

# STANDARD SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY FIVE LESSON NOTES

## TERM ONE

Topic: map work

Sub topic: elements of a good map

### A map

(a) A map is a drawing of an object as seen from above.

Or: A map is a representation of an object as seen from above.

### A picture

Is a drawing of an object as seen from the sides.

A picture is a representation of an object seen from the sides.

### **Difference between maps and picture**

- A map is a drawing of an object as seen from above while a picture is a drawing of an object as seen from the sides.
- A map is not easy to understand while a picture is easy to understand.

### **Similarities between maps and pictures**

- Both represent objects
- Both are drawings

### **Types of maps**

#### Political maps

They show boundaries of regions, districts and countries

#### Physical maps

They show landscapes highlighting lakes, rivers and mountains

#### Thematic maps

They show comparisons between regions and countries in terms of population and tourism and minerals / energy.

### Elements of a good map

- Map key
- Map title
- Map compass direction / a compass rose
- Map scale
- Map frame

## Map Key

It is a table bearing symbols used on a map and their meaning

The main function of a key is to interpret symbols and signs used on a map

- Symbols are signs that represent real objects on a map

## Importance of map symbols

- They prevent over crowding on a map
- They make the map tidy
- They make map reading easy.

## Examples

Symbol	meaning
--------	---------

Quarry	
--------	--

Bridge	
--------	--

Rift valley	
-------------	--

Water falls	
-------------	--

River	
-------	--

Dam	
-----	--

Railway line	
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## Map Title

It is the name or heading of a map

It helps us to know what the map is all about

## Map Compass direction:

It is a symbol that is used to show direction of places on a map

Primary / cardinal points

North

East

West

South

Secondary points

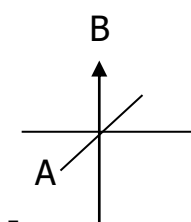
Northwest

North east

South west

South east

Finding directions using a compass direction



What is the direction of point A from B?

- Give any other examples of finding directions.


### People (groups of people) who use a compass

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| - Sailors         | - guides            |
| - Pilots          | - mountain climbers |
| - Tourists        | - Astronauts        |
| - Soldiers / army | - surveyors         |

### Map Scale

Scale helps to determine the actual distance between places on a map

Type of scales

Linear 

Representative/fractional scale

1:1000km or 1km

1000

Statement scale

1cm represents 50km

1cm = 50km

### Using a scale to find Distances

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

Soln:

A 5cm B

1cm = 50km

5cm = (5 x 50)km

= 250km.

NB: Give more examples.

### Latitudes and longitudes

Latitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from East to West

Longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from north to South

Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator

Longitude is the distance East of west of the prime meridian

### Examples of major latitudes

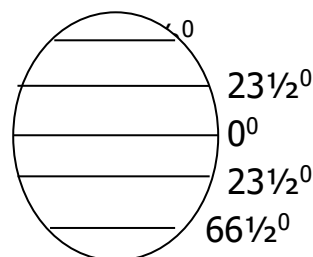
Equator  $0^{\circ}$

Tropic of cancer  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N

Tropic of Capricorn  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S

Arctic circle  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N

Antarctic circle  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S



NB:

- The sun is overhead the equator on 21<sup>st</sup> March and 23<sup>rd</sup> September
- On the tropic of Cancer – 21<sup>st</sup> June
- On the tropic of Capricorn - 22<sup>nd</sup> December

### **Districts in Uganda crossed by the Equator**

Kasese,	Mpigi	Wakiso	Sembabule
Kalungu	Ibanda	Kamwenge	Bukomansimbi

### **Lakes in Uganda crossed by the Equator**

- Lake George
- Lake Victoria

Qn:

1. Why is the equator marked 0?

Other lines of latitude are measured after the equator or the numbering of other latitudes begin from the equator.

2. Give the meaning of Equinox

Equinox is the period when the sun overheads the equator.

### **Countries crossed by the equator**

- Uganda
- Kenya
- D R C

### **Other E. African countries that are not crossed by the equator**

- Rwanda
- Tanzania
- Burundi

### **Uses of latitudes**

They help in location of places on a map

They determine climate of a place

All latitudes are called parallels

### **Longitudes**

Examples of major longitudes

Prime meridian / Greenwich meridian 0<sup>0</sup>

International dateline 180<sup>0</sup>East or West

Another name for longitudes is Meridian

### **Uses of longitudes**

They help to locate places on the map

They help to determine time using the Greenwich meridian

They help in determination of dates using the international dateline

## **Location of Uganda and her neighbours**

### **Ways of locating places**

- Using physical features
- Using the compass direction
- Using longitudes and latitudes

The method of locating places using longitudes and latitudes is grid references.

Standard measures of lines of longitudes and latitudes is degrees

- Using landmarks
- Using the position of the sun

### **Locating Uganda**

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

It lies between latitudes  $4\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}\text{N}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$  of the equator

It lies between longitudes  $290^{\circ}\text{E}$  and  $350^{\circ}$  East of the Greenwich meridian

Uganda is made up of 7 regions namely:

- Central
- South western (Kigezi)
- Western
- North Eastern (Karamoja)
- Eastern
- West Nile
- Northern

Note:

Indicate examples of districts in each region.

Map of Uganda

<b>Direction</b>	<b>country</b>	<b>capital city</b>	<b>president</b>
North	South Sudan	Juba	H.E SalvaKiir
East	Kenya	Nairobi	H.E.Uhuru Kinyata
West	DR Congo	Kinsasha	H.E Joseph Kabila
South	Tanzania	Dodoma	H.E.John Magufuli
South West	Rwanda	Kigali	H. E. Paul Kagame

### **Uganda as a landlocked country**

A landlocked country is a country with no direct access to the sea

A country without a coastline

Hinterland is an area which is served by a sea port

Uganda's major seaports include

Port Mombasa in Kenya

Port Dar – es – salaam in Tanzania

Both ports handle Uganda's imports and exports

Exports are goods going out of a country.

Imports are goods entering a country.

### **Problems of landlocked countries**

- High transport costs
- Delays of imports and exports
- Highway robberies at times
- High taxation
- Expiry of some products due to delays
- Smuggling of goods - Illegal importation and exportation of goods

### **Solutions**

- Cooperation with neighbouring countries
- Promotion of air transport
- Promotion of peace and security with neighbours

### **Why Uganda should have good relations with neighbours**

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

### **The physical features of Uganda**

Physical features are natural land forms of an area

Relief is the general appearance of the landscape

### **Classification of physical features**

- Relief features e.g. mountains, valleys, plains, hills
- Drainage features are around water systems like lakes, rivers, oceans and seas.

Examples of major physical features in Uganda

Mountains / lakes / rivers / rift valley / plateau

### **Plateau (table land)**

A plateau is a flat raised piece of land

The plateau covers the largest part of Uganda

A raised table land

Symbol of a plateau



### **Activities carried out on plateau**

- Farming, mining, industrialization, fishing, lumbering, tourism.

## **Importance of plateau**

- They have fertile soil used for crop growing.
- They are sources of minerals
- They receive reliable rainfall

## **Problems faced by people on a plateau**

- There is soil erosion
- Poor transport system especially in hilly areas
- Crop pests and diseases.

## **Mountains / highlands**

A mountain is the highest piece of land / An area about 2000 metres above the sea level.

## **Types of mountains**

- Block
- Volcanic
- inselbergs

## **Examples of mountains in Uganda**

Rwenzori / Elgon/ Moroto/ Mufumbiro

### **Mountain Rwenzori**

- It is the highest mountain in Uganda
- It is found in Western Uganda in the district of Kasese and Bundibugyo
- It is a block mountain with many peaks that form ranges
- It is found along the border of DRC and Uganda
- Its highest peak is Margherita

Peak Marherita is snow capped throughout the year because "The peak crosses the snowline"

HM Stanley was the first European to see Mt. Rwenzori

He name it mountains of the moon because its peaks looked like a rising moon.

The Bamba and Bakonjo live on its slopes in Uganda while the Pygmies live on it in DRC

Donkeys are the major means of transport

### **Mountain Elgon**

- It is a volcanic mountain found in Eastern part of Uganda in the districts of Bukwo, Sironko, Mbale and Kapchorwa
- It is the second highest mountain in Uganda
- Its local name is Masaba and Wagagai is its peak
- Its along the border of Uganda and Kenya

- Joseph Thompson was the first European to see it
- It has a large hole on its top called a crater
- The Bagishu and Sabiny live on its slopes
- The Bagishu grow Arabica coffee and the Sabiny grow wheat.
- Kapchorwa is the leading producer of wheat in Uganda

### **Factors that have favoured the growing of wheat and Arabica coffee on Mt. Elgon**

Presence of fertile volcanic soils

Presence of reliable rainfall

Presence of cool climate

### **Mufumbiro ranges**

- It is a volcanic mountain which is active
- It is found in the extreme western part of Uganda along the border of Uganda and Rwanda
- Muhavura is its peak with a small crater lake
- The thick vegetation and Bamboo acts a home of Mt. Gorillas
- The three ranges that lie in Uganda are: -
  - o Muhavura 4127m
  - o Mgahinga
  - o Sabyinyo 3645m
- Mufumbiro ranges are sometimes referred to as the switzerland of Africa because it is very cool like the Alps of Europe
- The BakigaBafumbira, Batwa , live on its slopes

### **Mountain Moroto**

- It is a volcanic mountain found in North eastern part of Uganda in Moroto
- Its peak is summit
- It receives little rainfall because it receives dry winds
- The Karimojong live on its slopes and practice cattle keeping.

