The highest peak is called Margherita.
- The first explorer to see it was Henry Morton Stanley who named it mountains of the moon because it was snow capped.
- It is occupied by the Bamba and Bakonjo. They are cultivators and pygmies live on it in Dr congo.
- The donkey is the major means of transport.

MOUNTAIN ELGON

- It is found in the Eastern part of Uganda in the district of Mbale, Kapchorwa, Sironko, Bukwo.
- It is a volcanic mountain with its highest peak as wagagai
- It lies along the border of Uganda and Kenya.
- It is locally called Mt.Masaba.
- It was discovered by a European explorer called Joseph Thomson
- This mountain has a large hole on top called crater
- The tribes that occupies the slopes include Bagisu and Sabinu in Uganda.
- The major activities carried out on the slopes is cultivation of Arabic coffee and Bananas and wheat although Kapchorwa is the leading produce of wheat in Uganda

FACTORS THAT FAVOUR THE GROWING OF THESE CROPS

Fertile volcanic soils, cool temperatures, reliable rainfall

MOUNTAIN MUFUMBIRO

- It is found in the extreme south western part of Uganda.
- It is along the boarder of Uganda and Rwanda.
- Its peak is called Muhavura, it has a small crater lake, Bamboo and thicker vegetation forming the home of rare Mt. gorilla's
- It is a volcanic type of mountain which is still active.
- This place is sometimes called the "switzerland of Africa" because it is very cool like the Alps in Europe.
- The Bafumbiro, Bakiga and Batwa and Bahororo occupy the slopes
- The major economic activity here is cultivation of crops wheat, potatoes, tea and Arabic coffee.

PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED ON THE SLOPES

- Soil erosion
- Land fragmentation due to rapid increase in population as attracted by fertile soils and cool climate
- poor transport
- Landslides

SOLUTIONS

- For erosion they apply terraces and contour ploughing, afforestation.
- Donkeys have been introduced to act as means of transport.
- Land consolidation

MOUNTAIN MOROTO

- It is found in the North Eastern part of Uganda in the district of Moroto
- Its peak is summit.
- It is volcanic formation.
- It receives very dry winds and therefore little rainfall is received.
- The major activity here is cattle rearing by the Karimojongs
- Why agriculture is not much practiced near Mt. Moroto
- The area has little or rainfall.

RIFT VALLEY

- This is a long depression on the earth's surface
- Its steep sides are called Escarpments
- The western arm of the rift valley runs through Uganda
- Long ago water collected in some parts of this rift valley forming L. Albert. and L. Edward in Uganda.

PROBLEM EXPERIENCE IN RIFT VALLEY AREAS

- Soil erosion is common due to steep nature of slopes
- Poor transport net work
- Land slides
- High temperatures

ADVANTAGES OF RIFT VALLEY

- Fertile soils for crop farming
- Fishing due to lakes e.g Albert
- Source of minerals e.g salt, copper, oil. cobalt
- It's a tourist attraction
- Grazing ground for animals.

LAKES/RIVERS

- A lake is a hallow depression filled with water
- Uganda has many lakes such as Victoria, Kyoga, Albert, Edward, George
- L. Victoria is the biggest lake in Uganda

TYPES OF LAKES

- Down warped lakes (depression lakes)
- Rift valley lakes
- Ox-bow lakes (deposition)
- Man made lakes
- Volcanic lakes (crater, lava dammed and calderas)

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

Examples

L. Victoria, L. Kyoga , wamala, Bisina, Mburo, Opeta, Kwania

Map showing depression lakes in Uganda

CHARACTERISTICS OF DEPRESSION LAKES

- They are shallow
- Have fresh water
- They are irregular in shape
- They are surrounded by swamps
- They have inlets and outlets

LAKE VICTORIA

- It is the largest in Uganda
- It is shared by 3 countries of East Africa
- It is crossed by the equator
- It is the source of the Nile
- John speke was the first European man to see and name it Victoria
- It was locally called Nyanja Nalubaale
- while in Tanganyika they used to call in Nyanza

INLAND PORTS IN UGANDA ON L. VICTORIA

Uganda - Jinja , Luzira, Entebbe, Bukakata , Kalagala.

Major activities carried out around L. Victoria

- Fishing (Tilapia, Nile perch)
- Crop farming
- Lumbering
- Tourism
- Inter territorial trade
- Transport

PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED ON L. VICTORIA

- Water hyacinth weeds
- Storms and strong winds
- Dangerous water animals
- Pirates/ water robbers

LAKE KYOGA

It is a fresh water lake found in central part of Uganda
It has a variety of fish and it is the most swampy lake in Uganda due to its being shallow.
It is surrounded by Kwania, Bisina, Nakuwa and opeta .

RIFT VALLEY LAKES

These are lakes formed as a result of faulting and are found within the rift valley.

Examples include

L. Edward, L. Albert

CHARACTERISTICS OF RIFT VALLEY LAKES

- They are deep
- They have salty water
- They have regular shape (oblong)
- They have inlets but no outlets

LAKE ALBERT

- It is found in western part of Uganda in the district of Hoima, Bullisa and Kibaale
- It lies on the boarder of Uganda and DRC congo
- It has port Butiaba in Hoima as a major inland port on it.
- Sir Samuel Baker the first European to see it named. L. Albert after the husband of the Queen of England.
- Locally it is called L. Mwitazinge the Bagugu and Banyoro majorly carryout fishing on it.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT ON LAKE ALBERT

- Fishing
- Tourism
- Oil exploration
- Transport(water transport)
- Trade

LAKE EDWARD

- It lies along the boarder of Uganda and DR. Congo.
 - H.M Stanley became the first European explorer to see it.
 - It is connected with L. George by the Kazinga channel.
 - At this point we find queen Elizabeth National Park
- NOTE.**
- A channel is a passage of water that connects two areas of water especially seas and lakes .
 - Kazinga channel is tourist attraction in Uganda it is said to have the largest population of Hippopotamuses in the world (Hippopotami)

OX- BOW LAKES

- These are formed as a result of river meandering
- Examples along R. Ruiz

MAN MADE LAKE

- These are lakes formed when man blocks a river valley.

Examples

Kabaka' s lake , Kajjansi, L. Kibimba, Namugongo.

VOLCANIC LAKES

- These lakes that were formed as a result of volcanicity.
- They are sub divided into
- Crater lakes/caldera lakes
- Lava dammed lakes

CRATER LAKES

- These are lakes formed on top of dead volcano e.g Katwe, Elgon crate lake.

CALDERA LAKES

- These are enlarged crater lakes

LAVA DAMMED LAKES

- These are lakes formed when lava blocks

A RIFT VALLEY

Examples

L. Bunyonyi, L. Mutanda, L. Bul;era, L. Bunyonyi is the deepest lake in Uganda

RIVERS

- A river is a stream of water flowing from a place of higher altitude to lower altitude.

A stream of water flowing from the source to the mouth.

TYPES OF RIVERS

- Permanent rivers which flow throughout the year.
- Seasonal river which sometimes dry up.

STAGES OF A RIVER/COURSE

- Upper course/youthful stage
- Middle /mature stage
- Lower course/old stage/senile/flood plain.

CHARACTERISTICS =

UPPER COURSE

- Has water falls which helps to generate H.E.P/attract tourists
- It flows very fast due to the steep slope .
- It is very destructive
- It has gorges (V. Shaped valley)

MIDDLE COURSE

- It flows gently

- It begins forming meanders
- U- shaped valley is formed

LOWER COURSE

- Ox- bow lakes are formed
- It is very slow
- Deltas and estuaries are formed

EXAMPLES OF RIVERS

- R. Nile
- R. Kagera
- R. Nkusi
- R. Katonga
- R. Semliki
- R. Kafu
- R. Nkusi
- R. Aswa
- R. Achwa

TERMS RELATED TO RIVERS

A SOURCE

A point where a river starts from.

RIVER MOUTH

A point where a river ends

DELTA

An area where a river subdivides into several streams at its mouth.

ESTUARY.

An open river mouth or its where a river widens as it enters the sea, lake or ocean.

TRIBUTARY

A small river joining the big river

DISTRIBUTARIES

A small river branching away from the big river

GORGE

A narrow part of a river with an over deepened valley.

CONFLUENCE

The junction of two or more rivers.

MEANDER

This is the curved bend of a river valley

RIVERS IN UGANDA

Rivers have their sources in highlands, mountains, lakes, swamps, rivers.

MAIN RIVERS IN UGANDA

- River Nile is the largest river in Uganda and world.
- It's locally called Kiira. It has its source in L. Victoria near Jinja
- It's mouth is in the Mediterranean sea. It ends in a delta.
- The two main distributaries of R. Nile was Joan Huntington Speke.
- R. Nile has two sections (parts) in Uganda i.e
- Victoria Nile (L. Victoria - L. Albert)
- Albert Nile (L. Albert - Nimule)
- R. Nile flows Northwards because the North is on a lower altitude than the south.
- The only tributary of R.Nile in Uganda is R. Achwa
- Water falls on R. Nile in Uganda includes:-
- Bujagali falls, Karuma falls, Murchison falls (Kabalega)
- Dams on R. Nile include:
- Nalubaale Dam, Kiira Dam

COUNTRIES IN THE NILE VALLEY INCLUDE

Uganda, Sudan, Egypt, Ethiopia

Importance of River Nile to the People of Uganda

- It generates hydro- electricity power
- It is used for transport
- It acts as a tourist attraction
- It act as a fishing ground
- It provides water for domestic and industrial use

WHY IS WATER TRANSPORT DIFFICULT ON SOME PARTS OF R. NILE

- Some parts have waterfall and rapids
- Some parts have dangerous water animal (eg crocodiles)
- Some parts have hard rocks.

