**P.4 SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES TERM II**

**Topic: 4**

**NATURAL RESOURCES IN UGANDA**

* A resource is anything that satisfies man’s needs.
* Nonrenewable natural resources

Renewable natural resources

These are natural resources that can be replaced naturally after use.

**Types of natural resources**

* Renewable natural resources
* These are natural resources that can be replaced naturally after uses

**Examples of renewable natural resources**

* Vegetation
* Human resources
* Wildlife
* Climate
* Land

**Nonrenewable natural resources**

These are natural resources that cannot be replaced naturally after use such as minerals

**Land**

This is the most important natural resource because

1. Most natural resources are found on land
2. Most economic activities are done on land

Uses of land

1. Used for farming
2. Used for construction

**How land is misused (degraded**)

* Land degradation is the lowering of the quality of land

**Ways of degrading land**

* By over grazing
* By deforestation
* By brick making
* By dumping waste materials on land
* By bush burning
* By mining

**Causes of land degradation**

* Industrialization
* Population increase (pressure)
* Road construction
* Farming
* Over mining

**How can land be conserved?**

* Land conservation is the protection of land against destruction

**Land can be conserved by**

* Afforestation
* Bush fallowing
* Agro forestry
* Using modern methods of farming like contour ploughing
* Proper disposal of waste materials

**Water bodies**

**Examples of water bodies**

* Lakes
* Rivers
* Swamps
* Springs
* Ponds
* Streams

**Uses of water bodies**

* Source of water for domestic and industrial use
* Source of fish
* Water bodies are used for transport etc
* Some water bodies help to generate electricity e.g. rivers (fast running water) HEP
* Hot springs – geo thermal power

**How water bodies can be misused**

* Polluting water bodies by dumping waste materials in them.
* Washing cars from water bodies
* Urinating, bathing, defecating in water bodies

**How can water bodies be conserved?**

* Educating people about the dangers of misusing water bodies
* Enforcing laws against misusing water bodies
* Avoiding constructing industries near water bodies

**Fishing in Uganda**

* Fishing is the catching of aquatic animals from water bodies.

**Types of fish caught in Uganda**

Tilapia, Nile perch, Silver fish, Mud fish, Cat fish, Lung fish

**NB**:

* Tilapia is the commonest type of fish caught in Uganda
* Nile perch is the largest fish caught in Uganda
* Silver fish is the smallest fish caught in Uganda
* Mud fish is mainly got from swamps

**Methods of fishing**

* Modern methods
* By using fishing (gill) nets
* By using hooks (fishing rods)

**Traditional methods**

* By using fishing baskets
* By using spears
* By using hands

**Methods of preserving fish**

* By sun drying – the cheapest method
* By salting -traditional
* Smoking – the commonest method

**Modern methods**

* Tinning (canning)
* Refrigeration (Freezing)
* Deep frying

**Importance of fish**

* Source of food
* Source of income
* Used to make medicine
* Used to make animal and poultry feeds
* Fish bones are used to make glue

**Importance of the fishing industry**

* Source of income (employment)
* Source of government revenue
* Promotes industrialization (leads to development of other industries)

**Problems facing the fishing industry of Uganda**

* Poor methods of fishing like using chemicals
* Price changes (unstable prices)
* Water weed (hyacinth)
* Poor fishing equipment
* Poor storage facilities
* Poor transport network
* Shortage of capital
* Thieves on water bodies
* Catching of young fish

**Solutions to above problems**

* Poor methods of fishing – enforcing laws against poor methods of fishing
* Water weed - uprooting using hands
* Removing it using machines
* Applying beetles to feed on it
* Poor fishing equipments – providing modern fishing equipments at low cost
* Poor storage facilities – providing modern storage facilities at landing sites
* Poor transport network – improving on transport network
* Thieves on water bodies – tightening security on water bodies

- Facilitating marine police department

* Catching of young fish – enforcing laws against catching young fish

**Vegetation**

Vegetation is the plant cover of an area

**Uses of vegetation**

* Helps in rain formation
* Supports animal life etc.

**How vegetation can be destroyed**

* By deforestation
* By bush burning
* By over grazing etc

**How man can conserve vegetation**

* By afforestation
* By agro – forestry
* By enforcing laws against bush burning
* By bush fallowing
* By reafforestation

**Why man destroys vegetation**

* To get land for construction, settlement, farming
* To get herbal medicine
* To get building materials
* To get wood fuel

**Climate**

Give human activities that can improve on the climate of an area

Which human activities can affect the climate of an area negatively?

