EXCEL STANDARD SOCIAL STUDIES

PUPIL'S BOOK 5

FIRST EDITION

BY

EXCEL PUBLISHERS

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For Excellence in Social Studies

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Developing a book of this nature requires a lot of support from colleagues, friends and family. I would like to register my deep-rooted gratitude to the following people for their unlimited assistance offered towards the completion of this book.

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All authors whose books we used and consulted during our research for some of the materials in this book.

We do sincerely regret any mistakes which may be found anywhere in this book. It is not intended to be part of this book but accidental.

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PREFACE

Excel Standard Social Studies, Pupils' Book Five has been developed basing on the revised Primary Five Social Studies Syllabus as prescribed by the new curriculum of the National Curriculum Development Center (NCDC). The book contains accurate, relevant and current information covering all topics in all terms of the year in their order. It is intended to guide both teachers and learners.

The pupil's book cares for the interests of the learners in terms of simple and concise language used, simplified content to cater for all learners with different abilities and clear illustrations to make learning enjoyable through observation. Key words for each topic have also been included in order to enrich the learner's vocabulary and mastery of concepts.

The topics have well organised, relevant, and easy to understand notes and facts. It is written in a simple language and is well aided with maps and illustrations/diagrams where necessary to ease understanding.

The book is remarkably precise but detailed in content with no fact left hanging. It has been mainly written for Primary Five in a language that is suitable for both rural and urban Pupils. The book can therefore be used with minimum teacher guidance.

The book has inbuilt and continuous assessment activities at the end of topic. These questions are to help the learners to test their understanding of the concepts covered and are to enable the teacher to track progress as coverage goes on. This also makes the book convenient for individual and class learning by the pupils.

The content of the book has been enriched to enable learners get solutions to the three main levels of assessment at primary level that is to say: Knowledge, Comprehension and Application.

The book is intended to provide learners with knowledge, skills and the desired attitudes and values of Social Studies and the Environment that are important to prepare learners for final assessment of the primary level.

The book is written and developed by experienced teachers of Social Studies and Religious Education and we welcome all comments on the publication with an open mind for the improvement in the teaching and learning of Social Studies. Comments and orders can be communicated directly through the following contacts.

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THEME: LIVING TOGETHER IN UGANDA

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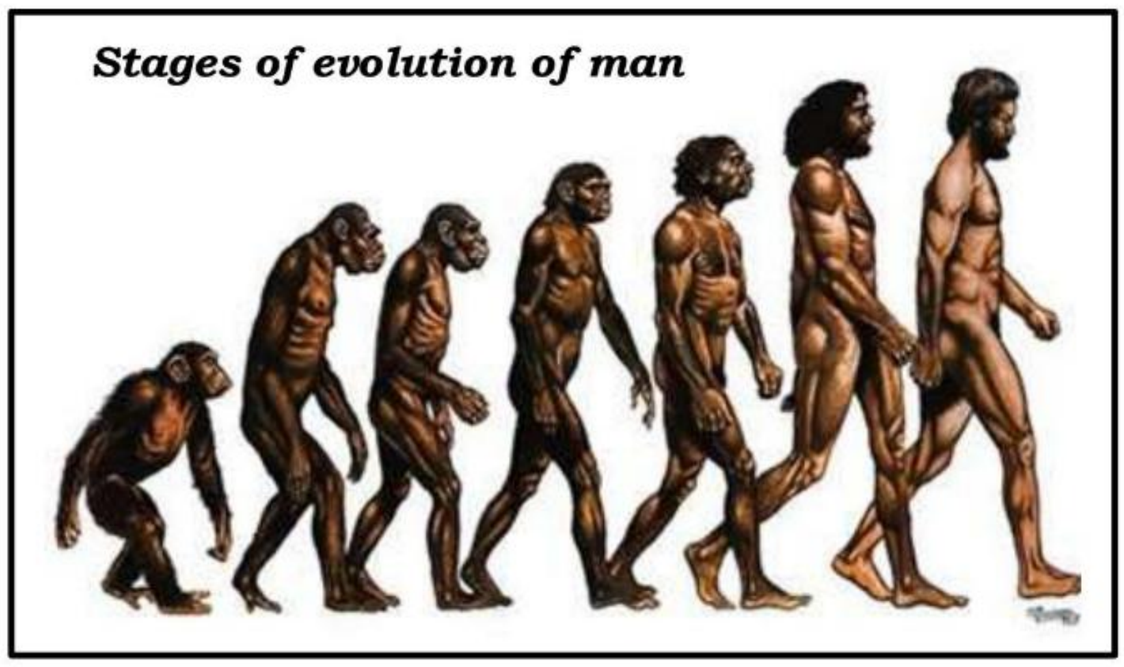
TOPIC 6: THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA.

- Pre means before.
- Therefore, Pre-colonial Uganda is a period of time before Uganda was under the control of the colonialists.
- Colonialism is a state where a nation or a country is under the control of a more powerful state.

ORIGIN OF THE PEOPLE OF UGANDA

STONE AGE

- Stone age was the time when man used stones to make his tools.
- The stone age period was called so because early man made his tools out of stones.
- Man was called the stone age man because man made his tools out of stones.



Stages of stone age

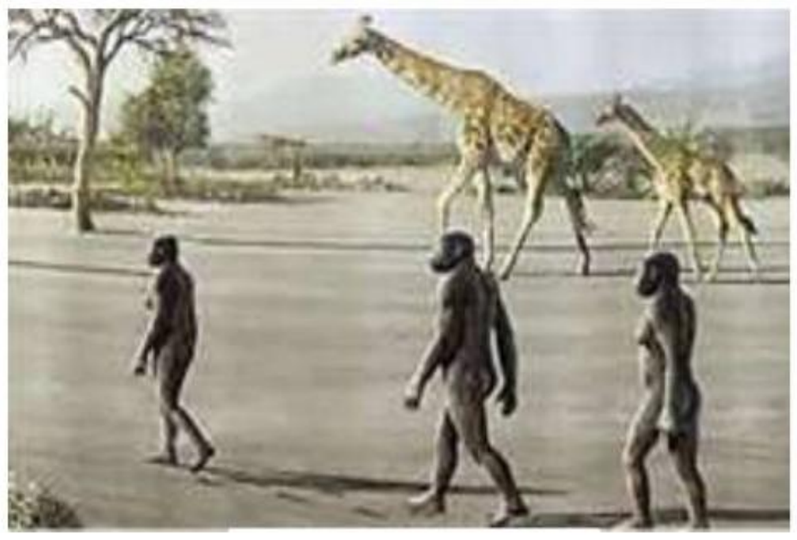
- The Old stone age/ Early stone age/ Palaeolithic
- The Middle stone age/ Mesolithic
- The New/Late stone age/Neolithic

THE OLD STONE AGE

- It was the first stage of stone age.
- It is also called the Early stone age.

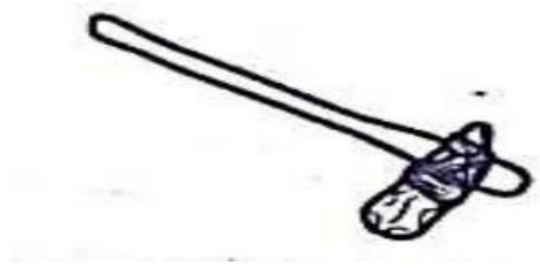
Characteristics of Old stone age

- Early man had a hairy body.
- Man used to eat raw meat.
- Man lived a wild and unsettled way of life./
- Man had no permanent homes.
- Man used simple tools made out of stones.
- Man slept under big trees and stones.



Old stone age man

Tools used by early man in the Old stage age.

Name of the tool	*Drawing*	*Use of the tool to early man*
Bolas		❖ It was used to trap fast running animals during hunting
Hand axe		❖ It was used for skinning animals.

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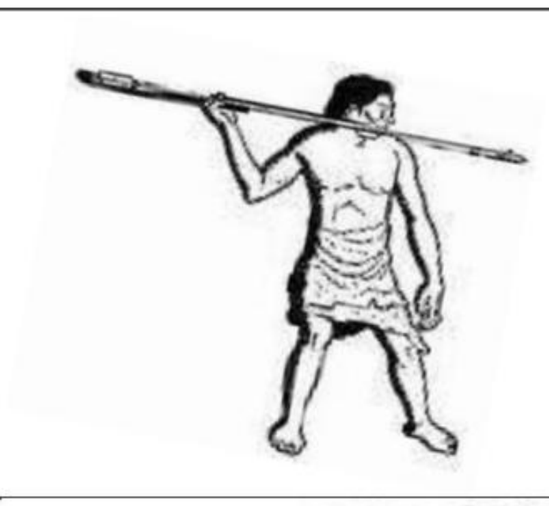
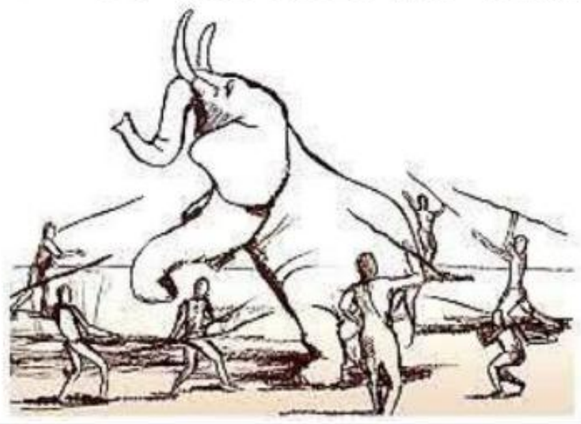
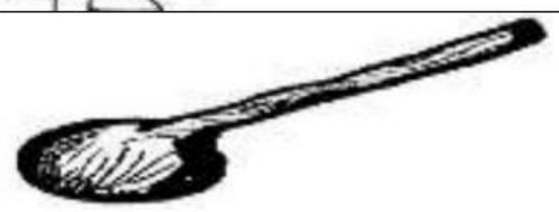
Hand spears		❖ It was used for hunting 
Bone needle		❖ It was used for stitching animal skins and hides to make clothes
Cleaver		❖ It was used for chopping meat
Wooden club		❖ It was used for killing trapped animals
Bow and arrow		❖ It was used for hunting and fishing

Examples of early man's food.

