

P.6 SST LESSON NOTES TERM III

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA

Topic : Foreign influence in East Africa

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce words related to the topic.

- Independence, foreign, colonialists, monetary, Islamic religious

Content:

Foreign Influence

This refers to changes brought about by different groups of people who came to East Africa.

Groups of foreigners who came to East Africa.

- ✓ Traders
- ✓ Explorers
- ✓ Missionaries
- ✓ Colonialists / Administrators
- ✓ Settlers

Changes brought by foreigners to E. Africa

- ✓ Foreign religions
- ✓ Foreign languages
- ✓ Cash crop growing
- ✓ Modern transport and communication
- ✓ Urban life.

TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA

There were two groups of traders who came to E. Africa.

- ✓ Arab traders
- ✓ European traders
- ✓ Later Indian traders

Arab traders

- ✓ These were the first foreigners to come to East Africa.
- ✓ They came from Saudi Arabia and Persia in Asia.

- ✓ They travelled across the Indian Ocean to and from the East African Coast using boats called dhows. The dhows were driven by monsoon winds called the N.E trade winds and S.E trade winds in particular seasons.
- ✓ The Arabs settled at the East African Coast where they established a trading empire known as the “Zenj empire”
- ✓ Zenj means black while Zenj Empire refers to the “land of the black people”.

Reasons for the coming of Arab to East Africa.

- ✓ They came to trade
- ✓ They came to spread Islamic faith
- ✓ Some were fleeing from religious wars in their home lands.

The Trade system which existed in East Africa (barter trade)

Questions

1. What is barter trade?

Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods and services for services.

2. Why was barter trade commonly practiced by the people of East Africa before the coming of Arabs?

There was no money.

3. What is the advantage of barter trade system?

Barter trade does not involve the use of money.

4. Give two disadvantages of barter trade

- There is cheating
- It is very difficult to get what you want.

5. Which was the first form of money the Arabs introduced in East Africa?

Cowries shells

Items of trade Arabs got from E. Africa.

- | | | |
|----------|------------------|--------------------|
| • Ivory | • Hides | • Skins |
| • Gold | • Salt | • Rhinoceros horns |
| • Slaves | • Tortoise shell | |

Items of trade that the Arabs brought to East Africa.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| • Guns | • Ornaments | • Clothes |
| • Bungles | • Beads | • Knives |
| • Persian carpets | • | |

Activity

1. What is meant by foreign influence?
2. State any two changes the foreigners brought to East Africa.
3. Name any two groups of foreigners who came to East Africa
4. Who were the first foreigners to come to East Africa?
5. By what means did the Arabs come to East Africa?
6. Which type of winds helped the Arabs to sail across the Indian ocean?
7. Give any two reasons why Arabs came to East Africa.
8. What was meant by the term “Zenj Empire”?
9. Which type of trade existed in East Africa before the coming of Arabs?
10. How is barter trade different from monetary trade?
11. Why is Ahmed Bin Ibrahim remembered in the history of Uganda?
12. How did Kabaka Suuna II of Buganda benefit from the early Arab traders?
13. Give two commodities of trade Arab traders brought to East Africa.

THE SKETCH MAP SHOWING COASTAL TOWNS OF EAST AFRICA.

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : Foreign influence in East Africa

Sub-topic: Slave Trade and Slavery in E. Africa

Competences: The learner is able to use the words in correct sentences.

- Slave trade, market, interior, hostile, coast, slavery, Zanj, Zanzibar

Content:

Slave trade.

- ✓ Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.
- ✓ Slavery is the possession of a person by another person.

People who took part in slave trade

- ✓ Europeans
- ✓ African Chiefs and kings
- ✓ Strong African tribes like the Yao, Nyamwezi, Baganda
- ✓ Arabs

Tribes that took part

- ✓ Baganda
- ✓ Nyamwezi
- ✓ Yao
- ✓ Kamba
- ✓ Hehe

Notorious slave traders

- ✓ Tippu Tip (Hamed Bin Muhammed)
- ✓ Fundikiri
- ✓ Msiri
- ✓ Abu sand

How slaves were got.

- ✓ Through barter trade
- ✓ Through raiding villages
- ✓ Buying from local African Chiefs

Why were slaves needed?

- ✓ The French needed slaves to work in their sugarcane plantations in the Indian Ocean.
- ✓ The other Europeans wanted slaves to work for them in Mines and sugar plantation
- ✓ The African chiefs wanted these slaves for bartering
- ✓ The Arabs wanted slaves as domestic workers.

Slave trade markets in East Africa

- ✓ Kilwa
- ✓ Zanzibar – the largest coastal market

Zanzibar was the largest slave market in *East Africa*.

Interior slave market in E. Africa

Tabora also known as Kazeh. This was the largest slave market in the Interior of East Africa.

Why it took long for Arabs to enter the Interior.

- ✓ They got most of the goods from the coast.
- ✓ There were hostile tribes eg. Masai, Nandi.
- ✓ There was no direct route from the coast to the interior
- ✓ Presence of physical features like high lands and swamps.

Effects of slave trade.

Negative effects

- ✓ Many slaves died on the way. It encouraged tribal wars eg. between Baganda and Banyoro
- ✓ Africa lost its labour force
- ✓ African culture was interrupted
- ✓ Many families broke up.
- ✓ It led to destruction of property.
- ✓ Many children remained as orphans

Positive efforts

- ✓ Many foreign goods were introduced in East Africa.
- ✓ The chiefs and some kings became rich and expanded their territories
- ✓ The descendants of slave that were taken to America have defended the rights of Africans on several occasions.
- ✓ It led to the growth of some empires like Nyamwezi

Reasons why it was difficult to stop slave trade.

- ✓ *The chiefs and kings were benefiting from it.*

Activity

- i. What is slave trade?
- ii. Which group of people introduced slave trade?
- iii. Why was the coming of Arabs a disadvantage to the people of East Africa?
- iv. Apart from the Arabs, name two other groups of people who participated in slave trade.
- v. Give any two methods which were used to get slaves.
- vi. Mention any two reasons why slaves were needed.
- vii. How important was Tabora during the time of slave trade?
- viii. Give any three ways in which slave trade hindered the development of East Africa.
- ix. *Identify the largest slave trade market at the coast of East Africa.*
- x. *Why was it very difficult to abolish slave trade in East Africa?*
- xi. *Mention one Bantu tribe that participated in the long distance trade.*
- xii. *Why is Mirambo still remembered in the history of E. Africa?*
- xiii. *State one evil of slave trade.*
- xiv. *Arabs moved in Caravans for protection.*

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : Foreign influence in East Africa

Sub-topic: Abolition of slave trade in E. Africa

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce these words correctly

- Abolish, treaty, link, intermarriage, empire.

Content:

ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE

- ✓ To abolish is to stop something from happening officially The British government abolished the buying and selling of human beings in all her Colonies.
- ✓ Treaties were made in East Africa which helped to stop slave trade

Examples of the treaties signed to abolish slave trade

- ✓ Moresby treaty - 1822
- ✓ Hammerton treaty - 145
- ✓ Frère treaty - 1873

Seyid said the Sultan of Zanzibar helped the British in ending slave trade.

Why slave trade was difficult to stop.

- ✓ It was profitable to the traders and African chiefs.
- ✓ Britain thought stopping slave trade would weaken its political power
- ✓ Many Europeans wanted it to continue so that they could get cheap labour.

N.B : Liberia is a country in Africa that was formed by the freed slaves. Because of this, it was not colonized.

Contributions of Arabs in East Africa.

- ✓ They linked East Africa to Saudi Arabia and Persia.
- ✓ They introduced new ideas and skills
- ✓ They introduced new crops like rice, dates, etc.
- ✓ They intermarried with Africans and resulted into Swahili people culture and language
- ✓ They led to the development of coastal towns.
- ✓ They introduced Islamic faith which has helped to shape peoples' morals.
- ✓ The Arabs called the coast of E. Africa the zenj empire. Zenj means "the land of the black people."
- ✓ They introduced zebu cows

Negative effects of the coming of Arabs to the East African Coast.

- ✓ They introduced and practised slave trade
- ✓ *They led the decline of African cultures.*
- ✓ *They took Africa resources.*

Activity

1. Mention any two methods that were used to abolish slave trade.
2. Name two treaties that were signed in order to abolish slave trade.
3. How did the following help in the abolition of slave trade
 - a) The building of the Uganda railway?
 - b) Missionaries?
 - c) Dr. David Living stone?
4. Why was Sir Samuel Baker loved by the people of Northern Uganda?
5. Give one reason why it was difficult to stop slave trade.
6. Mention any four contributions of Arabs towards the development of East Africa.
7. What is slavery?

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : Foreign influence in East Africa

Sub-topic: *Indian Traders*

Competences: The learner is able to use these words in correct sentences.

- Exchange, currency, business, factory.

Content:

INDIAN TRADERS

How did the Indians come to East Africa?

- ✓ Many Indians were brought to build the Kenya – Uganda – railway.
- ✓ They came from India . The Indian traders stayed behind and opened up shops and other business after the construction of the Railway.
- ✓ Aldina Visram built the first shop in Kampala
- ✓ The Indian traders introduced Rupees as a medium of exchange for goods.

The contributions of Indians to the development of East Africa.

- ✓ They built hospitals like Agakhan
- ✓ They built schools like Agakhan.
- ✓ They built sugar factories. Like Kakira, *Sugar factor*, *Lugazi sugar works*
- ✓ They helped to build the Kenya Uganda railway

Activity

1. How did the Indians come to East Africa?
2. In which way were the Indian coolies important to the people of East Africa?
3. Why is Aldina Visram remembered in Uganda?
4. Which form of currency was introduced by the Indians in East Africa?
5. How did N.K Mehta contribute to the development of Uganda?
6. Give any two ways in which the Indians have contributed towards the development of East Africa.
7. *How were the Indians during Amin's regime in 1972?*
8. *a) what is plantation farming?*
b) Mention any two sugarcane plantations you know.

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : Foreign influence in East Africa

Sub-topic: The coming of explores to E. Africa.

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce these words correctly:-

- Explorer, exploration, Portuguese, discover, continent, Portugal

Content:

THE EXPLORERS

Who is an explorer?

An explorer is a person who travels to un known land to find out more about it. Most of the explorers to E. Africa came from Europe. The Europeans called Africa a “***Dark continent***” because they knew little about its interior.

Reasons why Europeans explorers came to E. Africa.

- ✓ To find the source of river Nile
- ✓ To identify new areas for settlement.
- ✓ To find the possible trade opportunities.
- ✓ Some European countries were interested in getting colonies in Africa as a sign of prestige.
- ✓ They wanted to get cheap labour
- ✓ Some were interested in spreading Christianity.
- ✓ To discover economic resources in Africa.

THE PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS

Examples of Portuguese

- Bartholomew Diaz
- Prince Henry the Navigator

The first Europeans to come to E. Africa were the Portuguese from Portugal. Vasco Da Gama discovered the sea route to India.

Why Vasco Da Gama was not welcomed by the Arabs at the coast of East Africa.