**Minerals**

A mineral is a substance formed naturally in the earth’s crust.

**Types of minerals in Uganda**

* Metallic minerals like gold, copper, cobalt, tin etc
* Nonmetallic like crude oil, limestone, salt, phosphates.

**Uses of minerals**

* Source of income
* Raw materials for making different products
* Promote industrialization

**How minerals can be misused**

* By over exploiting minerals

**Mining in Uganda**

* Mining is the extraction of minerals from the earth (underground)

**Methods of mining**

* Open cast mining
* Underground (shaft mining)
* Alluvial mining
* Drilling mining
* panning

Major minerals, mining areas and products obtained from them

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mineral | Mining area | District | Product (s) |
| Limestone | Osukuru hills  Hima | Tororo  Kasese | Cement, building lime |
| Phosphate | Osukuru hills/ Osukuru | Tororo | Artificial fertilizers |
| Salt | Lake Katwe | Kasese | Common salt |
| Crude oil | Albertine region | Hoima, bulisa, kibale | Petrol, diesel, kerosene etc. |
| Copper | Kilembe | Kasese | Bullet shells, cable wires |
| Gold |  | Kotido, Busia | Necklaces, trophies, rings |

**Importance of mining in Uganda**

* Source of income
* Promotes industrialization
* Leads to development of infrastructure
* Creates employment

**Problems facing the mining industry**

* Shortage of funds
* Price fluctuation
* Low level of technology
* Small quantities of minerals
* Shortage of skilled labour
* Poor road network

**Problems caused by the mining industry**

* Destruction of natural vegetation
* Leads to population explosion
* Leads to environmental pollution
* Leads to displacement of people
* Leads to neglect of other sectors

**Wild life**

Wildlife refers to plants, animals, insects, living in a natural environment

**Types of wildlife**

* Flora (plants)
* Fauna (animals)

**Uses of wildlife**

* Promotes tourism
* Creates employment
* Source of government revenue
* Used for study and research purposes

**How wildlife can be misused**

* By poaching
* By bush burning
* By deforestation

**How can wildlife be conserved**?

* Educate people about the importance of wildlife
* Enforce laws against the destruction of wildlife

**Game parks and game reserves in Uganda**

A game park is land gazetted by the government to act as a home of wildlife

A game reserve is a piece of land set aside by government to be turned into a game park.

**Game parks and game reserves in Uganda**

National parks

* Murchison falls (Kabalega) the largest
* Queen Elizabeth
* Mountain Rwenzori National park
* Mountain Elgon national game park
* Kidepo valley national Game Park
* Bwindi impenetratable National Park
* Mgahinga National Game Park
* Lake Mburo National Game Park
* Semliki National Game Park

**Game reserves**

Kibale game reserve - Bokoro - Toro

Matheniko - Bugungu - Kigezi

Pianaupe - Ajai - Kyambura

**Map of Uganda showing national game parks and game reserves (Mk pg 44 – 45)**

**Importance of game parks**

* Attract tourists
* Provide jobs
* Preserve wildlife
* Used for study and research purposes
* Leads to development of remote areas
* Leads to development of infrastructure like roads, railway lines

**Problems faced by game parks**

* Poaching – this is the illegal hunting of animals in game parks
* Wild bush fires
* Prolonged drought
* Animal diseases
* Shortage of water and pasture

**Solutions to above problems**

* Poaching – enforcing laws against poaching
* Animal disease – providing enough veterinary services in game parks
* Wild bush fires – educating people about the dangers of wild bush fires

**Tourism**

Tourism is the business of providing services to tourists (people who visit places for pleasure or study purpose).

A tourist is a person who visits a place for pleasure or study purposes

Services provided to tourists

Accommodation, entertainment, security, transport, banking, health

**Why is tourism called an industry**?

* Tourism is a source of income
* Tourism provides services to people
* Tourism provides employment to people

**Why tourism is called an invisible trade**?

Tourism does not involve exchange of physical goods.

**Tourist attractions in Uganda**

Culture, wildlife, historical sites, scenery, climate, vegetation

Why is tourism called an invisible export?

It earns foreign exchange yet it doesn’t involve physical exchange.

