**Victorious education services**

**PRIMARY FIVE SST LESSON NOTES FOR TERM TWO**

**2022**

**TOPIC ONE: THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA**

**ETHNIC GROUPS IN UGANDA**

**What is an ethnic group?**

An ethnic is a group of people with the same origin and speak related languages.

**Pre-colonial Uganda**

* Before the coming of ethnic groups, Uganda was inhabited by small groups of people known as **Bushmen**.
* The bushmen were mainly hunters who moved from one place to another for wild game/wild animals.

**Characteristics of ethnic groups**

* They speak related languages
* They have the same origin.
* They have similar cultural practices.
* They carry out similar economic activities
* They have similar names
* They have similar or related political and social set ups.

**Common terms related to ethnic groups**

1. **Tribe**

A tribe is a group of people with the same origin and speak the same language.

1. **Clan**

A clan is a group of people under a common ancestor.

1. **Lineage**

A lineage is a group of people in a clan of great importance for purposes of succession and inheritance.

1. **Family**

A family is a group of people related by blood, marriage and adoption.

1. **Totem**

A totem is a special object or animal respected by a particular group of people.

**ETHNIC GROUPS IN UGANDA**

1. Bantu
2. Nilotics [River Lake Nilotes/ Lou Speakers]
3. Nilo-hamites [ Plain and Highland Nilotes]
4. Hamites (cushites)
5. Sudanic

**EARLY ETHNIC MIGRATION IN UGANDA**

Early migrations in Uganda refer to the ethnic migrations that occurred in Uganda before the coming of colonialists.

**MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING EARLY MIGRATIONS OF ETHNIC GROUPS AND THEIR SETTLEMENT IN UGANDA**

**REASONS FOR EARLY MIGRATIONS**

* Shortage of land due to increased population.
* Internal and external conflicts.
* Epidemics and diseases
* Famine
* Drought
* Shortage of water and pasture
* Love for adventure
* Bandwagon influence. Others migrated because their friends had migrated.

**PROBLEMS FACED BY EARLY ETHNIC MIGRANTS**

* Attacks from indigenous hostile tribes.
* Man eaters attacked them.
* Tropical diseases attacked them.
* Poor transport
* Shortage of supplies like food, clean water and medicine
* There was no proper or good shelter.
* Natural barriers like thick forests, rivers, lakes etc.

**THE MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF BANTU**

**Who are the Bantu?**

* The word Bantu refers to the group of people who speak related languages with the suffix ‘ntu’ or ‘ndu’ in common.
* They usually use the suffix ‘ntu’ or ‘ndu’ to refer to people or a person.

**Origin of Bantu**

* The Bantu are said to have originated from Cameroon highlands in West Africa.
* Some historians believe that the Bantu could also have migrated from Congo forest.
* The Bantu are believed to have migrated between AD 1000 and 1500 and are largest ethnic group in Uganda.

**Note;**

* The major economic activity practiced by the Bantu was crop farming or cultivation.
* Because they were cultivators, they settled around the interlacustrine region where there was plenty of rainfall and fertile soil.
* The Bantu group that entered Uganda was the interlacustrine (Western) Bantu.

**What does the term interlacustrine mean?**

* The term ‘Interlacustrine’ is used to refer to the land around the great lakes of East Africa.

**Why did the Bantu settle in the interlacustrine region?**

* The region received reliable rainfall amounts that support crop growing.
* The area had cool temperatures that favour settlement.
* The region had fertile soil good for growing crops.

**Reasons for Bantu migration**

* They were looking for fertile land for cultivation.
* They were running away from internal and external conflicts
* They were running away from epidemics and diseases.
* They were looking for areas with reliable rainfall amounts.
* Some moved due to love for adventure.
* They were running away from famine.
* Others migrated due to bandwagon influence.
* Population pressure in their homeland (cradle land) forced them to migrate.

**Note; the Bantu entered Uganda through the Western direction.**

**Examples of Bantu in Uganda**

1. Baganda
2. Basoga
3. Banyankole
4. Bakiga
5. Batoro
6. Bamba
7. Bakonzo
8. Bagisu
9. Banyankole etc

**Settlement of the Bantu in Uganda**

* Today, the Bantu occupy the central region of Uganda, western region and parts of Eastern Uganda.
* Some of the districts occupied by the Bantu include;

1. Masaka (central)
2. Mbarara (western)
3. Iganga(eastern)
4. Kisoro (southwestern)
5. Kasese (western)
6. Mukono (central)
7. Ibanda (western)
8. Busia (eastern)
9. Kabala (southwestern)
10. Mbale (eastern)

**Effects of Bantu migration and settlement in Uganda**

* They led to displacement of native occupants (Bantu)
* They introduced the culture of cultivation and new crops.
* They introduced new languages
* They introduced new systems of administration (centralisation)
* They led to population increase in the region where they settled.
* There were intermarriages between the Bantu and the indigenous people.
* They led to the outbreak of wars and conflicts
* They introduced new cultures.

**Revision questions**

1. Define an ethnic group.
2. Give the meaning of the term tribe.
3. Which ethnic group migrated to Uganda from Cameroon highlands?
4. Why are the Bantu called so?
5. From which direction did the Bantu enter Uganda?
6. Identify two reasons why the Bantu settled in the Interlacustrine region.
7. Who were the inhabitants of the land that the interlacustrine the Bantu occupied?
8. Name the largest Bantu tribe in Uganda.
9. In three ways, show how the Bantu migration affected the people of Uganda.
10. State any four causes of Bantu migration.

**Reference**

Comprehensive SST guide page 146 -149

Mk standard SST pupils book five pages 52 – 54

SST syllabus for primary five page 186

**NILOTES**

The Nilotes are divided into three sub-groups namely;

1. River-Lake Nilotes or Luo speakers
2. Plain Nilotes
3. Highland Nilotes

**Notes**

The Highland and Plain Nilotes are sometimes called the **Nilo-Hamites.**

**The River-Lake Nilotes**

* The River-Lake Nilotes are believed to have migrated from Bahr-el-Ghazel in South Sudan around AD 1350.
* From Bahr-el-Ghazel, they moved southwards and entered uganda through the North.
* Around AD 1400, they had settled around Pubungu, in present day district of Pakwach.
* From Pubungu, one group led by Gipiir crossed the Nile westwards.
* Gipiir’s group intermarried with the Sudanic Madi, Lendu and Okebo to give rise to Alur tribe.
* Another group led by Labongo moved southwards and settled at Pawir in Bunyoro.
* From Pawir, a group led by Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga moved southwards and came into contact with the Babiito to form the Luo-Babiito dynasty.
* The Luo-Babiito dynasty replaced the vast Chwezi dynasty.
* Another that included the Acholi remained at Pubungu.

***Examples of the River-Lake Nilotes in Uganda.***

* Alur
* Acholi
* Jop’Adhola

**Note;** the other group are the Jaluo of Kenya.

***Reasons for the migration of the River-Lake Nilotes***

1. They were looking for water and pasture
2. They were running away from internal and external conflicts.
3. They migrated due to animal and human diseases in their home land.
4. Loss of grazing land due to overstocking
5. They migrated due to famine in their cradle land.
6. Others migrated due to love for adventure.