- ✓ Arabs at the coast feared the European interference in their trade.
- ✓ They also disliked the Christian religion
- ✓ Vasco Da Gama was only welcomed at Malindi
- ✓ *He was welcomed by the sultan of Malindi who gave him a guide called Ahmed Bin Majid. directed Vasco Da Gama up to India.*

THE SKETCH MAP SHOWING VASCO DA GAMA’S JOURNEY TO INDIA

Activity

1. Who is an explorer?
2. Why was Africa once referred to as a ‘Dark continent’ by Europeans?
3. Give any two reasons why European explorers came to East Africa.
4. How was R. Nile responsible for the coming of European explorers to Uganda?
5. Who were the first Europeans to come to East Africa?
6. How did Vasco –Da – Gama contribute to the exploration process of East Africa?
7. *From which country did the Portuguese come from?*
8. *Name the town where the Portuguese started their journey from.*
9. *Name the sultan of Malindi who welcomed Vasco Da Gama.*
10. *Who guided Vasco Ga Gama to India?*
11. *Why is it wrong to believe that JH. Speke was the first to see the source of R. Nile?*

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Topic : Foreign influence in East Africa

Sub-topic: Portuguese explorers in E. Africa

Competences: The learner is able to use these words correctly in sentences

- Christianity, collapse, interest, corrupt.

Content:

Reasons why the Portuguese wanted to conquer the coast of E. Africa.

- ✓ They wanted to break the muslim domination at the coast.
- ✓ They wanted to spread Christianity.
- ✓ They wanted to control the coastal trade.
- ✓ They wanted to create a resting base for their sailors.

The head quarters of the Portuguese were in Mozambique

Mombasa was their major town at the coast of East Africa

Effects of the Portuguese coming

- ✓ New crops were introduced eg Maize, pineapples, ground nuts etc.
- ✓ Christianity was introduced
- ✓ They built fort Jesus at Mombasa

Negative effects

- ✓ There were constant revolts against Portuguese rule which left many coastal towns in ruins
- ✓ Heavy taxes imposed on traders decreased trade.
- ✓ The in flow of goods from Saudi Arabia and Persia was called off.
- ✓ Gold trade through Sofala also decreased
- ✓ The people at the coast became poorer.
- ✓ Enmity between the Portuguese and coastal natives became strong.

What led to the collapse of the Portuguese rule?

- ✓ Failure to establish a proper administration base.
- ✓ They had few administrators and were far from their Mother country.
- ✓ They were more interested in their personal gains than in the people they ruled.
- ✓ They were Merciless and harsh which led to constant rebellions
- ✓ The Portuguese were frequently attacked by malaria, diarrhea and dysentery.
- ✓ They over taxed Africans and Arabs

Activity

1. Give any two reasons why the Portuguese were interested in controlling of the East African coast.
2. Mention any two factors that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule in East Africa.
3. Why did the Portuguese build fort Jesus?
4. What is the importance of fort Jesus to the economy of Kenya today?
5. Mention any four contributions of the Portuguese in East Africa.

6. *What evidence is there to show that the Portuguese once lived at the coast of East Africa?*
7. *State any two coastal towns that were developed by the Portuguese at the coast.*

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Topic : Foreign influence in East Africa

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce these words correctly.

- Hostile, geographical, society, sponsor, circumnavigate.

Content:

OTHER EUROPEAN EXPLORERS

Henry Murton Stanley.

- ✓ He came to East Africa on three different Occasions
- ✓ He was sent and sponsored by two news papers namely:-
- ✓ Daily Telegraph of London } paid for his first journey
- ✓ New York Herald of America }
- ✓ New York Tribune - *paid for his second journey.*
- ✓ *The British government sponsored his third journey.*

Why he is remembered

- ✓ He came to look for David Livingstone in 1871-1872.
- ✓ He circumnavigated Lake Victoria to prove whether it was the source of R. Nile – *Second journey.(1874 – 1883)*
- ✓ He wrote a letter asking Missionaries to come to Buganda.
- ✓ It was taken by Lenant De Bellfonds to England.
- ✓ He named Rwenzori the mountains of the moon
- ✓ He saw and named Lake Edward and George
- ✓ He rescued Emin Pasha from the Equatorial province.
- ✓ He worked as an administrator with the Belgians in Congo.
- ✓ *NB: First journey he came to work for Dr. David Livingstone. He met him at Ujiji.*
Second journey he came to complete the work of the early explorers.
Third journey he came to rescue Emin pasha who had been captured in the Equatorial province.

Dr. Fischer

Why he is remembered

- ✓ He was a German doctor
- ✓ He was the first European to see L. Naivasha
- ✓ He spent little time in East Africa due to fear of the hostile tribes.

Note

- Text boo reading MK SST book 6 page 111 - 112

Joseph Thompson

Why he is remembered.

- ✓ He was sent by the Royal Geographical society.
- ✓ He became the first European explorer to cross the lands of the Masai and Nandi successfully.
- ✓ He was the first European to see Mt. Elgon
- ✓ He explored lake Baringo.

Dr. David Living Stone.

- ✓ He was a medical doctor, Missionary and Explorer
- ✓ He fought against slave trade.
- ✓ He established work shops where Africans were taught practical skills.
- ✓ He was the first European to see.
- ✓ L. Nyasa (Malawi)
- ✓ L. Mweru
- ✓ L. Bangwelu.

Rivers

- ✓ Zambezi and the Victoria falls
- ✓ Limpopo
- ✓ Lwalaba
- ✓ He preached the gospel
- ✓ He persuaded some European farmers to come and teach Africans better methods of farming.
- ✓ He made three Journeys to Africa.
- ✓ He died in 1873 at chitambos village near the swamps of L. Bangwelu in Zambia.
- ✓ His two faithful servants susi and Chuma carried his body to the East African Coast 1100miles.
- ✓ He was buried at West Minister Abbey in England.
- ✓

Jacob Erhardt

- ✓ Attempted to draw the first map of East Africa.

Count Teleki

Why he is remembered.

- ✓ He was a Hungarian soldier and Scientist
- ✓ He became the first white man to see L. Rudolf in 1888.(L. Turkana)
- ✓ He also saw and named L. Stephanie in Ethiopia

James Bruce

He was the first explorer to see L. Tana and Blue Nile in Ethiopia.

Problems faced by early European travelers

- ✓ Difficulty in speaking the native language
- ✓ Wild animals and thick forests.
- ✓ Hostile tribes eg. Masai and Nandi
- ✓ Tropical diseases
- ✓ Lack of goods means of transport
- ✓ Rebellion by porters
- ✓ Shortage of supplies
- ✓ In accurate information
- ✓ Theft of their property

Effects of the coming of explorers

- ✓ The reports given by the explorers led to the colonization of Africa .
- ✓ The reports led to the exploitation of East African resources.
- ✓ Their coming led to the coming of Missionaries

Activity

1. Why was H.M Stanley sent to East Africa in 1871?
2. How did H.M Stanley prove that the source of R. Nile was on L.Victoria?
3. How did the Royal Geographical Society promote the exploration process of East Africa?
4. What contribution was made by the following in the history of the exploration of East Africa
 - a. Joseph Thompson?
 - b. *Jacob Erhardt*
 - c. *Count Teleki*?
5. Give any two difficulties the early European travelers faced in East Africa.
6. State any two effects of the coming of European explorers to East Africa.

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : Foreign influence in East Africa

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce these words correctly

- Missionary, civilization, testament, society.

Content:

MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA

A missionary is a person who leaves his home land and goes to foreign land to preach the word of God.

Groups of Missionaries that came to East Africa.

- ✓ Protestant missionaries
- ✓ Catholic missionaries

Reasons for the coming of missionaries

- ✓ To preach Christianity
- ✓ To stop slave trade
- ✓ To spread western civilization
- ✓ To suppress the spread of Islam
- ✓ *To introduce legitimate trade.*

Sub groups of missionaries

- ✓ White fathers
- ✓ Mill Hill fathers

Johann Ludwig Krapf

Why he is remembered

- ✓ He belonged to the church missionary society
- ✓ He established the first mission station at Rabai Mpya near Mombasa
- ✓ He wrote the first Swahili dictionary and grammar book
- ✓ He was the first European to see Mt. Kenya
- ✓ He translated the new testament Bible into Swahili language.

Johann Rebmann and Jakob Erhardt

Why they are remembered

- ✓ Rebman influenced the lives of the chagga who liked him for his kindness.
- ✓ Rebmann became the first European to see Mt. Kilimanjaro
- ✓ *Erhardt* attempted to draw the first map of East Africa.

Activity

1. Who is a missionary?
2. Name two groups of missionaries that came to East Africa.
3. Why did the Christian missionaries come to Uganda?
4. What role was played by the early missionary in Uganda?
5. How did Ludwing Krapf contribute to the spread of Christianity in East Africa?
6. What role was played by H.M Stanley in the spread of Christianity in Uganda?
7. What is the importance of Rabai Mpya in the history of Christianity in East Africa?
8. *Besides spreading christianity give any other one reason why Johanese Rebman is remembered in East Africa.*
9. *Write in full CMS*

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : Foreign influence in East Africa

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to use these words in correct sentences

- Practical, carpentry, gospel, religious, tropical.

Content:

Dr. Steer

- ✓ He worked so hard among the freed slaves at Zanzibar.
- ✓ He created settlement for them and taught them skills in building and carpentry
- ✓ He built a large cathedral at Zanzibar.

Difficulties faced by the Missionaries

- ✓ Tropical diseases
- ✓ Poor transport
- ✓ Hostile tribes
- ✓ Religious wars

- ✓ Language difficulty
- ✓ Shortage of supplies like food, medicine

Effects of the coming of Missionaries

- ✓ They introduced the formal education
- ✓ They built technical schools to teach practical skills
- ✓ They built hospitals
- ✓ They introduced new crops
- ✓ They founded towns for freed slaves
- ✓ They taught people how to read and write.

Activity

1. How did Dr. Steer contribute to the spread of missionary work in East Africa?
2. What was the greatest contribution of Dr. David Livingstone to the people of East Africa?
3. Mention any four difficulties the early European missionaries faced in East Africa.
4. State any two effects of the coming of missionaries to East Africa.
5. *How did the coming of the missionaries affect the following*
 - a. *A TR*
 - b. *African culture*
 - c. *Informal education*

Note:

Text book reading MK SST book 6 page 114 -115

TRADERS

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : Foreign influence in East Africa

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce these words.

- Attempt, colonise, province, governor, revolt, equatorial.

Content:

THE COLONIALISTS

Egypt attempts to colonise Uganda

In the 18th Century, Muhammed Ali the khedive of Egypt wanted to control the Nile valley.

In 1869 Khedive Ismail employed a European explorer to extend his empire.

Reasons why Egypt attempted to colonise Uganda.

- ✓ To have full control over the Nile.

Sir Samuel Baker.

- ✓ He was the first Governor General of the Equatorial province
- ✓ The Equatorial province included the Southern part of Sudan and Northern part of Uganda.
- ✓ He established his head quarters at Gondokoro.
- ✓ He built many forts in the province
- ✓ The Abarusura made it difficult for Baker to capture Bunyoro
- ✓ He stopped Slave trade in Acholi and established the rule of law.

Charles Gordon

He succeeded Baker. Gordon sent a messenger to Kabaka Mutessa 1 of Buganda to become an ally of Egypt.