- ❖ Raw meat
- ❖ Wild honey
- ❖ Fruit
- ❖ Insects
- ❖ Plant roots
- ❖ Barks of trees
- ❖ Fish

Ways early man obtained food.

- ❖ By hunting.
- ❖ By gathering wild berries (fruit).
- ❖ By fishing.
- ❖ Collecting wild honey.

Places where early man used to live.

- ❖ Caves
- ❖ Under big trees.
- ❖ Along river banks
- ❖ On lake shores

Note:- ***The discovery of fire*** *marked the end of Old stone age and marked the beginning of Middle age.*

MIDDLE STONE AGE

- This was the second stone age of early man's development.
- It is also called the Mesolithic period.
- The discovery of fire marked the beginning of the Middle stone age.

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Characteristics of man in the Middle stone age.

- Man started living in caves.
- Man started eating roasted meat.
- Man started hunting using traps.
- Man started using animal skins as blankets.
- Man tamed the first animal (a dog).
- Man had less hairy body than in old stone age.

How early man discovered fire.

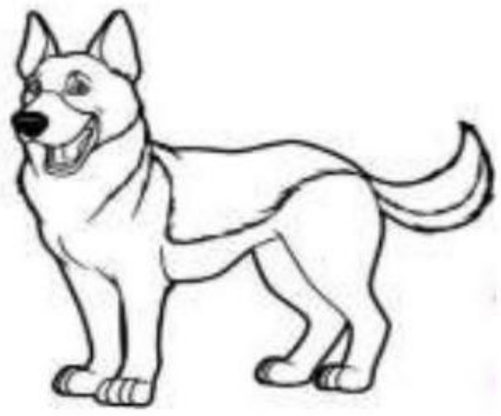
- He rubbed a dry stick into a hole in a dry piece of wood.
- As a result of friction, fire was produced.

How fire was important to early man.

- It was used for roasting meat.
- It was used to boil poison.
- It was used for hardening his tools. eg.pots
- It provided light in caves.
- It provided warmth to early man in caves.
- It was for protection (scaring away wild animals).

Ways how fire helped man to live in caves.

- It provided light in caves.
- It provided warmth in caves.
- It scared away wild animals.



Importance of a dog to early man.

- It helped early man during hunting.
- It protected early man from wild animals.

Note: ***The discovery of farming*** *marked the end of Middle stone age and marked the beginning of New stone age period.*

THE NEW STONE AGE.

- This stone age is also referred to as the Late stone age/ Neolithic.
- Man started it with the discovery of farming.

Characteristics of man in the New stone age.

- Man started to live in small organised communities.
- Man started growing crops (this made man to start living a settled life).
- Man tamed many domestic animals.
- Man started living in simple huts.

Note: ***The discovery of Iron smelting*** *marked the end of Stone age and the beginning of Iron age.*

Ways farming helped early man to live a settled life.

- Man had enough food for eating.
- Man needed to settle and take care of his crops and animals.

IRON AGE.

- This is a period when early man started using tools made of iron.
- Black smithing is the act of making iron tools.

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- A black smith is a person who shapes and repairs iron tools.
- Iron smelting was started by the Cushites/ Hamites at Meroe in Ethiopia and was introduced in Uganda by the Bachwezi.

Examples of iron tools that were made and used by early man.

- Panga
- Saucepans
- Arrows
- Hoe
- Spear
- Knife

a panga	*a knife*	*a sickle*	*a spear*	*a gun*

How the discovery of iron smelting improved early man's life.

- Man was able to make better tools for farming.
- Man was able to make better tools for hunting.
- Man made strong weapons for protection.
- Man has made better means of transport.
- Man made better fishing tools.

ETHNIC GROUPS IN UGANDA.

- An ethnic group is a large group of people with the same origin, same major occupation and almost the speak the same language.

Characteristics of Ethnic groups.

- People have the same origin.
- People have the same major/ traditional occupation.
- People speak almost the same language.
- People may have the social and political organisation.

Examples of Ethnic groups in Uganda and their origin.

Ethnic group	*Origin*	*Traditional occupation*
Bantu	Cameroon highlands	Crop growing/ cultivation
Nilotics/River-Lake Nilotes	Bahr-el-Ghazal	Pastoralism/ animal rearing
Hamites/Cushites	Ethiopia	Pastoralism
Plain Nilotes/Nilo-Hamites	Ethiopian Highlands	Pastoralism
Highland Nilotes	Ethiopian Highlands	pastoralism
The Sudanic	Juba in South Sudan	Mixed farming

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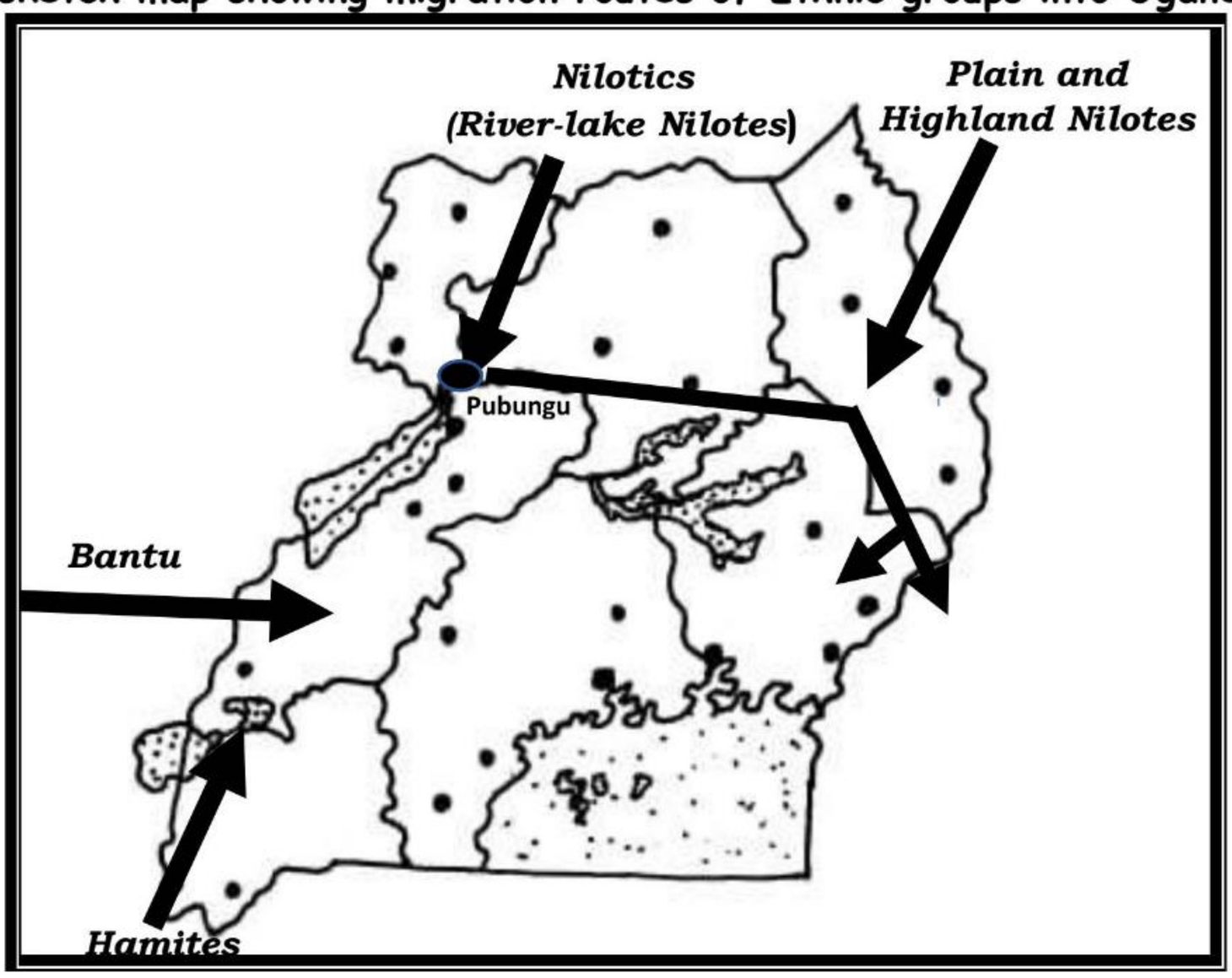
A sketch map showing migration routes of Ethnic groups into Uganda.



THE BANTU.

- The Bantu was the first Ethnic group to come to Uganda.
- The cradle land of the Bantu was Cameroon highlands.
- The Bantu are called so because they speak related languages with the suffix "ntu" meaning people, something or things.
- The major occupation of the Bantu is cultivation.
- The Bantu is the largest Ethnic group in Uganda while Baganda is the largest tribe.
- The Bantu settled in the interlacustrine region when they entered into Uganda.
- Interlacustrine region refers to the land or area between the great lakes of East Africa.ie. Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kivu, Lake Tanganyika and Lake Edward.

Reasons why the Bantu settled in the interlacustrine region.

The region had fertile soils for crop growing.

The region had received reliable rainfall which supported crop growing.

Note.