**Examples of invisible exports**

* Tourism
* Hydro electricity

**Tourism centres**

* Kasubi tombs
* Uganda museum
* UWECetc

**Problems facing the tourism industry in Uganda**

* Poaching
* Poor road network
* Insecurity in some parts
* Shortage of modern hotels
* Shortage of tourism centres

**How can the tourism industry be promoted in Uganda?**

* By fighting poaching in game parks
* By improving on security in Uganda
* By putting up more modern hotels
* By putting up more tourism centres
* Improving on transport network
* By marketing the tourism industry abroad

**Human resource**

**How is man a resource?**

* Man manages other resources
* Man exploits other resources
* Man provides services
* Man provides labour

**Types of labour**

Skilled labour – this is trained labour force such as teachers, lawyers, doctors etc

Unskilled labour – this is untrained labour such as casual labour like sweeping, digging etc

**TOPIC: 5**

**RESPONSIBLE LIVING**

**RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN THE EAST AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT**

**Vocabulary**

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

Our Environment.

1. Environment are the things around people.

2. People live in either the natural environment or manmade environment.

3. Natural environment is the type of environment that exists by itself while manmade environment is the environment that is made by people.

4. Natural environment includes land, vegetation, drainage features, relief features, animals, the atmosphere or space and all its components.

5. Manmade environment includes things that people have put in place to aid their life e.g. roads, schools, hospitals, gardens, homes, industries, factories, etc.

**Importance of the environment**

1. Different types of environment have different values.

2. In the topic natural resources, we discussed the importance of different types of resources which make the environment of people.

**Question:**

**1. Outline any three importance of each of the following environment of people.**

1. Water bodies
2. Air
3. Relief features
4. Swamps-
5. Vegetation
6. Land
7. Animals

**Environment practices**

1. In trying to use or exploit the environment, people have practiced various activities that have either modified, maintained or degraded the environment.

**Environmental degradation**

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

**OR**

The over use or misuse of the environment.

**Practices that lead to environmental degradation**

1. They are categorized into two: -

a) Natural practices

b) Man made practices

**Natural practices that lead to environmental degradation**

i) Earthquake- They happen so suddenly without any warning.

It is not easy to guard against them but only to minimize the damages caused.

2. Volcanic eruptions

3. Droughts

4. Lightning

5. Floods

6. Landslides

7. Strong winds (storms)

**Manmade practices that lead to environmental degradation**

1) - Devegetation: This is the destruction of plant life in an area.

Devegetation can be done through, deforestation, bush burning, swamps drainage, overgrazing et.c.

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

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

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

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

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

**Effects of environmental degradation -**

i) Soil exhaustion / deterioration.

ii) Death of animals and crop failure

iii) Soil erosion

iv) Drought and famine

v) Silting of me water — the washing of soil into water bodies by erosion-

**NB:**

Silting destroys water catchment.

1. It leads to creation of shallow lakes
2. Reduces the lifespan of water bodies.
3. Leads to floods of the surrounding areas.
4. Loss of wildlife living in wetlands and on land (extinction)
5. Shortage of fish in water bodies.

**Qtn: What is pollution?**

When the environment made unclean / contaminated with impurities that affect the quality of air.

**Qtn: Identify any three types of pollution.**

i) 'Water pollution

ii) Air pollution

iii) Noise pollution

iv) Soil pollution

**Qtn: How is the environment polluted?**

i) Through depositing wastes into water bodies.

ii) Through extracting industrial or mechanical fumes into the environment.

iii) Releasing raw human wastes into the environment.

iv) Disposing rubbish into the environment.

**Qtn: How can we control pollution?**

i) Planting vegetation to avoid dusty environment

ii) Recycle plastics, glass and metallic materials.

iii) Use manure instead of artificial fertilisers.

iv) Avoid bush burning.

1. Make proper garbage and sewage disposal.

**Qtn: What are the effects of pollution?**

i) Noise pollution leads to stress and permanent damage to the hearing system.

ii) Water pollution leads to water borne diseases.

**Proper use of the environment (Environmental conservation)**

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

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

**Ways of conserving the environment**

1. The environment can be conserved through the following ways.

**a) Vegetation**

a) Afforestation

b) Re-afforestatioa

c) Gazetting forests

d) Use of alternative sources of energy.

**b) Fish**

a) Restock over fished areas.

b) Enforce laws against catching immature fish.

c) Protecting fishing areas.

d) Practice fish farming.

e) Control water pollution which kills fish.

**c) Soi**l

a) Planting cover crops.

b) Terracing in hilly areas.

c) Mulching

d) Contour ploughing

v) Crop rotation

**d) Wildlife**

i) Fencing endangered species

ii) Banning the hunting of wild animals.

iii) Enforcing laws against trade m wild animal products.

iv) By establishing more game reserves.