**How did the migration and settlement of the River-Lake Nilotes affect the people of Uganda?**

1. Their invasion led to the decline of Bunyoro-Kitara Empire.
2. They increased animals and human population in areas they settled.
3. They intermarried with the natives.
4. They caused land conflicts
5. They introduced pet names.
6. They displaced people in areas they occupied.
7. They founded the Luo-Babiito dynasty.

**Note;**

The major economic activity of the River-Lake Nilotes was Nomadic Pastoralism. However, all the River-Lake Nilotes have changed to mixed farming.

**Qn; Why have they changed from nomadic pastoralism to mixed pastoralism?**

1. They settled in areas with fertile soil.
2. They settled in areas with favourable climate/reliable rainfall.
3. They were influenced by the Bantu whom they were neighbours.

***THE PLAIN NILOTES***

They are believed to have migrated from **Ethiopian Highlands**

They were mainly pastoralists.

They entered Uganda through the North Eastern direction.

**Example of plain Nilotes in uganda**

* Karimajong
* Iteso
* Langi
* Kuman who came as a result of intermarriages between langi and iteso.

**Reasons for the migration of the Plain Nilotes**

1. They migrated looking for water and pasture.
2. They migrated due to outbreak of human and animal diseases in their cradle land.
3. They were running away from famine.
4. Some were running away from internal and external conflicts.
5. Loss of land due to over population in their cradle land.

**Results of the migration and settlement of Plain Nilotes to the people of Uganda.**

1. They intermarried with other tribes leading to new cultures.
2. They introduced new systems of governance based on family and clan levels.
3. They led to increased population in Uganda.
4. They displaced people where they settled.
5. They led to increased cattle raiding.
6. They led to overstocking of domestic animals.

**Note;** some tribes of the plain Nilotes changed to mixed farming due to the following reasons;

1. They settled along fertile plains of Uganda.
2. They settled in areas that receive reliable rainfall.
3. They settled in areas alongside the Bantu who were crop farmers.

The highland Nilotes originated from Ethiopian Highlands .

They were mainly pastoralists

**Examples of Highland Nilotes in Uganda**

* Sabiny/sebei

The sebei have occupied the present day districts of Kapchorwa and Bukwo.

They are found around the slopes of Mt. Elgon.

The Sabiny /sebei are a tribe in Uganda believed to carry out female genital mutilation (FGM). However, they nowadays carry out mixed farming.

**Reasons for the migration of Highland Nilotes**

1. They were looking for water and pasture
2. They migrated due to internal and external conflicts.
3. They migrated due to outbreak of human and animal diseases in their cradleland.
4. They were running away from prolonged drought.

**Effects of the migration and settlement of Highland Nilotes.**

1. They intermarried with other tribes leading to new cultures.
2. They led to increased population in Uganda
3. They displaced people where they settled.

**THE HAMITES/CUSHITES**

* The hamites are also known as the cushites.
* They are believed to have come from Ethiopia and they entered uganda from the South Western direction.
* They are the smallest tribal group in Uganda.
* They are mainly cattle keepers who have adopted mixed farming.

**Examples of the Hamites/Cushitic tribes in Uganda**

* Bahima
* Basita
* Bahinda

**Reasons for their migration**

1. Overpopulation in their cradle land.
2. Human and animal diseases in their homeland.

**Results of their migration and settlement in Uganda**

1. They displaced people where they settled.
2. The led to increased population in Uganda

**Revision questions**

1. Identify the three sub groups of the Nilotes.
2. What was the main occupation of the Nilotics?
3. Give three reasons why some Nilotics tribes changed to mixed farming.
4. Why are the Nilotics some times referred to as the Luo speakers?
5. Who was the founder of the Luo Babiito dynasty?
6. How was the Luo-Babito formed?
7. Where was the cradle land of the River-Lake Nilotes?
8. What is the relationship between Pubungu and the River-Lake Nilotes.
9. Write down four examples of the River-Lake Nilotes in uganda.
10. Give three reasons why the River-Lake Nilotes migrated from Bahr-el-Ghazel.
11. How did the coming of the Nilotes affect the life of people in Uganda?
12. Why are the River-Lake Nilotes called so?

**ORGANISATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS**

**Political organisation**

* Political organisation refers to how people govern themselves
* Ethnic groups organised themselves politically in empires, kingdoms, chiefdoms and clans.

**Empires**

An empire is a large area with many states controlled and governed by one ruler.

**BUNYORO KITARA EMPIRE**

It was the earliest empire to be formed in East Africa.

NB. Bunyoro Kitara kingdom was the earliest in Uganda.

**Batembuzi ruling dynasty**

* The Batembuzi founded Bunyoro-Kitara empire.
* The Batembuzi formed a ruling dynasty called Tembuzi or Batembuzi dynasty.
* The Tembuzi ruling dynasty was formed by Ruhanga and his brother Nkya.
* Batembuzi were believed to be demigods.
* They could perform miraculous signs. For example; when annoyed, they could disappear.
* The Tembuzi dynastry lasted for five generations.
* The last ruler of the Batembuzi was Isaza.
* It is believed, according to legends, that the Batembuzi didnot die but disappeared.
* Traditions also have it that the Tembuzi ruling dynasty came to an end when Isaza was locked underground by King Nyamiyonga –king of hell or underground.
* Batembuzi were succeeded by Bachwezi or Chwezi.

**Chwezi ruling dynasty**

* The Chwezi are believed to have come from the Cushites of Ethiopia.
* This means that the Chwezi were pastoralists
* They wore cow hides and skins,cow hide sandals and built grass thatched huts.
* This Chwezi are believed to have ruled Bunyoro between the second half of the 14th century and the first half of the 16th century (AD 1350 and 1500)
* The founder was the grandson of Isaza.
* Isaza was the last ruler of Batembuzi ruling dynasty.
* Ndahura was a son of Isimbwa and Nyinamwiru.
* The Chwezi ruling dynasty lasted for two generations.
* The last ruler of the Chwezi was Wamala.
* The headquarters of the Chwezi ruling dynasty were at Bigobyamugenyi in the present day district of Sembabule.
* The Chwezi empire was made up of present day kingdoms of Buganda, Ankole, Toro, Bunyoro, Wanga and Karagwe.

**Cultural sites left** **by the Bachwezi**

1. Bigobyamugenyi in Sembabule
2. Kibengo
3. Kagongo
4. Kasonko
5. Ntusi

**Importance of cultural sites left by Bachwezi to the economy of Uganda**

* They attracted tourists who bring in revenue.
* They are a source of employment
* They promote culture.
* They are used for research and study purposes.

**Contribution of the Bachwezi**

***Political contributions*;**

* They introduced centralised system of administration
* They introduced their royal regalia.
* They introduced the idea of building reed palaces.