### **Problems facing people who live on mountain slopes**

- Soil erosion
- Land slides
- Volcanic eruptions
- Poor transportation and communication

### **How is soil erosion controlled in mountainous areas**

- By contour ploughing
- Terracing



- Strip cropping

Qn: Why is soil erosion common in Kabale and Kapchorwa?

### **Reasons why mountainous areas are densely populated**

- There is fertile soil good for crop growing
- There is reliable rainfall food for crop growing
- There is cool climate good for human settlement

Qn: Why do tourists like to visit mountainous areas?

- To enjoy cool climate
- To enjoy seeing the mountain scenery
- For mountain climbing

### **How poor road network can be overcome in hilly areas**

By using donkeys / animal transport

By constructing winding roads

Qn: Why is transport difficult in mountainous areas?

- Due to steep slopes

### **Rift valley**

A rift valley is a long depression on the earth's surface with escarpments

### **Problems faced in rift valley areas**

- Poor road network
- High temperatures
- Soil erosion

Qn: Why does the rift valley floor experience high temperatures?

### **Advantages of the rift valley**

- They have fertile soils for crop farming
- They attract tourists who bring in income
- Their grazing grounds for animals
- Rift valley lakes are fishing grounds
- They have minerals

### **Economic activities on a rift valley**

- Mining
- Fishing
- Tourism
- Farming

### **Lakes**

A lake is a hollow (depression) filled with water on the earth's surface.

### **Examples of lakes in Uganda**

Victoria / Kyoga / George / Edward / Albert / Wamala / Bunyonyi etc.

## **Types of lakes**

- Depression (basin) lakes / down warped lakes
  - Rift valley lakes
  - Ox – bow lakes
  - Manmade lakes
  - Crater lakes
  - Lava dammed lakes
  - Calderas – an enlarged crater lake
- } Volcanic lakes

## **Depression lakes**

Depression lakes were formed by the process of down warping such as L. Victoria, L. Kyoga, L. Mburo, L. Kwanja ,L. Opeta

## **Characteristics of depression lakes**

- They are shallow
- They have fresh water
- They have inlets and outlets
- They are wide

Qn: Why do depression lakes have fresh waters?

They have inlets and outlets.

## **Lake Victoria**

- It is the largest lake in Uganda
  - It is shared by the three East African countries
  - It is crossed by the Equator
  - It is the source of the Nile
  - John Speke was the first European to see and name L. Victoria
- L. Victoria is locally known as Nalubaale

## **Inland ports on L. Victoria**

Port Jinja, Luzira, Entebbe, Bukakata, Port Bell

Map of L. Victoria showing inland ports MK pg. 19

## **Islands on L. Victoria**

Kome, Bugala, Ssese

## **Island districts**

- Kalangala
- Buvuma

### **Importance of inland ports on L. Victoria**

- They handle Uganda's imports and exports
- They provide employment
- They attract tourists.

### **Major activities carried out around Lake Victoria**

- Fishing
- Tourism
- Crop growing
- Trading
- Lumbering
- Transportation
- mining

### **Problems experienced on lake Victoria**

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

### **Lake Kyoga**

- It is the most swampy lake in Uganda
- It is swampy because it is swallow
- It is surrounded by L. Kwana, L. Opetta and L. Nakivale
- It is connected to L. Albert by Victoria Nile

Qn: What shows that L Kyoga is on a lower altitude than L. Victoria?

### **Rift valley lakes**

- They are formed on the floor of the rift valley
- They were formed by faulting

### **Example**

- Lake Edward
- Lake Albert
- Lake George
- Lake Katwe

### **Characteristics of rift valley lakes**

- They are deep
- They have salty water
- They are narrow
- They are oblong in shape

## **Lake Albert**

- It is found in western Uganda in the districts of Hoima Kibaale and Bullisa
- It lies along the border of Uganda and DRC
- Port Butiaba is its major inland port
- Sir Samuel Baker was the first European to see and name it L. Albert
- Its locally known as L. Mwitanzige

## **Economic activities carried out on L. Albert**

Fishing/ tourism/ oil exploration / transportation/ trading

## **Lake Edward**

- It lies along the border of Uganda and DRC
- HM Stanley became the first European to see it
- Kazinga channel connects it to L. George
- Kazinga channel is a tourist attraction with many hippos

## **Lake George**

- It is crossed by the Equator
- The main tourist attraction is hippos
- It is joined by L. Edward by Kazinga channel.

## **Ox – bow lakes**

- They are formed as a result of river erosion and deposition
- These are found along river Rwizi
- Manmade lakes
- These are lakes formed when man blocks a river valley
- These are lakes formed by man's activities

## **Manmade lakes**

- These are formed when man blocks a river valley
- These are on lakes formed by man's activities.

## **Examples**

- Kabaka's lake
- Lake Kaggansi
- Lake Kibimba
- Lake Namugongo / Martyrs lake)

## **Volcanic lakes**

These are lakes formed by the process of volcanicity

## **Categories of volcanic lakes**

- **Crater lakes:**

These are lakes formed on top a dead volcano e.g. L. Katwe, lake Elgon crater

- **Lava dammed lakes**

These are lakes formed when lava blocks a river valley e.g. lake Mutanda, lake Bulera, Bunyonyi which is the deepest`

## **Rivers**

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

### **Types of river**

Permanent rivers: These are rivers that flow throughout the year

Seasonal rivers: these are rivers that flow during the rainy season and dry during the dry season.

### **Stages or courses of a river (river development)**

- Upper / youthful stage
- Middle / mature stage
- Lower course or old stage / senile

### **Examples of rivers**

- River Nile
- River Kagera
- River Nkusi
- River katonga
- River semlila
- River Kafu
- River Achwa

### **Map of Uganda showing major rivers**

### **Terms related to rivers**

- Source: point where a river starts
- Mouth of a river: point where a river ends
- Estuary: wide mouth of a river / It is where a river widens before entering its mouth..
- Tributary: small river joining a bigger river
- Distributary: Small Riverflowing away from a bigger river.
- Gorge: narrow part of a river with an over deepened valley
- Confluence: point where rivers meet
- Meander: the curved bend of a river
- Delta: It is where a river subdivides into several streams before entering its mouth.

### **Characteristics of rivers on each stage**

### Upper course youth stage

- Has water falls which help to generate hydro-electricity and attract tourists
- It flows very fast due to steep slopes
- It is very destructive
- It has gorgers (V-shapes valley)

### Middle course / mature

- It flows gently
- It begins forming meandering
- U shaped valley is formed.

### Lower course

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

## **River Nile**

- It is the longest river in the World.
- Its locally known as Kiira.
- Its source is at Lake Victoria near Jinja
- Its mouth is at Mediterranean sea and it ends in a Delta
- Damietta and Rosetta are its two main distributaries
- The Nile in Uganda has two sections i.e.
- Victoria Nile: between Lake Victoria and Lake Albert
- Albert Nile: between Lake Albert and Nimule
- River Nile flows northwards because its source is at a higher altitude than the north.
- River Achwa is the only tributary of the Nile in Uganda

## **Water falls along the Nile in Uganda**

Murchison falls, Itanda falls

## **Dams found along the Nile in Uganda**

Bujagali dam, Kiira dam, Nalubaale dam

**Nile valley countries:** countries through which River Nile ad its tributaries flow.

Uganda / Sudan / Egypt / South Sudan

## **River kagera**

- It pours into Lake Victoria
- It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Tanzania

## **River Achwa**

- It is a tributary of river Nile found in northern Uganda
- Its main tributaries are Agago and Pager

- It is the most extensively used river for irrigation in Uganda

### **River Katonga**

- It flows from the swamps around L. George
- It flows into L. Victoria
- It is a swampy river and not used for transport

### **River Semliki**

- Found along the border of Uganda and DRC
- It drains into Lake Albert and flows from L. Edward.

### River Kafu and Nkusi

- Kafu flows into Lake Kyoga while Nkusi into Lake Albert

### **Reasons why transport is difficult on some rivers**

- They have rapids
- They have waterfalls
- They have rocks
- They are narrow
- They harbor dangerous aquatic animals.

### **Problems facing rivers**

- Dumping of waste materials in them.
- Prolonged drought.

### **Formation of physical features**

#### **Mountains**

#### **Types of mountains in Uganda**

##### a)Block mountains (Horst Mountains)

These were formed by faulting e.g. Rwenzori.

Faulting is the process by which rocks of the earth's crust are broken down.

Two theories or forces explain the formation of Block Mountains.

- Tensional forces
- Compressional forces

#### Formation of Block Mountains

- Compressional
- Faults
- Horst mountain

##### b)Volcanic mountain

- These were formed by the process of volcanicity.

- Volcanicity is the process by which molten rocks (Magma) is forced on the earth's surface.

## **Magma**

- Hot molten rocks below the earth's surface
- Lava molten rocks on the earth's surface
- Crater: hole on top of a volcano
- Vent: a hole through which magma reaches the earth's surface.
- Eruption: violent release of lava, ash and gases on the surface of the earth.

## **Types of volcanic mountains**

Active volcano: those that are likely to erupt any time e.g. Mufumbiro ranges

Dormant (sleeping) those that are resting but like to erupt in future e.g. Moroto

Dead (extinct) those that cannot erupt any more e.g. Mt. Elgon

A volcanic mountain (formation of volcanic mountain)

Diagrams on pg. 19 Mk

Formation of the rift valley

A rift valley was formed by faulting

Two forces are responsible for the formation of the rift valley

- (a) Tensional force
- (b) Compressional force

## **How a rift valley was formed**

### **Diagrams not drawn**

- (a) Tensional forces
- (b) Faults (fault lines)
- (c) Escarpments

## **Importance of physical features**

- Mountains
- Help in rain formation
- Attract tourists
- Used for study purpose
- Have fertile soils for farming
- Form natural boundaries

## **Rivers**

- Help to generate hydro electricity
- Sued for transport
- Attract tourists
- Source of minerals
- Source of water for domestic use and irrigation



## **Lakes**

- Source of water
- Used for transport
- Attract tourists
- Used for study purposes

## **Plateau**

- Used for farming

**QN.** How do physical features influence human activities?

## **The climate of Uganda**

**Climate**: is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time.

Weather: is the state of the atmosphere at a given time in a given place.