2. RIVER ACHWA

- It's found in the Northern part of Uganda. It's a tributary of R. Nile. It's the second longest river in Uganda.
- Its tributaries are Agago and pages
- It's the most extensively used river for irrigation in Uganda

3. RIVER KAGERA

- It has its source in the highlands of Burundi
- It flows through Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania.
- It pours its water in L. Victoria. It ends in an Estuary. It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Tanzania.
- An organization called K.B.O (Kagera Basin organization) was formed to control seasonal flooding of the river.
- R.Kagera is used for fishing and power production.

RIVER KATONGA

- It flows from the swamps around L. George

- It flows into L. Victora. R. Katonga is swampy river and not used for transport.

RIVER SEMLIKI

- It's found along the border of Uganda and D.R.C
- It flows into L. Albert. It ends in a delta
- R. Semliki National Game park was set up along this river.

RIVER KAFU AND NKUSI

- R. Kafu and Nkusi flow from the same swamp in Hoima district.
- R. Kafu flows into L. Kyoga while R. Nkusi flows into L. Albert

PROBLEMS FACING RIVERS AND LAKES IN UGANDA

- Dumping of industrial wastes
- Swamp drainage leading to high evaporation rates
- Over fishing
- Prolonged droughts

FORMATION OF PHYSICAL FEATURES

MOUNTAINS

- There are 3 types of mountains
- Volcanic mountains
- Block mountains (Horst mountains)
- Fold mountains.

1. VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS

- They were formed as a result of volcanic activity (volcanic eruption)
- Volcanicity is a process when molten rocks (magma) are forced on the earth's surface.

TERMS CONNECTED TO VOLCANICITY

Magma

Hot molten rock below the earth's surface.

Lava

That molten rock on the surface of the earth.

Volcano

It's a mountain with a hole through which magma is pushed out.

Crater

A depression on top of volcano

Vent

A hole through which magma reaches the earth's surface.

Eruption

Violent release of lava, ash and gases to the surface of the earth.

TYPES OF VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS

Active (live) volcanoes e. g Mufumbiro

Dormant (sleeping) volcanoes e.g Moroto

Extinct (dead) Volcanoes e.g Elgon

A VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS

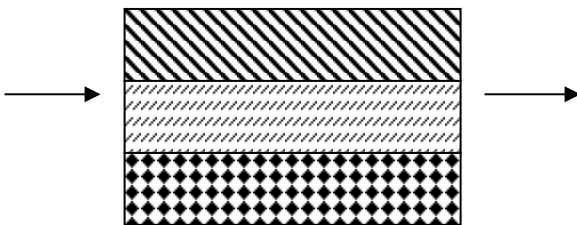
BLOCK/HORST MOUNTAINS

They were formed as a result of faulting.

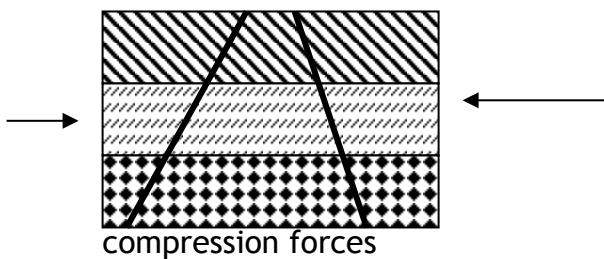
Faulting

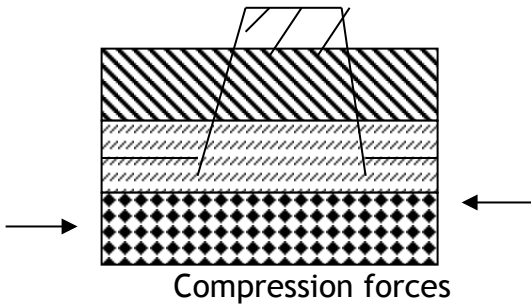
- Is the process by which cracks are formed on the earth's surface.
- Faulting results from the tensional and compressional forces.
- These forces cause some blocks to rise and others to sink deeper.
- The blocks which were forced up became block mountains e. g Rwenzori

FORMATION F BLOCK MOUNTAIN



Compression forces



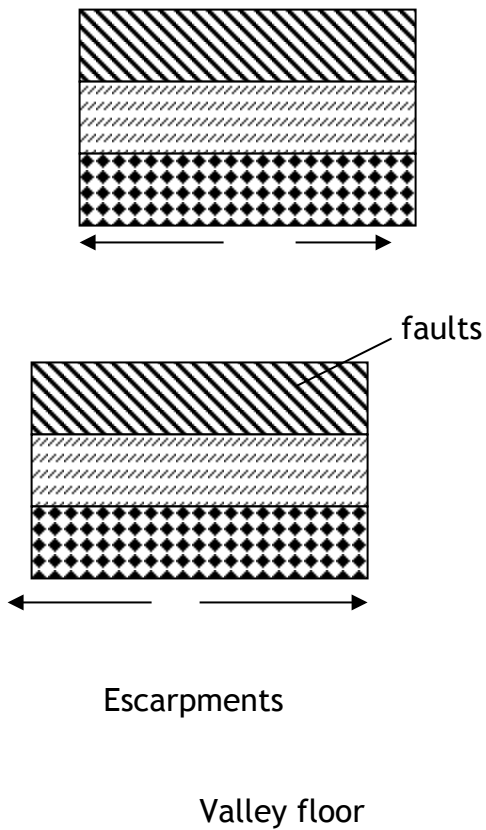


FORMATION OF RIFT VALLEY

- The rift valley was formed as a result of faulting.
- In Uganda the rift valley is found along the border of Uganda and D.R.C.
- The rift valley resulted from these forces

Tension and compression forces.

1. Tensional forces



Tensional forces

FEATURES FORMED BY FAULTING

Rift valleys
Rift valley lakes
Block mountains
Escarpments

N.B

Highlands are features below 1500m high while mountains are features above 1500m.

IMPORTANCE OF MOUNTAINS AND HIGHLANDS

- They are sources of some rivers
- They help in the formation of relief rainfall.
- They attract tourists
- Have cool temperatures favourable for human settlement
- Some have rich mineral deposits like limestone, copper
- Some of them form a natural boundaries between countries
- Volcanic mountain slopes have fertile soils which favour farming.
- Forests grow on them which provide timber.

HOW PHYSICAL FEATURES INFLUENCE HUMAN ACTIVITY

- Some lakes and rivers act as fishing grounds
- Some mountains have minerals that allow mining to take place
- Some features modify climate .
- Steep nature of some mountains discourage human settlement.

THE CLIMATE OF UGANDA

- Climate is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time.
- Weather is the state of the atmosphere at a given time.
- Climate is recorded over a long period of time (30 - 35 years) while weather is determined after a short period of time.

MAIN FACTORS OF CLIMATE

- Rainfall
- Temperature

- Other factors include: humidity, air pressure.

TYPES OF CLIMATE IN UGANDA

- Tropical climate

- Equatorial
- Semi-desert
- Mountain climate

TROPICAL CLIMATE

Uganda lies within the tropical of cancer and Capricorn so much of Uganda's climate is of Tropical type of i.e hot and wet.

CHARACTERISTICS

- It is not throughout the year
- Rainfall received is less than that of Equatorial climate (1000 - 1500mm per annum).
- Has two main rainfall seasons March - April and August - October.
- Rainfall is received during the hottest season of the year.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Cultivation of crops such as sim sim, sorghum, cotton, millet.
- Pastoralism is also practiced in the region
- Tourism
- Mining

EQUATORIAL CLIMATE

This type of climate is experienced in areas lying along the equator like Kampala, Jinja , Entebbe, Masaka, Wakiso and Kalangal .

It is described as hot and wet throughout the year.

CHARACTERISTICS

- It is hot and wet throughout the year.
- It receives convectional rainfall as result of major water bodies like L. Victoria and thick forests
- Humidity in the region is high due to high transpiration and evaporation rates
- Has two heavy peaks of rainfall in a year

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Crop growing coffee, tea, cocoa
- Lumbering
- Fishing
- Hunting
- Tourism

PROBLEMS FACING PEOPLE IN EQUATORIAL REGIONS

- Disease vectors
- Poor road network
- Soggy soils

SEMI - ARID CLIMATE

- This climate lies in the north Eastern part of Uganda in the districts of Kotido, Moroto and Nakapiripiriti.

CHARACTERISTICS

- The temperatures are very high (26⁰ C - 28⁰C)
- It has low and unreliable rainfall (cyclonic /frontal rainfall)
- It is described as hot and dry

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Animal rearing
- Hunting
- Tourism

PROBLEMS OF SEMI- ARID AREAS

Very cold at night and hot during day due to limited cloud cover.
Little rainfall received

NB

Climatic graphs and maps should accompany every subtopic

MOUNTAIN CLIMATE

This is a type of climatic experienced in highlands and hot this is due to low altitude.

Highlands and mountains help in the formation of relief rainfall

Places that lie on the lee ward (rainshadow) side of the mountain receive less or no rainfall while those on the windward side receive much rainfall.