These messengers were:-

- ✓ Chaille – long
- ✓ Linant De Bellefonds
- ✓ Nuer Aga
- ✓ Kabaka Muteesa resisted them all and imprisoned some of them
- ✓ He built a fort at Mruli near Masindi
- ✓ He retired from the Egyptian service
- ✓ He was failed by the resistance from the Madist revolt, Acholi, Bunyoro and Buganda.

Dr. Edward Schnitzrer (Emin Pasha)

- ✓ He was a medical doctor
- ✓ He built a fort at Wadelai

In 1881, the Sudanese revolted against the Egyptian rule

This was because of :-

- ✓ Heavy taxes imposed on the Sudanese
- ✓ Ismail was cut off from communication with the Equatorial province.
- ✓ Emin's soldiers become weaker and slave trade grew again.
- ✓ The maddist revolted in Sudan and Acholi people on attacking Emin's posts.
- ✓ He was rescued by H.M Stanley.

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING FORTS BUILT BY THE GOVERNORS OF THE EQUATORIAL PROVINCE.

Ref. Mk standard SST Pupils' book 6 Pg. 120.

Activity

1. Which African country attempted to colonise Uganda?
 - b. Why did the above country have interests in colonizing Uganda?
2. What was the Equatorial province?
3. How important was Sir Samuel Baker in the administration of the Equatorial province?
4. Why did Samuel Baker build a fort at Patiko?
5. *Who was the last governor of the Equatorial provinces?*
6. *Which governor succeeded Sir Samuel Baker?*
7. *Name the king of Egypt who sent Sir Samuel Baker to Uganda.*
8. *Why is Mwanga regarded as a heroes in Uganda?*

9. *State the main cause of the Lamogi rebellion.*

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : Foreign influence in East Africa

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to use these words in correct sentences

- Extend, company, colonial, influence.

Content:

Colonialists from Europe

The colonialist are people who came to rule East African countries on behalf of their home governments.

Sir William Mackinnon

- ✓ He founded IBEACO in 1888. The main aim of IBEACO was to trade.
- ✓ His company became a channel of extending British influence in East Africa
- ✓ IBEACO built several custom stations at the coast and inside Kenya.
- ✓ Steam and mail services were introduced
- ✓ He suggested the building of the Uganda railway to the British government.
- ✓ He wanted slave trade to be stopped and the movement of troops be made easy.
- ✓ He urged the British government to take over Uganda and Kenya after his company had ran bankrupt in 1892.

Other reasons for the formation of IBEACo.

- ✓ To protect missionary work
- ✓ To extend British rule

Capt. F.D Lugard

- ✓ He was the first representative of IBEACO in Uganda.
- ✓ He helped to establish colonial rule by signing several treaties
- ✓ He introduced indirect rule system.

Carl peters

- ✓ He was German colonialists
- ✓ He founded GEACO
- ✓ He signed treaties with the native chiefs of Kilimanjaro and Morogoro.

- ✓ He also signed the treaties with the chiefs of Witu and River Tana region even Wanga in Kenya.
- ✓ He used direct rule through the Akidas and Jumbes.

Activity

1. Write in full IBEACO.
2. Why was IBEACO formed in 1888?
3. Who was the founder of IBEACO?
4. How did Capt. F.D Lugard promote the activities of IBEACO in Uganda in 1890?
5. Why did IBEACO withdraw from East Africa?
6. Write GEACO in full.
7. Why IBEACO collapsed / withdraw from East Africa?
8. Who were the Akidas and Jumber?
9. What role was played by Carl Peters in promoting German colonization of Tanganyika?
10. How did Capt. F.D Lugard contribute to the spread of British rule in Uganda?
11. How did Sir Gerald Portal contribute to the British colonization of Uganda?
12. Give the difference between a protectorate and a colony.
13. Meaning of colony, mandate state, protectorate.
14. *Why was Kenya referred to as a colony and Uganda a protectorate and yet both were colonized by the British.*

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : ***The Road to Independence***

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce the words correctly

- Scramble, conference, peaceful, acquiring, partition, resolution.

Content:

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE

- ✓ It was held in Berlin the capital city of Germany in 1884
- ✓ It was called by Otto von Bismark.

Why it was called for?

It was called to find peaceful means of acquiring *African territories*.

Resolutions of the conference.

- ✓ Any European country was free to claim land in Africa.
- ✓ Once claimed, land was effectively governed no other country had to claim it.
- ✓ For any extension of rule, the other European powers had to be informed.
- ✓ The colonial powers had to stop slave trade in their colonies

THE PROCESS OF PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

Partition of East Africa *referred* to the division of East Africa among powerful European countries. *i.e Britain and German*

Why Europeans were interested in colonizing Africa.

- ✓ They wanted market for their industrial goods.
- ✓ They wanted cheap labour of the Africans.
- ✓ They wanted to spread Christianity
- ✓ For prestige
- ✓ They wanted raw materials
- ✓ They wanted land for settlement

The above points can also be used as reasons for the scramble for E. Africa.

The European colonial powers

- ✓ Britain
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ France
- ✓ Germany
- ✓ Italy
- ✓ Portugal
- ✓ Spain

Activity

1. What was the Berlin Conference?
2. Why was the Berlin conference called so?
3. How did chancellor Otto Vin Bismark contribute to the colonization of Africa?
4. Why was the Barlin conference held?
5. Name any three European countries whose leaders attended the Berlin conference.
6. What is meant by the “Scramble for Africa”?
7. Give any two reasons why European powers scrambled for Africa.

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : **The process of scramble for East Africa.**

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to use these words in correct sentences.

- Agreement, sign, territory

Content:

Colonial rule in East Africa

Why did Britain and Germany *colonize* East Africa?

- ✓ Each country wanted to get raw materials eg. ivory, timber etc.
- ✓ Each country wanted to get market for its manufactured goods.
- ✓ They wanted to get African man power to help them fight wars.
- ✓ Britain wanted to control the Nile valley.

Steps taken to colonize E. Africa.

The Anglo – German Agreement of 1886.

- ✓ It was signed between Britain and Germany.
- ✓ It gave Kenya to Britain and Tanganyika to Germany.

The Anglo – German Agreement of 1890.

- ✓ In this agreement Britain got Uganda in exchange of Heligo land Island *which were given to Germany.*
- ✓ This Island is in the North Sea in Europe.
- ✓ In 1891, the British took over Zanzibar as a protectorate for the simple reason that the sultans territories administration was not effective in that Island.

Methods used to establish colonial rule in East Africa.

They included the following.

- ✓ *Signing treaties*
- ✓ *Military means*
- ✓ *Divide and rule policy*
- ✓ *Fuelling existing misunderstandings.*
- ✓ *Use of collaborators*
- ✓ *Building forts and railway lines*
- ✓ *Using missionaries*
- ✓ *Using Trading companies*

Making treaties

Lugard made treaties with Mwanga, Kasagama of Toro etc.

Military means

Military force was used to establish colonial rule in areas where there was resistance like;

- ✓ Bunyoro
- ✓ Northern Uganda
- ✓ Kigezi
- ✓ F.H Newman also used violence in Teso.
- ✓ *Amongh the Nandi in Kenya*
- ✓ *Among the Acholi in Uganda*

Fueling existing Misunderstandings.

Lugard the protestant, armed the protestants to crush the Catholics in the niatry which they had.

Divide and rule Policy.

Activity

1. Give any three methods that the colonialists used to establish their rule in East Africa.
2. Why did the colonialists used military means (force) to establish their rule in some parts of East Africa?
3. Why was the Anglo-German Agreement signed in 1890 between British and Germany?
4. Mention any two terms of the Buganda Agreement of 1900.
5. Who signed the Buganda Agreement of 1900
6. On behalf of Britain?
7. On behalf of Buganda kingdom?
8. How did the 1900 Buganda Agreement affect the leadership in Bugnda kingdom?

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : The process of scramble for East Africa.

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce these words correctly

- Administration, political, rebellion, preserve, culture.

Content:

TYPES OF RULE USED IN EAST AFRICA.

The Indirect Rule

This is the *system of administration* where the colonialists used local African Chiefs to rule on their behalf. It was started by F.D Lugard through his book “Dual Mandate”

Advantages of indirect rule.

- ✓ It was cheap
- ✓ It preserved African political system
- ✓ It solved language problems
- ✓ It helped to avoid rebellions

Note

It was used by the British in Uganda and Nigeria

THE DIRECT RULE

This was the system of administration where the colonialists used their leaders to administer their colonies.

This was the method which was used by the Germans in E. Africa.

Disadvantages of direct rule

- ✓ It was expensive
- ✓ It caused rebellions
- ✓ It did not preserve the African culture
- ✓ This rule was complimented by the Akidas and Jumbes

Questions: Why did the Germans use direct rule?

- ✓ *They believed in their superiority*

Establishment of colonial rule in East Africa.

- ✓ **Colonial names.**
- ✓ **Protectorate** : A protectorate is a country which is controlled and defended by another more powerful Country for exploitation purposes.

- ✓
- ✓ **A colony** : A colony is a country politically controlled and developed by another country for permanent settlement.
- ✓ **Mandate**: Mandates were colonies that formerly belonged to Germany and Italy before the first world war.
- ✓ **Trusteeship** : These were former colonies of Italy and Germany which were handed over to the United Nations.
- ✓

A SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICAN SHOWING BRITISH AND GERMAN SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

Activity

- 1.a) What is meant by “Indirect Rule’ as used by the British in Uganda?
- b) Give any two reasons why the British used indirect rule system.

- c) Why did the British at first use direct rule in Bunyoro?
- 2.a) What was Direct rule?
- b) Which European power used Direct rule system?
- c) Why was direct rule system a disadvantage to both the colonialists and the natives?
- d) In which country in East Africa was Direct rule applied?
- e) Why did the Germans use direct rule system?
- 2. How similar was IBECO to GEACO in their roles?
- 3. Who was the founder of GEACO?
- 4. How did Borup contribute to the agricultural sector in Uganda?

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L.AREA

Topic : The process of scramble for East Africa.

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce the words correctly

-

Content:

THE SETTLERS

Foreign settlers in East Africa.

- ✓ Settlers were the people who moved from their home countries in order to settle in Africa.
- ✓ The Portuguese were the first European settlers in East Africa.
- ✓ The Europeans who settled in East Africa were called the “White settlers”

Reasons why European settlers came to East Africa.

- ✓ To get land for settlement due to industrial revolution.
- ✓ To invest their surplus capital.
- ✓ In East Africa, the Europeans mainly settled in the Kenya Highlands.
- ✓ The settlement of the whites in Kenya was led by Lord Delamare in 1903 at the time of Sir Charles Eliot as the commissioner.

Reasons why the whites chose to settle in the Kenya highlands.

- ✓ Favourable climate (cool temperatures/ *cool climate*)

- ✓ Presence of fertile farmland.

The positive contributions of the white settlers in E. Africa.

- ✓ They introduced new crops like tea, pyrethrum
- ✓ They introduced large scale farming
- ✓ They introduced modern farming methods.
- ✓ They created employment for the Africans who provided labour on their large farms.

How did the settlement of the whites negatively affect the native people of Kenya?

- ✓ They grabbed land causing land shortage and displacement of people
- ✓ They over exploited Africans through cheap labour.
- ✓ Their policy of land grabbing caused rebellions eg. the Mau Mau.
- ✓ They spread diseases like small pox.
- ✓ They denied Africans the chance to grow cash crops.