Climate is recorded over a long period of time (30 – 35 years) while weather is determined after a short period of time.

## **Main factors of climate**

- Rainfall
- Temperature

## **Types of climate in Uganda**

- Tropical climate
- Equatorial climate
- Semi desert climate / semi-arid
- Mountain climate / montane

Map showing climatic regions in Uganda

## **Tropical climate**

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

## **Characteristics of the tropical climate**

- It is hot and wet
- Rainfall received is less than that of the equatorial climate
- Has two main rainfall seasons (750mm – 100mm)
- Rainfall is received during the hottest season of the year.

## **Economic activities**

- Growing of crops e.g. simsim, sorghum, cotton
- Pastoralism

- Tourism
- Mining

### **Equatorial climate**

- This type of climate is experienced in areas lying along the equator e.g. Kampala, Jinja, Wakiso, Entebbe
- It is described as hot and wet throughout the year.

### **Characteristics of equatorial climate**

- It is hot and wet throughout the year
- It receives convectional rainfall (1500mm – 2000mm)
- Humidity in the region is high due to high transpiration and evaporation rates

### **Economic activities**

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

### **Problems facing people in equatorial regions**

- Diseases / disease vectors
- Poor road network
- Wild animals attacks
- Poor communication
- Rebel activities
- Floods
- 

### **Semi arid climate**

This climate lies in the north eastern part of Uganda in the districts of Kotido, Moroto and Nakapiripirit

### **Characteristics of semi desert climate**

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

### **Economic activities**

Animal rearing

Hunting

Tourism

## **Problems of semi-arid areas**

- Little rainfall received

## **Mountain climate**

- This type of climate is experienced in highlands and is cool due to high altitude
- Highlands and mountains help in formation of relief rainfall.
- Places that lie on the leeward side (rain shadow of the mountain receive less or no rainfall while those on the windward side receive much rainfall
- Highland and mountainous experience low temperatures compared to low land areas.
- Water bodies help in the formation of convectional rainfall.

## **Influence of climate of human activities**

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

## **Farming in Uganda**

Farming is the growing of crops and keeping of animals

**QN:** Why is it important for farmers to know the climate of an area?

It's because the type of crops grown and animals kept depend on the climate

## **Farming systems in Uganda**

Subsistence farming: this is the growing of crops and keeping of animals mainly for home use and the surplus for sale.

## **Why do most people in Uganda practice subsistence farming**

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

## **Disadvantages of subsistence farming**

- Low quality products
- Low yields

## **Mixed farming:**

This is the growing of crops and keeping of animals on the same piece of land under the same management on different plots

## **Advantages of mixed farming**

- A farmer gets double income
- A farmer gets a balanced diet
- There is interdependence between crops and animals

## **Disadvantages of mixed farming**

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

## **Plantation farming**

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

## **Examples of plantation crops**

- Tea
- Cocoa
- Coffee
- Sugarcane
- Oil palm

## **Tea**

This is a beverage crop

It requires warm temperatures and heavy rainfall

## **Examples of tea plantation estates**

- Kasaku
- Igara
- Nakigalala
- Tea growing districts
- Mubende
- Rukungiri
- Kabarole
- Mukono
- Bushenyi

Tea is harvested by plucking buds

## **Coffee**

Coffee is a beverage crop

It contains a substance called caffeine

## **Types of coffee**

- Arabica coffee grown in highlands
- Robusta coffee grown in low lands
- Clonal coffee (improved Robusta)

## **Advantages of clonal coffee over other types**

- More resistant to diseases
- Matures faster than other types
- Gives high yields

NB: coffee is harvested by hand picking of berries

## **Sugarcane**

- It grows in swampy areas
- Its stems are crushed to get juice which makes sugar crystals

## **Sugarcane plantation in Uganda**

- Kakira in Jinja
- Lugazi in Buikwe
- Kinyara in Masindi
- Sango bay in Rakai

## **Products of sugarcane**

- Sugar
- Sweets
- glucose

## **Wheat**

- Is a cereal crop which requires low temperatures and heavy rainfall.
- The grains provide flour used in baking.
- In Uganda wheat is mainly grown in Kapchorwa, Kisoro, Bundibugyo

## **Cotton**

- It is a fibre crop used in the textile industry
- It is grown using seeds and harvested by picking fluff
- It is taken to ginneries to remove seeds and remaining with lint
- The lint is processed into threads and this is called spinning
- Kenneth Borup introduced fast growing cotton seeds in Uganda in 1903.

## **Cotton growing districts in Uganda**

Kumi, Iganga, Tororo, Jinja, Kamuli, Lira, Gulu, Apac, Pallisa, and Kasese

- Ginning is the separating of cotton seeds from cotton
- Lint is cotton wool without seeds
- Spinning is the making of threads out of cotton

## **Uses of cotton**

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

- Sources of income

### **Problems faced by cotton farmers**

- Cotton pests and diseases
- Climate change
- Price fluctuation / price changes
- Competition from other cotton producing countries

### **Tobacco**

It is especially grown in west Nile region

### **Methods of processing Tobacco**

- Flu - curing
- Air curing
- Fire cured tobacco

### **Products from tobacco**

- Cigarette
- cigars

### **Cattle keeping**

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

### **Dairy farming**

- Is the keeping of cows for mainly milk production
- Dairy farming is mainly carried out in the cool mountainous areas
- Dairy farms are commonly found in Kisoro and Kabale

Dairy farms are commonly found in Kisoro and Kabale

### **Products obtained in a dairy farm**

Milk, butter, yoghurt, ghee, cheese

### **Ranch farming**

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

### **Products from a ranch**

- Beef
- Hooves for making glue

- Horn tips for making buttons

### **Examples of ranches in Uganda**

- Nyabushozi – Kiruhura
- Kisozi – Gomba
- Kabula – Sembabule
- Maruzi – Apac
- Buruli – Nakasongola
- Achwa – Kitgum
- Ujuk – Katakwi
- Bunyoro– Masindi

### **Nomadic pastoralism**

- Pastoralism is the keeping of animals as a way of life.
- Nomadic pastoralism is the movement of cattle keepers from one place to another looking for pasture and water.
- It is mainly carried out in Semi-arid areas

### **Districts where nomadic pastoralism is carried out**

- Moroto
- Kotido
- Nakapiripirit

### **Problems facing nomadic pastoralists**

- Shortage of water and pasture
- Cattle rustling / cattle raiding
- Animal diseases

### **Why do nomads keep large numbers of animals?**

- Prestige
- For cultural purposes
- For food

### **Irrigation farming**

- This is a method of farming where crops are provided with water by man
- This is the supply of water to land in order to make it productive especially in dry areas.
- The artificial supply of water to crops mainly in dry areas. (irrigation)

### **Types of irrigation**

- Overhead sprinkler irrigation
- Canal irrigation

How can crop farming be made possible in dry areas

### **Advantages of irrigation farming**

- Crops can be grown throughout the year
- A farmer gets high yields
- Dry land can be made productive for crop growing

### **Disadvantages of irrigation farming**

- Needs skilled labour
- Requires a reliable source of water
- Leads to erosion and leaching
- It is expensive to start and maintain

Examples of irrigation schemes

Scheme	District	Source of water	Crops grown
Mobuku	Kasese	R. Nyamaba, R. Sebwe R. Mobuku	Cotton, maize, bananas, onions, tomatoes
Nsimbe	Mpigi		Flowers, tomatoes, pineapples
Kiige	Kamuli		Citrus fruits, e.g. oranges, lemons, pears
Ongom	Lira	R. Achwa	Citrus fruits
Doho	Butaleja	R. Manafa	Rice

### **Traditional cash crops**

These are crops that were originally grown for sale e.g. cotton, coffee, tobacco, tea.

### **Nontraditional cash crops**

These are crops that were formerly grown for food but now are sold e.g. maize, beans

### **Advantages of nontraditional cash crops**

- They have ready market
- They mature quickly
- they serve more than one purpose

### **Why people are encouraged to grow nontraditional cash crops?**

- To promote export trade
- To promote industrialization

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

- Poor transport network
- Crop pests and diseases



- Unstable prices
- Shortage of capital
- Soil erosion

### **Solutions**

- Feeder roads should be constructed and maintained
- Agricultural chemicals and tools at low costs
- Set minimum standard prices for goods
- Give loans to boost farming activities
- Set up cooperative societies to look for markets
- Provide improved varieties of seeds and animals

### **Factors affecting climate**

- Nearness to water bodies
- Distance from the equator (latitude)
- Altitude
- Man's activities
- Vegetation cover
- Local winds / prevailing winds
- Relief of an area

Qn. Let the teacher explain how each factor affects climate

Vegetation of Uganda

Vegetation is all plant life covering the earth's surface

### **Types of vegetation**

- Natural vegetation
- Plantation vegetation

### **Natural vegetation**

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

### **Examples of natural vegetation**

- Bushes
- Shrubs
- Trees
- Papyrus

### **Plantation vegetation**

Is the plant cover of an area planted by man.