Highland and mountainous areas experience low temperatures compared to low land areas. Water bodies help in the formation of convectional rainfall.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES

People in areas with heavy rainfall practice crop farming while those in areas with semi-arid areas practice pastoralism.

FARMING IN UGANDA

- Farming refers to the growing of crops and keeping of animals
- Why is it important for farmers to know that climate of an area?
- This is because the type crops grown and animals kept in an area depends on climate.

FARMING SYSTEMS IN UGANDA.

1. SUBSISTENCE FARMING

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

Why do most people in Uganda practice subsistence farming?

- It is cheap
- It requires less land
- Requires cheap labour force from family members

Disadvantages of subsistence farming

Low quality products

Low yields.

MIXED FARMING

- This is the growing of crops and keeping of animals on the same piece of land under the same management.

ADVANTAGES OF MIXED FARMING

- Farmer gets double income
- Farmer gets a balanced diet
- There is interdependence between crops and animals
- Farmer gets high yields

DISADVANTAGES OF MIXED FARMING

- It is expensive to start and manage
- It requires a lot of skills
- Animals can easily damage the crops.
- It requires a large piece of land.

PLANTATION FARMING

- This is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale for sale
- Crops grown on plantation include: tea, sugarcane, cocoa, oil palm , coffee.
- All plantation crops require heavy rainfall to grow.

MAJOR CROPS GROWN IN UGANDA

TEA

- This is a beverage crop
- It requires warm temperatures and heavy rainfall
- It is grown on plantations in Uganda for example at Kasuku, Igara in Bushenyi, Nakigalala tea estate in wakiso.
- Tea growing districts include Mubende, Kabarole, Bushenyi, Rukungiri and Mukono.
- It is harvested by plucking buds

COFFEE

It is uganda's major traditional crop

- There are two types of coffee grown in Uganda
- Coffee contains a substance called caffeine
- It is also beverage crop

TYPES INCLUDE

- Arabic grown in highlands

- Robusta grown in lowlands
- Colonel improved variety of coffee

ADVANTAGES OF CLONAL COFFEE OVER OTHER TYPE

- More resistant to diseases
- Matures faster than other types
- Has good smell
- Gives high yields
- The leading Arabic coffee growing district is Sironko
- Coffee is harvested by hand picking of berries

SUGARCANE

It was introduced by N.K Mehta in 1920 and was first grown in Lugzi

- This is a plantation crop that most grows in swampy areas
- Its stems are crushed to obtain juice which makes sugar crystals
- Sugar cane plantations in Uganda
 - Kakira in Jinja - owned by madhani
 - Lugazi in Mukono - owned by mehta
 - Kinyara in Masindi - owned by government
- Another sugar cane growing district is mayuge

Uses o sugar cane

Sugar, sold to get money, molasses, leave for manure and mulching, brown sugar paper, making of ice cream

WHEAT

- It is a cereal crop which requires low temperature and heavy rainfall.
- The grains provide flour used in baking bread, buns, cakes, mandazi, chappaties e.t.c
- In Uganda wheat is mainly grown in Kapchorwa, Kisoro and Bundibugyo.

COTTON

It's a traditional cash crop

It was introduced by keneth Borup who who bought the first cotton seeds

It is a fibre crop used in the textile industry

It is grown using seeds and harvested by picking fluff

It is taken in ginneries to remove seeds and the remaining is lint

The lint is processed into threads this is called spinning

Districts which grow cotton include Kumi, Tororo, Kamuli, Gulu, Palisa, Iganga, Jinja. Lira, Apac, Kasese.

REQUIREMENTS OF COTTON GRWONG

Good climate

Fertile lad

Good drainage

Why was cotton growing introduced?

- Raw materials
- Source of uganda's economic development
- Create source of income for Ugandans

USES OF COTTON

- To make threads
- To make cloth
- To make cotton wool used in hospitals
- The seeds make animal feeds
- The seeds can produce cooking oil and soap

CATTLE KEEPING

- It is subdivided into three
- Dairy farming
- Ranching
- Nomadic pastoralism

DAIRY FARMING

- This is large scale keeping of cows for mainly for milk production.
- Dairy farming is mainly carried out in the cool mountainous areas
- Dairy farms are commonly found in Kisoro, Kabale

PRODUCTS OBTAINED INA DAIRY FARM

- MILK
- Yoghurt
- Cheese
- Butter
- Ghee

RANCHING FARMING

- This is the rearing of cattle for beef production
- Ranch farming is mainly carried out in dry areas
- Sometimes the bulls are used for transport and ox-ploughing

PRODUCT FROM A RANCH

- Beef
- Signs
- Hooves for making glue
- Horn tips for making buttons

EXAMPLES OF RANCHES IN UGANDA

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| ➤ Nyabushozi | - | Mbarara |
| ➤ Kisozi | - | Mpigi |
| ➤ Kabula | - | Sembabule |
| ➤ Maruzi | - | Apach |
| ➤ Buruli | - | Nakasongola |
| ➤ Achwa | - | Kitgum |
| ➤ Ujuk | - | Katakwi |
| ➤ Bunyoro | - | Masindi |

NOMADIC PASTORALISM

- Pastoralism is the keeping of animals as a way of life.
- Nomadic pastoralism is the movement of cattle keepers from one place to another looking for water and pasture.
- This type of cattle keeping is normally carried out in the semi arid areas.
- Districts where nomadic pastoralism is carried out include Moroto, Kotodi, Nakapiripirit (NE Uganda)
- Tribes that practice Nomadic pastoralism
- Karamojong
- Itesoti
- Bahima

PROBLEMS FACING NOMADIC PASTORALISTS

- Shortage of water and pasture
- Cattle rustling
- Animal diseases and parasites

Why do nomads keep large numbers of animals

For prestige

For cultural purposes

Main source of food (milk blood)

IRRIGATION FARMING

- This is a method of farming where crops are provided with water.

IRRIGATION FARMING

- This is the supply of water to land in order to make it productive especially in dry areas.
- The supply of water to crops mainly in dry areas.

TYPES OF IRRIGATION

Overhead sprinkler irrigation

Canal irrigation

How can crop growing be possible in dry areas?

ADVANTAGES OF IRRIGATION FARMING

- Crops can be grown throughout the year
- Farmer get higher yields
- Dry land can be made productive for crop growing

DISADVANTAGES OF IRRIGATION

- It requires skilled labour
- It requires labour source of water
- It leads to erosion and leaching
- It is expensive to start and maintain

IRRIGATION SCHEME

Examples of irrigation scheme

	scheme	District	Source of water	Crops grown
1	Kibimba /Tilda	Bugiri	R. Kibimba	Rice, Maize, Vegetables
2	Mobuku	Kasese	R. Nyamwaba R. Sebwe R. Mobuku	Cotton, maize, Bananas, Onions, Tomatoes
3	Doho	Butaleja	R. Manafa	Rice
4	Nsimbe	Mpigi		Flowers, Tomatoes, pineapples
5.	Kiige	Kamuli		Citrus fruits like oranges, apples, lemons, pears
6	Atera	Apac		Cotton, millet, sorghum
7,	Ongom	Lira	R. Achwa	Citrus fruits

TRADITIONAL CASH CROPS

These are cash crops that were introduced by colonialist for export. For example : cotton, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, tea.

NON TRADITIONAL CASH CROPS

These are crops that were formerly grown for food but now are exported examples. Maize, beans, wheat, rice, bananas, G. nuts, simsim.

ADVANTAGES OF NON- TRADITIONAL CASH CROPS

- They have ready market
- They take short period of time to mature
- They have more than one purpose.

PROBLEMS FACED BY FARMERS IN UGANDA.

- Poor transport
- Common pests and diseases
- shortage of ready market
- Unstable prices
- Shortage of land
- shortage of capital

SOLUTIONS

- Feeder road should be constructed and maintained
- Chemicals and tools should be provided at low costs
- Set minimum standard prices for produce
- Give loans to boost farming activities
- Set up co-operative societies to look for markets
- Provide improved varieties of seeds and animals

FACTORS AFFECTING CLIMATE

- Nearness to water bodies
- Distance from the equator (latitude)
- Altitude

- Man's activities like deforestation
- Vegetation cover
- Local winds
- Relief of an area

VEGETATION OF UGANDA

Vegetation is all plant life covering the earth's surface

TYPES OF VEGETATION

- Natural
- Plantation
- Natural vegetation is the plant cover of an area that grows on its own. Examples : bushes, swamps.
- Plantation vegetation
- Types of vegetation that has been grown by man. Examples of crops ; eucalyptus, grass.

TYPES OF NATURAL VEGETATION

- Equatorial vegetation (Tropical rain forest)
- Savanna vegetation
- Semi desert
- Mountain vegetation
- Swamps

RAIN FORESTS

They are mainly found along the equator

Examples of tropical rain forests include Mabira, (Mukono) Budongo (Masindi) Marabigambo (Rakai) Bugoma (HOima)

The types of wood got from these forests is hardwood.