***Economic contribution***

* They introduced the iron smelting(black smith)
* They introduced long-horned cattle.
* They introduced coffee growing.
* They introduced the idea of salt-mining
* They introduced the idea of bark cloth making
* They introduced the idea of pottery.

***Social contribution***

* They introduced the game called Omweso (local chess)
* They introduced the building of grass thatched huts
* They introduced the idea of digging ditches that were used to provide water for animals
* They introduced other sports activities like wrestling and long races.
* They introduced a new dressing code which included the wearing of hides and skins and cow-hide sandals
* They introduced the footed dishes made from clay.

**Reasons for the collapse of Chwezi empire**

1. Death of the beloved cow Bihogo
2. The empire was too large to be ruled by one ruler
3. Increased natural calamities and misfortunes e.g famine
4. Constant rebellions from Bantu communities
5. The invasion of the Luo that gave rise to the Luo-Babiito dynasty at the beginning of the 16th century.

***Luo-Biito (Luo-Babiito) dynasty***

* The coming of the Luo gave a final blow to the declining Chwezi dynasty and Bunyoro Kitara empire.
* The Luo merged with the Babiito and formed the Luo-Babiito ruled dynasty in AD 1500
* The Luo-Babiito dynasty was founded by Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga and his twin brother Kato Kimera.
* Rukidi Mpuga and Kato Kimera were sons of Kyomya.
* Kyomya was a half brother of Ndahura the founder of the Chwezi dynasty.
* With the establishment of Luo-Babiito dynasty led to the formation of various Kingdoms from Bunyoro-Kitara empire.
* These kingdoms included Buganda, Toro, Bunyoro, Ankole, Wanga kingdom in Western Kenya and Karagwe in North western Tanzania.
* The Luo and Babiito ruled Bunyoro Kingdom only.

**KINGDOMS**

**A** kingdom is a political unit headed by a king or queen.

**Examples of ancient[early/ precolonial] Kingdoms in uganda**

* Bunyoro kingdom
* Buganda kingdom
* Tooro kingdom
* Ankole kingdom

***Characteristics of kingdoms***

* Rulership is by heredity.
* They are centralised.
* They have a royal regalia.
* Rulers have absolute powerd.
* They have social(cultural) institutions.
* They usually practice a major economic activity.

***Advantages of kingdoms***

* They promote unity among the people.
* They promote moral and culture among the people.
* There is rarely power struggle since rise to power is through heredity.
* They promote peace and security.
* They foster development through provision of social services.
* They offer scholarships to school-going children.
* They mobilise people for national tasks like elections, immunization etc.

***Disadvantages of kingdoms***

* They promote dictatorship as the king is not democratically elected.
* Sometimes they favour the interests of the minority.
* They tend to be concerned about one region rather than the whole region.
* They promote tribalism.
* They promote unequal distribution of wealth.

**BUGANDA KINGDOM**

* Traditions have it that Buganda kingdom was founded by Kato Kimera around the 16th century
* Buganda is among the kingdoms that broke away from the vast Bunyoro-Kitara empire
* Buganda begun with three counties namely; Busiro, Mawokota, and Kyadondo.
* By the 19th century, Buganda had become the strongest kingdom in the interlacustrine region rivalled by only Bunyoro.

NB. Some traditions have it that the first Muganda was kintu who came from Eastern Uganda around Mt. Elgon.

**Factors for the growth and expansion of Buganda**

* Good leadership. Buganda had able and strong leaders.
* Weakness of Bunyoro kingdom.
* Fertile soils and abundant food supply.
* Strong military (army) with guns from Arabs.
* Buganda was protected in the South by Lake Victoria.
* The coming of Europeans made Buganda more advantaged than other kingdoms.
* The kingdom was small enough for easy administration.
* Unity of the people.
* Buganda had a standing army.
* Buganda acquired firearms from the Arabs.
* Buganda’s participation in the Long Distance Trade.

**Factors for the decline of Buganda Kingdom.**

* Weak leaders like Kabaka Mwanga.
* Religious wars that broke out in 1892 weakened Buganda.
* Participation in politics that led to banning of Kingdoms.
* Intermarriages that have diluted the cultures of Buganda.
* The 1900 Buganda agreement that reduced the powers of Kabaka.
* The coming of Europeans and the colonisation of Uganda.

**Chiefdoms**

A chiefdom is a political unit headed by a chief.

***Examples of chiefdoms in Uganda***

1. Busoga-----Kyabazinga
2. Acholi------Rwot
3. Teso------Emor-mor
4. Adhola---Tieng
5. Buruli ------Sabaruuli
6. Rwenzururu ----Omusinga
7. Bagisu ----Omukhuka
8. Alur -----Rwoth

**Note;**

**Restoration of Kingdoms (1993)**

* In 1967, Apollo Milton Obote banned all the kingdoms in uganda\

It was only after twenty six years that the NRM government of President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni restored them.

***Restored kingdoms in 1993***

* Buganda under Kabaka Ronald Mutebi II.
* Toro under Omukama Oyo Nyimba Iguru Kabamba.
* Bunyoro under Omukama Gafabusa Iguru.
* Busoga chiefdom.

**Reasons why kingdoms were restored**

1. To promote unity among the people.
2. To restore and promote morals and cultural values.
3. To strengthen families and clans.
4. To ensure that Ugandans live peacefully with one another.

**Social organisation**

**Culture**

Culture refers to the way of life in a given society.

**Types of cultures**

***Material culture***

Material cultures includes physical items like clothing, crafts, weapons, food and occupation.

***Non-material culture***

This includes beliefs, religions, language, security, names and moral values.

These are some of the ideas that are showed by the people of the same society.

**Evidence of early culture in Uganda**

* Naming of children
* Burying the dead
* Religious beliefs
* Marriage
* Circumcision
* Dances
* Land demarcation

**Importance of culture**

* Culture helps to promote unity and peace.
* It promotes a sense of identity or belonging.
* It promotes morals.
* It gives prestige to societies.
* It promotes cultural heritage.

**Revision questions**

1. What evidence is there to show that there was administration in Uganda before the coming of Europeans?
2. What type of governance was in Buganda before the coming of Europeans?
3. What is a kingdom?
4. Who were the founders of Bunyoro-Kitara empire?
5. Give any two factors that led to the collapse of Bunyoro-Kitara empire.
6. Distinguish between myths and legends
7. Identify at least two ways how legends are important to a P.5 pupil.
8. What lesson can a P.5 child learn from the legend of Mundu and Sera?
9. What does the term culture mean?
10. Identify the two types of cultures.
11. In which way is Bigobyamugenyi related to the Chwezi?
12. Write down any four economic contributions of Chwezi towards the development of Uganda today
13. Why did A.M Obote ban kingdoms in 1967
14. What effect did the banning of kingdoms leave in Uganda?
15. Give at least three reasons why the N.R.M government restored kingdoms in 1993?
16. How can culture be promoted in a school?