### **Examples of plantation vegetation**

- Crops
- Eucalyptus (plantation forests)
- Grass
- Flowers

### **Types of natural vegetation**

- Equatorial vegetation (tropical rain forests / natural forests)
- Savannah vegetation
- Semi desert
- Mountain vegetation / Montane
- Swamps

### **Tropical Rain forests**

- They are mainly found along the equator
- Its ever green

### **Examples of tropical rain forests**

- Mabira (Buikwe)
- Budongo (Masindi)
- Marabigambo (Rakai)
- Bugoma (Hoima)

### **Types of tree species got from natural forests**

- Mvule (troka)
- Mahogany
- Ebony
- Rose wood
- African walnut
- Green heart

### **Characteristics of tropical rain forests**

- They are evergreen (don't shed off their leaves at the same time)
- They grow very tall and at the same time form canopies
- They have broad leaves and large trunks
- They have buttress roots
- Have thick undergrowth
- Provide hard wood
- Take long to mature

### **Activities carried out in this vegetation**

- Lumbering
- Farming
- Tourism

## **Savannah vegetation**

- This covers the largest part of Uganda
- It is sub divided into two namely;
- Savannah grassland
- Savannah woodland
- Most trees in woodland savannah are deciduous (shed off their leaves during the dry season)

## **Examples of trees in savannah vegetation**

- Acacia
- Baobab

## **Characteristics of savannah vegetation**

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

## **Activities in the savannah**

- Tourism
- Animal rearing
- Crop growing

## **Why most game parks in Uganda found in Savannah vegetation**

- Has a complete food chain for wild animals
- Has a good habitat for wild animals

## **Semi desert (bush land and shrub)**

- It is found in north eastern Uganda

## **Characteristics of semi desert vegetation**

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

## **Economic activities**

- Nomadic pastoralism
- Tourism
- Hunting

## **Mountain vegetation**

This type of vegetation is commonly found in mountainous areas

The vegetation here changes with altitude.

Diagram showing mountain vegetation

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

### **Why is plant growth difficult on tops of high mountains?**

- The areas are too cold and rocky.

### **Economic activities carried out**

- Lumbering
- Tourism
- Animal rearing e.g. dairy
- Crop growing

### **Swampy vegetation**

- Swamps are water logged and vegetated areas
- Sometimes swamps are called wetlands

### **Swamps are divided into**

- Swamp forests are swamps that have trees
- Papyrus swamps: are swamps that have grasses growing in them.

### **Uses of swamps**

- Source of raw materials e.g. clay and papyrus
- Act as fishing grounds
- Habitat for wild animals
- Areas of scientific study
- Help in rain formation
- Filter water and remove pollutants
- They are grazing grounds for animals
- They have fertile soils for crop growing

Qn: How do swamps benefit the craftsmen?

### **Problems facing wetlands**

- Draining swamps
- Disposal of industrial wastes
- Over harvesting of swamp vegetation
- Establishment of infrastructure, roads, industries and housing

### **Dangers faced by people living nearswamps**

- Swamps harbor disease vectors e.g. mosquitoes
- Harbor dangerous wild animals like snakes

- In case of heavy rainfall floods can be menace

## **Plantation vegetation**

This vegetation include; trees that are planted by people.

### **Examples of plantation trees in Uganda**

- Eucalyptus
- Conifers
- Pine
- Cedar
- Camphor
- Cypress

### **Districts with plantation forests in Uganda**

Lendu in Zombo

Mafuga in Kanungu

Bugamba in Mbarara

Nyabyeya near Budongo forests

Katuugo in Nakasongola

Magamaga in Mayuge

### **What type of wood is obtained from plantation forests?**

Provide soft wood for making paper rulers pencils plywood and match boxes

### **Characteristics of plantation forests**

- Trees provide soft wood
- Trees have same species
- Trees mature quickly
- Trees are tall and straight
- They are evenly spaced
- There is little undergrowth
- They are evergreen

### **Importance of forests to man**

- They are sources of timber
- They are sources of wood fuel
- They help in rain formation
- They attract tourists
- They are a habitat for wildlife
- They are for education and scientific research
- They are sources of herbs
- They help in controlling soil erosion

## **Why man has destroyed forests**

- To get land for farming
- To get herbal medicine
- To get wood fuel
- To get timber

## **Ways of conserving forests**

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

## **Factors affecting vegetation distribution**

- Climate of an area
- Relief of an area
- Nature of the soil
- Human activities e.g. deforestation, afforestation
- NB: Let the teacher explain how each of the above factors influence vegetation distribution.
- Latitude
- Government policy

## **Natural resources in Uganda**

- A resource is anything that satisfies man's needs.
- A natural resource is anything that satisfies man's needs and exists on its own.

## **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

- (a) Most natural resources are found on land
- (b) Most economic activities are done on land

Uses of land

- (a) Used for farming
- (b) 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 (fasting running water) HE
- Hot springs – geo thermal power

### **How water bodies can be misused**

- Over using water from water bodies
- Polluting water bodies by
- Dumping waste materials in water bodies
- 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
- 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 equipments
- 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

### **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 employments
- 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 facing 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 to 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 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
- UWE Cetc

## **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

# TERM II

## 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 Leaky 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 of a piece of wood through friction fires 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.
- Late, 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 earlyman is believed to have lived.

### **Stone Age sites in Uganda**

- Magosi
- Nsongezi
- Nyero (rock paintings)
- Paraa
- Sango bay
- Luzira

### **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?**

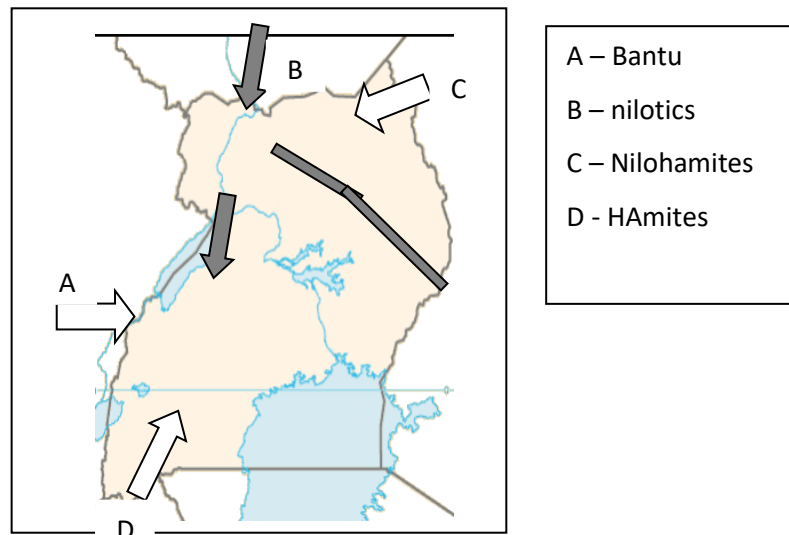
- To know how early man lived
- To know the activities and the tools early man used

### **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.



### **What is an ethnic group?**

An ethnic group is a group of people with different tribes sharing 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
- Nilotics
- Nilo-hamites
- Hamates
- 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
- The Bantu entered Uganda from the western direction.
- Bantu settled in the interlacustrine regions

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

### Interlacustrine region

Was the area 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.

### **Tribes that belong to Bantu**

Baganda	Bakiga	Baruri
Banankole	Banyoro	Banyara
Basoga	Bagisu	Bakonjo
Batoro	Bafumbira	Bamba
Bakiga	Batawa	

### **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 banana

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

- They were united
- They were organized
- They lived settled life

### **The river lake Nilotes (Nilotics)**

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

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

- River lake Nilotes
- Plain Nilotes
- Highland Nilotes

### **Qn:**

- 1.** Name the Nilotic tribe that lives in eastern Uganda (Tororo district)  
Japadhola
- 2.** 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 Pubugu present day Pakwach
- The Nilotes were cattle keepers (pastoralists)
- The Acholi and Alur practice de-tothing on the lower jaws.

## **Causes of their migration**

- They were looking for pasture and water
- Love for adventure
- They were over populated
- 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 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
- They 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 nails
- 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 Notes and plain Nilotes**

- 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 hamates**

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

## **Legends Myths and events**

These are stores 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
- Vegetations
- Climate
- Water

## **Influence of occupation**

- Fisherman 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 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 he 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

### **Causes of emigration**

- Political instability
- Search for better employment

### **Immigration**

Is the movement of people into the country

### **Causes of immigration**

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

### **Advantages of immigration**

- It creates employment
- 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 immigration 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 immigration to Uganda 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**

- It was governed by a king



- It was governed by a chief
- It was governed by a clan member

## **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 Batembuzi was Isaza interlacustrine region
- The Bachwezi replaced the Batembuzi
- 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

## **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

Kingdom/chiefdom	Title of the leader
Buganda	Kabaka
Bunyoro	Omukama
Ankole	Omugabe
Toro	Omukama
Basoga	Kyabazinga
Teso	Emunmon
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
- It traces the origin of the period of Batembuzi
- British colonialists combined other kings 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

Kaboyo was the oldest of the Omukama

## **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 gave 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 belong 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 rule**

- 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 Uganda**

- Baganda
- Banyoro

### **Foreign influence in Uganda**

Foreigners are people who are not citizens to a particular country

A citizen is a person who enjoys civil constitutional and human rights of a nation or a country.