EXAMPLES OF TREE SPECIES IN RAIN FORESTS

- Muvule (Troika)
- Mahogany
- Ebony
- Rosewood
- African walnut

- They are evergreen (Do not shed off their leaves at the same time)
- They grow very tall and form umbrella shape (canopy)
They have buttress roots
- Trees have broad leaves and large trunks
- Have thick undergrowth
- Provide hard wood
- Take long to mature

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN THIS VEGETATION

- Lumbering
- Farming
- Tourism

SAVANNA VEGETATION

- This covers the largest part of Uganda
- It is subdivided to savanna grassland and savanna woodland
- Most of trees in woodland savanna are deciduous (shed off their leaves during the dry season) e.g Acacia, baobab

CHARACTERISTICS OF SAVANNA VEGETATION

- Has tall grasses
- Has scattered tree species
- Trees are deciduous

ACTIVITIES

- Tourism
- Animal rearing
- Crop growing
- Why are most game parks in Uganda found in Savanna vegetation?
- It has a complete food chain
- It has a good habitat.

SEMI DESERT (BUSH LAND AND SHRUB)

It is found in North Eastern Uganda

CHARACTERISTICS

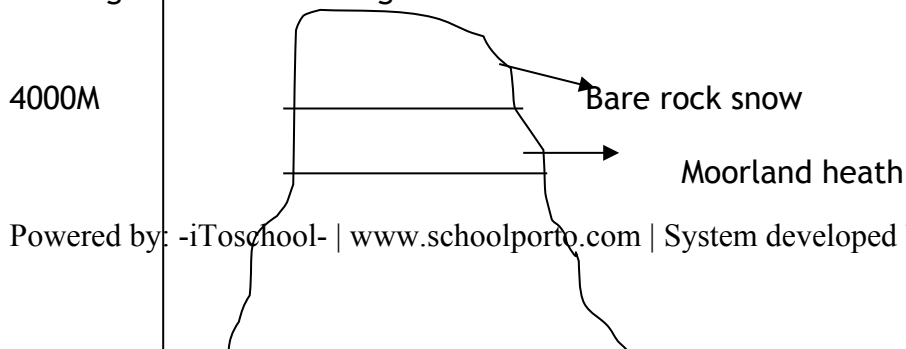
- Has Thorny shrubs and thickets e.g cactus
- Has short and scattered grasses
- Trees have thin leaves and thick barks

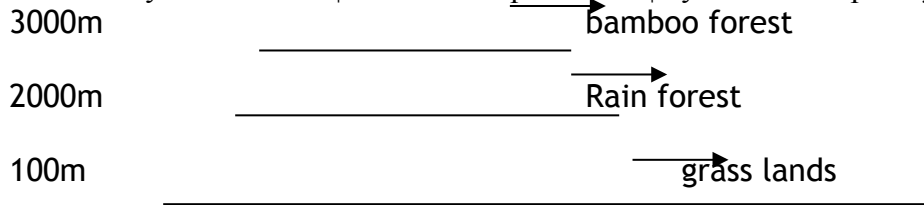
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Nomadic pastoralism
- Tourism
- Hunting

MOUNTAIN VEGETATION

This type of vegetation is commonly found in mountainous areas
The vegetation here changes with altitude.





More vegetation is found on the windward side of the mountain because of reliable rainfall.

WHY IS PLANT GROWTH DIFFICULT ON TOPS OF HIGH MOUNTAINS

The areas are too cold and rocky

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

- Lumbering
- Tourism
- Animal rearing especially dairy
- crop growing.

SWAMPY VEGETATION

- Swamps are waterlogged and vegetated areas.
- sometimes swamps are called wetlands
- Swamps are divided into two;
- Swamp forest that have trees growing in them
- Papyrus swamps that have grasses growing in them.

USES OF SWAMPS

- Source of raw materials
- Ground for hunting and fishing
- Habitat for wild animals
- Areas of scientific study
- Help in formation of rainfall
- Filter water and remove pollutants
- They are grazing grounds for animals
- They have fertile soils for crop growing

PROBLEMS FACING WETLANDS

Clearing of swamps (swamp drains)
Disposal of industrial wastes
Over harvesting of swamp vegetation
Establishment of infrastructure, roads, industries and housing

DANGERS FACED BY PEOPLE LIVING NEAR SWAMPS

- Swamps harbour disease vectors like mosquitoes, snails e.t.c
- Harbour dangerous wild animals like snakes
- In case of heavy rainfall floods can be menace

PLANTATION VEGETATION

This vegetation include trees that are planted by people.

EXAMPLES OF TREES IN PLANTATION FORESTS

- Eucalyptus Conifers
- Pine Camphor
- Cedar Cypress

EXAMPLES OF PLANTATION FORESTS IN UGANDA

- Lendu in Nebbi
- Mafuga in Rukungiri
- Bugamba in Mbarara
- Nyabyeya near Budongo forests
- Katuugo near Nakasongolo
- Magamaga in Iganga
- Making paper, plywood, match boxes, rulers, pencils.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLANTATION FOREST

- Provide soft wood
- Trees are of same species
- Trees are tall and straight
- Trees mature quickly
- They are evenly spaced
- There is moderate undergrowths

IMPORTANCE OF FORESTS TO MAN

- They are sources of timber
- They are sources of wood fuel
- They help in formation of rainfall
- They attract tourists
- They are a habitat for wildlife
- They are used for scientific study and research
- They are sources of herbs
- They help in controlling soils erosion

WHY MAN HAS DESTROYED FORESTS

- To get land for farming , industrialization , road construction e.t.c
- To get wood fuel
- To get timber
- To get herbal medicine

WAYS OF CONSERVING FORESTS

Afforestation

- Re- afforestation
- Agro- forestry
- Enforcing laws against deforestation
- Gazetting land for forest
- Massive sensitization of people on uses of forests

FACTORS AFFECTING VEGETATION

- Climate of an area
- Relief of an area
- Nature of the soil
- Human activities like deforestation and re afforestation, vegetation , uncontrolled lumbering.

WILDLIFE IN UGANDA

Wildlife is all plant life and animal life in a natural environment

Flora = wild plants

Fauna = wild animals

Game park

is the large area of land gazetted by the government to act as a home for wildlife.

Game reserve

This is a large piece of land that has been set a side by government to be turned into a game park.

MAP SHOWING GAME PARKS IN UGANDA

KEY

1. Kidepo
2. Murchison falls
3. Mt. Elgon N.P
4. Bwindi Impenetrable
5. L. Mburo
6. Kibale
7. Queen Elizabeth
8. Rwenzori
9. R. Semulik
10. Mgahinga

GAME RESERVES

- Pain upe
- Bokora
- Matheneko
- Katonga
- Ajai

TOURISM IN UGANDA

TOURIST ATTRACTION IN UGANDA

- Climate
- Scenery
- Wildlife
- Beautiful beaches
- Culture
- Historical sites

WHY IS TOURISM REGARDED AS AN INDUSTRY?

- It provides jobs to many people
- It is a source of revenue
- IT provides services and income in earned

Why is tourism called an invisible export?

It does not involve physical exchange of goods but income is earned.

IMPORTANCE OF GAME PARKS

- Wild life is preserved for future generations
- Scientific research can be carried out in game parks
- Provides employment to people as game rangers e.t.c
- Earns revenue through tourist attraction

DANGERS EXPERIENCED BY GAME PARKS

- Bush burning
- Poaching- illegal hunting of animals in game parks like elephants for tusks, leopards for slan e.t.c
- Animal diseases
- Insecurity
- Drought
- Encroachment on game parks

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE WILDLIFE DISTRIBUTION

- Security
- Availability of food

- Presence of water sources

IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM

- Earns income to people
- Creates employment to people
- Improves infrastructure
- Widens market for locally produced goods
- Publicizes our country internationally
- Encourages conservation of wildlife

PROBLEMS AFFECTING TOURISM INDUSTRY

- Poor transport and communication network
- Insecurity
- Poor accommodation facilities
- Poaching
- Encroachment

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS FACING TOURISM INDUSTRY

- Improve on security
- Advertise our attractions
- Set up good infrastructure
- Enforce laws against poaching and encroachment.

TERM II 2009

PEOPLE OF UGANDA

THE STONE AGE PERIOD

The period during which early man used stone tools to do his work

ARCHAEOLOGY

This is the digging out and studying of remains of early man

FOSSILS

These are the remains of early life they include tools, weapons.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS

These are people who dig out and study the remains of long ago.

Example: Dr. Loius S.B Leakey who found the oldest human skull in East Africa at Olduvai George in Tanzania.

STONE AGE PERIODS

- Early stone age (old)
- Middle stone age (Mesolithic)
- Late stone age (new) Neolithic

EARLY STONE AGE

- People lived a wild life
- Food was obtained by gathering, hunting animals, collecting honey.
- Ate raw meat
- Used simple tools of stones and sticks like bolas, spearheads, clubs of wood, hand axe cleaver.

MIDDLE STONE AGE

- The most important discovery of early man was fire.
- This marked the end of early stone age and the beginning of middle stone age

HOW EARLY MAN MADE FIRE.

- He rubbed dry sticks fixed in a hole of a piece of wood through friction fire resulted.
- Man had a well developed brain
- Early man was able to tame the dog during the middle stone age period.
- The dog gave man protection, it helped him to hunt animals
- Later, other animals e.g sheep, and goats were tamed.

IMPORTANCE OF FIRE TO EARLY MAN

- For roasting meat
- Scaring away dangerous wild animals (protection)
- Provided light in caves (enabled man to live in caves)
- Used it to boil poisonous herbs to smear on arrows
- It provided warmth on cold days and nights
- Man used fire to harden his clay pots

NEW STONE AGE

- (It's also called Neolithic stage). The most important discovery in this period was Farming.
- Farming marked the end of the middle stone age and beginning of the new stone age.
- Farming enabled man to live a settled life
- Man started living in communities and laws were made to maintain order.