**Reference**

MK sst pupil’s book five pg 56-68

Sst syllabus pg 188-189

Sharing our world pupil’s book five pg 55-69

**FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA**

***Origin of foreign traders***

* Arab traders were the first foreigners to come to Uganda.
* They came to Uganda having arrived at the coast of East Africa from Asia.
* Arab traders arrived in Buganda in 1848 led by Ahmed bin Ibrahim. He had earlier visited Buganda in 1844.
* They were welcomed by Kabaka Suuna II of Buganda.
* They had arrived at the coast of East Africa with the help of dhows.
* Dhows had been blown by seasonal (monsoon) winds to the coast of East Africa.
* They majorly came to trade.

**Reasons for the coming of Arabs**

1. They came to carry out trade.
2. They came to spread Islam.
3. Some had love for adventure.

**Trade items that were brought by Arab traders in Uganda**

* Guns
* Cloths
* Beads
* Cups
* Glass and mirrors

**Trade items that Arabs got from Uganda**

* Slaves
* Ivory
* Iron implements
* Cereals (grain)
* Skins and hides
* Cattle
* Rhinoceros horns

**Note;**

The Arabs and local traders exchanged items for items. This type of type of trade is called Barter trade.

**Barter trade**

Barter trade refers to a transaction where goods are exchanged for goods and services.

**Advantages of Barter trade**

* It promotes friendship between the trading parties.
* It solves the problem of currency differences.
* It avoids the problem of bad debts.

**Disadvantages of Barter trade.**

* There is a problem of double coincidence of wants.
* There is time wastage and it is tiring.
* There is no borrowing of goods.
* There is no standard of measurement used in the exchange.

**Note**

The opposite of barter trade is monetary trade.

Monetary trade is a commercial transaction which involves the exchange of goods and services for money.

**Contributions of Arab traders to Uganda’s development**

1. They introduced cowrie shells as a medium of exchange.
2. They spread Islam.
3. They introduced guns.
4. They introduced new crops like rice, oranges, pawpaws etc
5. They introduced zebu cattle.
6. They introduced a new dressing code.
7. They introduced new languages ie Arabic and Kiswahili.
8. They developed trade, more so, slave trade.
9. They introduced their architecture of building stone and flat topped buildings.
10. They attracted other foreigners e.g Europeans and Asians.

**Asians**

Asians came from the continent of Asia.

They included Indians, Chinese and Japanese.

**How did Indians come to Uganda?**

* They came as builders of the Uganda railway.
* These builders were known asIndian coolies.
* They were employed after Africans refused to offer labour for the construction of the Uganda railway.

**How did the coming of Indians contribute to Uganda’s development.**

1. They introduced the first money called (Indian) Rupees.
2. They offered labour in the construction of Uganda railway.
3. They opened up businesses in uganda like shops, factories, etc

**Note**

The first Indian to open up a shop in Kampala was Alidina Visram.

**How are the following Indians important in the history of Uganda?**

**N.K Meht**

He opened up a sugar factory at Lugazi in 1924 (SCOUL).

**Mujibhai Madhivan**

He opened up a sugar factory at Kakira (K.S.W).

**Reference questions**

1. Name the first group of foreigners to come to Uganda.
2. Who was the reigning Kabaka of Buganda when the first group of Arabs arrived in Buganda?
3. Why did the people of Buganda welcome the Arabs?
4. How was the communication between the Arabs and the local people possible?
5. Identify three problems that the early Arab travellers faced in the interior of East Africa.
6. Give one reason why Islam had failed to spread in the interior of East Africa before 1844.
7. How is the coming of Arabs related to the coming of Europeans to Uganda?
8. Give one reason why the local people of Uganda hated Arabs and welcomed Europeans.
9. In three ways, show how the coming of Arabs helped to develop Uganda’s economy.
10. How is the coming of the Arabs related to the chaos and civil wars in the interior of East Africa?
11. Define the term slave trade.
12. Give two ways slaves were obtained.
13. Give two reasons for the development of slave trade in Uganda.
14. Mention three effects of slave trade.
15. Give reasons why local traders of Uganda never wanted slave trade to stop.

**EUROPEANS**

***Groups of Europeans***

* Explorers
* Missionaries
* Traders
* Administrators\

***Explorers***

An explorer is a person who moves to a foreign land to discover what is unknown.

**Reasons for the coming of explorers**

* To find the source of the great R.Nile.
* Others came with an idea of spreading Christianity.
* To acquire and expand their knowledge as well as prestige.
* Some had love for adventure.
* Some had love for adventure.
* Some were sent to find out productive areas for their metropolitan (home) government.

**Problems faced by the early Explorers in East Africa.**

1. Tropical diseases like malaria.
2. Language barrier.
3. Poor transport due to natural barriers.
4. Shortage of supplies like food, water and medicine.
5. Attacks from hostile tribes.
6. Attacks from fierce man eaters like lions.

**Ways how they tried to solve these problems.**

* They employed translators and interpreters to solve language barrier.
* They employed guides to direct them to various routes
* They employed human porters to carry luggage
* They made friendship with local people to shelter them.

**Famous explorers in Uganda**

**John Hanning Speke and James Grant (1960 – 63)**

* John Speke was the first European explorer to arrive in Uganda.
* Due to the misunderstandings between John Speke and Richard Burton during the first journey between 1856 and 1858
* John Speke was sent on a second journey to prove what he had reported that L. Victoria was the source of R.Nile.
* He was accompanied by James Grant together with two gunmen from the coast called Sidi Bombay and Mwinyi Mabruki.
* They passed through Tanganyika and reached Karagwe.
* At Karagwe, they were welcomed by King Rumanika.
* At Karagwe, James Grant fell sick and John Speke continued with the journey alone to Buganda
* He arrived at Mutesa I’s palace at Banda in 1862
* At Banda, he exchanged gifts with Mutesa I
* Speke gave Mutesa I a rifle, knives and clothes
* John Speke reached the source of R. Nile on 28th July, 1862
* He named the falls he found at the source , Ripon falls after Lord Ripon the president of Royal Geographical Society, a society that had sent him.