Apart from Kenya, name two other African countries which were occupied by the settlers.

- Zimbabwe - the British
- Mozambique - the Portuguese
- South Africa – the Dutch, British
- Algeria – The French

Activity

- Who were the first foreigners to settle in East Africa?
 - What name was given to the Europeans who settled in East Africa?
 - Give one reason why the whites chose to settle in the Kenya highlands.
 - State the contributions of the white settler in East Africa.
 - Why did the Europeans introduce cash crop?
- b. Give reasons why the Europeans refused Africans to grow cash crops.
- Mention the first cash crop to be successfully grown in Uganda.
 - Why did the British encourage cash crop growing in Uganda?
 - What is a granary?

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic :

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to use these words in correct sentences

- Resistance, defeat, eject.

Content:

AFRICAN REACTION TO COLONIALISM

Africans reacted to colonialism in the following ways.

- ✓ Resistance
- ✓ Collaboration

Resistance to colonialism

Resistance is the use of force when rejecting something

Examples of African leaders who resisted colonial rule in East Africa.

- i) Omukama Kabalega
- ii) Chief Awich
- iii) Dedan Kimathi
- iv) Kabaka Mwanga

REBELLIONS AND THEIR CAUSES

- ✓ The Abushir revolt in Tanganyika 1888-1890.
- ✓ It took place at the coast of Tanganyika
- ✓ It was led by an Arab called Abushiri Bin Salim and an African chief called Bwana Heri. *Both were captured and hanged at Bagamoyo*

Causes

The loss of political power and control over slave trade.

THE HEHE RESISTANCE

It was led by chief Mkwawa but was defeated by a German force of 1000 men near Iringa. *He hanged himself after being defeated. His head was cut off and was taken to Germany for a scientific study.*

The Chagga and the Nyamwezi in Tanganyika

- ✓ The Chagga and Nyamwezi also resisted German rule.
- ✓ The Chagga were led by chief Meli *who was hanged after defeat*
- ✓ The Nyamwezi were led by Chief Siki *who hanged himself after defeat.*
- ✓ A lot of losses on both sides were registered

The maji maji rebellion of 1905 – 1907.

- ✓ It took place in central Tanganyika against the German colonialists.
- ✓ It was led by a medicine man called Kinjekitile Ngwale
- ✓ It was called Maji Maji because magic water was used.

Where was the magic water got?

- ✓ *From R. Bufigi*

Causes of the maji maji Rebellion

- ✓ Forced labour
- ✓ Harshness of the Germans
- ✓ Loss of fertile land by the natives to the German settlers.
- ✓ The Akidas and Jumbes were cruel and harsh.

Who were the Akidas

- ✓ *They were tax collectors*

Why the Maji Maji fighters were defeated.

- ✓ The Germans had superior weapons.
- ✓ There was lack of co-operation and Unity among African fighters.

Effects of Maji Maji rebellion.

Negative effects

Hundreds of people were displaced. Plantations and gardens of crops were destroyed.

Many of the leaders killed themselves and others were hanged.

Positive effects

- ✓ Health and education services were promoted.
- ✓ Public facilities were preserved.
- ✓ The natives were allowed and encouraged to grow cash crops like sisal and cotton.
- ✓ The Germans changed their system of administration

Activity

1. State two methods the Africans reacted to colonial rule in East Africa.

2. Why do you consider Semei Kakungulu as a colonial collaborator?
3. Why did Omukama Kasagama of Toro welcome the British colonialists?
4. Write down any two causes of the Maji maji rebellion?
5. What were the effects of the Maji maji rebellion?
6. Apart from the Maji maji rebellion, name two other examples of African resistance to colonial rule in Tanganyika.
7. Why was German rule unpopular in Tanganyika?
8. *In which two ways did maji –maji rebellion benefit the people of Tanganyika*

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic :

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce the words correctly.

- Mutiny, protesting, agent, protectorate

Content:

THE SUDANESE MUTINY IN UGANDA OF 1898.

A mutiny is a rebellion staged by members of an armed force. It took place in Jinja . The soldiers had been brought in Buganda by FD Lugard to help him in the religious wars between the protestants and the Catholics.

Causes of the Sudanese mutiny

- ✓ *The soldiers were being under paid*
- ✓ *The soldiers were being under fed*
- ✓ *They were tired of fighting*
- ✓ *Due to long distances they moved*

The Lamogi rebellion of 1911-1912.

- ✓ It was staged by the Acholi in Northern Uganda.
- ✓ It was led by chief Awich of Payera.

Causes

The Acholi were protesting against the order by the British to register their guns.

NYANGIRE REBELLION IN UGANDA

- ✓ It was staged by the Banyoro.
- ✓ They were opposed to the British rule and their agents the Baganda
- ✓ The rebellion was led by Omukama Kabalega
- ✓ The word Nyangire is a Runyoro word meaning. "I have refused"

Activity

1. Name any two Africans leaders who resisted colonial rule in Uganda.
2. What was the major cause of the Lamogi rebellion in 1911?
3. Why did Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro resist colonial rule?
4. Give any one cause of the Sudanese mutiny in Uganda in 1898.
5. Mention any two examples of African resistance to colonial rule in Uganda.
6. *Name the Uganda agent who helped the British to capture Omukama Kabalega*
7. *Why were most rebellions defeated by the colonialists?*

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic :

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to use these words in correct sentences.

- Independence , popular, skilled, restricted, destruction.

Content:

KENYA

THE NANDI RESISTANCE OF 1895-1906.

- ✓ The Nandi is a hostile tribe that lives in Kenya.
- ✓ In 1895, they killed a British trader called West who tried to cross their country.
- ✓ A war broke out between the Nandi under their leader Koitalel Arap Samosi and the British protectorate administration of Kenya.

MAU-MAU REBELLION

Mau –Mau means : *Mzungu Arudi Uluja Mwafrika Apate Uhuru* meaning:

“Let the Europeans go back to EUROPE so that the Africans can get their independence”

The members of this rebellion were the Veterans of the second world war.

The leading military leaders were:-

- ✓ Dedan Kimathi
- ✓ General China. } *Military leaders*

- ✓ *Jomo Kenyatta was a political leader.*

Why the Mau Mau took long to stop

- ✓ It involved skilled and fearless warriors
- ✓ The rebellion was popular among many *Kenyans*
- ✓ The war fighters hid in the Mountains and thick forests of Abendare.

CAUSES OF MAU MAU REBELLION

- ✓ The Africans were hindered from growing cash crops or imbalanced representation of the native Kenyans on the Legco.
- ✓ The high costs of living and under payment of African workers.
- ✓ Many Kenyans especially around the Kenya highlands had become squatters.
- ✓ The fertile land of the native had been occupied by the white settlers.
- ✓ Restricted movements of the Africans.
- ✓ *Africans were greatly discriminated.*

RESULTS OF THE MAU MAU REBELLION

Negative

- ✓ There was great destruction of properties. It was estimated that over 75,000 people were killed.
- ✓ The colonialists became very harsh and Merciless against the Mau Mau suspects.
- ✓ Many people were displaced from their homes.

Positive

- ✓ The white settlers lost their hopes of dominating the politics of Kenya for a long period of time.
- ✓ Kenya's independence process was sped up.

Why African resistance was defeated.

- ✓ Africans had inferior weapons
- ✓ Africans were not united
- ✓ Some Africans collaborated with the Colonialists.

Activity

1. In which country was the Mau Mau rebellion staged?
2. Why did the people of Kenya stage the Mau mau rebellion? (Give any two reasons)
3. How was the Mau mau rebellion different from the Maji Maji rebellion?
4. State any two effects o the Mau mau rebellio.

5. Give any two reasons why African resistance to colonial rule was easily deflected.
6. How was Dedan Kimathi important to the Mau mau fighters?

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic :

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce these words correctly

- Collaborate, support, governance, mandate, legislative.

Content:

COLLABORATORS WITH THE BRITISH COLONIALISTS

- ✓ Lenana of the Masai in Kenya
- ✓ Nabongo Mumia of Wanga kingdom in Western Kenya
- ✓ Semei Kakungulu – as Muganda genral in the service of the British administration in Uganda.
- ✓ Omukama Kasagama of Toro
- ✓ Nuwa Mbaguta – prime minister of Ankole

Reasons why some Africans collaborated with the colonialists.

- ✓ To get protection
- ✓ To acquire gifts
- ✓ To get support to fight their enemies.

THE END OF GERMAN RULE IN EAST AFRICA.

- ✓ German colonies in Africa were given away as a way of punishing her and making her weak.
- ✓ This was as a result of starting the first world war.
- ✓ German East Africa was changed to Tanganyika as a Mandatery territory.
- ✓ The Mandate was given to Britain by the league of nations
- ✓ Britain was supposed to do the following
- ✓ Use resources of Tanganyika for the benefit of the Tanganyikans.
- ✓ To prepare Tanganyika for self governance
- ✓ Rwanda and Burundi was given to Belgium

Tanganyika under British rule

- ✓ Sir Harace Byatt became the first British governor of Tanganyika in 1919.

- ✓ The Africans were encouraged to grow cash crops
- ✓ In 1925, Sir Donald Cameron became the new colonial governor of Tanganyika.
- ✓ He introduced indirect rule by giving more powers to the local chiefs
- ✓ Roads were built
- ✓ Dispensaries were built
- ✓ Other social facilities were built in different parts of Tanganyika
- ✓ The Legislative council (LEGCO) was established.

Activity

1. Who were collaborators during the time of colonial rule?
2. Name any two Africans who collaborated with the colonialsists.
3. What is a mandate territory.
4. b) Why was Tanganyika referred to as a mandate territory?
5. Which European country ruled Tanganyika in 1919?
6. Mention any one contribution of Sir Donald Cameron in Tanganyika in 1925.
7. Which historical event led to the end of German rule in Tanganyika?
8. *What punishment was given to Germany as result of causing the first world war?*
9. *Write down one major cause of the Maji-maji rebellion.*
10. *Why did the Germans encourage forced cotton growing in Tanganyika?*

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L.AREA

Topic : *The road To Independence in the East African Countries*

Sub-topic: *collaboration to colonial rule.*

Competences: *The learner is able to spell and pronounce the words correctly*

- Collaborators
- Kakungulu etc

Content: *collaboration in East Africa*

These were people who accepted colonial rule.

Examples of colonial collaborations in east Africa

- i. Semei Kakungulu – Eastern Uganda
- ii. Nuwa Mbaguta –Western Uganda (Ankole)
- iii. Apollo Kagwa – Central Uganda (Buganda)
- iv. Nabongo Mumia – Wanga Kingdom.

Reasons why some people collaborated.

- ❖ *To get protection*
- ❖ *To acquire gifts.*
- ❖ *To get support to fight the enemies.*

Activity

1. *Who were collaborators?*
2. *In which three ways did the collaborators benefit from the colonialist?*
3. *Why are the following people remembered in E.Africa*
 - a) *Sir Apollo Kagwa.*
 - b) *Semei Kakungulu*
 - c) *Nabongo Mumia*

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L.AREA

Topic : **The road To Independence in the East African Countries**

Sub-topic: **Reasons why Africans in East Africa struggled for independence.**

Competences: **The learner is able to spell and pronounce the words correctly**

- Independence
- Governance

Content:

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

- ✓ This refers to the methods which were taken during the demand for independence.
- ✓ Each of the Countries had a legislative council (LEGCO) in preparation for responsible governance.
- ✓ Different methods were used in E. Africa to struggle for independence.
- ✓ What is independence?