- ✓ ***A tribe*** *is a large group of people who have the same origin and speak the same language.*
- ✓ *The interlacustrine region was originally inhabited by the* ***Bushmen.***
- ✓ *The migration of the Bantu into Uganda led to the displacement of the Bushmen.*
- ✓ *The Bushmen moved southwards and finally settled in the Kalahari desert in Southern Africa.*

Bantu tribes in Uganda.

- Banyoro
- Basoga.
- Baganda
- Bakiga
- Banyankole
- Bagishu
- Bakonzo
- Bagwere
- Bafumbira
- Batooro

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Bantu tribes that settled on slopes of mountains in East Africa.

Mountain	*Bantu tribe*
❖ Mountain Rwenzori	❖ Bakonzo
❖ Mountain Mufumbiro	❖ Bafumbira , Bakiga
❖ Mountain Elgon	❖ Bagishu

Causes of the Bantu migrations.

- Outbreak of epidemic diseases in their cradleland.
- Internal and external conflicts.
- The need for fertile land for cultivation.
- Outbreak of famine.
- Shortage of land.
- Over population in their cradle land.
- Prolonged drought.

Reasons for the migrations of the Bantu into Uganda.

- They were looking for water and pasture for their animals.
- They were escaping from external attacks.
- They were escaping from epidemic diseases which attacked them.
- To look for areas that received reliable rainfall. .
- To look for enough land to carry out crop growing.
- To look for fertile soils for crop cultivation.

Effects of Bantu migrations into Uganda.

a) Positive effects.

- They introduced new crops.
- They introduced new systems of farming.
- They introduced new languages.
- They introduced new cultures.
- They formed kingdoms and chiefdoms in Uganda.

b) Negative effects.

- They displaced people where they settled ie. The Bushmen.
- Population decreased where they left.
- Their intermarriages led to loss of culture of the early inhabitants.
- Population increased in areas where they settled.
- They caused wars and conflicts in areas where they settled.

THE NILOTES.

- The Nilotes are called so because they had their origin along the Nile valley.
- Examples of Nile valley countries include; Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Egypt etc.
- The Nilotes are divided into three sub groups

Namely;

- The River-Lake Nilotes/ Nilotics
- The Highland Nilotes.
- The Plain Nilotes/Nilo-Hamites.

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THE RIVER- LAKE NILOTES.

- They are also called the Nilotics/Luo speakers.
- They are called Luo speakers because they speak Luo as their language.
- They migrated from Bahr-el -Ghazal in South Sudan.
- The Nilotics are sometimes referred to as River-Lake Nilotes because they settled near lakes and rivers.
- The Nilotics entered into Uganda from the North.
- The Nilotics first settled at Pubungu when they entered into Uganda.
- Pubungu currently is known as Pakwach.
- The Nilotics were led by Olum and his two sons Gipir and Labongo.
- The two brothers separated at Pubungu due to misunderstandings over the spear and the bead.

The Legend of The Spear and the Bead.

Refer to Excel Standard Social Studies pupil's book 4.

Lessons learnt from the Legend of the Spear and the Bead.

- *We should forgive those who hurt us.*
- *Refusing to forgive can cause suffering and death.*
- *Permanent separation can occur as a result of unforgiveness.*
- *We should not be quarrelsome.*
- *We should always seek permission before using someone's property.*

The Separation of the River-Lake Nilotes.

- ✓ The first group led by Gipir settled in the West Nile. They intermarried with the Lendu leading to the rise of the Alur tribe.
- ✓ The second group moved to areas North of lake Kyoga and settled there and these form the Acholi tribe.
- ✓ Another group moved southwards to Bunyoro. They were led by Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga. They intermarried with the Babiito clan and formed the Luo- Babiito dynasty.
- ✓ The last group moved eastwards, they formed the Jopadhola tribe in Tororo district.
- ✓ Another group continued to Western Kenya forming the Jaluo tribe.

Tribes under the River-Lake Nilotes in Uganda.

- Acholi (the largest tribe under the Nilotics).
- Alur
- Jopadhola

Districts occupied by the River-Lake Nilotes in Uganda.

- Gulu
- Kitgum
- Pader
- Amuru
- Pakwach
- Nwoya
- Omoro
- Agago

Effects of the migration of the Nilotes.

a) Positive effects.

- They introduced Luo language where they settled.
- The number of domestic animals increased in East Africa.
- They formed chiefdoms where they settled.

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- They introduced new crops such as millet, sorghum, and sweet potatoes in East Africa.
- They founded the Luo-Biito dynasty.
- They introduced new culture like pet names and luo languages.

b) Negative effects.

- They displaced people where they settled.
- The Luo invasion led to collapse of Bunyoro-Kitara empire.
- Population increased where they settled which resulted into shortage of land.

THE PLAIN NILOTES/ NILO-HAMITES.

- They originated from the Ethiopian highlands.
- They were originally called the Nilo-Hamites because of a mixture of culture with the Cushites (Hamites).
- They settled in plains hence the source of their name.
- Their traditional occupation is pastoralism.
- They entered Uganda through the North East.
- They mainly settled in the North Eastern part of Uganda.

Districts occupied by the Plain Nilotes in Uganda.

Nakapiripirit	Kumi	Otuke	Kole
Moroto	Abim	Alebtong	Dokolo
Soroti	Kaabong	Lira	Apac
Katakwi	Amolatar	Oyam	Amuria Etc.

Reasons why the Plain Nilotes settled in plain areas.

- The areas were large without people.
- The areas were free from vectors like tsetse flies.
- The areas were free from tsetse flies.

Tribes under the Plain Nilotes in Uganda.

- Karimojong
- Langi
- Iteso
- Jie
- Kumam

Reasons why some tribes of the plain Nilotes changed to mixed farming.

- They had settled in areas with fertile soils good for growing.
- The areas where they settled received reliable rainfall.
- They were influenced by the Bantu cultivators who were their neighbours.

THE HIGHLAND NILOTES.

- They were originally pastoralists.
- They are called the Highland nilotes because they settled in highland areas.
- They originated from Ethiopian highlands and they settled around Mountain Elgon.

Tribes under the Highland Nilotes in Uganda.

- Sabiny /also known as the Sebei (on the slopes of mountain Elgon in both Uganda and Kenya).
- Pokot

Districts occupied by the Highland Nilotes.

- Kapchorwa
- Bukwo
- Kween etc.

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Cause of the migrations of the Nilotes into Uganda.

- Shortage of pasture for animals.
- Internal and external attacks.
- Outbreak of epidemic diseases.
- High population which led to shortage of land.
- Prolonged drought in their cradle land.
- Outbreak of famine in their cradle land.

Reasons for the migrations of the Nilotes into Uganda.

- They were looking for water and pasture for their animals.
- They were escaping from external attacks.
- Over population in their cradle land.
- They were escaping from epidemic diseases which attacked them.
- To look for enough land to carryout pastoralism..
- Outbreak of animal diseases.

HAMITES / CUSHITES.

- The Hamites are also called Cushites.
- The Hamites form the smallest ethnic group in Uganda.
- They are mainly pastoralists.
- The Hamites originated from Asia and settled in the Horn of Africa.
- The Hamites who came to Uganda mainly came from Ethiopia.
- They are believed to have entered Uganda from the South Western direction through the present day Rwanda.

Countries found in the Horn of Africa.

- Somalia.
- Ethiopia.
- Eritrea.
- Djibouti.

Tribes under Hamites.

- Bahima.
- Tutsi.
- Bahinda.

Reasons for the migration of the Hamites.

- Shortage of land in their cradle land.
- They were looking for water and pasture for animals.
- They were looking for areas which are free from epidemic diseases..
- To escape from internal conflicts.
- Some were running away from natural disasters eg. floods and drought.

Effects of the migration of the Hamites.

- It led to loss of culture through intermarriages.
- It led to introduction of new languages.
- The number of domestic animals increased in Uganda.
- Population increased in East Africa.

THE SUDANIC PEOPLE.

- Sudanic people are a group of people who came from South Eastern Sudan.
- They are called the Sudanic because they came into Uganda from Sudan.
- It is believed that their origin started in Juba.
- They are mainly found in West Nile sub-region of Uganda.

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- They are crop cultivators and pastoralists.

Sudanic tribes in Uganda.

- Lugbara.
- Okebu
- Madi.
- Lendu.

Reasons why the Sudanic people migrated.

- They were running away from civil wars.
- Outbreak of famine.
- They were searching for fertile land for crop growing.

Problems faced by early migrants.