Foreigners in Uganda came from two continents that is Asia and Europe

### **Groups of foreigners in Uganda**

- Traders
- Explorers

- Missionaries
- Administrators

## **Traders**

These were the first group of foreigners to enter Uganda. Traders came in two groups

- Asians
- European traders

### Asian traders

Asian traders came to Uganda in two groups. These were;

- Arab traders
- Indian traders

### Arab traders

- Arabs were the first group of foreigners to enter Uganda
- They came from Saudi Arabia, Persia, Yemen, Oman in the continent of Asia
- They used their boats called DHOWS to cross Indian ocean.
- The monsoon winds helped them to blow their dhows to the coast of East Africa.
- The Arabs first settled at the coast of East Africa.
- They settled in places like;
  - (a) Kilwa
  - (b) Mogadishu
  - (c) Mombasa
  - (d) Lamu
  - (e) Malindi
  - (f) Zanzibar and
  - (g) Sofala
- The Arabs named the land at the coast the "Zenji" empire
- The word Zenji means the land of the black people
- The Arabs entered Uganda through Tanganyika present day Tanzania
- They passed through places of Tabora and Karagwe.

## **Why the Arabs entered Uganda through Tanganyika and not Kenya**

- They feared to face the hostile people in Kenya
- The first Arab traders to come to Uganda were led by Ahmed Bin Ibrahim. Ahmed Bin Ibrahim therefore was the first Arab trader to come to Buganda in 1844.
- Kabaka Sunna II of Buganda received the first Arab traders in Buganda.
- The Arabs came to Uganda majorly to carry out trade.
- They later spread Islamic religion.

## **Goods (items) brought to Uganda by Arabs to Uganda**

- Cloths
- Cups
- Mirrors
- Necklaces
- Beads
- Guns
- Glasses
- Some crops

## **Goods taken by Arabs from Uganda**

- Slaves
- Ivory
- Salt
- Iron
- Skins
- Food stuffs

## **The Arabs used barter trade system**

- Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods or goods for services.
- The Arabs later introduced cowrie shells.
- Cowrie shells were later used as a medium of exchange
- Another group of Arabs to enter Uganda from the north in 1841.
- These Arab traders came from Sudan and Egypt.
- These were called the Khartoumers
- They raided the areas of Acholi, Bunyoro and Lango.
- In Buganda the traders were moving in big groups called caravans

## **Effects of the coming of Arabs in Uganda**

### Positive

- They introduced cowrie shells which was used in trade as the first form of money.
- They introduced new goods (e.g. cloths, beads, etc)
- They introduced Islam.
- They introduced new crops (e.g. mangoes, rice etc)
- They introduced new culture (dressing styles)
- Trade activities increased.
- They developed trade routes in Uganda
- Chiefdoms developed into kingdoms and empires.
- They introduced Swahili language.

### Negative

- They introduced slave trade in Uganda

- Slave trade increased wars among communities in Uganda
- People lost their lives through slave trade
- They caused disunity among people

### **Why Islam took long to spread in Uganda**

- The Arabs were more interested in trade
- The Arabs were hated for being slave traders
- Islam was preached in foreign language which proved hard to the natives.
- Arabs were not favoured by the colonialists
- People feared the practice of circumcision

### **Slave trade and slavery**

Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.

Slavery is the illegal owning of a person by another person

### **How slaves were obtained by Arabs**

- By raiding villages
- Through inter-tribal wars
- By direct buying(barter trade)

### Why slave trade developed in Uganda

- There was need for labour at the coast and the other countries
- The Arab traders and African chiefs wanted money
- The African chiefs wanted guns for defense and expansion
- Disunity among communities in Uganda

### **Why slave trade took long to come to an end**

- Chiefs and kings were getting riches
- African chiefs and kings supported it

### **Effects of slave trade in Uganda**

- Population decrease
- Uganda lost strong men and women
- A lot of suffering and death was experienced
- Property was destroyed
- Families split up
- It led to famine
- Slave trade caused wars

### **Positive**

- Kingdoms developed
- New crops were introduced
- New items were introduced

## **Indian traders**

- This was another group of Asian traders
- Indian traders came from India
- They came to carryout trade
- AlidinaVisram was the first Indian trader to open up a shop in Kampala
- Indians introduced Rupees as a form of money
- Rupees replaced the cowrie shells that was introduced by the Arabs

## **Other important Indian traders include**

### Mehta khalidas

- He established the first sugarcane plantation in Uganda at Lugazi in 1924.

### Muljibai Madhvan

- He started Kakira sugar plantation at Jinja
- Later other Indians came to build the Uganda railway.
- These were the Indian coolies (prisoners)

## **Effects of Indians in Uganda**

- They introduced rupees in Uganda
- They started sugarcane growing in Uganda
- They started the banking system (Banyans / Indian money lender )
- They set up sugar factories in Uganda
- They set up ginneries
- They increased business in Uganda
- They controlled all the economy of Uganda

The Indians were later expelled from Uganda by President Idi Amin Dada in 1972

## **The coming of Europeans to Uganda**

Europeans came to Uganda in four groups these groups were

- Explorers
- Missionaries
- Traders
- Colonialists

## **The European explorers came to Uganda**

The explorers were the first European group of people to come to Uganda

## **Why the explorers came to Uganda**

- They came to look for the source of river Nile
- They came to know more about Uganda



- River Nile was the major physical feature that attracted most of the European explorers
- Most of these explorers were sent by the Royal geographical society (RGS)
- The Royal Geographical Society funded (financed) the explorers' journeys in Uganda

### John Speke

- John Speke made two journeys to Uganda
- His two journeys were sponsored by the Royal Geographical Society

### **John Speke and Richard Burton 1856 – 1858**

- They came to look for the source of the Nile
- They reached Tabora in 1857
- They reached Lake Tanganyika in February 1858.
- They became the first European explorers to see L. Tanganyika in Tanzania.
- They visited chief Kamweri of Usambara
- John Speke left Burton at Tabora and moved northwards
- John Speke reached the shores of lake Victoria on 30<sup>th</sup> July 1858
- He named it after Queen Victoria of England
- Before John Speke the lake was called Lake Nyanza in Tanganyika, Nalubaale in Uganda
- He proved that this lake was the source of the Nile
- John Speke became the first European explorer to see the source of the Nile
- He was also the first European explorer to come to Uganda
- On returning home they developed a disagreement about the source of the Nile.

### **John Speke and James Grant (1860 – 1863)**

- John Speke made his second journey with James Grant
- He came to confirm his discovery of the source of the Nile on Lake Victoria
- They were escorted by two gun men from the coast
- These escorts were Mwinyi Mabruki and Sidi Bombay
- They passed through the kingdom of Karagwe
- They were received by king Rumanika of Karagwe
- Grant fell sick and was left behind by Speke
- John Speke arrived at Kabaka Muteesa's palace at Banda in 1862.
- John Speke reached the source of the Nile on 28<sup>th</sup> July 1862.
- He named the falls at the source the Ripon falls.
- He named the falls after Lord Ripon the president of Royal Geographical Society in Britain at that time.

### Sir Samuel Baker ( The Baker)

- He was the first European explorer to look for the source following it from the mouth.
- He came with his wife
- He was the first European explorer to come with his wife
- John Speke and James Grant met Sir Samuel Baker at Gondokoro in south Sudan.
- They told him that they had discovered the source of river Nile
- He changed his journey
- He went to West and reached OmukamaKamurasi's palace in Bunyoro
- He became the first European to see Lake Mwitanzigye
- He named it lake Albert after the husband of Queen Victoria of England
- He also became the first European explorer to see the Murchison falls in 1864.
- He was later sent as the first governor of the equatorial province by Khedive Ismail of Egypt
- The equatorial Province was the region between south Sudan and northern Uganda
- He established his headquarters at Patiko in northern Uganda where he helped so much in the fight against slave trade.
- Sir Samuel Baker gave guns to the people of Acholi to protect themselves against slave traders.
- Other forts built by Baker include Padibe and Foweira

### **Ways how Sir Samuel baker helped the people of Acholi land**

- He fought slave trade in northern Uganda

### **Henry Morton Stanley**

- He was sent by New Herald and British Daily telegram
- He made three journeys to Africa
- He entered Uganda through Tanganyika
- On his first journey he was sent to look for Dr. David Livingstone
- On his second journey he came to complete the work of other explorers.
- Stanley went westwards and named mountain Rwenzori the mountains of the moon because snow looked like a rising moon.
- He circumnavigated (sailed) around Lake Victoria
- He wanted to prove if it was the source of River Nile
- Stanley visited the Kabaka of Buganda (Muteesa I)
- Muteesa I requested Henry Stanley Morton to write a letter on his behalf inviting missionaries to Uganda
- Stanley came for the third time to rescue Emin Pasha

### **Why did Muteesa I invite missionaries to Uganda**

- To teach his people reading and writing

- He expected missionaries to give him guns for protection
- To teach his people Christianity
- Stanley moved towards western Uganda and became the first European to see Mt. Rwenzori, L. Edward and L. George

### **Problems faced by explorers**

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

### **Effect of the coming of the explorers**

- Their reports encouraged traders and administrators to come to Uganda
- Brought new goods in form of special gifts
- They made Uganda known to outside world.

### **Missionaries**

- These were the second group of Europeans to come to Uganda
- A missionary is a person who leaves his land to go to a foreign land to spread the word of God

### **They came in two major groups**

- Protestants
- Catholics

### **Protestants missionaries**

- They were the first group to come to Uganda
- They were sent by the church missionary society (CMS)
- They are also called Anglican missionaries
- They were led by C T Wilson and Shergold Smith and O'Neil
- They arrived here in 1877.
- Alexander Mackay was carpenter, builder, teacher and was the leader of C.M.S
- He brought the first printing press in Uganda
- Other importation protestant missionary include

### **Dr Albert Cook**

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

## **Kenneth Borup**

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

## **Robert Ashe**

Brought the first Raleigh bicycle

## **Bishop Hannington James**

- He died in Busoga on his way to Buganda under the order of Mwanga
- He was killed because he used a wrong route while entering Buganda
- He was killed by chief Luba's palace

## **Apollo Kivebulaya**

- He was a Muganda missionary
- He spread Christianity in western Uganda and eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

## **The Roman Catholic missionaries (white fathers)**

- They came from France and arrived in Uganda in 1879.
- They were led Father Simon Lourdel and Brother AmansDelmas
- They were later joined by Fr. Leon, Livinchac and LudoricGirault and Fr. Leon Barbot
- They were sent by Cardinal Kavengerie of missionaries of Africa and Algeria

## **Other groups of catholic missionaries included**

- Holy ghost father
- Mill hill fathers

## **Persecution of Christian converts**

Before Muteesa I died, he had developed a dislike towards missionaries

## **Why Muteesa I developed a dislike for the missionaries**

- They disobeyed his orders
- They preached against the traditional practices and culture
- They never brought for him guns as he expected.