**The Bakers (Samuel and Jane) 1862 – 1865**

* Sir Samuel Baker was the first European explorer to come to Africa with his wife.
* His wife was Jane Baker. She died of malaria soon after.
* Baker tried to trace the source of the Nile from its mouth in Egypt
* In 1863, he met John Speke and James at Gondokoro, in South Sudan.
* These told him they had seen the source of the Nile.
* A year later, Baker reached the palace of Omukama Kamurasi of Bunyoro.
* On 14th March, 1864 he became the first European to see Lake Mwitanzigye.
* He named this Lake Albert after the husband of Queen Victoria of England.
* He was the first European to see Murchison falls in 1864.
* In 1865, he returned to England after his findings .
* He had concluded that L. Albert was the source of R. Nile.
* He later came back to Africa and was made the first governor of the Equatorial province by Khedive Ismail.
* The Equatorial province was made up of the Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda.
* It was established in an attempt by Egypt to control the Nile from the source to the Mouth.
* Baker was however disturbed by the cruel Arab slave traders.
* His soldiers kept disarming these slave traders.
* The Acholi people liked Baker because he guarded them against the Arab slave traders.
* He built many forts to accommodate his soldiers, accommodate weapons.
* Some of these forts were Fort Foweria and Fort Patiko.
* He later retired from his work and went back to England.
* He was succeeded by Colonel Charles Gordon.
* Charles Gordon was killed by the Mahdist (Madhist) revolters in Khartoum.
* Doctors Edward Schnitzer, a German medical doctor, later succeeded Charles Gordon.
* Edward Schnitzer was nicknamed Emin Pasha.
* He too had problems with the Mahdist revolters.
* He built a fort at Wadelai which was used as a defence unit
* Forts were like garrisons or barracks of today
* The Acholi also gave him a hard time
* This was because his soldiers were involved in raiding the Acholi for slaves
* He was cut off from communication with Egypt and Britain
* Carl Peters from Germany and HM Stanley wanted to rescue him.
* It was Stanley who succeeded in rescuing him in 1888
* Emin Pasha left behind Sudanese(Nubian) soldiers.
* These soldiers led to the outbreak of the famous Sudanese mutiny in Acholi.
* They were later defeated and brought to Buganda by Captain Frederick D. Lugard.

**Joseph Thompson (1883 – 1884)**

* Joseph Thomson made the first direct route from the coast to L. Victoria through Masai land
* It is for this reason that he is regarded as a great explorer

**Ref. Qn; Why is Joseph Thomson regarded as a great explorer?**

He was the first European explorer to see and name Mount Elgon.

**Henry Morton Stanley (1874 – 1877)**

* He was sent by Royal Geographical society to accomplish early explorers e.g Grant, Speke, Baker and Burton
* In 1875, this American explorer reached Kabaka Mutesa I’s palace.
* He had been sent by R.G.S to prove Speke’s findings.
* He had also come to draw the map of L. Victoria.
* He came with his translator Scorpion Dallington Maftaa who translated from English to Kiswahili.
* Mutesa I had learnt Kiswahili from the Arabs.
* Mutesa I requested Stanley to write a letter to England inviting missionaries to come to Uganda.
* This letter is believed to have been given to a Frenchman called Linant De Bellefonds to take it to England.
* Linant was killed by the Mahdist fighters
* The letter was found in his boots and later taken to London.
* It appeared in the Daily Telegraph Newspaper on 15th November, 1875 in England.
* Missionaries read it and accepted to come.

**Stanley’s exploration work**

* In 1876, he proved that L. Victoria was the source of R. Nile after circumnavigating it
* On his third journey, he passed through western Uganda. He had come to rescue Emin Pasha in 1888.
* He became the first European explorer to see mountain Rwenzori.
* He named it “mountains of the moon” because these mountains’ peaks shone like a rising moon.
* He also named the highest peak Margherita.
* Stanley also explored and named Lake George and Edward.

**SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING EXPLORATION ROUTES IN UGANDA**

**Reference Questions**

1. Who is an explorer?
2. From which continent did most early explorers to Uganda come?
3. Name the organisation that sent the early explorers to Uganda.
4. Give the major reason why the early explorers came to Uganda.
5. State any four reasons for the exploration of Uganda
6. Identify at least four problems that the early explorers faced during their work in Uganda
7. How did the exploration work lead to the colonisation of Uganda?
8. Name the African country that attempted to colonise Uganda.
9. Why is Joseph Thomson regarded as the greatest explorer?
10. Mention four ways explorers contributed to the development of Uganda.
11. Why is it wrong to regard John Speke as the first person to see and name L. Victoria?
12. Why did HM Stanley make his second journey to Uganda in 1889?

**EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES**

***Who is a missionary?***

A person who moves to a foreign land to preach the gospel is a missionary.

**Reasons for the coming of Missionaries to Uganda**

1. To preach the gospel.
2. To stop slave trade.
3. To civilise the people of Uganda.
4. To treat deadly tropical diseases.
5. Some wanted to explore unknown lands like H.M Stanley.
6. To stop barbaric customs like murder of twins and female genital mutilation.
7. To prepare ground for the colonisation of Uganda.

**Problems faced by early European missionaries in Uganda**

1. Tropical diseases attacked them.
2. The deep rooted Islamic faith paused a problem to Christianity.
3. Shortage of supplies.
4. Hostile tribes.
5. Natural barriers to movement and communication.
6. Man eaters like lions which devoured them.
7. Poor transport.

**Examples of early missionaries**

Following the publishing of Mutesa I’s letter in the Daily Telegraph of 15th November 1875, many missionary groups decided to come to Uganda to preach the word of God.

**Missionary groups that came to Uganda**

1. **Church Missionary Society (C.M.S) 1877**

* The first two Christian missionaries to arrive at Rubaga in 1877 were Shergold Smith and Reverend C.T. Wilson.
* In November1878, Alexander Mackay joined C.T Wilson and they started preaching the gospel
* Shergold Smith and O’Neill had been killed by Rumanika at Ukerewe as Smith went to pick O’Neill
* On 14th February 1879,they were joined by Rev. G. Letchfield, C.W Pearson and Dr. Felkin
* These had travelled from the north following the Nile.
* They passed via Mvuli in Bunyoro.

**Note**

C.M. S members were protestants from England (wangereza) and first settled at Nateete before moving to Mengo (present day Namirembe).

**ii) The White Fathers**

* This was a group of catholic missionaries from France.
* They were led by Fr. Simon Lourdel and Br. Amans.
* They arrived in uganda in 1879.
* They established a mission station at Rubaga.
* Later, these were joined by Fr. Leon Barbot.
* The White Fathers were sent by Cardinal Lavengerie of the Missionaries of Africa based in Algeria
* Later on, other catholic missionary groups came to Uganda. These included;
* The Holy Ghost Fathers
* The Mill Hill Fathers
* The Verona Fathers

**Reference Questions**

1. Why did Muteesa I invite European Christian Missionaries?
2. Why did Muteesa I fall out with the missionaries that he had welcomed earlier?
3. In which year did Muteesa I die?
4. Name the Kabaka of Buganda who ordered the execution of the Uganda Martyrs at Namugongo
5. Give the reason why Kabaka Mwanga ordered Chief Luba of Bunya to kill Bishop James Hannington.
6. Who was the first English Anglican bishop of East Africa?
7. In which way was Mukajanga a threat to the existence of Christianity in Buganda?
8. Give two factors that led to the outbreak of Wafransa Wangeleza wars in Buganda in 1888.

**Reference**

Mk standard sst pupils bk 5 pg 78 – 81

Comprehensive sst guide book pg 312-313.

Sharing our world book 5 pg 78 -80

**Effects of missionaries**

1. They introduced and spread Christianity.
2. They introduced formal education.
3. They constructed and opened up hospitals.
4. They brought the first printing press (Alexander Mackay).
5. Missionary activities led to divisions and conflicts.
6. They prepared ground for European colonialism.
7. They introduced cash crops and new systems of farming.