N.B

The discovery of iron led to the end of stone period and beginning of the iron age.

STONE AGE SITES IN UGANDA

Bigobyamugenyi	-	Paraa	
Magosi		-	Sango bay
Nsongezi	-	Luzira	
Nyero rock painting			

Ref (SST Atlas pg 30, sst bk 6 pg 69)

IMPORTANCE OF STONE AGE SITES

- They attract tourists
- Used for study and research
- Provide employment

Why is it important to study stone age sites?

- To know how early man lived
- To know the activities and the tools man used.

ETHNIC GROUPS IN UGANDA

- An ethnic group is a group of people with the same origin, culture and closely related languages.
- Tribe is a group of people with the same origin, culture, and similar language.

MAIN ETHNIC GROUPS IN UGANDA

- Bantu - River lake Nilotes
- Hamites - Plain Nilotes, Highland Nilotes

NB (Map showing major ethnic groups (pg 53)

CHARACTERISTICS OF ETHNIC GROUPS

- Speak closely related languages
- They have the same origin
- They have the same cultures and beliefs

THE BANTU

- The Bantu form the largest ethnic group in Uganda. They speak related languages with the common word “ NTU”. The word Bantu means people.
- The Bantu originated from Cameroon highlands
- They entered from the western direction between L. Albert and Edward.
- They settled in the interlacustrine region i.e areas between the great lakes of East Africa.
- Their main occupation was cultivation
- They settled in the lake regions because
- They had fertile soils for farming
- They had reliable rainfall

EXAMPLES OF BANTU TRIBES IN UGANDA

- Baganda - Batoro
- Banyoro - Banyankole
- Basoga - Bagisu e.t.c

WHY BANTU MIGRATED

- To look for fertile soils for farming
- Over population in their home land
- Internal and external conflicts
- Civil wars
- Due to epidemic diseases
- Desire for adventure

PROBLEMS THEY FACED ON THE WAY

- Shortage of food and water
- They were attacked by unfriendly tribes
- Crossing thick forests and swamps
- Attacks from wild animals
- Long distance journey

EFFECTS OF THEIR COMING

- Population increased in the areas they occupy
- New crops were introduced e.g bananas
- They introduced kingdoms
- They introduced new skills e.g pottery, iron working

THE RIVER LAKE NILOTES (NILOTICS)

- They are commonly called LuO speakers
- They migrated from southern Sudan around R. Bahr-el - Ghazel
- They were mainly cattle keepers. They entered Uganda through northern direction.
- When they migrated, they first settled at Pubungu (pakwach town)
- They are called Nilotes because their origin is along the Nile valley from Pubungu, the Nilotics split into 3 groups due to misunderstandings.

EXAMPLES OF RIVER LAKE NILOTICS

Alur , Acholi, Langi and Japadhola

CAUSES OF LUO MIGRATION

- To look for water and pasture
- Due to prolonged famine and drought
- Over population in their land
- Animal parasites and diseases

EFFECTS OF THEIR COMING

- Increase in the number of people and animals
- Introduced new cultures
- They introduced pet names
- Intermarried with Banyoro to give rise to Luo - Babiito
- Introduced chiefdoms
- Introduced crops like millet, sorghum

WHY DID THE NON BANTU CHANGE TO MIXED FARMING?

- They were influenced by the Bantu cultivators
- Their animals had started dying due to diseases.

PLAIN NILOTES (NILO HAMITES)

- They are believed to have come from Ethiopia
- They entered Uganda through the North Eastern
- They settled in North Eastern Uganda. They are mainly cattle keepers

MAIN TRIBES

- Karamonjong
- Iteso
- Jie

REASONS FOR THEIR MIGRATION

Refer to River lake Nilotes.

HIGHLAND NILOTES

They are believed to have come from Ethiopian highlands. They comprise of the Sabiny - mainly living in Kapchorwa district.

They are mainly cultivators

Crops grown include

Maize

Millet

Wheat

HAMITES

- They are commonly known as Cushites. They entered Uganda in the southwestern direction.
- Their main occupation is cattle keeping.
- Tribes include
- Bahima

- Tusi
- Hutu

BUNYORO KITARA EMPIRE

- According to legends the founders of Bunyoro Kitara empire were the Batmbuzi.
- They were demi gods. They formed the Tembuzi dynasty.
- The first ruler of the Batembuzi was Ruhanga and his brother Nkya, their last ruler was Isaza.
- When they disappeared, they disappeared, they went back to heaven
- They were succeeded by the Bachwezi

THE BACHWEZI

1. They are believed to have come from Ethiopia.
2. They were mainly pastoralists . They started the Chwezi dynasty. Their first ruler was Ndahura and their last ruler was Wamara.
3. Their headquarter was at Bigobyamugenyi and it is believed to be the oldest stone age site in Uganda. It is found in Sembabule District.
 - Other places were the Bachwezi settled
 - Kibengo
 - Kagog
 - Ntusi

CONTRIBUTION MADE BY THE BACHWEZI.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

- They introduced long horned cattle
- They introduced iron smelting skills
- They introduced bark cloth making
- They introduced coffee cultivation

They started salt mining in L, katwe

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION

- They introduced centralized monarchy
- They introduced royal regalia e.g stools, drums, crowns e.t.c
- They introduced building of reed places
- They introduced the hierarchy of officials

SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION

- They introduced local chess.
- They introduced the idea of digging ditches
- They introduced the building of enclosures

DECLINE OF THE CHWEZI DYNASTY (BUNYORO KITARA)

- The empire was too big to be ruled by one person
- The invasion of the LUo - Babito
- The death of the King's favourite cow - the darling Bihogo
- Famine and drought
- Civil wars and internal conflicts
- The rise of independent kingdoms like Buganda, Tooro, Ankole, e.t.c

- Epidemic diseases.

ORGANIZATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS

POLITICAL ORGANISATION

The Bantu were mainly organized in Kindgoms and chiefdoms

These kingdoms that were formed by the Bantu include: Buganda, Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro.

They were referred as interlacutrine kingdoms.

N.B Busoga was a chiefdom.

CHARACTERISTICS OF KINGDOMS

- Leadership is hereditary
- They are ruled by supreme rulers called kings
- They have Royal regalia e.g royal spear, drums, throne e.t.c
- The people are divided into classes e.g in Buganda Bakopi & Balangira (peasant & Royals)
- They have well established social institutions e.g clans, lineages e.t.c

KINGDOM

Buganda
Bunyoro
Toro
Busoga

TITLE

Kabaka
Omukama
Omukama
Kyabazinga

LEADER

Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II
Iguru Solomon Gafabusa
Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru
Kyabazinga Wambuzi Zibondo

ADVANTAGES OF KINGDOMS

- They promote culture and morals
- They promote unity among the people
- They promote peace and security
- They faster development
- They reduce power struggles

DISADVANTAGES OF KINGDOMS

- They promote dictatorship
- They favour the interests of the minority
- They promoted regional and not national development

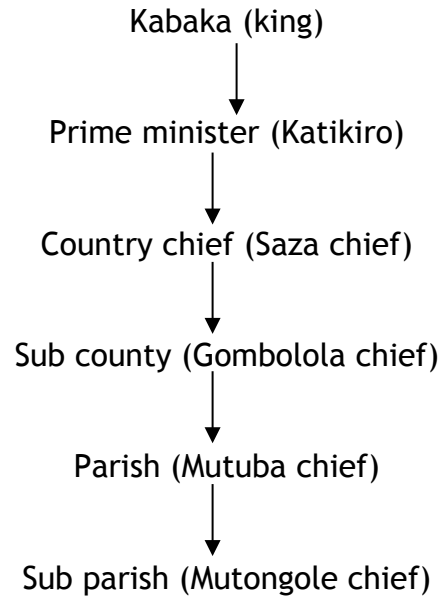
BUGANDA KINGDOM

- It started from a small nucleus, it comprised of 3 countries; 1 Busiro, 2, Kyadondo, 3) Mawokota. Later other countries came up e.g Kyaggw, Ssesse, singo, Butemezi, Buruli, Buddu, Busujju, Kabula, Buwekula, Bugerere, Butambala, Gomba, Buvuma, Kooki, Bugangaizi.
- The founder of the Buganda kingdom was Kato Kimera.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE OF BUGANDA KINGDOM

- It was small therefore easy to control
- It had strong rulers e.g Suuna, Junju.
- It had a strong army
- It was located in an area with fertile soils and reliable rainfall
- Natural burner of a lake Victoria

THE STRUCTURE OF THE BUGANDA KINGDOM



SOCIAL ORGANISATION OF THE BANTU

Most tribes were organized into clan systems
Tribes had varying customs, norms and cultures.

CULTURE

Culture : It refers to customs, beliefs and values of a given society.

TYPES OF CULTURE

- Material culture
- Non- material culture

IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE

- It promotes morals
- For prestige
- Helps us to live in harmony with other people

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA

- A Foreigners are people who are not citizens who belong to a particular country.
- Uganda had 4 groups of foreigners

- Traders, Explorers, Missionaries and Administrators.

TRADERS

- These were the first group of foreigners to enter in Uganda
- They came two groups i) Asian traders, European.

ASIAN TRADERS

They arrived in two groups

- Arabs
- Indians

Arabs were the first to enter in Uganda

They came from Saudi Arabia, Persia, Yemen in the continent of Asia.