## **Who is a martyr?**

- This is a person who dies for his or her faith.
- The first three Christian martyr were killed at Natete near Busega
- These were;
  - o MakkoKakumba

- NuwaSserwanga
- YusufuLugalama

Write down a list of the Christian martyrs

- The massive killing of the martyrs was at Namugongo
- The largest number of martyrs was killed on 3<sup>rd</sup> June
- This is why Christians in Uganda and neighbouring countries commemorates (remember) the 3<sup>rd</sup> June every year.
- King Mwanga of Buganda ordered for the killing of the Christian converts.

### **Why?**

- They disobeyed his orders

NB:

- The chief executioner was Mukajjanga

### **Pope Paul VI came to Uganda in 1969 to canonise the Uganda Martyrs**

- Arch Bishop Luwumu was also killed in 1972 by Iddi Amin Dada
- He was declared a martyr by the Anglican church of England
- Bishop was the first African Anglican bishop in Uganda
- He is the last martyr to be killed.

### **Positive effects of missionary work**

- They introduced Christianity
- They introduced formal education
- They introduced new crops e.g. cotton
- They built hospitals
- They built schools

### **Negative effects**

- They preached against traditional cultures
- They led to religious wars
- They paved way for the coming of colonialists
- They led religious divisions

### **Formal education**

This is the type of education introduced by European. It replaced the informal type.

### **Informal education**

This is the type of education that existed before the coming of Europeans

### **European Traders**

These were the third group of Europeans to come to Uganda

They came to carryout trade.

## **William Mackinnon**

He was a British trader

He formed the imperial British East African Association in 1888.

The Association got a charter in 1888 and became the imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACO)

It had its headquarters at Machakosin Kenya

## **Captain Fredrick Lugard**

- He was a British trader
- He was sent to Uganda to represent IBEACO in 1890.
- He set up his headquarters at Old Kampala
- He built Fort Edward on Old Kampala hill.
- He signed a partition treat with KabakaMwanga
- He signed a friendship agreement with OmugabeNtare of Ankole in 1890.
- Lugard restored OmukamaKasagama of Toro on his throne
- Lugard brought the Sudanese soldiers to Uganda
- He wanted them to help him fight wars and ensure stability and peace in Buganda

## **Why IBEACO was formed**

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

IBEACO collapsed because it became bankrupt

## **Why IBEACO ran bankrupt**

- It lacked a reliable and potential source of income
- It got so involved in the political administration which was costly
- The territory controlled was too large to be maintained properly
- It employed many personnel that needed big pay.
- Before the company left Bishoop Alfred Tucker asked for funds from the Church Missionary Society to keep it operating in Uganda
- William Mackinnon suggested the need to build the Uganda railway

## **Colonialists**

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

## **Sir Gerald Portal**

- He was sent to make a report on how best Uganda could be ruled in 1893
- He built forts in Toro (Fort Portal) and at Entebbe (Fort Alice)
- He established his headquarters at Entebbe making it the first capital city of Uganda
- He declared Uganda a British protectorate in 1894

## **Colony**

It is a weak country controlled by a powerful country for permanent settlement.

## **Colonialist**

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

## **Colonialism**

Is a person who control and rules a weak country.

## **Protectorate**

Is a weak country controlled by a powerful country for economic interests.

## **Methods of acquiring colonies**

- Signing treaties
- Using force
- Using company work
- Using missionary work
- Using agents / collaborators

## **Systems of colonial administration**

- Indirect rule
- Direct rule
- In Uganda the British used Indirect rule
- Captain Lugard proposed the idea of using indirect rule
- Indirect rule was the type of rule where colonialists used African leaders to rule on their behalf.
- In Uganda indirect rule was used in the kingdoms of Toro, Buganda, Ankole

## **Why did the British use indirect rule**

- It was cheaper than direct rule
- It reduced rebellions
- It solved the problem of language problem
- It did not interrupt with cultural practices
- They lacked enough manpower

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

### **Direct rule**

This is where colonialists did ruled on their own.

In Uganda direct Rule was used in areas which did not have local leaders and those areas which resisted e.g. Bunyoro, Kigezi,

### **How Ugandans resisted colonial rule**

- By staging rebellions
- Boycotting British goods

### **Kabalega's resistance**

- Never wanted British rule in his kingdom
- Wanted to protect Bunyoro's independence
- He used his army of the Abarusula but they were defeated by Colonel Henry Colville
- Kabalega was arrested and exiled to Seychelles islands in the Indian Ocean
- While on his way back in 1992 he died on the way at Mpumudde near Jinja.

### **Mwanga's revolt**

- He was not happy with Uganda's involvement in the politics of his kingdom
- He wanted to send away the missionaries who were dividing his people and making his subject disobey his orders.
- Mwanga was defeated by the British captured and exiled with Kabalega to Seychelles island
- The British replaced him with his young son DaudiChwa II
- He later died in 1907 while in exile

### **Lamogi rebellion 1911 – 1912**

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

### **Causes**

The Acholi never wanted to register their guns  
Awich wanted to protect his independence

### **Nyangire rebellion**

- The word Nyangire means "I have refused"
- It was staged by the Banyoro
- The Banyoro never wanted Baganda agents to rule them.



- Banyoro fought the Baganda agents who fled to Hoima
- Finally governor Henry Colville sent troops and they defeated Bunyoro

## **Agreements**

### **The 1900 Buganda Agreement**

It was signed between the Buganda kingdom and the British protectorate government

Sir Harry Johnston signed on behalf of the British government

Sir Apollo Kaggwa signed on behalf of the Buganda kingdom

The agreement was signed during the rule of Kabaka Daudi Chwa II

Daudi Chwa II did not sign the agreement because he was very young of about 3 years old

He was ruling under regents (helpers)

The helpers were;

Sir Apollo Kaggwa (prime minister)

Stanlas Mugwanya (chief justice)

Zakaria Kisingiri (treasurer)

### **Terms (issues) of the agreement**

- Land
- Taxation
- Government / administration

### **Effects or results or outcomes of the 1900 Buganda agreement**

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

### **How did Toro benefit from the 1900 Buganda Agreement?**

It confirmed Toro's independence from Bunyoro

### **Toro agreement of 1900**

It brought Toro under the British protectorate

### **Ankole agreement (1901)**

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

## **Collaborators**

- Nuwa Mbaguta
- He helped to fight illiteracy in Ankole
- He started the building of roads in Ankole
- He planted trees in Ankole to improve on the environment

## **SemeiKakungulu**

- He extended the British rule in Eastern and northern Uganda
- He signed treaties with the native chiefs in eastern Uganda
- He built his headquarters at Budaka
- He helped the British to arrest Kabalega and Mwanga
- He planted Mvule trees to improve on the environment
- He built roads in Eastern Uganda

## **Fixing the boundaries of Uganda**

- Uganda was declared a British protectorate in 1894.
- Present day Uganda is smaller compared to Uganda before 1900.

A map of Uganda showing evolution of Uganda

## **Why some parts were removed or given to Uganda**

- Nyanza province was given to Kenya in 1902
- To have the Nandi and Masai under one government
- To put the Uganda railway under one administration
- To allow Uganda concentrate on the development of north – eastern region
- West Nile from Sudan to Uganda in 1914
- To have maximum control over the Nile
- North eastern part from Uganda to Kenya 1926
- To separate the Karamojong and the Turkana
- Lado enclave from Uganda to Sudan 1914
- To separate the Sudanese from the Acholi

## **Negative effects of fixing boundaries**

- Tribes were separated for example there are Luo in Kenya and Uganda
- Families were split

## **Effects of colonial rule**

### Positive

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

- Taught people modern administration
- Encouraged the respect of human rights

### Negative

- Loss of natives' independence
- Put unjust laws
- They over exploited Uganda
- Racial segregation
- Promotion of divide and rule
- Loss of major elements of culture

### **Reasons for the introduction of crop growing in Uganda**

- To get raw materials for their industries
- To enable Ugandans to get income to pay taxes

### **Commissioners**

Colonel sir Henry Colville

- He fought and defeated Kabalega
- He brought Bunyoro under British rule

### **Sir Harry Johnston**

- He was last British commissioner in Uganda
- He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the British government

### British governors

#### **Sir Hesketh Bell**

- He was the first governor in Uganda
- He encouraged the growing of cash crops
- He introduced the first ford car in Uganda
- He linked the railway line from Jinja to Namasagali
- He constructed ports on Lake Victoria, Albert, and Kyoga.