**Note;**

Christian missionaries performed many activities that included;

1. Preaching the gospel.
2. Teaching practical skills like carpentry, building, journey ,etc
3. Offering health services.
4. Farming
5. Mediating agreements like Bishop Alfred Tucker who mediated the 1900 Buganda Agreement.

**Examples of missionary schools in Uganda**

1. Namilyango college by Mill Hill Fathers in 1902
2. Gayaza for the daughters of chiefs in 1905 by C.M.S
3. King’s college Buddo for sons of Kings and chief in 1906
4. Mengo
5. Namagunga
6. Kisubi college by the White Fathers in 1906
7. Kisubi technical Institute by White Fathers in 1911
8. Rushoroza in Kabale

**Examples of missionaries hospitals in Uganda**

1. Mengo Hospital by Dr. Albert Rusin Cook in 1897
2. Rubaga Hospital
3. Nsambya Hospital
4. Nkokonjeru Hospital
5. Dabani Hospital in Busia
6. Kisubi Hospital in Wakiso
7. Naggalama Hospital in Mukono
8. Villa Maria Hospital in Masaka

**RELIGIOUS WARS IN BUGANDA**

**Wafransa-wangeleza (religious ) wars 1888 – 1892**

* In 1888, Mwanga wanted to gets rid of all foreign religions and their followers.
* Foreigners organised to attack him on learning of his intension.
* Mwanga fled Rubaga and went Southwariads to L. Victoriaa.
* Kiweewa the brother of Mwanga who had become a Muslim succeeded him.
* Kiweewa appointed a catholic Honerato Nyonyintono as his katikkiro.
* This left the Muslims not satisified.
* There were clashes between Muslims and Catholics which forced Kiweewa to flee.
* Kalema the young brother of Kiweewa was made the king.
* Kalema was persuaded to become a Muslim before being made king.
* By this time, Mwanga had strengthened himself and had established his base at Bulingugwe island on L. Victoria.
* The Christians who had fled to Kabula started fighting Kalema and his Muslim supporters.
* On 4th October 1889, kalema was toppled and forced to seek refuge in Bunyoro.
* Mwanga came back as kabaka and moved his capital from Rubaga to Mengo.
* Kalema attacked Mwanga once again.
* This time he was helped by the Abarusura army of Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.
* Mwanga gained support from his subjects to fight back.
* On 10th February 1890, he returned to Mengo and conquered Kalema.

**Traders and Trading Companies (chartered companies)**

* This was the third group of foreigners to come to Uganda.
* They operated under trading companies called chartered companies.
* These companies had been given charters or licences to operate on behalf of metropolitan government
* In uganda, Imperial British East Africa company (IBEACo) operated on behalf of the British colonial government.
* Initially, it was called British East Africa Association.
* BEA had been formed by **William Mackinon** in 1887 to carry out trade in East Africa.
* After getting a charter, it revolved into Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACo).
* It was responsible for maintaining British influence in Uganda and protecting

Christian missionaries in Uganda.

**Purpose of IBEACo**

* To set up a British commercial empire in East Africa**.**
* To set up better communication and transport systems.
* To create legitimate and reliable trade.
* To block any other foreign influence in East Africa apart from that of the British.

**Captain Frederick D. Lugard in Uganda**

* In 1890, Carl Peters signed an agreement with Mwanga which threatened British intererest in the region.
* The British sent Capt. Frederick Lugard to protect Britisgh Imperial interest in Uganda.
* He arrived in Buganda as IBEACo’s representative in 1890.
* He built Fort Edward on Old Kampala hill where he raised the campany flag.
* In 1890, he also signed a partition treaty with kabaka Mwanga.
* In 1891 he signed an agreement of friendship with Omugabe Ntare of Ankole which made Ankole one of IBEACo’s areas of operation.
* He also met with Omukama Kasagama of Toro
* The Omukama had been expelled from his kingdom by Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro
* Lugard fought and restored Kasagama
* He went further west.
* He brought the Sudanese soldiers from the Equatorial province who had been left there by Emin Pasha.
* He wanted to use them to maintain the security and peace of Buganda.
* The Sudanese soldiers later staged a mutiny in 1897at Luba’s fort.
* This was because they were tired of fighting.
* They were also under fed and underpaid.
* They also wanted their conditions to be made better.
* The mutiny was crushed a Jinja.
* They were later brought to Buganda.

**Reference Questions**

1. Why do you think Carl Peters treaty with Mwanga was a threat to British interests?
2. Give at least four causes of the Sudanese mutiny in Uganda.

**Reasons why Lugard remained in Uganda after the collapse of IBEACo in 1892**

* He wanted to complete the signing of treaties he had started.
* He wanted to protect the Christian missionaries in Buganda.
* He wanted to protect OMukama Kasagama from Kabalega.

**Achievements of IBEACo in UGANDA**

1. IBEACo succeeded in signing treaties that enabled Britain to colonise Uganda and protect local rulers.
2. IBEACo succeeded in securing areas for the British colonial government through violence
3. IBEACo succeeded in protecting Christian Missionaries.
4. IBEACo succeeded in developing transport and communication systems
5. IBEACo developed legitimate trade which replaced slave trade.

**Reasons for the withdrawal of IBEACo from Uganda.**

1. IBEACo ran bankrupt because it had to crush many rebellions and had no alternative souce of income.
2. Constant rebellions like political religious wars in Buganda.
3. It had failed to completely end slave trade.

**Why did IBEACo run bankrupt?**

* It had no alternative source of income.
* It had spent a lot of funds on crushing rebellions.
* It had to control a very large area which was costly.
* The company had employed expensive personnel.
* The company had spent a lot of funds preparing for the construction of the Uganda railway.

**Colonial administrators in Uganda**

Colonial administrators were sen**t** by the British government to administer Uganda

**Why was Britain interested in colonising Uganda?**

1. There was need to control the source of R. Nile.
2. There was need for raw materials for home industries.
3. There was need for market for their surplus manufactured goods.
4. There were also prestigious reasons.
5. Some humanitarians wanted to stop slave trade.
6. There was need for area of investment.
7. There was need for area where they could settle surplus population.
8. There was need to spread Christianity and civilization.

**Note;**

Colonialism refers to a situation where a powerful state exercises leadership over a weaker state.

**Origin of colonial rule in Uganda**

***Sir Gerald Portal in Uganda (1893)***

* Gerald Portal was sent to Uganda in 1892. He arrived in Uganda in 1893
* Where he arrived, he raised the Union Jack to replace the IBEACo flag in April 1893

***Why was Sir Gerald Portal sent to Uganda?***

* He was sent to study the political situation in Uganda.
* To make a report on how best the country could be administered.