They came using ships called Dhows that were blown by the monsoon winds across the Indian ocean.

They first settled at the coast of East Africa at Kilwa, Mogadishu, Mombasa, Lamu, Zanzibar, Malindi and Sofala.

The Arabs called the land at the coast “Zenji” empire Zenjs the meaning land of the black people.

They entered Uganda from Tanzania using the Southern route through Tabora and Karagwe.

The first Arab trader to come to Uganda was Ahmed Bin Ibrahim. He came in 1844.

He was received by Kabaka Sunna II of Buganda Kingdom.

REASONS WHY ARABS CAME TO UGANDA

- They came to conduct trade
- They came to spread Islam

GOODS BROUGHT BY ARABS IN UGANDA

Cloth, cups, mirrors, necklace, beads, guns, glasses.

GOODS TAKEN BY ARABS FROM UGANDA

Ivory, salt, iron, slaves, foodstuffs

The system of trade used was Barter trade which involved physical exchange of goods. Later cowrie shells were introduced.

EFFECTS OF THE COMING OF ARABS IN UGANDA

- They introduced cowrie shells which used in trade as the first form of money.
- They introduced new goods like clothes, beads.
- They introduced Islam
- They introduced new food crops like rice.
- They introduced new cultures e.g mode of dressing and styles of houses
- Trade activities increased
- They developed trade routes between Uganda and the coast
- Their coming increased slave trade
- They introduced Kiswahili

WHY ISLAM TOOK LONG TO SPREAD IN UGANDA

- Arabs were more interested in trade than religion.
- Arabs were hated for being agents of slave trade
- Islam was preached in a foreign language which was difficult for natives to understand.
- Arabs were not favoured by colonialists unlike missionaries
- Practices like circumcision were feared.

SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVERY

This is the buying and selling of human beings whereas slavery is the illegal owning of person by another person.

HOW SLAVES WERE OBTAINED

Raiding villages

Inter- tribal wars

Buying them directly

WHY SLAVE TRADE TOOK A LONGTIME TO COME TO AN END

Chiefs and kings were benefiting a lot .

African chiefs and kings supported it.

EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE

- Population decreased
- Uganda lost strong men and women
- A lot of suffering and death resulted
- Property was destroyed during raids
- New goods were introduced
- Families splint up
- Famine resulted
- Inter tribal wars

FACTORS THAT LED TO DEVELOPMENT OF SLAVE TRADE

- Need for labour at the coast and other countries
- Arab traders and chiefs wanted wealth
- African chiefs wanted to acquire guns for expansion of kingdoms.

INDIAN TRADERS

- These came from Asia in a country called India
- They also came to conduct trade
- The first Indian trader to open a shop in Kampala was Alidna Visram
- Indian traders introduced Rupees as a form of currency

OTHER IMPORTANT INDIAN TRADERS INCLUDED

- Mehta Khalidas- established the first sugarcane plantation in Uganda at Lugazi.
- Muljibhai Madhvan
- He started Kakira sugar plantation at Jinja.

- Later other Indians came to build the Uganda Railway which started at Mombasa in Kenya such Indians were called Coolies.

EFFECTS OF INDIANS IN UGANDA

- Introduced rupees
- Started sugarcane growing on plantations
- Set up sugarcane refineries
- They started banking system
- They set up cotton ginneries
- increased business in Uganda
- They controlled all the economy of Uganda

WHAT HAPPENS TO INDIANS IN 1972 UGANDA?

They were expelled by president Idd Amin Dada.

COMING OF EUROPEANS TO UGANDA

They came in four groups

- Explorers - Traders
- Missionaries - Colonialists

EXPLORERS

The first group of Europeans to come to Uganda were explorers

WHY DID THE EXPLORERS COME TO UGANDA

They came to look for the source of the Nile

They came to know more about Uganda

Which organization set most of the explorers?

It was the Royal Geographical Society (R.G.S)

EXPLORERS IN UGANDA

John Speke was the first European explorer to come to Uganda,

- He entered Uganda from Tanzania.
- He was sent to find the source of R. Nile 1862
- He reached Karagwe in Tanzania under King Rumanika for which Grant stayed behind here while sick from fever.
- Speke was accompanied by his friend James Grant during the expedition.
- He was received in Buganda by Kabaka Mutesa I and gave Kabaka a gun as a gift while at the source Speke named the falls Rippon falls after the president of R.G.S.
- The two men followed the course of the Nile.
- They also visited Omukama Kamurasi of Bunyoro.
- They met Bakers at Gondokoro and told them of the Great lake lying to the west.
- Sir Samuel Baker was on his way to find out where the Nile started by following it from the mouth.
- Speke and Grant continued to the Mediterranean Sea and went back to England.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER

- He was also sent to find the source of the Nile.
- He followed R. Nile from the mouth with his wife Jane Baker

- He visited Omukama Kamurasi of Bunyoro in the year 1864
- He became the first European explorer to see L. Albert (Mwitanzige) and also named Murchison falls (Kabalega falls) after the president of the R.G.S. He went back to Europe.
- He was later sent as the first governor of the Equatorial province by Khedive Ismail of Egypt.
- The equatorial province was the region between southern Sudan and northern Uganda.
- He established his headquarters at Patiko in northern Uganda where he helped so much in the fight against slave trade

IN WHICH WAY WAS SIR SAMUEL BAKER HELPFUL TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTHERN UGANDA?

- Baker went back to England but Khedive Ismail sent another English man colonel Charles Gordon as the second governor of equatorial provinces.
- Who built a fort at Mruli im bindi Gordon was later succeeded by Edward Schnitzer commonly called Emin Pasha.
- Emin pasha built a fort at Wadelai Emin Pasha was the last governor of the Equatorial province.

HENRY MORTON STANLEY

- He was sent by New Herald and British Daily Telegram
- He made 3 journeys to Africa
- He entered Uganda from Tanzania.
- He came to complete the work of Dr. Livingstone
- He sailed around L. Victoria to prove if it was the source of R. Nile.
- Stanley visited the Kabaka of Buganda (Muteesa I)
- Muteesa I requested H.M Stanley to write a letter on his behalf inviting missionaries to Uganda

WHY DID MUTEESA I INVITE MISSIONARIES TO UGANDA

- To teach his people new knowledge (read and write)
- He expected missionaries to give him guns for protection
- To teach his people Christianity (the word of God)
- Stanley moved towards western Uganda and became the first European to see Mt. Rwenzori, L. Edward and L. George.

PROBLEMS FACED BY EXPLORERS

- Language problems
- They were attacked by tropical diseases
- They experienced shortage of supplies like drugs, food
- They were attacked by unfriendly tribes
- Poor means of transport and communication
- Harsh climatic conditions

EFFECTS OF THE COMING OF THE EXPLORERS

- They strongly encouraged missionaries to come to Uganda
- Brought new goods in form of special gifts
- They made Uganda known to the outside world.

- They provided important information about travel and possible trade
- Made contacts with local leaders
- Helped local leaders to defend themselves

MISSIONARIES

- These were the second group of Europeans to come to Uganda.
- A missionary is a person who leaves his land to go to a foreign land to spread the word of God.
- They came in two major groups
- Protestants
- Catholics

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

- They were the first group to come to Uganda.
- They were sent by the church missionary society (C.M.S)
- They were led by Alexander Mackay others were C.T Wilson and Shergold Smith.
- They arrived here in 1877.
- Alexander Mackay was carpenter, builder, teacher.
- He bought the first printing press in Uganda
- Other important protestant missionaries include.

1. DR. ALBERT COOK

- He built the first missionary hospital in Uganda at Mengo
- He tried to control the spread of sleeping sickness around the shores of L. Victoria.

KENNETH BORUP

He introduced fast growing cotton seeds called American upland variety in 1903.

ROBERT ASHE

Brought the first Raleigh bicycle

BISHOP HANNINGTON

He died in Busoga on his way to Buganda under the order of Mwanga.
He was killed because he used a wrong route while entering Buganda.

APOLLO KIVEBULAYA.

He was a muganda who spread Christianity in western Uganda and Eastern D.R Congo.

why is H.M Stanley an explorer associated with missionaries work in Uganda?

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES (WHITE FATHERS)

- They came from France and arrived in Uganda in 1879.
- They were led by Father Simon Lourdel and Brother Amans Delmas
- They were later joined by Fr. Leon Livinchac and Ludoric Girault and Fr. Leon Barbot
- They were sent by cardinal Lavengerie of the missionaries of Africa and Algeria.

OTHER GROUPS UNDER CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES

- Holy Ghost father
- Mill hill fathers.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS COVERTS

Before Mutesa I died, he had developed dislike towards missionaries

Why?

- They did not give him guns as he had expected.
- Christian coverts started disobeying him.
- Missionaries began preaching against African traditional practices.
- Mwanga succeeded his father in 1884 who also had hatred towards missionaries. He ordered for the killing of all Christian coverts (martyrs)

why?

They disobeyed his orders.

They preached against traditional practices

WHO IS A MARTYR?

This is a person who dies because of his/her faith.

The first three Christian martyrs were killed at Natete near Busega

Makko Kakumba, Nuwa Sserwanga and Yusuf Lugalama.

They were killed under the orders of Mwanga.

Massive killing of Christian coverts was at Namugongo. The chief executor was Mukajanga.