#### **Sir Fredrick Jackson**

- He ruled during the first world war
- He started the construction of Mulago hospital
- He overcame the Lamogi rebellion

#### **Sir Robert ThoneCoryndon**

He established the legislative council in 1921

#### **Sir Geoffrey F. Archer**

He opened Makerere college

## **Sir William Gowers**

### **Sir Philip mitchel**

He turned Makerere college into a university to promote higher education

### **Sir Charles Dundas**

He governed Uganda during the world war two

### **Sir John hathon mall (1944 – 1952)**

Africans joined Legco during his reign

The first political parties were formed during his term in office

### **Sir Andrew cohen (1952 – 1957)**

He exiled Kabaka Mutesa II in 1953

Nyanza textile was built during his time

Owen falls dam was completed during his term of office

He started the construction of parliamentary building and radio Uganda

### **Sir Fredrick Crawford**

He organized the first general elections in 1958

He completed the construction of parliamentary building

### **Sir waltercouths**

He was the last colonial governor of Uganda

He organized the last general elections to independence

## **THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN UGANDA**

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

### **Characteristics of colonial system**

- Foreign laws / colonial laws
- Taxation
- Segregation
- Colonial economy
- Forced labour

### **Foreign laws**

These are some of the laws introduced by

#### Colonialist

- i) No Africans were allowed to own or carry a gun
- ii) Africans were to give labour whenever government needed it.

- iii) Africans were not to export cash crops
- iv) Registration of the birth, death and marriage

### **Taxation**

- i) Hut tax of rupees was to be paid by each homestead
- ii) Gun tax was to be paid by gun owners

Qn. Why did the colonialist introduced taxes?

### **Segregation**

- Discrimination of people according to race, sex or social status
- Segregation in Uganda during colonial rule appeared
- The whites and Asians had better services than Africans.

### **The colonial economy**

The colonial system changed Uganda's economy to cash economy.

Qn:

#### **State reasons why the British introduced cash crop growing**

- They wanted raw-materials
- To get income
- They wanted to stop Uganda from depending on Britain.

#### **Give any two results of introducing cash crops to Uganda**

It led to industrialization

It led to the extension of the Uganda railway to different parts of Uganda.

### **The independence of Uganda**

- Independence in Uganda was obtained peacefully
- A series of conferences were organized in London but some Ugandans attended
- Mr. JV Wild chaired the committee which organized the first general elections
- Uganda got self-government in 1961 led by Ben Kiwanuka
- The London conference was organized in 1961
- On 9<sup>th</sup> October 1962 Uganda attained independence
- He was the first prime minister of independent Uganda
- In 1963 Edward Muteesa II was appointed first non-executive president of Uganda and deputized by Nadiope Wilberforce.
- DP, UPC and UNC participated in the first elections
- The duke of Kent handed over the instruments of power to elected prime minister Milton Obote
- Uganda attained her independence through forming political parties
- UPC and KY made an alliance to win DP in the elections that brought Obote as the first prime minister of Uganda

## **Formation of the legislative council**

- It was formed in 1921 to make laws for Uganda during Governor Robert Corydon
- At first Africans were not represented until 1945
- It was composed of Asians and Europeans.
- In 1945 the first three Africans were appointed from the regions of Uganda
- These were
  - o Central region – Kawalya Kaggwa
  - o Western region – Petero Nyangabyaki Akiiki
  - o Eastern region – Yokania Zirabamuzaale
- In 1946, Yokosofati Innyon was nominated to represent the northern region.
- The first Africans were nominated / appointed to LEGCO on 1945 during the region of governor Sir John Hathon Hall
- Most of its members were of British and Asians

They feared that the British would merge Uganda and Kenya make East African Federation.

## **How Africans demanded for independence**

- They staged demonstrations
- They organized riots and strikes
- They formed political parties and trade unions

## **Kabaka crisis**

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

## **How Buganda demanded to the return of the Kabaka from exile**

- The Uganda National Congress and Uganda National Movement Organized demonstrations and boycotts.
- They sent petitions to the government in Britain
- They boycotted European goods and British cars
- In 1954, Sir Keith Hancock came from the British government held meeting with the British government
- Michael Kintu signed on behalf of Buganda
- Keith Hancock signed on behalf of British
- The Namirembe slightly changed the Buganda agreement of 1900
- His ministers were chosen by the Lukiiko so long as the governor agreed to them.

- The Saza councils would now elect members of the Lukiiko and Buganda agreed to send members to the LEGCO.

### **Formation of political parties**

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

### **Why**

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

### **UNC (Uganda National Congress)**

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

### **Why?**

- To unite Ugandans and demand for Uganda's independence
- To promote democracy in Uganda.
- Later it collapsed and its members formed other parties
- I K Musazi is a national Hero
- He died in 1990 and his body was buried at Heroes ground Kololo air Strip

### **Other heroes buried at Kololo**

Yusufu Kironde Lule

### **Democratic Party**

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

### **United congress party (U C P)**

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

## **Uganda people's Congress (U P C)**

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

## **Kabaka Yekka**

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

## **The independence of Uganda**

- Independence in Uganda was obtained peacefully / diplomatically
- A series of conferences were organized in London but some Ugandans attended
- Mr. Wild chaired the committee which organized the first general elections
- Uganda got self government in 1961 led by Ben Kiwanuka
- The London conference organized in 1961
- On 9<sup>th</sup> October, 1962 Uganda attained independence.
- Milton Obote was the first Prime Minister of independent Uganda
- In 1963 Edward Mutesa II was appointed first executive president of Uganda and Nadiope Wilberforce the vice president

## **Presidents of Uganda**

Kabaka Mutesa II 1963 – 1966 (first president of Uganda without executive powers)

Milton Obote 1966 – 1971 / 1980 – 85

- first executive president of Uganda
- declared Uganda a republic

Amin Dada 1971 – 1979

- took power through a military coup
- expelled all Asians

Yusuf Kironde Lule April 1979 – June 1979

- ruled Uganda for the shortest period

Lukongwa Binaisa June 1979 – 80

- was put under house arrest

Paul Mwangi May 1980 – December 1980

- organized elections

Tito Okello Lutwa July 1985 – Jan 1986

- took power through a coup from Obote II



Kaguta Yoweri Museveni January 1986

- waged a guerilla war against the Govt.

## **P.5 TERM III LESSON NOTES**

### **Uganda as a nation**

A nation is a group of people with the same language, culture and history under one government

A state is an organized political community under one government

### **Characteristics of a state**

It has a national leader

It has its own citizens

It has clearly marked boundaries

### **Symbols of a nation**

According to the constitution, the major symbols of a nation are:-

-

National anthem

National flag

National coat of arms

National seal

National emblem

### **National anthem**

It was composed by George William Kakoma

It has three main parts called stanzas

Teachers should tell learners to write the anthem

#### **Stanza I**

It shows that Uganda is a God fearing country

It shows that Ugandans are united and have liberty.

#### **Stanza II**

Ugandans are friendly

Ugandans are peaceful

Uganda is a land of freedom

#### **Stanza III**

Uganda has fertile soils

Uganda is the pearl of Africa

Respect of the anthem

Whenever it is being sung all people must stand upright

If unable to stand, one should raise his or her right hand upright

### **When to sing the anthem**

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

### **National flag**

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

### **Why the crested crane was chosen as Uganda's emblem**

- It is peaceful and gentle
- It is a humble bird

NB When it is raining the national flag should not be left outside

### **Places where the flag is raised**

- Government offices
- Parliamentary building
- School compounds
- Air ports

NB: the flag is raised at half mast on the declared day of national mourning

When a calamity has befallen a country

### **Meaning of colours**

Black: it shows that Ugandans are black Africans

Red: it shows brotherhood

Yellow: abundant sunshine

Tropical climate

Lies along the equator

### **Importance of the national flag**

It is a symbol of independence and unity

It is for identification

### **Coat of arms**

It was designed by Paul Mukasa

It is a symbol of independence and unity

It has the Uganda Motto

## **Significances of symbols on the Uganda coat of Arms**

- The Uganda Kob – represents wildlife
- Crested crane – represents the peaceful nature of Ugandans
- Sun – represents Uganda's abundant sunshine
- Coffee and cotton – Uganda is an agricultural country and Uganda's main cash crops
- Blue strips – signify Uganda's abundant water sources and the mighty source of the Nile
- Landscape with green – represents the green colours of Uganda
- Spears and shield – represents readiness of the Ugandans to protect and defend themselves in case of enemy attacks

## **National emblem**

- The crested crane was chosen as Uganda's emblem because
- It's peaceful
- It's gentle
- It's used on government official documents and things like national flag currency etc

## **Functions of kampala as a city**

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

## **Types of nations**

Monolithic nation: is a type of nation with a common origin, common language, history, desires, territories and cultural institutions e.g. Rwanda, Burundi, Japan etc

Heterogeneous nation: is a nation with different groups of people with different culture, origin and languages but share the same territory e.g. Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

## **The government**

A government is a group of persons ruling or controlling a country

## **Systems of governments**

- Democratic government
- It is a government whose leaders are elected by the people

## **Military government**

This is a government formed after army takeovers

## **Federal government**

It's a government where powers of the government are shared between the central government and the local government units called states

## **Multi party government**

It is a government formed after many political parties campaign for state power and elected

## **Single party government**

It is a government led by one political party

## **Types of government**

- Local government
- Central govt.

## **ORGANS OF GOVT.**

### **Executive**

Its headed by the president

Its made up of president ministers, civil servants

Ministers collectively make up the cabinet.

Permanent secretary is the highest civil servant

### **Functions of the executive**

- It implements government policies
- It monitors service provisions to the public

### **Legislature / National assembly**

It's also the parliament of Uganda

It's chaired by a speaker

It's made up of people's representatives

### **Functions of the legislature**

- It makes new laws and amends the old ones
- It discusses and approves the national budget
- It checks on the government's expenditure
- It discusses international relations

### **Judiciary**

Its headed by the chief justice

It's made up of judges, magistrates and lawyers

### **Functions of the judiciary**

It settles disputes  
It punishes law breakers  
It interprets the law

### **How a government is formed**

A government is formed through

- Elections
- Hereditary
- Alliance
- Violence e.g. coup de tats

### **Elections in Uganda**

This is when people vote to elect a leader for an official position

### **Types of elections in Uganda**

General elections

These involve the electing of members of parliament and the president

### **Local elections**

Here local government leaders are elected e.g. LCV, LCIII, councilors, mayors etc.