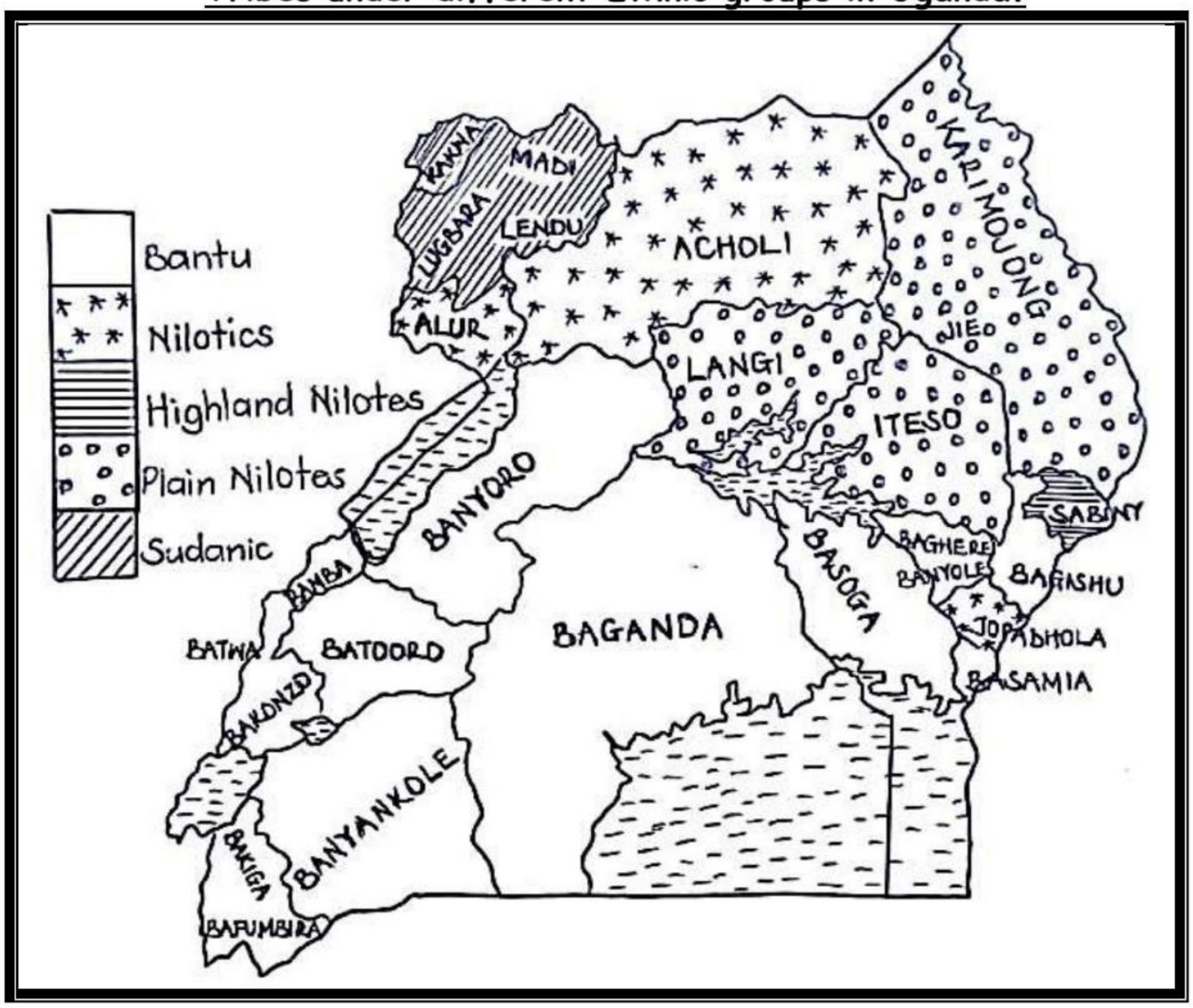
- Attacks from hostile people.
- They were attacked by tropical diseases.
- They were attacked by fierce wild animals.
- Shortage of food and water.
- Difficulty in crossing some physical features such as rivers.

How occupation influenced the settlement of the ethnic groups in Uganda.

- *The settlement of the pre-colonial people was influenced by the occupation they carried out. forexample;*

- ✓ The Bantu cultivators chose to settle in areas around the great lakes where the soils are fertile and rainfall was reliable.
- ✓ The River-lake Nilotes were pastoralists which made them to settle in areas that had plenty of pasture for animals.
- ✓ The Plain Nilotes (Nilo-Hamites) chose to settle in open grasslands which were suitable for grazing livestock.
- ✓ The Hamites were pastoralists which made them to settle in areas with large grazing land with plenty of pasture.

Tribes under different Ethnic groups in Uganda.



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MIGRATION OF PEOPLE TODAY.

- Migration is the movement of people with their property from one place to another looking for better settlement.
- A migrant is a person who moves with his/ her property from one place to another looking for better settlement.

Types of migration.

- Internal migration.
- External migration.

EXTERNAL MIGRATION.

- This is the movement of people with their property from one country to another looking for better settlement.
- With external migration, a migrant moves from one country to another.

Forms of external migration.

- Emigration.
- Immigration.
  - ✓ Emigration is the process by which a person leaves his/ her own country and goes to live permanently in another country.
  - ✓ An emigrant is a person who leaves his/her own country and goes to live permanently in another country.
  - ✓ Immigration is the process by which a person comes to live permanently in a country that is not his/ hers.
  - ✓ An immigrant is a person who comes to live permanently in a country which is not his/hers.

Causes of immigration and emigration.

- Civil wars/ internal conflicts.
- Shortage of land.
- Need for better social services.
- Marriage bondage.
- Unemployment.
- To invest their excess capital.
- Job transfers.

Effects of immigration and emigration.

- It leads to population increase in areas of settlement.
- It leads to introduction of new languages.
- It leads to intermarriages among people.
- It leads to land shortage in areas of settlement.
- It leads to introduction of new culture in other countries..
- It leads to large labour force in new areas of settlement.

Reasons why people leave their own countries to settle in others permanently.

- To look for better paying jobs.
- To look for areas that are free from wars.
- To look for enough land.
- To look for better social services.
- To look for trade opportunities.

INTERNAL MIGRATION.

- Internal migration is the movement of people with their property from one part of a country to another for better settlement.
- The migrant remains within his own country.

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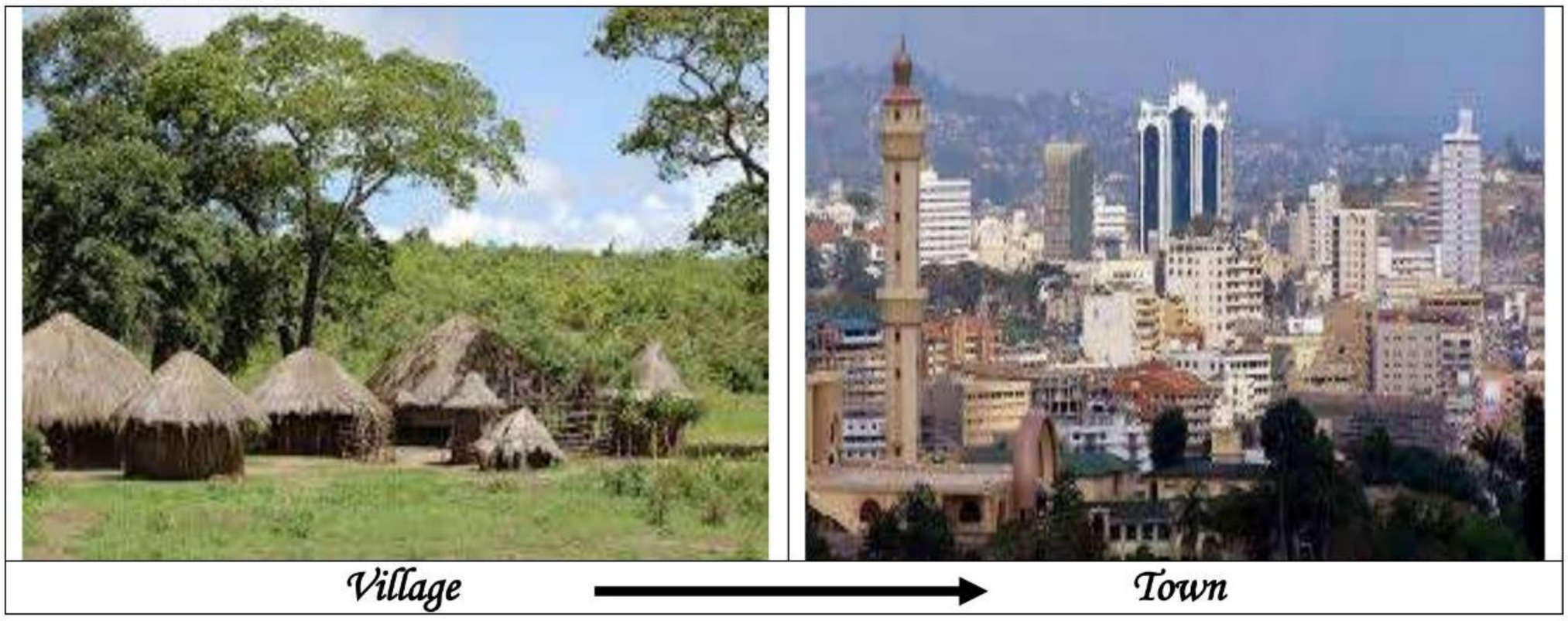
Forms of internal migration.

- Rural-urban migration.
- Urban-rural migration.
- Rural-rural migration.
- Urban-urban migration.

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION.

- This is the movement of people with their property from villages to towns looking for better settlement.



Causes of Rural-Urban migration.

- Unemployment in villages.
- Poor health services.
- Poor transport systems in villages.
- Poor education services in villages
- Job transfers.
- Internal conflicts.
- Insecurity in villages.

Reasons why people move from villages to towns.

- To look for better paying jobs.
- To look for better education services.
- To look for a large market for their goods.
- To get access to social amenities like electricity and piped water.
- To look for better health services.
- To look for a wider market for their goods.
- To run away from dangerous cultural practices.

Effects of Rural-Urban migration.

- It leads to depopulation in rural areas.
- It leads to shortage of labour in villages.
- It leads to low food production.
- It leads to high crime rate in towns.
- It leads to unemployment in urban areas.