This is referred to as the political freedom for colonial rule.
- ✓ How was independence achieved in each of the following countries?
 - Uganda – peaceful means after forming political parties
 - Kenya – Through violence and armed struggle.
 - Tanganyika – peaceful means after forming political parties.
- ✓ Why did the people of East Africa struggle for independence?
 - Economic reasons
 1. To regain their land from the white settlers.
 2. To avoid over exploitation.
 3. To participate in growing cash crops.
 - Political reasons
 1. To regain their lost powers.

2. To be represented in the LEGCO

○ Social reasons

1. To fight racial segregation

✓ Way by which the people of E. Africa struggled for independence

○ Forming political parties – peaceful methods

○ Through rebellions – peaceful.

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : ***THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE***

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to use these words in correct sentences

- Democratic, government, freedom, self –reliance.

Content:

FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN TANGANYIKA.

Rise of Tanganyika African national Union.

The people of Tanganyika were not happy with the British colonial rule because of the following reasons:-

- ✓ Africans were not given the same education and welfare opportunities as the Europeans.
- ✓ Africans were paid low wages
- ✓ The first political party in Tanganyika was Tanganyika African. Association governance before the colonials government.
- ✓ It also presented African governances before the *Trusteeship* council of the United Nations Organization (UNO)

TANGANYIKA AFRICAN ASSOCIATION WAS THE FIRST TO BE FORMED

- By young educated Africans in 1929. It was led by Nyerere in 1953.

N.B: TAA was changed to TANU in 1954.

Objectives of TANU.

- ✓ Preparation for self government
- ✓ To end tribalism in Tanganyika
- ✓ To set up a democratic government
- ✓ Having more Africans in the civil service
- ✓ Removal of racism
- ✓ To promote cooperation with trade Unions and cooperatives.
- ✓ 1954, LEGCO was re-created with thirty one government officials and thirty appointed citizens as its members
- ✓ Nyerere led Tanganyika to her independence on the 9th December, 1961.

TANGANYIKA UNDER PRESIDENT JULIUS NYERERE.

He became the first president of Tanganyika

Achievements of Nyerere

- ✓ He led Tanganyika to her independence
- ✓ He united Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964 to form Tanzania.
- ✓ He led Africans to regain their freedom in Tanganyika.
- ✓ He helped to form Tanganyika African National Union.
- ✓ He spread the policy of self reliance through Agriculture.
- ✓ He established links with central African neighbours.
- ✓ He promoted education on all levels
- ✓ Health centres were improved.
- ✓ More industries were established.
- ✓ Mwalimu Julius Nyerere retired from presidency in 1985 voluntarily
- ✓ Hassan Mwinyi succeeded him
- ✓ Benjamin Mkapa succeeded Mwinyi
- ✓ The current president is H.E Jakaya Kikwete.

Activity

1. Name the first political party to be formed in Tanganyika.
2. Write TANU in full
3. How did Julius Nyerere contribute in Tanganyika?
4. Which political party led Tanganyika to independence?
5. Why was Tanganyika able to attain independence before Uganda and Kenya?
6. *What contribution did Nyerere make in promoting unity in Africa?*

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic :

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce the words correctly

-

Content:**British influence in Zanzibar.**

- ✓ The Sultan of Zanzibar signed many treaties with the British.
- ✓ The sultan relied more on the British as a result of stopping slave trade
- ✓ Zanzibar was declared a British protectorate in 1890
- ✓ Sultan Ali was forced to sign many treaties some of which were against slave trade.
- ✓ In Oct 1891, Sir Gerald Portal took over the running of the sultan's finances, army, police, customs, office and public works
- ✓ The sultan lost his control over public funds and was granted an annual salary.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTIONS IN ZANZIBAR

- ✓ Between 1955 and 1964 both Arabs and Africans were busy forming political parties.
- ✓ They both had different political beliefs
- ✓ The first party was the National party in 1955 which later *change* its name to Zanzibar National Party (ZNP)
- ✓ The African Association
- ✓ The Shirazi Association
- ✓ which joined together and won 6 seats.
- ✓ Under Abeid Karume, the Africans formed the Afro – Shirazi party (ASP)
- ✓ The people of Pemba formed the Zanzibar and Pemba peoples party.(ZPPP)
- ✓ This was led by Sheikh Mohammed Shante in June 1961, the ZPPP joined the ZNP and formed a coalition government.
- ✓ Its leader Shante became the first Chief minister.

Note:

- ✓ *Tanganyika become independent on 9th December 1963.*
- ✓ *Julius Nyerere was the first president of The Republic of Tanzania*
- ✓ *Zanzibar become Independent on 10th December, 1963 under Abed Karume*
- ✓ Other leaders who fought for the Independence of Tanganyika (Tanzania) concluded Oscar Kambona and Mark Bomani.

Independence and Revolution in Zanzibar

The coalition of ZNP and ZPPP ruled for two years. Many people were unhappy with it. Zanzibar became independent on 10th December, 1963. In 1964, John Okello a Ugandan led a revolution against Shante.

Most of Arabs who had dominated politics were killed.

The ASP supporters rejoiced soon after Sheikh Abed Karume became Zanzibar's leader.

In 1964, Tanganyika and Zanzibar united and formed the united republic of Tanzania.

Activity

1. Which European power had Zanzibar as its protectorate?
2. What factor led to the formation of Tanzania in 1964?
3. How did the struggle to end slave trade contribute to the establishment of colonial rule in Zanzibar?
4. Why is Julius Nyerere still remembered in the history of Tanzania?

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic :

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to use these words in correct sentences

- Grabbed, released, arrested, achieve.

Content:

Colonial rule in Kenya

- ✓ After occupying Kenya, the British government allowed white settlers
- ✓ This was to encourage a speedy development of the country through agriculture.
- ✓ The settlers provided advice to the central government
- ✓ The Legco was either nominated or elected
- ✓ The settlers were the majority of the legislature
- ✓ Mr. Eliud Mathu joined LEGCO in 1944. He became the first African to join the LEGCO in Kenya.

Note: Characteristics of colonial rule in Kenya

Africans' land was reserved and subject to communal interests. Kenyans were not allowed to grow certain crops eg. coffee and tea

Why?

- ✓ Europeans settlers never wanted competition for market.
- ✓ They also wanted to use Africans for cheap labour on their plantations
- ✓ They feared that if Africans earned money from these cash crops, they would be very difficult to manage.

Problems faced by Africans

- ✓ Racial discrimination
- ✓ Poor educational standards
- ✓ Africans were treated as inferior by the Europeans and Asians
- ✓ The hut and poll tax was a threat to the Kenyans.
- ✓ The introduction of identity cards called Kipande system which restricted their movements.

Role of Kipande

It meant pass identity

- ✓ To control freedom of the Africans. Africans could not share the same hotels, toilets and transport facilities with the Europeans.
- ✓ This policy was called “colour bar”

The struggle for independence

- ✓ The Africans wanted to control their own future.
- ✓ They desired to promote justice and equality among themselves against the colonialist
- ✓ Kenyans used two forms to struggle for their independence.
- ✓ Constitutional progress
- ✓ Use of force (military) means

The rise of Nationalism in Kenya

- ✓ All through the colonial period there was increasing opposition
- ✓ Most of the resistance came from politicians who wanted the Africans to be presented at the local native councils.
- ✓ Traditional religious movements also contributed to the opposition of colonialism
- ✓ Organizations were formed which included:-
- ✓ Young Kavirondo Association
- ✓ East African Association
- ✓ Kavirondo Tax payers welfare Association
- ✓ Kikuyu Central Association

- ✓ Kamba members Association
- ✓ Taita Hills Association
- ✓ Harry Thuku started the East African Association in 1920.
- ✓ It was made to oppose the decision of making Kenya a crown land
- ✓ This means that the British wanted to make Kenya a colony for only the whites.

The rise of Kenya African Union

- ✓ Kenya African Union (KAU) was formed in 1944.
- ✓ Its first president was James Gichuru.
- ✓ Jomo Kenyatta joined Kenya African Union in 1944
- ✓ In 1946, he became its president
- ✓ KAU was banned, Kenyatta was arrested and imprisoned in the same year.

Kenya gains her independence

- ✓ The Mau Mau rebellion proved to the British that it was difficult to deny the Kenyans independence for a long time.
- ✓ Constitutional changes were made and through these changes Kenyans were given some posts in government
- ✓ Jomo Kenyatta was released from prison in 1961.
- ✓ He became the leader of KANU and on 12th December 1963 Kenya gained her independence.
- ✓ The colonial rule had lasted for 68 years in Kenya.

Activity

1. Why were the Africans refused to grow cash crops by the colonialists in Kenya?
2. Name the first African to be nominated to the LEGCO in Kenya.
3. How did Harry Thuku contribute to Kenya's independence?
4. Write the following political parties in full.
5. KANU
6. KADU
7. How did Jomo Kenyatta contribute to the achievement of independence in Kenya?
8. In which year did Kenya attain her independence?
9. Name the political party that led Kenya to independence.
10. How was independence attained in Kenya?

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : *THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE*

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce the words correctly

-

Content:**Leading personalities in Kenya National Movement****Ezekiel Apindi**

In 1931, Ezekiel Apindi was nominated by the colonial government to go and represent the views of the Kenyans. Africans before a committee of the British parliament.

Harry Thuku

- ✓ He started the Young Kikuyu Association in 1920.
- ✓ It was to present views for young men and women.
- ✓ In 1921, he changed the name of his association to the East African Association in order to work with non- kikuyu people.
- ✓ Thuku was arrested in 1922 and detained for nine years. He died in 1970.

Jomo Kenyatta

- ✓ He was the most famous nationalist
- ✓ He was the General secretary of KCA and editor of its news paper. "Mugwithania"
- ✓ He lived in Kenya between 1931 to 1946.
- ✓ In 1946 he was one of the organizers of the fifth Pan African congress held at Manchester in Britain.
- ✓ He became the political leader of Mau Mau. Elections were held in 1961 and KANU won the majority of the African seats.
- ✓ 1961 Kenyatta was released from prison
- ✓ Kenyatta joined KANU
- ✓ Gichungu stepped down in his favour
- ✓ He led Kenya to independence (Uhuru) on 12th December, 1963.
- ✓ He died on August 21st 1978.

Oginga Odinga

- ✓ From 1948 he was a member of KAU and by 1952 he was a member of its central committee.
- ✓ In 1953, he founded the Luo Union which was a cultural association
- ✓ Oginga was elected to Legco in 1957 as a member of central Nyanza

- ✓ In 1958, he was the first Kenyan leader to proclaim that Kenyatta was the true leader of the Kenyan Africans.
- ✓ Odinga led the campaign to release Kenyatta from detention.
- ✓ In 1960 Odinga and Tom Mboya and others founded KANU at Kiambu
- ✓ Odinga became Kenya's first VP in 1964.

Tom Mboya

- ✓ He founded the Kenya Local government workers union in 1952.
- ✓ He later became the secretary of the Kenya federation of Registered Trade Unions.
- ✓ He fought hard for workers rights
- ✓ He joined Legco in 1957
- ✓ Mboya became the General secretary of Kenya African national Union (KANU)
- ✓ After independence he served as a cabinet minister
- ✓ He was killed by a gun man in one of the streets of Nairobi on 5th July 1969.