**Water**

i) Protecting water sources from pollution.

ii) Planting trees in catchment areas to sustain water supply.

iii) By controlling soil erosion on river banks to avoid silting.

iv) By recycling waste water to make it safe for reuse

**Proper management of waste in the environment**

This means making good use of waste materials.

**How do we put waste material into use?**

i) By recycling material like plastic, glass and metals to make new products.

ii) Waste material that can decompose should be turned into composite manure which improves on soil fertility.

iii) Animal dung can be used as manure.

iv) Animal dung can also be used in biogas production.

1. Sawdust, wood shaving and coffee husks can be used as fuel.

**PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT**

**THE PEOPLE OF PRECOLONIAL UGANDA**

**The Stone Age period**

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

Archaeology

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

Fossils

Are the remains of early life, they include tools (weapons)

Archaeologists

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

Examples

Dr. L.S.B Leakey who found the oldest human skull in East Africa at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania

**Stages of Stone Age**

* Early Stone Age (old)
* Middle Stone Age
* Late Stone Age (new)

**Early Stone Age**

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

**Middle Stone Age**

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

**How early man made fire**

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

**Importance of fire to early man**

* Roasting meat
* Scaring away dangerous wild animals
* Provided light in caves
* Provided warmth on cold days and nights

**New Stone Age**

* It is also called Neolithic stage. The most important discovery in this period was farming.
* Farming marked the end of the middle stone and beginning of the new Stone Age.
* Farming enabled man to live a settled life
* Man started living in communities and laws were made to maintain order.
* The discovery of iron led to the end of the Stone Age and beginning of the Iron Age.

**Stone Age sites**

These are places where early man is believed to have lived.

**Stone Age sites in Uganda**

* Magosi
* Nsongezi
* Nyero (rock paintings
* Paraa
* Sango bay
* Luzira

**A map of Uganda showing the location of stone age sites**

**Importance of Stone Age sites**

* They are tourist attractions
* They are used for study and research
* They provide employment

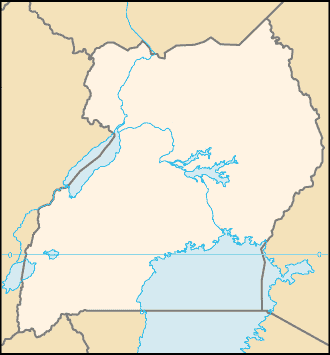
**Why is it important to study about Stone Age sites?**

* To know how early man lived
* To know the activities and the tools early man used

**The people of Pre-colonial Uganda**

* The inhabitants of Uganda before the coming of different ethnic groups were the bushmen

**Map of Uganda showing the coming of ethnic groups.**



C

B

A – Bantu

B – nilotics

C – Nilohamites

D - HAmites

A

D

**What is an ethnic group?**

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

**A tribe**

Is a group of people with same beliefs, customs and languages.

**Culture**

This is the acceptable behavior in a given society.

**Norms**

This is an expected behavior in a given society.

**Major ethnic groups in Uganda**

* The bantu
* Nilotes
* Hamites
* The Sudanic

**The Bantu**

Who were the Bantu?

* Bantu were the people who speak related languages with a common syllable “ntu”
* Bantu were the first group of people to come to Uganda.
* Bantu are said to have migrated from Cameroon highlands.
* The main occupation of the Bantu was farming (crop growing)
* The Bantu entered Uganda from the western direction.
* Bantu settled in the interlacustrine region

Interlacustrine region is the region between the great lakes of East Africa.

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

* presence of fertile soils for farming
* Favourable climate
* Reliable rainfall

**In which way did fertile soils influence Bantu to settle in Uganda?**

The fertile soils encouraged them to carry out agriculture (crop growing).

**Tribes that belong to Bantu**

Baganda

Banyankole

Basoga

Batoro

Bakiga

Banyoro

Bagisu

Bafumbira

Batwa

Baruli

Banyara

Bakonjo

Bamba

**Reasons why the Bantu migrated from their homeland**

* Attacks from wild animals
* Harsh climate
* Wars on the way
* Shortage of food
* Presence of thick forests
* Our break of epidemic diseases
* Presence of mountains and rivers
* Rough terrain

Qn: How were thick forests, mountains and rivers affect the ethnic groups during their movements.