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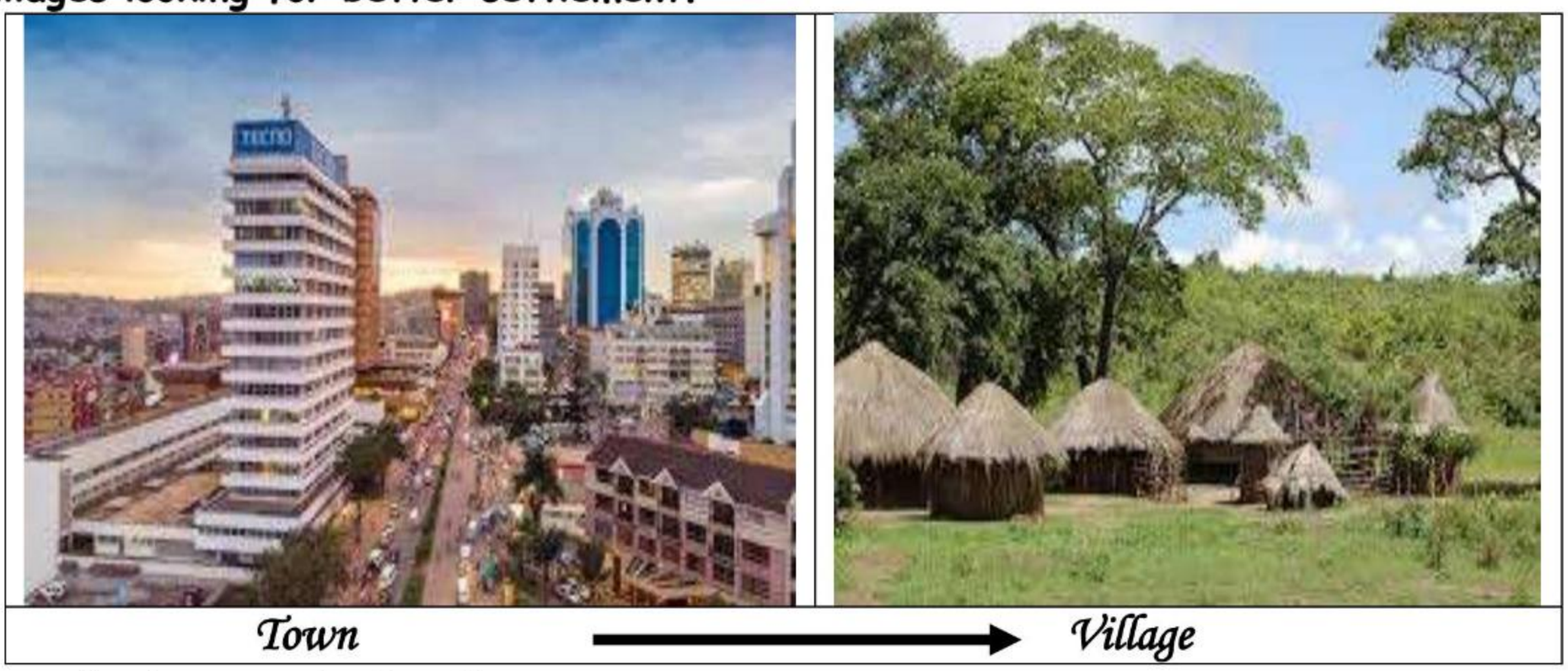
URBAN-RURAL MIGRATION.

- **Urban-rural migration** is the movement of people with their property from towns to villages looking for better settlement.



Causes of urban-rural migration.

- Insecurity in towns.
- High costs of living in towns.
- Retirement from jobs in towns.
- Outbreak of epidemic diseases in towns.
- Job transfers.
- Need for large vacant land for crop growing.
- Unemployment in towns.

Reasons why people move from towns to villages.

- To look for land for farming.
- To extend their businesses to villages.
- To get market for their goods.
- To look for areas which are free from natural disasters.
- To look for areas with low costs of living.

Effects of Urban-Rural migration.

- It leads to shortage of labour in towns.
- It leads to shortage of market for goods in towns.
- It leads to land shortage in villages.
- It leads to population increase in villages.

Ways the government can encourage Urban-Rural migration.

- By extending electricity to rural areas (Rural electrification)
- By setting up small scale industries in villages.
- By building better hospitals in villages.
- By constructing better schools in villages.
- By providing better security in villages.

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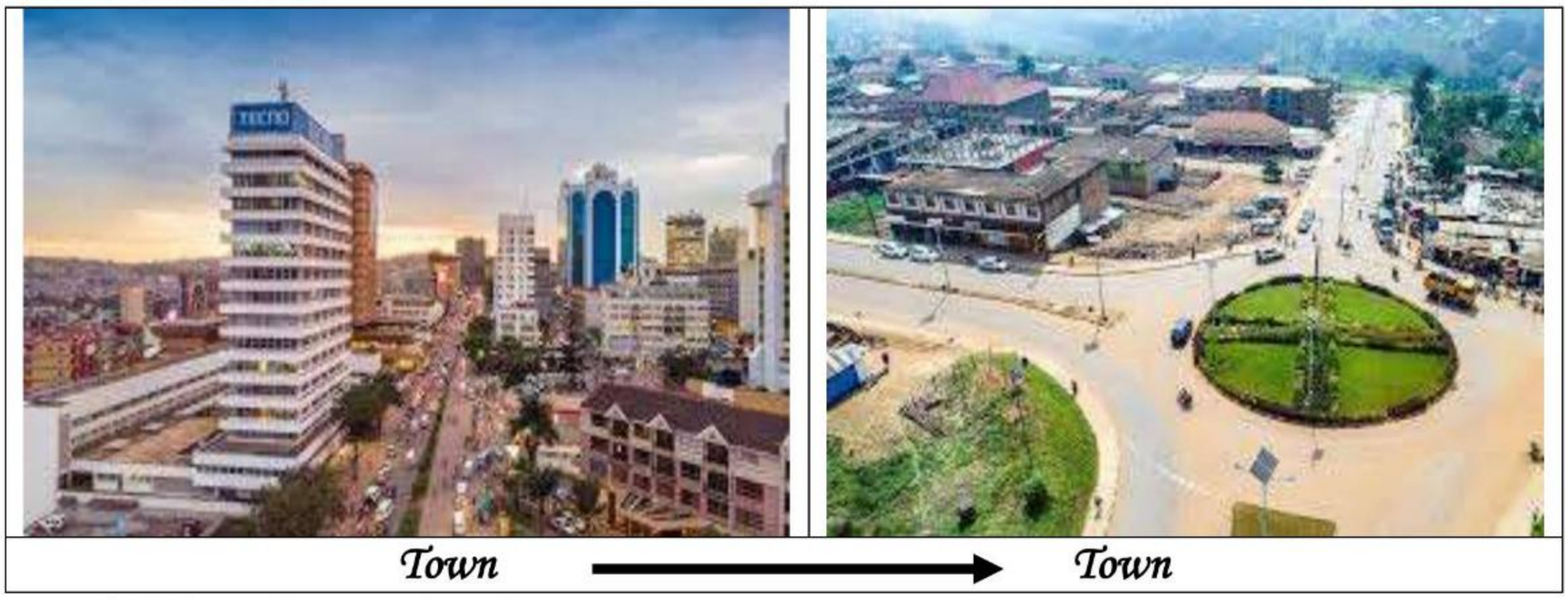
URBAN-URBAN MIGRATION.

- This is the movement of people with their property from one town to another looking for better settlement.



Causes of Urban-Urban migration.

- Job transfers.
- Low market for goods.
- Insecurity in some towns.
- High costs of living in some towns.
- Poor sanitation in some towns.
- Natural disasters in some towns eg.floods.

Reasons why people move from one town to another.

- To look for better jobs.
- To look for a large market for their goods.
- To look for better security services.
- To look for towns which are free from natural disasters.

Effects of Urban-Urban migration.

- It leads to population increase in areas they settle in.
- It leads to shortage of market where they have left.
- It leads to shortage of labour where they have left.
- It leads to shortage of land in the new areas of settlement.

RURAL-RURAL MIGRATION.

- This is the movement of people with their property from one village to another looking for better settlement.

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Causes of Rural-Rural migration.

- Social conflicts.
- Soil infertility in some villages.
- Insecurity in some villages.
- Shortage of water and pasture.
- Shortage of land.
- Outbreak of epidemic diseases.

Reasons why people move from one village to another.

- To look for fertile soils for crop growing.
- To look for water and pasture for animals.
- To run away from social conflicts.
- To look for areas with better security.
- To look for areas which are free from epidemic diseases.
- To look for areas which are free from natural disasters.

Effects of Rural-Rural migration.

- It leads to conflicts with the inhabitants of the places they migrate to.
- It leads to intermarriages.
- It leads to introduction of new cultures.
- It leads to low population in places where people migrate from.
- It leads to introduction of new languages where people settle.

How do people in Urban areas benefit from those living in Rural areas.

- Urban people get food from villages.
- People in villages provide market for goods produced in towns.
- Industries in towns get raw materials from villages.

Problems faced by people living in urban areas/ towns.

- Congestion of people in towns.
- High crime rate.
- Sound pollution.
- Development of slums.
- High cost of living.
- Traffic jam.
- Unemployment among people.

Possible solutions to the above problems.

- Deploying more security officers to improve security.
- By building storeyed houses.
- By constructing wider roads in towns.
- By building flyovers and foot paths.
- By teaching people the dangers of poor sanitation.
- By installing/putting security cameras on houses and along the roads.

Ways people in Rural areas benefit from people in Urban areas.

- People in towns provide market for food from villages.
- They provide rural areas with goods produced in towns.
- People in towns provide farm inputs to farmers in villages eg.insecticides, fertilizers

Problems faced by people in rural areas.

- Poor health services.
- Poor transport system.
- Low electric power supply.
- Shortage of safe water.
- Poor education services.
- Poor housing facilities.

Possible solutions to the problems faced by people in rural areas.

- By constructing better roads in rural areas.
- By starting up small scale industries.
- By extending electricity to rural areas.

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- By setting up better health centres in villages.
- By building better schools in rural areas.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF THE PEOPLE OF UGANDA.

- Settlement pattern is the distribution of people in an area.
- The settlement patterns in Uganda vary from one area to another.
- Some areas of Uganda have houses built close to one another, some have scattered houses while others have houses that were built following a line.