Ronald Ngala

- ✓ He was one of the leading nationalist in the late 1950s
- ✓ He became the first leader of Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)
- ✓ He became Kenya Chief Minister in 1961
- ✓ Unfortunately he died in a fatal car accident in 1972.

Kenya under Jomo Kenyatta

He promised educational standards by:-

- ✓ Introducing free primary education.
- ✓ More industries were opened
- ✓ Health and Health Facilities were also improved upon.
- ✓ Land was allocated for settlement and agricultural development
- ✓ Improvement in transport and communication
- ✓ Political stability helped to encourage steady development.
- ✓ He helped to unite people of Kenya.

Daniel Arap Moi.

- ✓ He was Kenya's second president
- ✓ In 1955 he was nominated to LEGCO
- ✓ He was elected a member of parliament for the rift valley province in 1957.
- ✓ Moi joined Odinga and Mboya in the call for Kenyatta na Uhuru.
- ✓ In 1960, he joined KADU as party chair person
- ✓ In 1964, he joined KANU when KADU collapsed
- ✓ He became a minister for home affairs and later V.p

- ✓ In 1978, he became the president of Kenya.
- ✓ He ruled untilwhen he was replaced by Mwai Emilio Kibaki.

Activity

1. Write down one way in which each of the following personalities contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya.
2. Tom Mboya
3. Ronald Ngala
4. Oginga Odinga
5. Dedan Kimathi
6. James Gichuru

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic :

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce these words correctly

- Crisis, council, agreement, signatories, reject, behalf, federation

Content:

Colonization and nationalism in Uganda

- ✓ The Legco was formed in 1921. It was formed to make laws for the colonial government.
- ✓ No African was appointed as a member
- ✓ In 1933, the Africans were allowed to be represented by two members.
- ✓ By 1945 it was made up of 14 members
- ✓ 7 un officials
- ✓ 2 Europeans
- ✓ 7 Official
- ✓ 2 Asians
- ✓ 3 Africans

The first African Ugandan to be elected on the Legco in 1945 were:-

- ✓ Mr. M.E Kawalya Kagwa - Buganda central region
- ✓ Mr. Petero Nyangabyaki Akiiki - Western region
- ✓ Mr. Yekonia Zilabamuzale - Eastern region
- ✓ Later 1946 Mr. Yekosofati Innyon - Northern Uganda

Activity

1. Write LEGCO in full.
2. Why was the LEGCO set up in Uganda in 1921?
3. Name the first three Africans to be nominated to the LEGCO in 1945.
4. Why was Buganda not willing to send representatives to the LEGCO?
5. Why were political parties formed in Uganda in the early 1950s?
6. Name the first political party to be formed in Uganda.
7. How did I.K. Musasaazi contribute to the development of African nationalism?
8. Who was the British administrator by the time the LEGCO was formed in Uganda?
9. Why were the Africans not happy with the LEGCO before 1945?
10. How was the work LEGCO similar to the Legislature today?

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic :

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce the words correctly

-

Content:

The Kabaka crisis of 1953.

The Kabaka crisis means the time when the people of Buganda were unhappy with the British who had exiled their Kabaka.

- ✓ In 1953, the Kabaka of Buganda Sir Edward Muteesa II was exiled.
- ✓ He was exiled by Sir Andrew Cohen who was the governor of Uganda.

Why Muteesa II was exiled.

- ✓ He opposed the idea of the East African federation

Why Buganda and Tanganyika rejected the E. African federation.

- ✓ They feared that the white settlers in Kenya would control all resources, trade and activities of the federation.
- ✓ The Buganda government feared that the kingdom would be deprived of the special position given to it by the 1900 Buganda Agreement
- ✓ Therefore Muteesa II demanded for a separate independence for Buganda.
- ✓ This meant that he had broken the 1900 Buganda Agreement.

The Namirembe Agreement of 1954.

Results of Mutesa's exile.

- ✓ The Baganda staged strikes and demonstrations.
- ✓ The Baganda refused to buy commodities from Europeans shops or even boarding their buses. The UNC also demanded for the return of Mutesa II. For this reason, the British accepted to return Kabaka Muteesa II in 1955.
- ✓ The Namirembe agreement was signed and gave Buganda a new constitution.
- ✓ It was signed by:-
- ✓ Sir Keith Handcock on behalf of the British government
- ✓ Mr. Michael Kintu signed on behalf of Buganda kingdom
- ✓ He is the one of the regents of Kabaka Muteesa II who kept the throne of Buganda during the absence of the Kabaka.

Activity

1. What was the Kabaka crisis?
2. Why was Kabaka Mutesa II exiled?
3. Name the British governor who exiled Kabaka Mutesa II.
4. How was the Namirembe Agreement of 1955 important to the people of Buganda?
5. Who signed the Namirembe Agreement on behalf of
 - a. The British government?
 - b. Buganda kingdom?
6. What was the result of the Namirembe Agreement?
7. *Why is Namirembe agreement called so?*
8. *How did the Namirembe agreement affect the powers of the kabaka?*

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic : Political party in Uganda

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce the words correctly

-

Content:

POLITICAL PARTY FORMATION IN UGANDA.

Political organizations and parties in Uganda

- ✓ In 1946 there were riots in Buganda. These riots were caused by land grievances.
- ✓ The Bataka party was formed to cater for the interests of Buganda.
- ✓ The Bataka wanted the land in Buganda to belong to the clans rather than individuals as stated in the 1900 Buganda Agreement.

The Uganda National Congress(UNC)

- ✓ It was the first political party to be formed in Uganda
- ✓ It was formed on 2 March, 1952.
- ✓ It was founded by Ignatius Kangave Mussazi
- ✓ It was formed to unite all people in Uganda and
- ✓ To bring independence to Uganda.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

It was formed in 1954. It was founded by:-

- ✓ Matayo Mugwanya
- ✓ Joseph Kasolo

Its aims were:-

- ✓ To fight for equal representation of Catholics in the Lukiiko and government of Buganda kingdom.
- ✓ In 1956, Benedicto Kiwanuka took over the leadership of DP.
- ✓ 1958 UNC splint into two parities Uganda people's Union (UPU) was formed .
- ✓ In 1960, the Uganda People's Union joined together with the Uganda National Congress to form the Uganda people Congress(UPC)
- ✓ UPC was under Milton Obote
- ✓ The general elections were organized in March 1961.
- ✓ UPC and DP participated
- ✓ DP won the majority seats
- ✓ Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka became the chief minister in July 1961.
- ✓ Dr. Apollo Milton Obote became the leader of the opposition.
- ✓ In 1961 the Baganda formed "Kabaka Yekka" (King alone) to fight for the interests of the kingdom of Buganda.

UGANDA'S INDEPENDENCE.

- ✓ In September 1961 the first constitution of Uganda was made at the constitutional conference in London. Hereditary rulers attended and representation of the British colonial office.
- ✓ Uganda was granted full independence.
- ✓ In April, 1962 another general elections were held.
- ✓ The Uganda people's congress allied with the Kabaka Yekka (KY) and won the overall majority
- ✓ On the 9th October 1962 Uganda became independent bringing to an end to over sixty years of British rule.

- ✓ Obote became the first prime minister with the executive powers.
- ✓ Sir Edward Muteesa II was appointed the first president of Uganda.

Activity

1. Apart from the Uganda National Congress, name any two other political parties that were formed in Uganda during the demand for independence.
2. What is independence?
3. Why did the people of Uganda demand for independence? (Give 2 reasons)
4. In which way was the achievement of independence in Uganda different from that of Kenya?
5. Name the first chief minister of Uganda.
6. Which political party led Uganda to independence?
7. How did the Kabaka Yekka(KY) party help UPC to win elections?
8. Why did Benedicto Kiwanuka miss to become the first prime minister of Uganda at the time of independence?

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

TOPIC : *THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE*

Sub-topic:

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce the words correctly

Content:

RWANDA COLONY

Colonization is the act of *exercising political, social, and economic powers by a powerful country over a weak country.*

Causes of colonization of Rwanda

Rwanda was colonized for political, economic and religious reasons

Economic

- ✓ The Europeans needed raw materials eg cotton, tea, coffee for home industries.
- ✓ The European countries wanted to acquire vast land for farming and animal keeping
- ✓ Europeans wanted to establish markets for their manufactured goods.

Political reasons

- ✓ The European countries wanted to acquire colonies in Africa as a sign of prestige.
- ✓ Europeans wanted to settle in Africa because their countries had a big population
- ✓ The Europeans came to Africa as explorers who after wards invited the rulers in their home countries to take over areas they had explored.

Religious reasons

- ✓ The missionaries wanted to spread Christianity all over Africa.
- ✓ The missionaries were in need of converts for their churches
- ✓ Some missionaries wanted to help Africans by building hospitals, schools and churches for them.

FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS.

The parties which were formed include:-

Movement social Muhutu

Hutu social movement

- ✓ It founded in 1957
- ✓ It was formed by Gregoire Kayibanda
- ✓ It pushed for economic social and political changes in Rwanda.
- ✓ In 1959 Kayibanda changed the name of his movement to “ Parti du Movement etc de Z Emancipation Hutu. Or party of the movement for the Emancipation of the Hutu (PARMEHUTU)
- ✓ Kayibanda tried to delayed the independence until the Hutu could take over leadership in the country.
- ✓ In 1960, PARMEHUTU was renamed the Democratic Republican movement.
- ✓ Party of the movement for the Emancipation of the Hutu (MDR PARMEHUTU)
- ✓ In the elections held in September 1961, MDR PARMEHUTU won majority parliamentary seats.

ASSOCIATION POUR LA PROMOTION SOCIALE DE LA MASSE (APROSOMA)

APROSOMA was an association for the social promotion of the masses especially the interests of the Hutu.

It was formed in Nov. 1957 by Joseph Gitera. The party challenged the privileged of the Tutsi and demanded for independence.

UNAR : Union National Rwandaise

This was the Rwandese National Union. It was formed by Francis Rukeba in August 1959.

Supporters of UNAR were Tutsi. These were supporters of the monarchy system of leadership under a king.

They wanted independence and to be ruled by a king.

Rader: Rassemblement Democratique Rwandaize

This was the Rwandese Democratic Union. It was formed by prosper Bwanakhaki in September 1959 and was argely Tutsi party.

INFLUENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

After the second world war, the United Nations put pressure on the Belgians to prepare to grant independence the people of Rwanda.

Belgium granted Rwanda freedom after the September 1962 a UN General assembly resolution ended Belgium trusteeship of Rwanda and granted independence to Rwanda.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT IN POST INDEPENDENCE – RWANDA.

Since independence Rwanda has had more than one form of government.

The first Republic

- ✓ This was led by Greogire Kayibanda who was also the MDR PARMEHUTU Political leader.
- ✓ The first republic promoted domination against the Tutsi and left them out of leadership and education.
- ✓ There were massacres of the Tutsi and many ran away to neighbouring countries.
- ✓ In 1965, Rwanda was declared an MDR – PARMEHUTU party state.
- ✓ It effectively became as one party state.
- ✓ Kayibanda became very un popular because of the Massacre of the Tutsi
- ✓ Rwanda also experienced economic problems during his time.