- N.B . Write down names of martyrs killed at Namugongo i.e protestants and catholic martyrs.
- Pope Paul Vi come to Uganda in 1969 to recognize the Uganda Martyrs.
- ON 3rd June every year Christians go to Namugongo to remember the Uganda Martyrs.
- Several years later Arch Bishop Jonan Luwumu was killed by Idd Amin Dada in 1972 and was declared a martyr by the Anglican church of England.

EFFECTS OF MISSIONARY WORK

POSITIVE EFFECTS

- They introduced Christianity
- They introduced formal education
- They introduced new crops e.g cotton
- They built hospitals where the sick were treated
- They built schools.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

They preached against traditional cultures

They led to the religious divisions

They paved way for the coming of colonialists

They led to religious wars i.e Catholics against Protestants, Muslims against pagans.

FORMAL EDUCATION

This was a type of education which existed in Uganda before the coming of Europeans

FORMAL EDUCATION

Education introduced by Europeans in Uganda and involves reading and writing (3Rs)

TRADERS

- These were the third group of Europeans to come to Uganda
- They mainly came to carryout trade.
- In 1887, Sir William MacKinnon a British trader formed the imperial British East African Association.
- In 1888, the association was given a charter and became the imperial British East African Company with headquarters at Machakos in Kenya.
- In 1890, Captain Fredrick (Donald) Lugard was sent to Uganda as a representative of the Company.
- He set up the headquarters at Old Kampala and raised the company flag.

WHY THE COMPANY WAS FORMED.

- To promote trade in the main land
- To protect British interests in Uganda
- To stop slave trade
- To develop communication and transport. network in Uganda.
- To promote peace and security

REASONS WHY IBEACO COLLAPSED

It was bankrupt

Why did IBEACO ran bankrupt?

- It lacked a reliable and potential source of income
- It got so involved in the political administration which was costly
- The territory controlled was too large to be maintained properly
- It employed many personel that needed big pay.

- Before the company left, Bishop Alfred Tucker asked for funds from the C.M.S to keep it operating in Uganda.

- William Mackinon suggested the need to build the Uganda railway.

COLONIALISTS

- This was the fourth group of Europeans to come to Uganda.
- They came from Europe
- The first European country to attempt colonizing Uganda was Germany
- Germany sent Carl Peters to Uganda who signed a treaty with Mwanga demanding to have full control over Uganda 1890.

CAPT LUGARD

- He signed a partition treat with Kabaka Mwanga.

- He signed an agreement of friendship with Omugabe Ntale of Ankole
- In Toro he restored Omukama Kasagama to his throne who had been dethroned by omukam Kabalega
- Lugard used Sudanese soldiers to keep peace and security in Buganda
- During religious wars in Buganda Lugard supported protestants

SIR GERALD PORTAL

- He was sent to make a report on how best Uganda could be ruled in 1893.
- He built forts in Toro (Fort portal) and at Entebbe (Fort Alice)
- He established his headquarters at Entebbe making it the first capital city of Uganda.
- He declared Uganda a British protectorate.

COLONY

This is a country where foreigners, settle, develop and take full control of administration.

COLONIST

A person who settles in an area that has become a colony.

COLONIZE

To take control of an area or country that is not your own especially using force.

COLONIALISM

This is where a more powerful country controls another country.

PROTECTORATE

A country ruled by a foreign power temporarily to protect their interests.

METHODS USED TO ACQUIRE COLONIES

- Signing treaties
- Using force
- Using company rule
- Using missionary work
- Using agents

METHODS USED TO EXTEND/ESTABLISH COLONIAL RULE

- Indirect rule
- Direct rule

- In Uganda the British used indirect rule. Captain Lugard proposed the idea of using indirect rule.

- Indirect rule was the type of rule where colonialists used local African leaders to rule on their behalf.

WHY DID THE BRITISH USE INDIRECT RULE?

- It was cheap than direct rule
- It reduced rebellions

- It solved the problem of language barrier
- It did not interrupt cultural practices
- They lacked enough man power

DISADVANTAGES OF INDIRECT RULE

- Native leaders lost full control of their territories
- Native leaders were used as puppets
- It caused division among natives

DIRECT RULE

This is where colonialist did not use local chiefs to administer on their behalf.

REACTIONS TOWARDS COLONIAL RULE.

- Resistance through staging rebellions
- Collaboration through signing treaties/agreements.

KABALEGA'S RESISTANCE

- Never wanted British rule in his kingdom
- Wanted to protect Bunyoro's independence
- He used his army of the Abarusula but were defeated by colonel Henry Colvile.
- Kabalega was arrested and exiled to Seychelles Islands in the Indian ocean
- While on his way back in 1923, he died on the way at mpumudde near Jinja.

MWANGA 'S REVOLT

- He was not happy with Uganda's involvement in the politics of his Kingdom.
- He wanted to sent Christian missionaries who where dividing his people and making his subject disobey his orders.
- Mwanga was defeated by the British, captured and exiled with Kabalega to seychelled island.
- The British replaced him with his young son Daudi Chwa II
- He later died in 1907 while in exile.

LAMOGI REBELLION 1912 - 1912

This was staged by the people of Acholi against the British
It was led by chief Awich of payera

CAUSES

The Acholi never wanted to register their guns.
Awich wanted to protect his independence
The Acholi wer finally defeated and disarmed

NYANGIRE REBELLION

The word Nyangire means " I have refused".
It was staged by the Banyoro
The Banyoro never wanted Baganda agents to rule them.
Banyoro fought the Baganda agents who fled to HOima
Finally the British sent troops and the Banyoro were defeated.

AGREEMENTS.

HOW UGAND BECAME A NATION.

1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT

- This agreement was signed between Buganda kingdom and the British protectorate government.
- The British had many motives behind the signing of the agreement
- The British represented by Sir Harry Johnston while Sir Apollo Kaggwa signed on behalf of Buganda Kingdom.
- The Kabaka of Buganda was David Chwa II who was about 3 years
- He had three helpers (regents) i.e Sir Apollo Kaggwa who was the prime minister
- Stanlas Mugwanya (Chief Justice)
- Zakariya Kisingiri (Treasurer)

TERMS OF THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT

- Land
- Taxation
- Government/Administration

EFFECTS/RESULTS/OUTCOMES OF THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT

- Land was divided into mailo and crown land
- Buganda's land was divided into 20 counties
- Buganda's boundaries were fixed
- Hut and gun taxes were introduced
- Kabaka's powers were reduced and the Lukiko was given more powers.

HOW WAS THE BUGANDA AGREEMENT IMPORTANT TO TORO KINGDOM?

It confirmed Toro's independence from Bunyoro.

TORO AGREEMENT (1900)

This agreement brought Toro under the British protectorate government.

ANKOLE AGREEMENT (1901)

- It was signed between the British and Omugaba of Ankole Kahaya.
- Ankole was given countries of Buhweju, Igara, Bunyaruguru and Kajara in 1898.
- Nuwa Mbaguta was the prime minister of Ankole at this time

COLLABORATORS

CONTRIBUTIONS OF NUWA MBAGUTA

- He helped to fight illiteracy in Ankole
- He started the building of roads and planting of trees

SEMEI KAKUNGULU

- He was a famous muganda general who helped to extend British rule to Eastern and Northern Uganda.
- He signed treaties with native leaders of Eastern and Northern Uganda.

- He built his headquarters at Budaka.
- He helped the British to capture Kabalega and Mwangi.
- He planted mvule trees

SIR APOLLO KAGGWA

He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of Buganda.

OMUKAMA KASAGAMA

He signed treaties of protection with the British.

FIXING OF UGANDA'S BOUNDARIES

Uganda was declared a British protectorate in 1894.

Before 1900 the present day Uganda was larger than it is today.

MAP SHOWING EVOLUTION OF UGANDA

REASONS WHY SOME PARTS WERE TRANSFERRED OR GIVEN TO UGANDA.

- Nyanza province from Uganda to Kenya (1902) to have the Nandi and Masai to be under one government.
- West Nile from Sudan to Uganda (1914) to have maximum control over the R. Nile.
- North Eastern part from Uganda to Kenya 1962 to separate the Karamojong and Turkana.
- Lado enclave from Uganda to Sudan 1914 to separate the Sudanese from the Acholi.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF FIXING BOUNDARIES

Tribes were separated for example there are Luo in Kenya and Uganda.

Natives were separated.

EFFECTS OF COLONIAL RULE

POSITIVE

- Encouraged cash crop growing
- Built roads and railways
- Built schools
- Built hospitals
- Built modern industries

NEGATIVES

- Loss of natives independence
- Put unjust laws
- Over exploitation of Uganda's resources
- Racial segregation
- Promotion of divide and rule
- Loss of major elements of culture.

REASONS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF CASH CROP GROWING IN UGANDA

- To get raw materials for British industries
- To enable Ugandan's get income so as to pay taxes.

COMMISSIONERS, GOVERNORS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

- Colonel Sir Henry Colville (commissioner)
- He fought and defeated Kabalega
- He brought Bunyoro under British rule

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON (COMMISSIONER)

Signed the 1900 agreement on behalf of the British

SIR HESKETH BELL

- He was the first governor
- Encouraged cash crop growing
- Introduced ford car
- He linked the railway line from Jinja to Namasagali.

SIR FREDERICK JACKSON

- He ruled during first world war
- He started the construction of Mulago hospital
- He over came the lamogi rebellion.

SIR ROBERT THONE CORYNDON

- He established the legislative council in 1921.