It was difficult to cross them

**Effects of Bantu migration**

* The population increased
* They introduced new culture
* Some Bantu formed kingdoms
* They introduced new crops like bananas

**Reasons why the Bantu were able to form Kingdoms**

* They were united
* They were organized
* They lived a settled life

**THE NILOTES**

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

* River lake Nilotes
* Plain Nilotes
* Highland Nilotes

**The river lake Nilotes (Nilotics)**

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

**Qn:**

1. Name the Nilotic tribe that lives in eastern Uganda (Tororo district)

Japadhola

1. Name the Nilotic tribe that is found in Kenya

Jaluo

**Movement of River Lake Nilotes into Uganda**

* They entered Uganda from the Northern direction following River Nile
* They first settled at Pubungu present day Pakwach
* The Nilotes were cattle keepers (pastoralists)
* The Acholi and Alur practice de-toothing on the lower jaws.

**Causes of their migration**

* They were looking for pasture and water
* Love for adventure
* They were over populated in their home land.
* They were running away from civil wars
* Outbreak of famine in their homeland
* Outbreak of epidemic diseases in their homeland.
* Long drought seasons

**Results of their migration**

* They introduced new language called Luo
* They introduced pet names e.g. Akiiki, Abwoli, Adyeri, Apuli etc.
* The population increased
* They introduced short horned cattle
* They led to the formation of the Luo Babito dynasty.

**Why did the Nilotes change from cattle keeping to mixed farming**

* Presence of fertile soils for farming
* Favourable rainfall for farming
* They settled in areas with reliable rainfall for agriculture.

**The plain Nilotes**

* They originated from west of L. Turkana
* They entered Uganda from the North East direction.

**Examples of plain Nilotes**

* Iteso
* Karimojong
* Kumam
* Jie

The major occupation of the plain Nilotes was cattle keeping

**Highland Nilotes**

* They entered Uganda from north East
* They settled around foothills of Mt. Elgon in the present day Kapchorwa
* The highland Nilotes in Uganda include the Sabiny
* Highland Nilotes were cultivators (crop growing)

**Qn:** Why did the highland Nilotes settle on the slopes of Mt. Elgon?

* Presence of fertile volcanic soils
* Presence of reliable rainfall

**Crops grown by the Sabiny**

* Wheat
* Finger millet
* Maize
* Beans
* Irish potatoes

Today wheat is the major crop grown in Kapchorwa.

**Reasons for the success of wheat growing in Kapchorwa**

* Presence of fertile soils
* Presence of reliable rainfall
* Presence of cool climate

**Reasons why the highland Nilotes migrated**

* Love for adventure
* Outbreak of famine
* Long drought season
* They were over populated

**Results of highland Nilotes and plain Nilotes migration**

* They introduced new culture
* The population increased
* The plain Nilotes introduced new breeds of cattle
* The plain Nilotes introduced cattle rustling which created insecurity in the neighbouring districts.

**The Sudanic people**

* They are found in west Nile
* They were crop farmers and fishermen
* Their origin started in Juba.

**Sudanic tribes in Uganda**

* Lugbara
* Madi
* Okebu
* Kakwa
* Lendu

**Reasons for their migration**

* Running away from civil wars
* Outbreak of famine

**The Hamites**

* They entered Uganda from the south west They include: -
  + Bahima
  + Basita
  + Batutsi

**Legends Myths and events**

Legends

These are stories which tell people about the past.

**Why legends are important to us**

* We learn the different origins of other communities
* We learn ways early people lived
* We learn the origin of people and places
* Helps to identify some of the ancestors of different communities
* It makes our traditional values richer
* It promotes morals

**Types of values**

* Personal values
* Family values
* Community values
* God fearing
* Cleanliness
* Law abiding
* Helpfulness

**Myth**

Is a story that is told to explain about the mysteries of the world. Such stories tell how the earth and life began, the origin of death, day and night, rain, drought

**Factors that influence the settlement patterns of ethnic groups**

* Land
* Vegetation
* Climate
* Water

**Influence of occupation**

* Fishermen settled near lakes
* Traders settled in trading areas
* Crop farmers settled in areas with reliable rainfall and fertile soils.
* Pastoralists settled in areas with enough grass
* Forested areas were avoided due to dangerous animals and pests

**Occupation of ethnic groups**

Bantu - cultivation

Nilotes - pastoralism

Highland Nilotes - cultivation

**Migration**

Is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.

**Forms of migration**

* Internal migration
* External migration

**Internal migration**

Is the movement of people from one place to another with in for settlement.

**Causes of rural –urban migration**

* Looking for employment in towns
* Looking for better medical services in towns
* Looking for better education services
* To look for better security

**Problems caused by rural urban migration in towns**

* It leads to high crime rate
* Easy spread of diseases
* Un employment in towns
* Poor sanitation
* Shortage of food

Rural-Rural migration

Is the movement of people from one village to another for settlement.