A republic is a country ruled by a president and government that are chosen by the people.

The second republic

In July 1973 , the minister for Defence and the head of National Guard. Major General Juvenile Habyarimana over through Kayibanda's first Republic Government

- ✓ He declared his government the second republic. Many politicians including Kayibanda were killed
- ✓ President Habyarimana formed the National Revolution Movement for Development (NRD)

The political parties that led countries to independence

- ✓ Tanganyika – Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)
- ✓ Uganda- Uganda People's Congress (UPC)
- ✓ Kenya – Kenya African National Union (KANU)
- ✓ Rwanda –
- ✓ Burundi -

The leaders of independent East African Countries

- ✓ Tanganyika – Mwalimu Julius Nyerere
- ✓ Uganda – Dr. Apollo Milton Obote
- ✓ Kenya – Nzee Jomo Kenyatta
- ✓ Rwanda – Gregoire Kayibanda
- ✓ Burundi – Mwami Mwambutsa

In 1975.

It was a single ruling party that implemented a constitution that repeatedly returned Habyarimana to office by making him the only candidate in Elections.

The division between Hutu and Tutsi grew bigger. Both the first and second Republic claimed that Rwanda was too small to take in people from Rwanda who had fled to neighbouring countries and were living there as refugees.

Activity

1. *Write the following in full*
 - a) *TANU*
 - b) *UPC*
 - c) *KANU*
 - d) *RPF*
2. *Why are the following people know in E.Africa.*
 - a) *Mwalimu Julius N.*
 - b) *Dr. A.M Obote*
 - c) *Mzee Jomo Kenyatta*
 - d) *Gregore Kayibanda*

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

POST INDEPENDENCE IN E. AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The political parties that led countries to independence

- i. Tanganyika – Tanganyika African National Union(TANU)
- ii. Uganda – Uganda People’s Congress (UPC)
- iii. Kenya – Kenya African National Union (KANU)
- iv. Rwanda – Rwanda People’s Party (RPP)
- v. Burundi - Union for National Progress (UPRONA)

The leaders of independent East African countries

- i. Tanganyika – Mwalimu Julius Nyerere
- ii. Uganda – Dr. Apollo Milton Obote
- iii. Kenya – Mzee Jomo Kenyatta
- iv. Rwanda – Gregoire Kayibanda
- v. Burundi – Mwami Mwambutsa

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES FROM INDEPENDENCE TO DATE.

Uganda

President	Years	Vice president
Sir Edward Mutesa II	Oct.9.1962-May.2.1966	William W. Nadiope
Dr. Milton Apollo Obote	May 24 /1966-Jan 11, 1971	Hon. John Babika
Idi Amin Dada	Jan 25, 1971, April,11, 1979	Gen. Mustafa Idris
Yusuf Kironde Lule	April 12,1979, Jun 19,1979	
Godfrey Lukongwa Binayisa	Jun 19,7979-May 1998	Paulo Muwanga
Paul Muwanga	May 1980-Dec,1980	
Dr. Apollo Milton Obote II	Dec1980-Jul-27 -1985	
Tiro Okellow Lukwa	July 25,1985-Jan 25 1986	

Yoweri Kaguta Museveni	Jan 26 1986- to date	Dr. Samson Kiseka – Edward Sekandi
------------------------	----------------------	------------------------------------

N.B: Dr. Specioza Wandina was once a V.P of Uganda. She became the first woman V.P in Africa

Kenya.

1 st	Jomo Kenyatta	-	1963 -1978
2 nd	Daniel T. Alap Moi	-	1978-2002
3 rd	Mwai Kebaki	-	2002- 2013
4 th	Uhuru Kenyatta	-	2013 to date

Uhuru Kinyatta is the current president of Kenya.

Tanzania

1 st	Mwalimu Julius Nyerere
2 nd	Ali Hassan Mwinyi
3 rd	Benjamin Mkapa
4 th	Jakaya Mrisho Kakwete

Rwanda

✓	Gregoire Kayibanda	-	1962 – 5 th July 1978
✓	Juvenal Habyarimana	-	1978 – April 1994
✓	Paster Bizimungu	-	1994 – March 2000
✓	Maji Gen. Paul Kagame	-	April 200 – to date
✓	Kagame is the current president of Rwanda		

Burundi

Jean Piere Nkurunziza is the current president of Burundi.

CURRENT POLITICAL PARTIES OF EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

UGANDA

NRM	:	National Resistance Movement <i>Led by Y.K Museveni and it is the ruling party in Uganda</i>
FDC	:	Forume for Democratic Change

It is led by major general Mugisha Muntu

UPC : Uganda People's Congress – led by Olara Otunu

DP : Democratic Party
It is led by Nobert Mao

UFA : Uganda Federal Alliance
It is led by Betty Kamywa

PPP : Progressive People's Party
It is led by Bidandi Ssali

G.P : Conservative party
It is led by Ken Lukyamuzi

Kenya : Jubilee Alliance

Tanzania

Chama cha Mapinduzi

Burundi : NDD-FDD

Rwanda : Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF)

Challenges of post independence in East Africa.

East African has a lot of challenges and these include:-

- ✓ **Illiteracy** -This is the state where a person is unable to read and write.
- ✓ **Famine** -Famine has been caused by poor methods of farming. Drought and constant civil wars.
- ✓ **Foreign debt** - The majority of E. African countries are relying on foreign aid from developed countries.
 - Unfortunately the more aid they receive, the more they sink deeper into foreign debts.
- ✓ **Constant civil wars** -These civil wars have been encouraged by dictatorship, injustice and tribalism.
- ✓ **Refugees** - Refugees are people who have been forced to leave their homeland by factors beyond their control. Some people voluntarily migrate to other countries to get better paying jobs. These people are referred to as economic refugees.
- ✓ **Low life expectancy** - Life expectancy refers to the number of years that the average person In a certain nation is expected to live.

Most people in East Africa have low life expectancy.

This is due to

- ✓ Poor medical care.
- ✓ Poor feeding (nutrition)
- ✓ Diseases like HIV / AIDS, Ebola
- ✓ **Poor communication and Transport** - E. Africa's development is limited by the poor transport and communication systems.
- ✓ **Roads are full of pot holes** -Telecommunication is only effective in urban centres.
- ✓ **Low technology** -E. Africa has many resources but are not yet exploited because of the use of low technology.

REVISION WORK

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Democracy is a system of government which gives people freedom of speech , worship, and participation in politics.

Democracy originated from Greece

Signs of modern democracy

- ✓ Elected political leaders

- ✓ Elected parliament
- ✓ Freedom of speech
- ✓ Freedom of press
- ✓ Freedom of movement
- ✓ Freedom of worship
- ✓ Freedom to carry out business
- ✓ Observance of human rights
- ✓ Constitutional rule
- ✓ Competitive policies

Question .

How is democracy practiced in Uganda ?

- Through election of political leaders
- Through freedom of speech
- Through constitutional rule
- Through observance of human rights
- Through freedom of movement.

CITIZENSHIP

A **citizen** is a person who was born in a country where he/ she lives or acquired citizenship legally.

Types of citizenship

- Single citizens
- Dual citizenship – when one voluntarily acquires citizenship of another country.

HOW A PERSON BECOMES A CITIZEN

There are different ways by which a person can become a citizen of Uganda

They include

By registration

Any person can register with the government to become a citizen.

By Birth

Any one born by parents who are Ugandans becomes a citizen.

Others are by:-

- ✓ Adoption
- ✓ Descent

Naturalisation . This happens when a person has spent many years in a country

eg. Rwandese, Indians

N.B: How one can lose his/ her citizenship.

- ✓ When he becomes a citizen of another country.
- ✓ When one joins an army of an enemy country to Uganda.
- ✓ If one spies his / her country for another country.
- ✓ If one acquires citizenship by illegal means

Rights and responsibilities of the citizens.

Human rights – refers to the basic needs rights and freedoms to which all people are entitled simply because they are human beings.

Examples Human rights

- ✓ Right to free expression
- ✓ Right to belong to a tribe, clan, lineage
- ✓ Right to access public information
- ✓ Freedom from discrimination on basis of race. Education opinion etc.
- ✓ Protection of right to life
- ✓ Right to fair hearing in court of law
- ✓ Freedom of speech worship and assembly
- ✓ Right to a clean and healthy environment
- ✓ Right to privacy of home and property.

Responsibilities of citizens

- ✓ Preserve his environment
- ✓ Participate in self help projects
- ✓ Preserve public facilities
- ✓ Respect and preserve the rights of others
- ✓ Preserve the national constitution
- ✓ Pay taxes promptly
- ✓ Fight misuse of public property
- ✓ Respect the nation's attributes e.g the Anthem, flag, currency
- ✓ Render nation's service whenever they are required

What is citizenship by

- ✓ Adoption
- ✓ Descent
- ✓ Naturalization

Participate in the nations activities which promote democracy and good governance ie. General elections if one is of a voting age.

ELECTORAL PROCESS

An election is a process of voting for political leaders

TYPES OF ELECTIONS

General elections These are elections held on a national level eg. Parliamentary elections

Presidential elections These are direct elections for a president.

Local elections This is where councilors for towns or district are elected

Bye – elections These are elections held to fill a vacant political post.

Conditions that can lead to a bye – election

- ✓ When a political leader dies, resigns, goes to exile, commits a serious crime
- ✓ Involvement in vote rigging
- ✓ Presentation of fake documents
- ✓ When there is a vacant electoral post

Referendum These are elections held to decide on an important political issue in a Country .

Organization of elections This is the responsibility of the Uganda Electoral commission.

Members of this commission are appointed by the president and approved by parliament.

Duties of the electoral commission

- ✓ To conduct and supervise elections
- ✓ To demarcate constituencies
- ✓ To declare election results
- ✓ To compile and up-date the voters' registers
- ✓ To carry out civic education

Electoral terms

Returning officer. He is responsible for elections in a constituency.

Electoral roll (voter's Registers) These are lists of eligible voters.

Polling stations. These are places where people vote from eg on schools, churches etc.

Presiding officer This is a person responsible for all activities at a polling station

Polling assistant He assists the presiding officer at a polling station on a polling day.

Polling agent

This is a person who represents a candidate at a polling station.

Voting by proxy This is when a person who is absent gives authority to another person to vote for him or her.

ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

Secret ballot system -This is a system whereby a voter is given a piece of paper written on it from a secret place and puts it in a ballot box.

Advantages of this system

- ✓ The voter is free from interference when casting his vote.
- ✓ To the voters, the system is time saving.
- ✓ In developed countries, the elections can easily be monitored by computers.

Disadvantages

- ✓ The system is cumbersome (difficult) to voters who cannot read and write.
- ✓ It is expensive in buying ballot papers , ballot boxes

In developed countries, these elections can easily be rigged.

Open elections -These are elections where voters line up behind the candidate of their choice.

Advantages of an open election system

- ✓ Results of the elections cannot be easily rigged
- ✓ It is cheap to carry out in developing countries.
- ✓ It is simple to people who cannot read and write

Disadvantages of this system.

- ✓ It is tiresome since voters must be counted in person.
- ✓ Onlookers can easily affect the voters final decision.
- ✓ It cannot be easily computerized.