Types of settlement patterns.

(i) Linear settlement pattern

- ✓ Houses are built along a line eg.besides a major road, railway line.

Factors that lead to linear settlement pattern.

- Presence of a transport line eg. a road, railway etc
- Presence of a river to provide water.
- Presence of a coast line which has a fishing ground.

(ii) Nucleated settlement pattern/ Clustered settlement pattern

- ✓ Houses are built close to one another.
- ✓ It is common in areas where people own small pieces of land eg. in urban areas, housing estates and accommodation for workers.

Factors for a Nucleated settlement pattern.

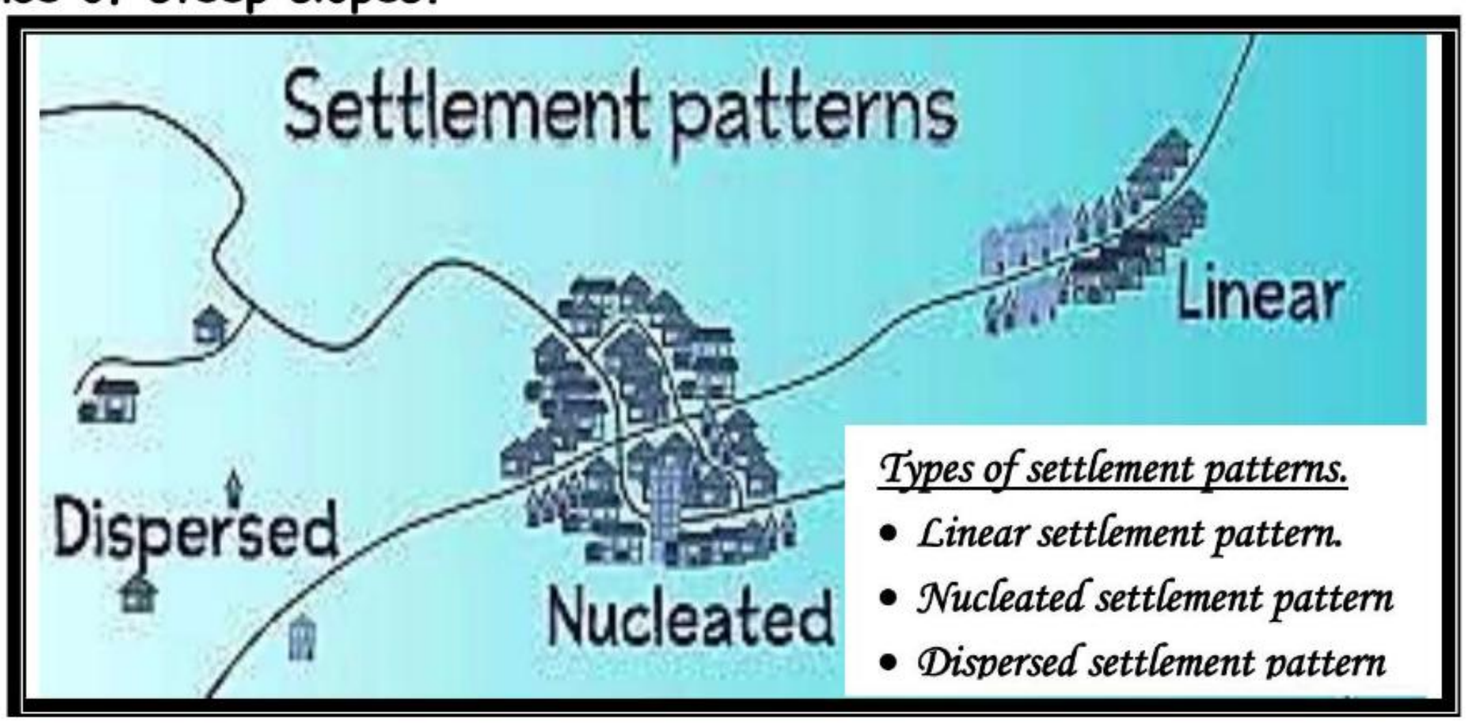
- Presence of better social services eg. health service, education service etc.
- Shortage of land in an area.
- Presence of fertile soils in an area.
- Presence of natural resources eg. minerals
- Improved peace and security.

(iii) Dispersed settlement pattern/ Scattered settlement pattern.

- ✓ Houses are scattered over a very large area.
- ✓ It is common in areas where people own big pieces of land eg. in rural areas.

Factors that lead to a Dispersed settlement pattern.

- Presence of large land.
- Poor infertile soils.
- Presence of pests and diseases.
- Presence of disease vectors.
- Presence of steep slopes.



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POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA.

- Political organisation refers to the way people governed themselves.
- Political units during the pre-colonial Uganda included;-
  - Empires.
  - Kingdoms.
  - Chiefdoms.
  - Principalities.

BUNYORO-KITARA EMPIRE.

- This was the earliest kingdom to be formed in Uganda. It was called an empire because it was too large, covering a large area.
- The founders (first occupants) of Bunyoro-Kitara empire were the Batembuzi.
- It was founded by Ruhanga and his brother Nkya.
- The Batembuzi formed a ruling dynasty called the Tembuzi dynasty.
- The Batembuzi were believed to be demi-gods because they could perfom miracles.
- Isaza was the last ruler of the Batembuzi.
- The Tembuzi dynasty came to an end after king Isaza was locked underground by the underground king Nyamiyonga.
- The Batembuzi were succeeded by the Bachwezi.

The Chwezi dynasty.

- It was formed by the Bachwezi.
- The Bachwezi are believed to have originated from Ethiopia into Uganda.
- Ndahura was the first king of the Bachwezi.
- Ndahura founded the Chwezi dynasty.
- Wamala was the last king of the Bachwezi.

Note:-*A **dynasty** is a series of leaders who belong to the same family.*

Contributions of the Bachwezi in Uganda.

a) Political contributions.

- The Bachwezi introduced a centralised monarchy.
- The Bachwezi introduced the idea of building reed palaces.
- The Bachwezi introduced royal regalia.

b) Social contributions.

- They introduced local chess (mweso game).
- They introduced the building of grass-thatched houses.
- They introduced the digging of ditches for protection against enemies.

c) Economic contributions.

- They started salt mining at lake Katwe.
- They introduced the knowledge of iron smelting.
- They introduced long-horned cattle in Uganda.
- The introduced coffee growing.

Long horned cattle introduced by the Bachwezi

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- They introduced bark cloth making.

Ways iron smelting strengthened the Chwezi empire.

- The Bachwezi started making strong tools for cultivation.
- The Bachwezi made strong weapons for defence and expansion.

Reasons/ causes for the collapse of the Chwezi dynasty.

- The empire was too large to be controlled by one ruler.
- Death of their beloved cow (Bihogo).
- Outbreak of drought and famine in the empire.
- Disunity among the people.
- Outbreak of epidemic diseases in the empire.
- Rebellions by distant princes.
- The Luo invasion. This led to the final collapse of the Chwezi dynasty.

Note:

- ✓ ***Luo-Babiito dynasty*** *replaced the Chwezi dynasty. This was founded by Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga.*
- ✓ ***Bunyoro kingdom*** *replaced Bunyoro-Kitara empire and* ***Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi*** *was the first omukama of Bunyoro.*

Examples of kingdoms that were formed after the collapse of Bunyoro kitara empire.

- Buganda kingdom
- Bunyoro kingdom
- Ankole kingdom
- Wanga kingdom in Kenya
- Karagwe kingdom in Tanzania.
- Tooro kingdom

EARLY KINGDOMS IN UGANDA.

- A kingdom is an area ruled by a kind/queen.
- Kingdoms in Uganda were formed in the interlacustrine region.

Tribes that formed kingdoms in Uganda

Tribe	*Kingdom*	*Title of the leader*
Banyankole	Ankole	Omugabe
Baganda	Buganda	Kabaka
Batooro	Tooro	Omukama
Banyoro	Bunyoro	Omukama
Bakonzo	Rwenzururu	Omusinga

Reasons why some of the Bantu tribes were able to form kingdoms.

- They lived a settled life.
- They were united.
- They were organised.

Reasons why some tribes were unable to form kingdoms.

- They never lived in settled life.
- They were disunited.

Characteristics of kingdoms.

- They have hereditary rulers.
- They have established social and cultural institutions.
- They have a single supreme king at a time.
- The kings have obsolute powers over their subjects.
- They have royal regalias as instruments of authority.

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Examples of Royal regalia.

- **The royal crown.**
- **The royal stool.**
- **The royal spear.**
- **The royal drum.**

Note:-Royal regalia *are symbols and emblems of a kingdom.*

Advantages/importance of kingdoms.

- **They promote unity among people.**
- **They promote culture of the society.**
- **They easily mobilise people for national duties e.g. elections.**
- **They promote morals among the people.**
- **They offer scholarships to students.**

Disadvantanges of kingdoms.

- **They promote dictatorship.**
- **They promote the interests of the minority over the majority.**
- **They promote regional rather than national development.**
- **There is unequal distribution of wealth among the people.**
- **They promote tribalism.**

LOCATION OF THE ANCIENT AND CURRENT KINGDOMS IN UGANDA.

BUGANDA KINGDOM.

- **There are two traditions that explain the founder of Buganda kingdom.**
- **According to the Banyoro (Nyoro tradition), Kato Kimera is believed to be the founder of Buganda kingdom. Kato Kimera was the twin brother to Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga the founder of Bunyoro kingdom.**
- **According to the Baganda (Ganda tradition), Kintu is believed to be the founder of Buganda kingdom and this is explained by the Legend of the first Muganda.**
- **Buganda kingdom is located in the North West of lake Victoria and currently occupies districts like Kampala, Mukono, Mpigi,Luwero, Mityana, Masaka, Bukomansimbi, Kalungu, Mubende, Nakaseke Wakiso,etc.**

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- The title given to the king of Buganda is kabaka. The king in Buganda had obsolute powers over his subjects.
- Buganda kingdom grew stronger and expanded in the 18th century.