**Causes of rural-rural migration**

* Need for water and pasture for animals
* Need for fertile soils for agriculture in
* Insecurity
* Natural disasters

**Land fragmentation**

Is the dividing u of land into small pieces due to over population?

**How is land fragmentation affecting villages?**

There is low food production

External migration

Is the movement of people out of the country for settlement in another country.

Emigration:

This is the movement of people out of the country looking for settlement.

**Causes of emigration**

* Political stability
* Presence of better employment
* Investment opportunities

**Immigration**

Is the movement of people into the country for settlement.

**Causes of immigration**

* Political instability
* Civil wars
* Search for better employment
* For investment

**Advantages of immigration**

* It increases the government revenue
* The natural resources are put into use
* Importation of skilled labour

**Disadvantages of immigration**

* Leads to shortage of land
* Leads to importation of bad cultures
* Leads to over exploitation of natural resources

**Reasons why people leave Uganda for other countries**

* Searching for chances of employment
* For further studies
* For adventure
* To get medical treatment

**Recent immigrations into Uganda**

* Rwandans
* Congolese
* Sudanese
* Indians

**Reasons why people migrate today**

* To look for better medical care
* To look for employment
* To look for better entertainment
* To search for better education

**Ways the government can encourage people to go back to villages**

* Improving on security in villages
* Modernizing agriculture
* Improving on medical care in villages
* Building better hospitals in villages

**Contribution of immigrants to Uganda’s development**

They have built industries

They have served as doctors and engineers

**Political organisation of pre-colonial societies**

* Pre-colonial period was the period before Uganda was taken over by the British.

**Types of organization include**:

* Kingdoms
* Chiefdoms
* Clans

**How did Ugandans rule over before the coming of Europeans**

* They ruled themselves under kingdoms
* There was a government led by a chief
* They ruled themselves under clans

**Why is it wrong to say that there was no government before the British came**

* Some areas were governed by kings, others by chiefs and others by clan heads.

**Kingdoms in Uganda**

A kingdom

Is an area ruled by a king

Chiefdom

Is an area ruled by a chief

An empire

Is an area ruled by an emperor

**Bunyoro Kitara Empire**

* It was the earliest pre-colonial state in Uganda
* It was founded by the BAtembuzi
* The first king of Abatembuzi was Isaza.
* The Bachwezi replaced the Abatembuzi
* The first king of Bachwezi was Ndahura the grandson of Isaza.
* The last king of Bachwezi was Wamala
* The Bachwezi were displaced by the Luo Babito dynasty.
* Both the Batembuzi and Bachwezi are said to be demigods.

**Causes for the decline of Bunyoro Kitara**

* It was too big to be ruled by one king
* The death of their beloved cow Bihogo
* Internal and external wars
* The coming of the Luo Babito
* Outbreak of epidemic disease
* Outbreak of famine

**Contributions made by the Bachwezi**

* They introduced long horned cattle
* They introduced iron smelting
* They introduced backcloth making
* They introduced coffee growing
* They introduced pottery
* They introduced royal regalia.
* They introduced reed palaces.
* They introduced cow hide sandals.

**Social contributions**

* They introduced new games like Omweso

**Examples of royal regalias**

* Royal spear
* Royal drums
* Royal tombs
* Royal stools
* Royal arrows
* Royal shields

Qns:

1. How did the size of Bunyoro kitara lead to its decline?
2. How did climate affect Bunyoro Kitara?
3. How did the coming of Luo Babito affect Bunyoro Kitara?

* It led to the collapse of Bunyoro Kitara
* Bigobyamugenyi was the headquarters of Bachwezi

**Importance of Bigobyamugenyi to Uganda**

* It acts as a tourist attraction
* It creates employment to people
* It is used for research purposes

**TITLES GIVEN TO CULTURAL LEADERS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom/chiefdom | Title of the leader |
| Buganda | Kabaka |
| Bunyoro | Omukama |
| Ankole | Omugabe |
| Toro | Omukama |
| Basoga | Kyabazinga |
| Teso | Emorimor |
| Acholi | Rwot |
| Alur | Rwoth |

**Buganda kingdom**

* It started as a very small kingdom on the northern shores of L Victoria
* It broke away from Bunoro Kitara
* It was founded by Kato Kimera.