Ways of becoming a member of Parliament

- ✓ By winning parliamentary elections
- ✓ By being chosen to represent a special interest group eg. people with disabilities.

Qualifications for an MP.

- ✓ Must be a citizen of Uganda
- ✓ Must be a registered voter
- ✓ Minimum academic qualification of senior six or its equivalent
- ✓ Must be of sound mind.

Composition of Uganda parliament

- ✓ MPs directly elected
- ✓ Woman representatives for each district
- ✓ Special groups eg.
- ✓ Army
- ✓ Youth
- ✓ Workers
- ✓ Disabled

Challenges of the electoral process in the East African Countries today

- ✓ Voter intimidation
- ✓ Voter ignorance illiteracy
- ✓ Vote rigging / election malpractices
- ✓ Post election violence
- ✓ Lack of transparency by some electoral officials
- ✓ Dictatorship – many leaders don't want to leave power.
- ✓ Widespread poverty among the electorate
- ✓ Tribalism, ethnicity and nepotism.
- ✓ Political greed

Solutions to the challenges of the electoral process in E. Africa.

- ✓ Strengthening civic education
- ✓ Ensuring transparency in the electoral process.

SUBJECT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	NO. OF PUPILS	L. AREA

Topic: Responsible living in the East African Environment

Sub topic : Environmental protection

Competence: Pronounce words correctly ; environment, pollution, deforestation, degradation, reclamation.

Environment

1. The term environment refers to all things that surrounded man.
2. There are two types of environment
 - a. Physical (natural) environment
 - b. Social (man-made) environment
3. Physical environment includes physical features , vegetation, climate, minerals, animal resources while social environment include all things that are established by man eg. homes, schools, hospitals, industries, transport and communication systems.
4. The characteristics of a good and bad environment.

Good environment	Bad environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Experience average temperatures• Receives well distributed rainfall• Has fertile soils• Has good vegetation cover• Is free from diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Experience high temperature• Areas are dry and receive little or not rainfall• Has infertile or barren soils• Has poor vegetation cover• Is dump and has many disease vectors and pests

5. What is environmental degradation?

Environmental degradation refers to the lowering of the quality of resources in the environment. .

- b) Identify any four ways in which man destroys / spoils the environment.

- ✓ Through pollution
- ✓ Through deforestation
- ✓ Through poor waste disposal
- ✓ Through over grazing
- ✓ Through swamp reclamation
- ✓ Through brick making
- ✓ Through bush burning.

6. State any two causes of environmental degradation in East Africa.

- Wide spread poverty
- Over population
- Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Wide spread unemployment
- Lack of strict laws regarding environmental management and protection
- Lack of awareness about its effects
- Corruption in public offices

- Political instabilities

Activity

1. Give the meaning of the term environment
2. State any two characteristics of a good environment.
3. What is environmental degradation?
4. Outline any two ways by which people degrade the environment
5. Mention any one reason for environmental degradation.

Subject	Class	Date	Time	No. of learners

Topic : Responsible living in the East African Environment

Sub –Topic: The Major environmental problems causes and effects

Competences: The learner is able to use new words in correct sentences.

- Deforestation
- Soil erosion
- Swamp reclamation
- Industrialization

Content : The major environmental problems their causes and effects.

1. Mention any four major problems / hazards that affect the environment.
 - a. Pollution of air , land and water
 - b. Deforestation
 - c. Swamp reclamation
 - d. Global warming
 - e. Soil erosion
2. **Definition:** Pollution refers to the process by which the environment is made unhealthy for human, plant and animals life.

Examples of pollutants

- Smoke
- Dust
- Fumes from industries
- Garbage (solid wastes eg. plastic polythene bags)
- Sewage from toilets
- Industrial wastes
- Chemicals
- Poisonous gases from vehicles.

Types of environmental pollution

- Sound pollution
- Air pollution
- Land pollution
- Water pollution

The major effects of pollution are

- It causes poor health
- It causes global warming

3.a) Deforestation is the cutting down of trees on a large scale

Causes of deforestation

- To create land for settlement
- To create land for agriculture
- To create land for industrialization
- To get timber
- To get poles for construction
- To get wood fuel – firewood, charcoal

Effects of deforestation

- It reduces the supply of rainfall
- It encourages soil erosion
- It leads to desertification

4.a) **Definition: Swamp reclamation** ; Is the process of clearing swamps for other uses.

Causes of swamp reclamation

- To create land for settlement
- To create land for agriculture
- To create land for industrialization

Effects of swamp reclamation

- It leads to frequent floods
- It leads to loss of habitat for aquatics
- It leads to drought/ reduced rainfall
- It leads to shortage of water supply

- It leads to desertification

5.a) Soil erosion is the removal of top soil by its agents eg. running water

Causes of soil erosion

- Use of poor farming methods eg. over cultivation
- Relief / nature of the land(Hilly areas)

Its effects

- It leads to poor crop yields.

6.a) What is land fragmentation?

Land fragmentation is the process of dividing land into smaller plots

Causes of land fragmentation

- Large population
- Large family sizes
- Land tenure system

Effects of land fragmentation

- It increases land conflicts
- It leads to low food production

7. Overstocking refers to having a large number of animals on a small piece of land

Effects of overstocking

- It leads to overgrazing which destroys the vegetation cover leaving the land bare.

How does overgrazing lead to soil erosion?

Sub -Topic : Responsible living in the East African Environment

Sub –Topic: Climate change

Competences: The learner is able to spell and pronounce the words correctly

- Climate
- Weather
- Global warming

- Climatology
- Meteorologists
- Climatologists
- Meteorological center
- Weather forecasting

Causes of global warming

- Individualization
- Deforestation
- Bush burning
- Fumes from old vehicles

Content : Climate change

1. Climate is the average weather condition of a place studied and recorded for a long period of time.
2. Climate change refers to the change in the average weather conditions over a long period of time.
3. Global warming is the process by which world temperatures are rising.
It is caused by deforestation, gases from burning coal, petroleum, industries and vehicles. It leads to floods in some coastal areas and islands.
Climate change is a result of both natural and human factors.

Causes of climate change

- Industrialization indicators of climate
- Pollution of the atmosphere
- Deforestation
- Swamp drainage / reclamation
- Bush burning

Effects of climate change

Human effects

- Drought leads to rampant famine
- Floods caused death, destruction of property and displacement of people
- Heavy rain causes landslides in hilly areas
- Too much rain fall
- Drought
- Global warming
- Storms / strong winds
- Soil erosion

- Death
- El-nini – is a natural change of climate. It refers warming of waters of the coast which makes ice caps to melt causing floods, slides, drought, conditions in South America.
- Lanina – This occurs when lands blow the warmer water to the lands on the Western politic. It causes an increase in rainfall as well as drought eg. America, India and sometimes Africa.

Solutions to climate changes

Activity

1. What is climate?
2. Give the meaning of climate change
3. Mention any three factors that can lead to climate change
4. Outline any two effects of climate change

LESSON 2

Sub topic : Climate change

Content : Climate change - is the variation in the usual average weather conditions of a place for a long period of time

Indicators of climate change

- Torrential rains
- Prolonged drought
- Global warming
- Heavy storms / strong winds

Causes of climate change

- Industrialization
- Deforestation
- Bush burning
- Swamp drainage / reclamation

Effects of climate change

- Drought leads to rampant famine
- Too much rains leads to floods
- Too much rains also leads to landslides in hilly areas , soil erosion e.t.c
- Global warming leads to El-ninos, skin cancer etc.

Solutions to climate change

- Afforestation and localization of industries
- Agro-forestry
- Treating both domestic and industrial wastes before releasing to the atmosphere

Subject	Class	Date	Time	No. of learners

Sub topica : Global warming

Subject competences: The learner

- Tells the meaning of Global warming
- Gives the indicators of global warming
- Brain storms on the causes of Global warming
- Finds solutions to causes and effects of Global warming

Content : Global warming

- Is the atmospheric temperatures all over the world.

Indicators of Global warming

- Very hot weather conditions
- Extension of the desert and semi-arid conditions
- Melting of the ice caps

Causes of Global warming

- Industrial fumes
- Deforestation
- Bush burning
- Fumes from Auto – mobile machines
- Destruction of the Ozone layers

Effects of Global warming

- Over heating of the earth's surface
- Leads to climate change

Examples of Green house gases (GHGs)

- Carbon monoxide
- Nitrogen oxide
- Neon gas

Activity

1. Identify any two problems that affect the environment

2. a) What is deforestation?
b) Give any two reasons why people practice deforestation
c) Mention any two effects of deforestation
3. a) What is meant by the term swamp reclamation?
b) Why do people reclaim swamps?
4. What is land fragmentation?

Subject	Class	Date	Time	No. of learners

Topic : Responsible living in the East African Environment

Sub –Topic: Sustainable use of the environment

Competences:the learner is able to use these words in sentences .

- Sustainable
- Conservation
- Emphasize
- Alternative
- Safe guard

Content : Sustainable use of the environment

1. What are the effects/ consequences of irresponsible living in the environment?
 - It leads to floods
 - It leads to mud land slides
 - It leads to soil erosion
 - It leads to desertification
 - It leads to depletion of resources
 - It leads to shortage of water supply / drought
2. Explain the meaning of the term soil conservation
Soil conservation refers to the maintenance of soil fertility.

b) Mention any two methods of soil conservation

- Planting cover crops
- Terracing land / contour ploughing
- Bush fallowing
- Use of fertilizers / manure
- Practicing afforestation/ reforestation

3.a) What is environmental conservation?

Environmental conservation refers to the protection of the environment

b) Suggest any four possible ways of conserving the natural environment / solutions to environment problems

- By educating people about the dangers of environmental degradation
- By use of alternative sources of fuel eg. solar, Bio gas.
- By setting up strict laws to regulate the use of the environment.
- By teaching people good farming practices like irrigation, mulching, terracing agroforestry.
- By encouraging afforestation and reforestation of bare land
- By controlling pollution
- By controlling large scale swamp drainage
- Through proper waste management eg. recycling

4. Give any two reasons why the government of Uganda should safeguard the environment

- To avoid the extension of the desert
- To promote sustainable development
- To minimize soil erosion
- To promote tourism
- To protect the habitat for wild life.

5.a) Write in full NEMA

National Environment Management Authority

b) State two roles of NEMA in Uganda today.

- NEMA controls and monitors the sustainable use of the environment eg. wet lands

c) What are the achievements of NEMA?

- NEMA has tried to control degradation of the environment.

d) Mention any two factors that hinder the performance of NEMA.

- Interference by politicians
- Widespread poverty among people
- Inadequate knowledge about environmental concerns among people.
- Shortage of funds to run its activities

Questions

Under which ministry is NEMA.

Ministry of water and environment.

Activity

1. State any two effects of degrading the environment.
2. Give any two reasons why conserving the environment is difficult.
3. What is environment conservation?
4. Suggest any two ways of conserving the environment.
5. Give any two benefits of sustainable use of the environment
6. Why should the government of Uganda support NEMA?

Additional information on weather and climate

Meanings:-

- Meteorology
- Meteorologist
- Climatology
- Climatologists
- Weather maps
- Contour lines
- Isotherms
- Isohels
- Isoneph
- Isohytes

Revision

- Climate regions
- Factors
- Maps (Trade winds/ E/A climatic region)
- Meteorology
- Weather forecasting
- Instruments