SIR GEOFFREY F ARCHER

- He opened Makerere college

Sir William gowers

Sir Phillip Mitchel

- He promoted higher education
- He turned Makerere College into a University

SIR CHARLES DUNDAS

- He governed Uganda during the world war II.

SIR JONH HATHON HALL 1944 -1952

- Africans got represent on LEGCO
- The first political parties were formed.
- He stopped riots

SIR ANDREW COHEN (1952 - 1957)

He exiled Kabaka Mutesa II in 1953

Nyanza textile was built during his time.

Owen falls dam was completed during his term of office

He started construction of parliamentary building and radio Uganda

SIR FREDRICK CRAWFOR

He organized the first general election in 1958

He completed the construction of Parliamentary building

SIR WALTER COUTTS

- He was the last colonial governor of Uganda.
- He organized the last general elections to independence.

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

- Independence means putting the highest laws of a country into the hands of citizens.
- It may mean freedom from political control other countries.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS

- Forced labour
- Heavy taxes were imposed
- Unjust colonial laws
- Discrimination /segregation

FORMATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

- It was formed in 1921 to make laws for Uganda during the time of governor Robert throne Corydon.
- At first Africans were not represented until 1945.
- It was composed of Asians and Europeans
- In 1945 the first 3 Africans were appointed from three regions of Uganda.
- Central region; Kawalya Kaggwa
- Western region: Petero Nyangabyaki Akiiki
- Eastern region : Yekonia Zirabamuzalle
- In 1946 Yekosofati Innyon was nominated to represent the northern region.
- The first Africans were appointed to LEGCO in 1945 during the region of governor Sir John Hathon Hall.
- Most of its members were of British and Asian origin.
- They feared that the British would merge Uganda and Kenya to make East African federation.

WHY UGANDANS DEMANDED FOR INDEPENDENCE

- Forced labour
- High taxation
- Discrimination
- Unjust colonial laws

HOW AFRICANS DEMANDED FOR INDEPENDENCE

- They staged demonstrations
- They organized riots and strikes
- They formed political parties and trade unions
- There was political unrest as more report on LEGCO.

KABAKA CRISIS

- In 1953 Sir Andrew Cohen the governor of Uganda by then sent Mutesa II in exile.
- He was exiled for:
- Demanded for Buganda's separate independence
- He rejected the idea of proposed East African federation
- He refused the Lukiiko to send representatives to the LEGCO.
- This led to political unrest in Buganda.

HOW BUGANDA DEMANDED FOR THE RETURN OF THE KABAKA FROM EXILE

- The Uganda National Congress and Uganda National Movement Organized demonstrations and boycotts
- They sent petitions to the governments in Britain.
- They boycotted European goods and British cars.
- In 1954, sir Keith Hancock came from the British government held meeting with Buganda at Namirembe.
- IN 1955, the Namirembe Agreement was signed between Buganda government and the British government.
- Micheal Kintu signed on behalf of Buganda
- Keith Hancock signed on behalf of British .
- In October 1955, the Kabaka returned from exile.
- The Namirembe slightly changed the Buganda agreement of 1900.
- Kabaka became a constitutional monarchy.
- His ministers were chosen by the Lukiiko so long as the governor agreed to them.
- The Saza councils would now elect members of the Lukiiko and Buganda agreed to send members to the LEGCO.

FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

- A political party is an organization whose members have same aims and ideas.
- Many political parties were formed in 1950's

WHY?

- They were mainly formed to unite Ugandan's so as to demand for independence.
- The first National political party was formed in 1952 by Ignatius Kangave Musazi.
- It was called Uganda National Congress (UNC).

UNC (UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS)

- It was first National polical party to be formed .
- It was formed by Ignatius Kangave Musazi.

WHY?

- To unite Ugandans and demand for Uganda's indepenence
- To promote democracy in Uganda

- Later it collapsed and its members formed other parties
- IK Musaaazi is a national Hero
- He died in 1990 and his body was buried at Heroes ground at Kololo air strip.

OTHER HEROES BURRIED AT KOLOLO

Yusuf Kironde Lule

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

- It was started in 1954 also to demand for Uganda's independence
- It was mainly dominated by Catholics
- It was found by Joseph Kasolo
- In 1956 Matayo Mugwanya took over leadership
- In 1958 Benedicto Kiwanuka became the leader of DP
- DP won the first general elections in 1961 and Ben Kiwanuka became the first chief minister of Uganda before independence.

UNITED CONGRESS PARTY (U C P)

- It was formed by David Lubogo
- It supported the federal system of government
- UCP was a splinter group of the UNC

UGANDA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS (UPC)

- It was founded March in 1960
- It was led by Dr. Apollo Obote
- It's main objective was to unite Ugandan's and lead them to independence.
- In 1962 general elections UPC won DP after making an alliance with Kabaka Yekka.
- Obote became the first prime minister of Uganda and later the first executive President of Uganda.

KABAKA YEKKA

- It was formed to promote the interests of Buganda and the Kabaka
- It was formed in 1961 by S. Masembe and Augustine Kamyia
- KY made an alliance with UPC which gave more strength to UPC when Uganda got independence Mutesa II became the first president of Uganda without executive powers.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF UGANDA

- Independence in Uganda was obtained peacefully/diplomatically
- A series of conferences were organized in London but some Ugandans attended
- Mr. wild chaired the committee which organized the first general elections.
- Uganda got self government in 1961 led by Ben Kiwanuka.
- The London conference organized in 1961.
- On 9th October, 1962 Uganda attained independence.
- He was the first prime minister of independent Uganda
- in 1963 Edward Mutesa II was appointed first non executive president of Uganda and president by Nadiope Wilberforce became the vice.

PRESIDENTS OF UGANDA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

- kabaka Mutesa II
- Milton Obote
- Amin Dada
- Yusulf Kironde Lule
- Q.C Lukonge Binaisa
- Tito Okello Lutwa
- Kaguta Yoweri Museveni to date.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF NRM UNDER Y.K MUSEVENI

- Restored monarchies
- Made the 1995 constitution
- Empowered the women
- Introduced UPE and USE
- Organised 1st direct presidential elections
- Improved infrastructure
- Returned Asians
- Control of inflation
- Stabilized the arm, police

UGANDA AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION

- What is a Nation?
- A group of people with the same language, culture and history under one government.
- A state is an organized political community under one government.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A STATE

- It has a national leader
- It has its own citizens
- It has clearly marked boundaries

SYMBOLS OF A NATION

- National anthem
- National flag
- National coat of arms
- National constitution
- National emblem

NATIONAL ANTHEM

It has composed by George William Kakoma.

It has three main parts called stanzas.

Teacher should tell learners to writ the anthem.

STANZA I

It shows that Uganda is God fearing country

It shows that Ugandans are united and have liberty.

STANZA II

1. Ugandans are friendly
2. Ugandans are peaceful

3. Uganda is a land of freedom

STANZA III

- Uganda has fertile soils
- Uganda is the pearl of Africa

The Uganda National Anthem was first sung officially on 9th October 1962.

RESPECT FOR THE ANTHEM

Whenever it is being sung all people must stand upright.

WHEN TO SING THE ANTHEM

- At school assemblies
- National day celebrations
- Burial of ruling president
- Opening of parliamentary sessions

SINGING OF THE ANTHEM

- 1st Stanza sung when president is not around
- 1st and 2nd when the president is attending the function.
- all the 3 stanzas burial ruling president.

swearing in of the president.

NATIONAL FLAG

- It was designed by late Grace Ibingira
- It has 3 colours i.e black , yellow, red.
- In the middle of the flag, there is a white circle with a crested crane .
- The crested crane always faces the flag pole
- It stands on one leg to show that Uganda Is moving forward in development.

WHY THE CRESTED CRANE WAS CHOSEN AS UGANDA'S EMBLEM

- It is peaceful and gentle
- it is a humble bird
- When it is raining the national flag is not supposed to be left outside.

PLACES WHERE THE FLAG IS RAISED

- Government offices
- Parliamentary buildings
- School compounds
- Air ports
- The flag is raised at half mast on the declared day of National mourning

MEANING OF COLOURS

BLACK

It shows Uganda as an African independent country

RED

Brotherhood

YELLOW

- Abundant sunshine
- Tropical climate
- Lies along the equator

IMPORTANCE OF THE NATIONAL FLAG

- It is a symbol of independence and unity.
- It is for identification

COAT OF ARMS

- It was designed by Paul Mukasa
- It is a symbol of independence and unity.
- It has Uganda Motto
- Other features include:
- Crested crane - It is the emblem of Uganda representing peaceful nature of Ugandans.
- Sun- It represents sunshine and tropical climate. Uganda lies along the equator.

Equator.

Coffee and cotton - Uganda cash crops. Uganda is an agricultural country.

- Blue stripes entering the shield from the bottom
- Drum: symbol of communication, culture and entertainment
- Motto: For God and My country. Ugandans are God fearing people.
- Blue strips on top - Great lakes and rivers of Uganda.
- Landscape with green : Abundant vegetation colour
- Spears and shield: Represent readiness of the Ugandans to protect and defend themselves incase of enemy attacks.

NATIONAL EMBLEM

- The crested crane was chosen as Uganda's emblem because
- Its peaceful
- Its gentle
- The symbol is used on government official documents and things like national flag, currency, hats of police, prison and army officers.

FUNCTIONS OF KAMPALA AS A CAPITAL CITY

- It is an educational center
- It is a commercial center
- It is an administrative centre
- It is a communication center.