**Contributions of Gerald Portal in Uganda**

He signed an agreement with Kabaka Mwanga to replace the one that had been signed by Carl Peters in 1890

1. He declared Uganda a British protectorate in 1894
2. He built Fort Portal in Toro /(present day district of Kamwenge)
3. He built Fort Alice at Entebbe. Fort Alice became his headquarters in uganda

**Reference questions**

1. What name was given to Omukama Kabalega’s army?
2. Name the chartered company which was charged with administration of Uganda on behalf of the British colonial government.
3. Why was Capt. F D Lugard sent to Uganda in 1890?
4. Write IBEACo in full.
5. Who founded IBEACo?
6. Why was IBEACo founded?
7. Mention atleast three factors that contributed to the bankruptcy of IBEACo.
8. Why is the year 1984 important in the political history of Uganda?
9. Name the flag that was replaced by the Union Jack in 1894.
10. Why do people in Uganda use English in schools and offices of Uganda?
11. Give four reasons that made colonialists to come to Uganda.
12. Which river in Uganda is connected to the colonisation of Uganda.

**Reference**

Mk standard sst pupils book 5 pg 85 – 89

Sharing our world bk 5 pg 81 – 8

**HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION**

A nation is a group of people with a common history under one territorial boundary

**Types of nations**

1. **Monolithic nations**
2. **Heterogeneous nation**

* A monolithic nation comprises of people who have the same culture, history and speak similar languages. Examples
* Rwanda, Burundi, Swaziland, Somalia, Lesotho, Israel, All kingdoms etc
* A heterogeneous nation comprises of people with different cultures, tribes and history. Examples

Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, U.S.A, Germany, D.R.C, Egypt, Sudan, etc

**How did Uganda become a nation?**

* Uganda became a nation after joining different people from various regions, cultures and tribes. Uganda derived her Name from the great Buganda kingdom. This was done so by removing letter “B” to remain with Uganda hence the current Uganda nation.

**Establishment of British rule in Uganda**

* The origin of the establishment of the British rule in Uganda began with the Berlin conference which was held in 1884 in the Germany city Berlin thus the name Berlin conference.
* This conference was hosted by Otto Von Bismarck the German chancellor by them

**Effects of Berlin Conference**

* Any European country was free to claim land in Africa.
* It gave Germany and Britain a fee hand in East Africa.
* The theory of effective occupation made Germany and Britain sign treaties with Buganda.
* It made European powers strongly come up to oppose and stop slave trade.

**Methods of imposing of colonial rule in Uganda**

* Signing of treaties like 1900 Buganda Agreement.
* Use of outright military conquest (force).
* Gunboat diplomacy (intimidation).
* Deployment (use of forts and garrisons).
* Use of agents like James Miti in Bunyoro.
* Use of gifts to entice local rulers.
* By signing treaties between themselves like Heligoland treaty.
* By use of humanitarians like explorers and missionaries.
* By use of men on spot (imperialists) like Dr. F. D Lugard.

**Note;**

With such methods, by 1919, most parts of Uganda had been brought under British administration apart from Karamoja.

**Why had the British failed to control Karamoja by 1919?**

Karimajongs were very hostile to outside influence

**TREATY SIGNING**

***The 1900 Buganda Agreement***

* This agreement was signed between Buganda kingdom and the British protectorate government.
* The British government was represented by Sir Harry Johnston.
* Buganda was represented by three regents namely;
* i)Apollo Arthur Kaggwa

ii)Zakaliya Kisingiri

iii)Stanslas Mugwanya

* These regents signed the agreement on behalf of the young Daudi Chwa II who was the Kabaka then.
* Bishop Alfred Tucker of C.M.S mediated the agreement.

**Why was the 1900 Buganda agreement signed?**

1. The British wanted to strengthen their authority over Buganda.
2. It was a peaceful way of preventing further resistance.
3. To set up a platform upon which they would raise revenue.
4. To implement the Berlin conference theory of effective occupation.

**Terms of the 1900 Buganda Agreement**

1. **Land**

* Land was to be divided into Mailo land and Crown land.
* Crown land went to the British and Mailo land to Buganda.

1. **Finance or Taxation**

* New forms of taxes were introduced.
* These were Hut tax and Gun tax.
* A hut tax of 3 rupees was to be paid by every household.
* A gun tax of 2 rupees was to be paid by whoever possessed a gun.

1. **Governance or administration**

* Lukiiko was made up of legislature of Buganda
* The powers of the Kabaka were reduced to a mere civil servant

1. **Boundaries**

* Buganda’s boundaries were expanded to include the two lost territories of Buyaga and Bugangaizi.

**Effects of the 1900 Buganda agreement**

* the powers of the kabaka were reduced.
* the lukiiko was strengthened.
* Buganda kingdom expanded to include the lost counties of Buyaga and Bugangaizi.
* The land of Buganda was classified into Mailo and Crown land.
* Special land was set aside for places of worship such as churches and mosques.
* Hut and gun taxes were introduced.
* The number of Lukiiko members was increased.

**Toro Agreement of June 1900**

* This agreement confirmed Toro’s independence from Bunyoro.
* It brought Toro under the protectorate rule.
* Hut and gun taxes were also introduced.

**Ankole agreement**

* The Omugabe of Ankole called Ntare died in 1898.
* He was succeded by his son kahaya.
* Nuwa Mbaguta was then the Prime minister (Enganzi).
* Kahaya signed this agreement with the British commissioner in 1901.
* The independent states of Buhweju, Igara, Bunyaruguru and Kajara were added to Ankole in 1989.
* It should be noted that the leaders of these states first resisted colonial rule in Ankole.
* In 1905, the British commissioner called Galt was murdered in Ankole at Ibanda.
* It was one of the ways the people of Ankole reacted to colonial rule.

**Contributions of Nuwa Mbaguta**

* He fought illiteracy in Ankole.
* He extended British colonial rule to western Uganda.
* He started the building of roads in Ankole.
* He planted trees in Mbarara town to emphasise the importance of trees in the community.

**Reference questions**

1. What is an agreement?
2. For what major reason was the 1900 Buganda agreement signed?
3. Why did the three regents sign on behalf of Buganda?
4. Why was Mwanga unable to sign the 1900 Buganda agreement ?
5. Give one way the 1900 Buganda agreement helped to raise revenue for the British protectorate government.
6. Give one way the 1900 Buganda agreement reduced the powers of the kabaka
7. Why was Toro agreement signed in 1900?
8. Identify three effects of the 1900 Toro agreement.
9. Mention three contributions of Nuwa Mbaguta to the development of Ankole kingdom.
10. Give one way treaties were effective in the colonisation of Uganda.

**Agents of British colonial rule (collaborators)**

**Semei Rwakirenzi Kakungulu**

* He was a collaborator who extended British colonial rule to Eastern Uganda.
* He established the kiganda model of centralised administration to favour British indirect rule in the areas he controlled.
* He built a road net work in those areas to aid the movement of British colonial administrators.
* He also helped in capturing Kabakea Mwanga and Omukama Kabalega in 1899 before the were exiled to the islands of Seychelles in Indian Ocean.

**EVOLUTION OF UGANDA’S BOUNDARIES**

* Before the treaty of 1894, there was no country called Uganda.
* Communities governed themselves independently.
* After making treaties with some kingdoms, large areas came under British control.
* A nation was now in foundation.
* Uganda before 1900 was larger than it is today.