**Factors that led to the growth of Buganda Kingdom**

* Had a strong leader
* Had a strong army
* Had plenty of food
* It was small in size
* It had fertile soils
* It received reliable rainfall

**Advantages of kingdoms**

* They promote peace and unity
* They promote culture
* Mobilize people for development

**Disadvantages of kingdoms**

* Promote dictatorship
* Promote the interest of the minority

**Ankole kingdom**

* Ankole kingdom was formed in south western Uganda
* It traces the origin of the period of Batembuzi
* British colonialists combined other chiefs together to form Ankole

**Examples of such states were**

* Kajara
* Igara
* Mpororo
* Buhweju
* It then got its new name Ankole
* Its king was called Omugabe

**Toro kingdom**

It broke away from Bunyoro Kitara

It was founded by Prince Kaboyo in 1830

**Reasons why Omukama Kasagama of Toro welcomed Capt. F.D. Lugard**

* He wanted to be restored to his throne
* He wanted protection against his enemies.

**How did Omukama Kasagama benefit from the coming of Captain Lugard**

* He restored him to his throne
* He got protection against Omukama KAbalega
* He drove Kabalega out of Toro kingdom

**Chiefdoms**

A chiefdom is an area ruled by a chief

Busoga is a chiefdom

The title given to a chief is Kyabazinga

Kadhumbula Wilberforce was the Kyabazinga of Busoga at the time of Uganda’s independence in 1962.

He mobilized his people to support the struggle for independence.

He later became Uganda’s first Vice President.

**Social organisation of pre-colonial people**

* People related by clans were organized
* The children belonged to the clans of their fathers
* On the side of religion, spirits received much attention
* Traditional religious leaders such as rain makers, medicine men and fortune tellers got a lot of respect.
* Education was passed through stories
* They had language, names, customs, clans, totems, values, games

**Economic organisation of pre-colonial people**

* People grew their food
* People reared their animals
* People practiced barter trade on a small scale
* People made their clothes from the bark of trees

**Barter trade**

Is the exchange of goods for goods or goods for services

**Advantages of barter trade**

* It doesn’t involve money
* It promotes friendship

**Disadvantages of barter trade**

* It is difficult to get a customer
* It is difficult to carry bulky goods

**Barter trade items included: -**

* Bark cloth
* Salt

**Long distance trade**

Was the trade carried out between the people of the interior and the people on East African Coast.

**Tribes that participated in long distance trade in Ugnda**

* Baganda
* Banyoro

**LEGENDS**

1. The spear and the bead
2. Kintu and Nambi
3. Mundu and Seera

**The spear and the bead**

* Gipri and Labongo were sons of Olum
* The elephant ran away with the spear
* Luhanga (the spirit) helped Gipir to look for Labong’s spear.
* The descendants of Labong and Gipir are the Langi are the Langi respectively.
* The descendants of Labong ang Gipir are the Acholi and Alur respectively

**Lesson learnt from the legend of the spear and the bead**

* To forgive one another
* To be kind
* To ask for permission
* Revenge is bad and can lead to death

**LEGEND OF KINTU AND NAMBI**

**Activity:**

1. From which ethnic group is the legend of Kintu and Nambi?
2. Name the brother of Nambi who was;

* Cruel
* Kind

1. Why did Nambi and Kintu hate Walumbe?
2. How was Kintu related to Nambi?

**Lesson we learn from the legend of Kintu and Nambi**

1. Forgetfulness is bad
2. Poverty does not stop success
3. We learn to be kind to others,

**The three sons of Kintu**

1. What was the general name of Kintu’s children
2. How many sons did Kintu have?
3. Give the name which meant
   1. Servant
   2. Herdsman
   3. Ruler/ leader
4. How was Ruhanga helpful to Kintu?
5. Name the youngest son of Kintu.

**The legend of King Isaza and king Nyamiyonga**

1. What was the most precious thing at Isaza’s palace?
2. Who were the following people;
   1. Ndahura
   2. Bukuku
   3. Nyamiyonga
   4. Nyinamwiru
   5. Isimbwa
   6. Namata
   7. Lubumbi
3. How did Bukuku become the king?
4. Name the
   1. First king of Bachwezi
   2. Last king of the Bachwezi
5. Which tribe tells the legend of king Isaza and king Nyamiyonga.

**Social setup of people in our districts.**

People in our district are organized under tribes, clans, lineage and families.

1. A tribe is a group of people with the same culture and speaks the same language.
2. A clan is a group of people under one forefather.