### **Bye elections**

Are elections held to fill a vacant seat?

### **Referendum**

A type of elections organized to decide on a political issue

### **Organization of elections**

In Uganda elections are organized by the body called Electoral Commission

### **Duties of the Electoral commission in Uganda**

To conduct and supervise elections  
To demarcate constituencies  
To declare election results  
To compile and update voter's registers  
To carryout civic education

### **Election terminology**

Constituency: this is a voting district / an area/part of district represented by an MP

Returning officer: a person in charge of elections in a district.

Voter's register: this is a list of voters

Polling stations: these are places where voting takes place

Presiding officer: a person in charge of elections at a polling station

Polling assistant: a person at a polling station who assist a presiding officer

Polling day: it's the day when elections are held

Polling agent: a representative of a candidate at a polling station

### **Qualifications of a president**

Should be a citizen of Uganda

Should be 35years and not more than 75years of age

Should be a registered voter

### **Qualifications of Member of Parliament**

Person of unsound mind

An electoral commissioner (any person involved in organizing elections

A cultural leader

A person declared bankrupt

A person sentenced to death or imprisoned without court fine

NB: a person who heads the electoral commission in Uganda is the chairman electoral commission

Mention any four special groups of people represented in the parliament

### **Duties of a central government**

Protects citizens and their property

Defends the country from foreign attack

Provides employment to its people

Keeps law and order

Building and maintaining main roads

Building a strong economy

Looking after the welfare of its people

### **Constitutional development in Uganda**

A constitution is the supreme law governing a country

### **Importance of a constitution**

- To have regulations governing a society
- It empowers a group of people in a society
- It checks the powers of leaders
- It lays down ways to make other laws
- It sets the limits of governmental powers
- It limits misuse of government offices

### **Uganda's constitutions**

The 1900 Buganda agreement it had provisions of the constitution e.g. land administration, taxation, boundaries, political administration

Uganda internal self-government constitution 1961  
Independence constitution of 1962.  
The 1966 constitution Pigeon Hall Constitution  
The 1967 constitution  
The 1995 constitution made by the constituent assembly  
NB: It was promulgated on 8<sup>th</sup> October 1962 at the constitutional square.  
It's the constitutional day in Uganda

## **BUDGETING AND TAXATION**

A national budget is a country's estimated income and expenditure for a given financial year.

The two major parts of a budget are income and expenditure

Uganda's financial year begins in July and ends in June the following year.

### **Types of budgets**

Balanced budget

It's a type of budget where the income is equal to the expenditure

Surplus budget

It is a type of budget where expenditure is less than the income

Deficit budget

It's a type of a budget where expenditure is greater than the income.

Diagrams illustrating the three types

### **Disadvantages of a deficit budget**

- It leads a country to debts
- It encourages dependence on foreign donations
- Government fails to provide services to its people
- It may lead to political interference by financial donors

### **Long term solutions to a deficit budget**

Diversifying the economy

Widening the tax base

Privatization of the economy

### **Importance of budgeting**

- It avoids unnecessary spending
- It helps one identify sources of income
- It ensures enough money for the required essentials
- It helps to plan how to spend its income

## **Sources of revenue**

Revenue means income of a government

Sources of income include;

- Taxes
- Loans
- Grants
- Court fines
- Donations
- Airport charges
- Tourism
- Parastatal bodies

## **TAXATION**

A tax is a sum of money paid by the people of the country to the government

### **Types of taxes**

#### Direct taxes

These are taxes which the government gets directly from tax payers e.g. PAYE, income tax

#### Indirect taxes

These are taxes incurred on spending e.g. VAT, Customs duty, and excise duty.

Customs duty: it's a tax levied on imports and exports

Excise duty: it's a tax levied on locally manufactured goods.

VAT – value added tax charged on goods and services

### **Why people pay taxes**

- To construct roads
- To construct schools
- To pay civil servants
- To construct and maintain hospitals
- To cater for security services

### **Why people don't pay taxes**

- Lack of tax information
- High tax rates
- Corruption among tax collectors
- Most tax information is written in English

## **Rights and responsibilities of the citizens**

A citizen is a person who enjoys full, civil, democratic and human rights in a country

## **Ways of becoming a citizen in Uganda**



By birth: is a person whose parents or grandparents were members of the indigenous communities when Uganda's boundaries were drawn in 1926.

A foundling is abandoned child of unknown parents. If found and is less than five years that child qualifies to be a citizen by birth.

### **Registration**

A person may become a citizen of Uganda by registration under the following ways

- (a) An adopted child under the age of 18years
- (b) A person who has lived in Uganda continuously since independence
- (c) A person married to a Ugandan citizen for a period of 3years
- (d) Legal and voluntary migrants who have lived in Uganda for atleast 10years

### **By naturalization**

This is where a person from another country is made a citizen of a specified country

### **Dual citizenship**

Is the possession of citizenship of two different countries at the same time

Loss of citizenship in Uganda

A person may lose citizenship in Uganda under the following grounds;

- (a) Spying against Uganda
- (b) Acquiring citizenship un lawfully
- (c) Serving in an army of a hostile country to Uganda

### **Duties of the national citizenship and immigration board in Uganda**

- Registration of citizens
- Issues national identity cards
- Issues Uganda passports and other travel documents
- Granting and canceling citizenship by registration and naturalization

NB: this board is under the ministry of Internal Affairs

The body handling this is the Directorate of citizenship and immigration

### **Duties of a citizen**

- Pay taxes promptly
- Keep law and order
- Register for electoral purposes
- Protect and preserve public property
- Respect other people's rights and freedom
- Defend Uganda at all times
- Take part in self-help projects

- Take children and other vulnerable persons against any form of abuse

### **Rights of a citizen**

- Human rights are basic rights and freedom any human being is entitled to
- They include;
- Freedom of protection to life
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of worship
- Freedom of assembly
- Right to clean and healthy environment
- Right to privacy
- Right to belong to a tribe, clan and lineage
- Right to access public information

### **Population size and distribution in Uganda and their relationship to economic planning and development**

Population is the number living in an area at a particular time

### **Population distribution**

Population distribution refers to the way people are spread in an area

### **Factors that affect population distribution**

- Relief of the area
- Rainfall availability
- Soil drainage and fertility
- Presence of mineral deposits
- Historical factors e.g. slave trade
- Employment opportunities
- Presences of social services
- Biological factors e.g. fertility in women
- Political stability
- Urbanization and industrialization

NB: Explain how each factor affects population growth

### **Population and resources**

The number of people in Uganda varies according to the natural resources in that area

Uganda is classified as a developing country because of the quality of its citizen

### **Signs of Uganda's backwardness**

- Ignorance
- Illiteracy

- Poverty
- Diseases
- Hunger
- Low life expectancy
- High infant mortality rate
- Belief in superstitions

The above indicators show that Uganda's population cannot tap its resources to the full utilization

## **Population growth**

This refers to the increase of people in an area

### **Factors affecting population growth**

- Birth rate
- Death rate
- Migration rate
- Early marriages
- Peace and political stability
- Good medical services etc.

NB: explain how each factor affects population growth

### **Natural population increase**

This is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths

### **Problems of population growth**

- Food scarcity
- Easy spread of epidemic diseases
- Lack of accommodation
- High crime rate
- Lack of proper social services
- Land shortage
- Land fragmentation
- Environmental degradation
- Development of slums

### **Ways of controlling population growth**

- Family planning campaigns
- Tax benefits for small families
- Education benefits
- Act of parliament or government decree
- Sensitizing the masses

- Legalising abortion

Hazards which check on population growth

Hazards are bad things that check on population growth

### **Natural hazards**

- Pests and diseases
- Floods
- Earth quakes
- Lightening
- Strong winds
- Drought
- Volcanoes
- Wars
- Pollution
- Transport accidents

### **Ways of reducing population hazards**

- Providing proper medical services
- Practicing scientific agricultural methods
- Advancement in communications
- Technological advancement

### **Advantages of population growth**

- Ready market for produced goods
- Cheap labour force
- Full utilization of resources
- Enough skilled labour force
- Good security services
- Enough tax collection base

### **Problems of low population**

- Under utilization of resources
- Low labour force
- Low market for manufactured goods
- Low tax collection
- Low skilled labour force
- Poor security services

### **Population census**

This is the general counting of people in an area

In Uganda it is held every after ten years

## **Reasons for a population census**

- To know the birth and death rates
- For proper planning for the population
- For proper allocation of services
- To know the age structure.

## **Difficulties involved in population census**

- It is expensive
- Lack of skilled enumerators
- Wide spread illiteracy
- Poor civic education
- Walking long distances
- False information by the population
- Ignorance among the people

## **Population terminologies**

Population density: this is the average number of people per square kilometer

Population density =  $\frac{\text{total population}}{\text{Area}}$  = number of people per square kilometer

Over population: this is when the population of an area is greater than its resources

Under population: this is when the population of an area is less than its resources

Sparse population: this is when an area has few people compared to the size of the land

Dense population: this is when an area has many people compared to the size of the land.

Even population: this is when the number of people per square kilometer is almost the same.

Moderate population: this is when an area hasn't many people and very few people

Optimum population/ population explosion: this refers to the number of people which can be supported by an area according to its resources

NB: the population department is under the ministry of finance planning and economic development