The Legend of The First Muganda.

- Excel Standard Social Studies Pupil's book 4

Lessons learnt from the Legend of Kintu (first Muganda).

- Forgetfulness is bad and it can lead to death.
- Poverty can not stop success.
- We learn to be kind to others.
- Determination leads to success.
- Cruelity leads to hatred.
- We should have faith and hope.
- Never to turn back after making a decision.

Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II

Factors for the expansion and growth of Buganda kingdom.

- Buganda had strong and able leaders.
- Buganda had a strong standing army.
- Unity among the people of Buganda.
- Buganda was strategically located near Lake Victoria. This helped to safeguard Buganda against her enemies.
- Buganda had plenty of food for the growing population.
- Buganda acquired guns from the Arabs. These were used in the expansion of the kingdom.
- Buganda kingdom had fertile soils which increased food production.

Famous kings of Buganda and what they are remembered for.

Kabaka Muteesa I

Kabaka Mwanga

Daudi Chwa

Sir Edward Muteesa II

King (kabaka)	*What he is known for.*
Kabaka Ssuuna II	❖ He welcomed the first Arab traders to Buganda kingdom.
Kabaka Muteesa I	❖ He invited Christian missionaries to Uganda through Henry Morton Stanley. ❖ He welcomed the first christian missionaries to Uganda.
Kabaka Mwanga	❖ He ordered for the killing of the Christian converts in Buganda. ❖ He was exiled to Seychelles islands where he died.

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Kabaka Daudi Chwa	❖ He was an infant king of Buganda during the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement. ❖ He ruled Buganda kingdom with the help of the regents.
Kabaka Edward Muteesa II	❖ He rejected the proposed idea of forming the East African federation. ❖ He was exiled to Britain by sir Andrew Cohen in 1953.
Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II	❖ He is the current king of Buganda.

How the kabaka was important to Buganda kingdom.

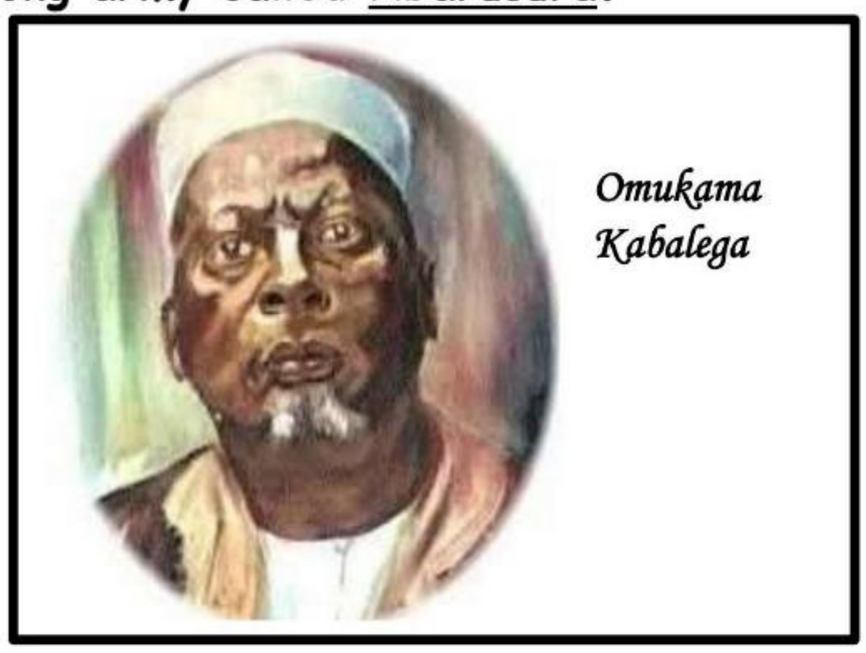
- ❖ He was the commander in chief of the army.
- ❖ He was the chief decision maker.
- ❖ He was the chief judge

BUNYORO KINGDOM.

- Bunyoro kingdom started after the collapse of the Chwezi empire.
- The kingdom was founded by the Luo migrants from Northern Uganda.
- Bunyoro kingdom was founded by Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga under the Luo-Babiito dynasty.
- The title given to the king of Bunyoro is omukama.
- Bunyoro grew and expanded during the reign of omukama Kamurasi. After his death, his son called Kabalega succeeded him as a new king.
- Currently Bunyoro kingdom covers districts like Kibale, Masindi, Buliisa, Kiryandongo, Hoima etc.
- The current king of Bunyoro kingdom is Solomon Gafabusa Iguru
- Kabalega organized Bunyoro kingdom by building a strong army called Abarusura.

Duties of the Abarusura.

- ❖ To promote peace and security in Bunyoro kingdom.
- ❖ To raid the neighbouring communities for expansion.
- ❖ To enforce law and order.



Omukama Kabalega

Factors that led to the expansion/ growth of Bunyoro kingdom.

- Bunyoro had able and strong leaders.
- Bunyoro had a strong standing army.
- Unity among the Banyoro.
- Bunyoro was strategically located around Lake Albert.
- Bunyoro had plenty of food for the growing population.

Omukama Solomon Gafabusa Iguru

Note:

- ➢ *Bunyoro kingdom faced many challenges when their king Kabalega was invaded and exiled by the British to* ***Seychelles islands*** *in the Indian ocean by the help of* ***Semei Kakungulu*** *for resisting against colonial rule.*
- ➢ *After the death of Kabalega at Jinja, his son Yosia Kitahimbwa succeeded him.*
- ➢ *Omukama Kamurasi welcomed Sir Samuel Baker in Bunyoro kingdom.*
- ➢ *During the reign of omukama Kyebambe Nyamutukura, his son called* ***Prince Kaboyo*** *left the palace and started* ***Tooro kingdom****.*

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Factors that led to the decline of Bunyoro kingdom.

- **The kingdom was too big to be ruled by one person.**
- **The rise of Bunyoro's neighbours eg. Tooro, Buganda.**
- **The kingdom had internal conflicts.**
- **The coming of the colonialists.**

Omukama Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru

TOORO KINGDOM

- **The title given to the king of Tooro is omukama.**
- **The current king of Tooro is Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru IV.**
- **Currently,Tooro covers districts like Kabarole, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge.etc.**

➢ **Note:-** *When omukama Kabalega overthrew and exiled omukama Kasagama,* ***Capt. Frederick Lugard*** *restored omukama Kasagama of Tooro back to his throne.*

Reasons why Tooro broke away from Bunyoro kingdom.

- **The Batooro felt that they were not adequately protected by the king of Bunyoro from their enemies.**
- **The Batooro felt that they were very far from the capital of Bunyoro since they would take long to see the king.**
- **Prince Kaboyo was very greedy and impatient for power since he had been appointed as a clan leader which had reduced his chances of becoming a king.**

ANKOLE KINGDOM.

- **Ankole kingdom is believed to have been founded by Ruhinda the son Wamala, the last king of the Bachwezi.**
- **Ankole kingdom is located in the South Western part of Uganda.**
- **The title given to the king of Ankole was Omugabe.**

Famous kings of Ankole.

- **Omugabe Ntare.**
- **Omugabe Kahaya.**
- **Omugabe Charles Gasyonga.**

DECENTRALISED SOCIETIES OF UGANDA.

- **Decentralised societies are societies that had no central rulers.**
- **These societies did not form kingdoms in Uganda.**

Examples of tribes that did not form kingdoms in Uganda.

- **Bakiga.**
- **Bagwere.**
- **Bagisu.**
- **Basamia.**
- **Bamba.**
- **Acholi.**
- **Alur.**
- **Iteso.**
- **Karimojong.**

Reasons why some tribes in Uganda did not form kingdoms.

- **They never lilved a settled life.**
- **They were disunited.**
- **They wre not organised.**

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ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL EAST AFRICA.

- Pre-colonial socities in Uganda organised themselves in trade communities.

Ways the people of pre-colonial Uganda were economically organized.

- Through practising their traditional occupation.e.g. cultivation, pastoralism, fishing etc.
- Through iron smelting.
- Through carrying out trade. The main system of trade was barter trade because there was no medium of exchange during that time.

Economic activities that were carriedout by people in different societies.

- Crop Growing
- Fishing
- Trade
- Iron Smelting
- Pottery
- Salt Mining
- Pastoralism
- Hunting

TRADE.

- Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services.

Systems of trade.

- Barter trade.
- Monetary trade.

BARTER TRADE.

- Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods or services.
- It was the commonest system of trade amongst the people of pre-colonial Uganda because there was no money by then.

Items of trade that were exchanged during barter trade in Uganda.

-Salt, -matooke, -slaves, -bark cloth, -ivory, -hides and skin, -animals, -iron tools, -herbal medicine.

Factors that enabled barter trade to be carried out.

- Absence of currency.
- Production of different goods by communities.
- Unity and friendship among people.

Advantages of barter trade.

- It cheap since it doesn't involve the use of money.
- It creates friendship and unity among traders.
- It favours people without money.
- It creates chances of employment to people.
- It is easy for the illiterates.
- You use what you have to get what you don't have.

Disadvantages of barter trade.

- There is double coincidence of wants (difficult to get people with the same wants.)
- It was hard to store wealth.
- There was no standard measure of value for goods.
- It does not favour people with out physical goods.
- It was difficult to move with bulky goods over long distances.
- There is wastage of time to look for a person with what you want.