**A map showing the evolution of Uganda’s boundaries**

**Extension of Uganda’s boundaries**

* To the east, it was extended as far as Lake Turkana and southwards to L. Naivasha.
* To the north, it was extended as far as Gondokoro in southern Sudan.
* To the west, Uganda followed the natural physical features, the Rift valley and river Nile.

**How Uganda’s boundaries evolved.**

1. **Nyanza Province**

It was transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1902

**Why was Nyanza province transferred to Kenya?**

* To ensure that the railway is under one administration
* To put the Maasai and Nandi together for easy control
* To allow the Uganda government concentrate on developing the north
* To make it easier to reach L. Turkana area from Kenya and therefore, much easier to govern it from there.

1. **West Nile**

* It was transferred from Belgian Congo to Uganda in 1914.
* This was done to ensure maximum control over the Nile

1. **Lando Enclave**

* It was transferred in exchange with Southern Sudan
* It was handed over to the Sudanese government in 1914
* This was done to separate the Sudanese from the Acholi who were resisting colonial rule.

1. **Northeastern Uganda**

* It was transferred from Kenya to Uganda in 1926
* This was done to separate the Karimojongs from the Turkana in order to control cattle rustling.

1. **Southwestern Uganda**

* It was transferred from German East Africa (Tanganyika) in 1910 after Germany was defeated in the first world war.

1. **Western part of Uganda**

* The part close to L.Albert was transferred from Belgium Congo in 1910
* In that year, the area close to L.Edward was given to Uganda using the Rift valley as a natural boundary between the two countries

**Negative results of fixing Uganda’s boundaries**

* The natives were displaced from their indigenous land.
* Natives lost their historical origin
* Some natives were separated from their relatives
* Some tribes were split into two

**Positive results of fixing Uganda’s boundaries**

* Uganda’s size was enlarged.
* It helped to control resistances and peace prevailed
* It helped to diversity the culture of Uganda
* It fostered development since there were very many sources of revenue due to population increase

**COLONIAL SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION**

***INDIRECT RULE***

* Indirect rule was a system of administration where local rulers were given minimum powers govern their areas on behalf of the colonial government.
* Local chiefs were in charge of collecting taxes, keeping law and order and administering Justice.

**Examples of local rulers who were used**

* Semei Kakungulu used in Budedi, Bugisu and Teso
* Kabaka Daudi Chwa of Buganda
* OMugabe Kahaya of Ankole
* Omukama Kasagam of Toro
* Omugabe Ntare of Ankole
* NUwa Mbaguta of Ankole

**Why did the British colonialists use indirect rule in Uganda?**

* It was less costly to pay the local leaders who administered areas under colonial rule.
* It could reduce on the resistance of Ugandans
* The British never wanted to destroy the traditional institutions
* The local rulers had acquired loyalty of the masses already
* The local rulers knew their people better.
* It could solve the problem of communication barrier.
* It could solve on the problem of labour shortage.

**Advantages of indirect rule**

* It did not interrupt traditional institutions.
* Kingdoms and chiefdoms were maintained/retained.
* It minimised resistance.
* It was cheaper than direct rule.
* Local leaders were trained new methods of administration.
* It solved the problem of communication barrier.
* It made the British rule rooted in Uganda.

***Disadvantages***

* The local leaders lost the trust of their subject.
* The local leaders lost total control over their territories.
* It caused divisions among the natives.
* It provoked resistance in some areas where agents were sent.

***Direct rule***

* This was a colonial system of administration where colonialists ruled the people directly through governors, provincial and district commissioners.

**Effects of the British colonial administration in Uganda.**

***Positive results***

* It led to the introduction of traditional cash crops.
* It led to development of social services like education.
* It led to introduction of monetary economy.
* It enabled people to acquire jobs more so educated and professionals.
* It led to the development of practical skills among the locals.

***Negative results***

* The local people lost their independence to colonialists.
* It destroyed traditional cultures.
* Some natural resources of Uganda were over exploited
* Some Ugandans lost their identity.

**Colonial administration in Uganda**

***Commissioners***

**i)Colonel Sir Henry Colville (1894 – 95)**

* He was the first british colonial commissioner to Uganda.
* He fought and defeated OMukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.
* He brought Bunyoro under the British colonial rule.

ii)**Barkeley (1895 – 99)**

**iii)Sir Harry Johnston (1899 – 1902)**

* He signed the 1900 Buganda Agreement on behalf of the British government.

**iv)James Hayes Saddles (1902 – 1905)**

**British colonial Governors**

**i)Sir Hesketh Bell(1905 – 1910)**

* He was the first British colonial governor of Uganda.
* He encouraged the growing of cash crops more so cotton.
* He constructed many roads in Uganda.
* He started the department of agriculture in Uganda.
* He introduced the first Ford car in Uganda.
* He linked the railway line from Jinja to Namasagali.
* He established steamers on lake Victoria, kyoga and Albert.

**Note;**

The person who introduced the fast growing cotton seeds in Uganda was called **Sir Kennneth Boroup.**

**ii)Sir Fredrick Jackson (1911 – 1918)**

* He governed Uganda during the first world war which began in (1914 – 1918).
* He started the construction of Mulagao Hospital.
* He defeated the Lamogi rebellion between 1911 – 1912.

**iii) Sir Robert Thone Corydon (1918 – 1922)**

He established the first Legco in 1922.

**Note; Legco** stands for “Legislative Council” and today we late it to the parliament (Legislative Assembly).

**iv) Sir Geoffrey F. Archer (1922 – 1925)**

He promoted formal education by building schools like Makerere college in 1922.

**v) Sir William Gower (1925 – 1932)**

a department of education was set up by the government during his term of office

1. **Sir Bernard H Bourdillon (1932 – 1939)**

The Departmant of Education was set up**.**

**PHILLIP MITCHEL 1935 – 1939.**

He promoted higher education.

He turned Makerere College into a University.

**vii)Sir Charles Dundas (1939 – 1944)**

He governed Uganda during the world war II (1939 – 1945).

He drew a development plan for Uganda.

**viii) Sir John Hathon Hall (1944 – 1952)**

* He stopped many riots in Uganda especially in 1949.
* The first political parties were formed during his term of office.
* The first Ugandans to be represented on the legco were during his term of office (1945).

**ix) Sir Andrew Cohen (1952 – 1957)**

* Owen Falls Dam was completed during his term of office.
* The building of parliamentary structure started.
* Radio Uganda was opened during his term of office.
* Nyanza Textile Limited (NYTIL) was built under his regime.
* He started the Uganda Development Corporation.
* He exiled Mutesa II to Britain in 1953.
* Self rule was encouraged as people were allowed to elect their own leaders.

**x) Sir Fredrick Crawford (1957 – 1961)**

* The first general election in Uganda was held during his regime in 1958.
* The government health department was formed.
* The construction of the parliamentary building was completed.
* The second general elections were also organised by his government in 1961.

**xi) Sir Walter Coutts (1961 – 1962)**

* Independence general elections were held.
* Uganda got independence during his term of office.
* He was the last colonial Governor in Uganda.

***End of term two***

***Thank you***

***We are victorious because God is able***