Each clan has three major symbols of identification namely

1. Totem
2. Clan name
3. Drumming

Each clan has a clan head who performs the following duties

**Duties of a clan head**

1. Registering clan members
2. Keeping clan records
3. Organizing clan ceremonies and functions
4. Settling disputes among clan members
5. Looking after clan property

A lineage is a small group of people in a clan.

**A family**

1. A family is a group of people living together related by blood, marriage and adoption.
2. The husband and wife are related by marriage
3. Their children (off springs)are related by blood
4. Families that are related make up a clan.

**Types of families**

1. Nuclear family
2. Extended family
3. Foster family

**A nuclear family**

A nuclear family is a family made up of father, mother and their own children.

The smallest nuclear family is made up of a couple; husband and wife.

**Advantages of a nuclear family**

1. Paying school fees is easy.
2. Promoting discipline is easy
3. It is easy to provide shelter
4. It is cheap to provide clothes
5. It is easy to provide medical care

**Disadvantages of a nuclear family**

1. There is lack of enough labour force
2. Family children may not know their relatives
3. In case both parents die, children may be left alone
4. Since the family members are few, there is limited social security.

**Advantages of an extended family**

1. There is enough social security
2. Children may know their relatives
3. Incase both parents die, children can remain with their relatives.
4. Work can be easily done

**Foster family**

A foster family is a type of family where children are brought up in a foster home.

Orphans and abandoned children are provided with basic needs in foster homes.

**A family head**

A family head is a person who heads the family. In most cases the father heads a family. However, some families are headed by mothers.

**Duties of a family head**

1. Paying school fees
2. Providing security
3. Providing shelter
4. Bringing up children with good morals
5. Providing clothes to family members
6. Providing medical care.

**Duties of children at home**

* Respecting parents
* Doing house work
* Assisting the elderly.

**TOPIC:7**

**POPULATION IN OUR DISTRICT**

Population is the number of people living in an area

**Terms related to population**

1. Population distribution:

Is the way people are spread in an area.

1. Population density

Is the number of people living in an area per square kilometer

1. Over population

Is when the number of people living in an area is more than the available resources.

1. Under population

Is when the number of people is less than the available resources.

1. Population structure:

Is the number of people living in an area according to age and sex.

1. Population census: is the general counting of people living in an area.
2. Census night

Is the night before census

1. Enumerators:

Are people trained to count others during population census

1. Population growth:

Is the gradual increase of people living in an area.

1. Sparse population:

Is when the number of people living in an area is less than the land available.

1. Dense population:

This is when the number of people living in an area is more compared to the available land.

**Factors that determine population distribution**

1. Climate
2. Industrialisation
3. Fertility of soils
4. Security
5. Market
6. Transport and communication
7. Employment
8. Drainage
9. Relief
10. Vegetation

**Over population**

This is when the number of people is higher than the available resources

**Causes of high population**

* Good climate
* Good communication
* Good security
* Availability of goods in an area
* Industrialization of an area

**Problems caused by high population**

* There is easy spread of diseases because of poor sanitation
* Insecurity
* Lack of enough clean water
* Development of slums.
* Destruction of natural land forms
* Shortage of social services.

**Advantages of high population**

* Ready market
* Cheap labour
* Wide tax base
* Promotes investment

**Under population**

Is when the number of people living in an area is less than the available resources.

**Causes of low population**

* Insecurity in an area
* Lack of market for people’s produce
* Poor medical facilities
* Soil infertility
* Diseases.

**Disadvantages of low population**

* Shortage of market
* Shortage of labour
* Low investment

**Advantages of low population**

* Easy provision of social services
* Availability of enough resources
* Low government expenditure
* Low crime rates.

**Population census**

Population census is the general counting of people living in an area.

**Terms related to population censes.**

1. Census night

Is the night before census

1. Enumerators:

Are people trained to count others during population census

1. National population census:

Is the general counting of people living in a country

**Note**:

* Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development is the ministry that organizes population census in Uganda. The Uganda Bureau of statistics (UBOs) carries out population census on behalf of the ministry.
* Hon Matia Kasaija is the current minister of finance planning and Economic development.

**Reasons why the government carries out population census**

* To know the number of people living in an area.
* To plan for the country
* To know the birth rate
* To know the death rate
* To know the population growth rate.

**Information collected during population census**

* Date of birth
* Marital status
* Number of people in each family
* Education level
* Occupation
* Religion
* Tribe

**How can population be controlled?**

1. Promoting girl child education
2. Through family planning\teaching people the danger of a high population
3. Setting up a child policy.