Effects of barter trade on the people of pre-colonial people of East Africa.

- It promoted peace and unity.
- It enabled people get new items of trade.
- It promoted friendship among people.

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- It led to development of trade routes.

MONETARY TRADE.

- This is the system of trade that involves the use of money as a medium of exchange.
- When the Arabs came to East Africa, they changed the medium of exchange when they brought cowrie shells from Maldive islands.
- Cowrie shells was form of currency to be introduced by the Arabs in East Africa.
- Indian rupees was the second form of currency to be introduced in East Africa by the Indians.

Forms of money.

- Coins.
- Notes.

Uganda's currency in coins.

- Shs50
- Shs100
- Shs200
- Shs500
- Shs1,000

Uganda's currency notes

- Shs1,000
- Shs2,000
- Shs5,000
- Shs10,000
- Shs20,000
- Shs50,000

Qualities of money.

- It should be portable.
- It should be divisible.
- It should be durable.
- It should be acceptable.

Uses of money.

- It is used as medium of exchange.
- It helps consumers to buy goods and services.
- It helps in payment of debts.
- It is a common measure of value.
- It promotes local and international trade.
- It helps in buying assets e.g. land house etc.

Ways in which people misuse money.

- Through drinking alcohol excessively.
- Through murdering people.
- Through bribing people.
- Through prostitution.

Advantages of monetary trade.

- There is a standard measure of value.
- It discourages cheating.
- It is easy to carry money than physical goods.

Disadvantages of monetary trade.

- Money can easily be lost.
- It doesn't not promote friendship among people.
- It encourages stealing.
-

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AMONG THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA.

- Social organisation refers to people's way of life,
- Long ago, the people of Uganda were socially organised under the following;
  - They formed clan units
  - They had families.
  - They had age groups.

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- They had rules and regulations.
- They offered traditional education.
- They carried out social activities.
- They had traditional ways of worship.
- They performed traditional practices.
- They had taboos. (beliefs that forbade people from certain acts)

- Culture was highly respected by all people in the society.

CLANS

- A clan is an organised group of people under one ancestor / fore father.
- Clans are formed by families that are related to each other.
- A Lineage is a small group of people in a clan sharing the same ancestor.
- Each clan is headed by a clan leader.

Duties of a clan leader.

- To keep clan records.
- To register clan members.
- To allocate land to clan members.
- To organise clan ceremonies and functions.
- To settle disputes among clan members.
- To preside over clan meetings.
- To chair clan meetings.

Examples of clans in our community

- Lion clan
- Leopard clan
- Elephant clan
- Dog clan
- Sheep clan
- Goat clan

Symbols of a clan for identification.

- Clan name.
- A totem
- Drumming

Note:

- ✓ ***A totem*** *is a special animal, object or plant that is highly respected in a particular clan.*
- ✓ *Clan leaders organise meetings that bring different clan members together.*

EDUCATION.

- Education is the process of acquiring knowledge and skills.
- Informal education was the type of education that was provided to the people of pre-colonial Uganda.
- People were taught different skills such as hunting, building, iron smelting, cooking, playing games like wrestling etc.

People who provided informal education.

- Parents
- Leaders
- Elders

Importance of informal/ traditional education.

- It enables children to learn history through stories.
- Children learn practical skills like iron smelting etc.
- It promotes morals in the society.
- It promotes culture in the society.

WORSHIP

- Worship is an act of giving divine honour to God.
- The people of pre-colonial Uganda worshipped small gods.eg. Kiwanuka, Muwanga, Mukasa, Ddungu, Kibuuka.

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- African Traditional Religion (ATR) is the the religion that existed in Uganda before the introduction of foreign religions.

Names of God in different societies.

- Katonda-Baganda
- Ruhanga-Banyankole
- Were- Bagishu
- Kibumba-Basoga
- Rugaba- Banyoro
- Lokusuban-Iteso
- Nyulese-Kakwa

Ways in which people worshipped their gods.

- They offered drinks to them.
- By singing and drumming for gods.
- By praying to their gods.
- By roasting meat at fire places as offertories.
- By pouring some little drinks to the ground before taking them.

Places where people worshipped from.

- In shrines
- Under trees
- On hills
- In forests.

Reasons why people worshipped God.

- To get blessings
- To have children.
- To get rain.
- To get good harvests.
  - ***Note:-****Religious duties were performed by elders and medicine men.*

Examples of religions in our society today.

- African Traditional Religion (ATR)
- Islam
- Bahai faith
- Christianity
- Hinduism
- Buddhism

TABOOS

- A taboo is a belief that forbids people from certain acts.

Examples of taboos.

- No whistling at night.
- No sitting on firestones.
- No eating your totem.
- No sitting on grinding stones.
- No sweeping at night.

Importance of taboos.

- They promote morals among children.
- They promote respect for elders.
- They promote safety.
- They promote unity among people.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

- Social activities are activities that bring people together in the community.
- Such activities are performed by a group of people found in a particular area.

Examples of social activities.

- Child naming ceremony.
- Burial ceremony
- Wedding ceremony.
- Birthday party.
- Last funeral rites.
- Circumcision ceremony.

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- Graduation party.
- Initiation of the heir ceremony.

Importance of social activities.

- They promote unity among people.
- They strengthen clan norms.
- They promote culture.
- They promote morals among people.
- They promote peace and security in the community.
- They promote love among people.

CULTURE OF THE PEOPLE OF UGANDA.

- Culture is the way of life of the people in a given society.
- It refers to the behaviours, beliefs, norms, values and practices that are passed on from one generation to another.

Types of culture.

- Material culture.
- Non-material culture.

Material culture.

- These are physical things shared by people of the same community.
- It includes tangible things/ items used by people in their daily life.

Examples of material culture.

- Clothes.
- Weapons.
- Drums.
- Crafts.
- Food.
- Spears.

Non-material culture.

- These are thoughts and ideas shared by people of the same society.
- It includes the beliefs and practices of people in their societies.
- Non-material culture does not involve any physical objects.

Examples of non-material culture.

- Religion.
- Morals.
- Taboos.
- Dances.
- Language.

Ways of promoting culture.

- By allowing children to attend cultural ceremonies.
- By participating in cultural ceremonies.
- By teaching culture in schools.
- By preserving cultural institutions.
- By wearing cultural clothes.
- By organising cultural games.
- By organising cultural ceremonies.
- By telling stories and legends.

Terms related to culture.

- ✓ A Taboo is a belief that forbids people from certain acts.
- ✓ Customs are accepted practices of a given society.
- ✓ Norms are acceptable beliefs and behaviours in a given society.
- ✓ Values are beliefs taken to be right and important in the society.

Examples of cultural practices.

- Tattooing.
- Detoothing.
- Child naming.
- Cultural dances.
- Circumcision.
- Last funeral rites.

Dangers of some cultural practices.

- Some are painful eg. Female Genital Mutilation.
- Some cultural practices may cause injuries to the body.
- Some cultural practices transmit diseases.
- Some cultural practices lead to body deformity.

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Importance of culture.

- Culture promotes unity among people.
- It promotes morals among people.
- It promotes identity.
- It promotes respect in the society.
- Cultural institutions promote development of areas.

VALUES.

✓ Values are beliefs taken to be right and important in the society.

Types of values.

- Personal values.
- Family values.
- Community values.

Examples of values.

- God fearing.
- Respect.
- Obedience
- Cooperation
- Patience.
- Cleanliness.
- Faithfulness.
- Honesty.
- Trust.
- Law abiding.
- Love for work.
- Helpfulness.

Importance of values.

- They promote morals among people.
- They promote respect in the community.
- They promote hardwork.
- They promote love among people.
- They promote cooperation and unity among people.
- They help to promote security in an area.

RELATIONSHIPS.

- Relationships refers to the way people interact with one another.
- Relationships enable people to live in peace with others.

Types of relationships.

- Blood relationship. eg. father, mother, grand parents, sister, brother.
- Peer relationship. eg. age groups, classmates etc.
- Marriage relationship eg. wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law etc.

Importance of having relationships.

- They promote peace and security.
- They promote unity among people.
- They promote problem solving.
- They promote hard work and development through cooperation.
- They promote love among people.
- They promote development.

Dangers of some relationships.

- Some relationships lead to laziness.
- Some relationships lead to early pregnancies.
- Some relationships lead to enmity among members of families and communities.
- Some relationships lead to insecurity in the community.
- Some relationships lead to immorality.

1. Mention the three stages of stone age.
2. Which important discovery enabled early man to sleep in caves?
3. State any two characteristics of old stone age man.
4. Give two ways the discovery of fire helped early man to live in caves.
5. Give any two ways a dog was useful to early man.
6. Which important discovery marked the end of the early stone age?

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7. State any two ways the discovery of iron smelting helped to improve early man's life.
8. What is an Ethnic group?
9. Mention the largest ethnic group in Uganda.
10. Give any two reasons for the settlement of the Bantu in the interlacustrine region.
11. Complete the table below.

Ethnic group	*Cradle*	*Any two tribes*
(i) ----------	----------	-Baganda ----------
(ii) ----------	Bahr-el-Ghazal	-------- ----------
(iii) ----------	----------	-Sabiny ----------
(iv) Plain Nilotes.	----------	--------- Iteso
(v) ----------	----------	Bahima ----------
(vi) The Sudanic	----------	--------- ----------

12. State any three reasons for the migration and settlement of the Bantu.
13. Give any two positive effects of the Bantu migration into Uganda.
14. How did the migration of the Bantu into Uganda affect the Bushmen?
15. Why are the Nilotes called so?
16. Mention the three sub-groups of the Nilotes.
17. How did the Alur tribe come into existence in Uganda?
18. Give any two reasons why some tribes under the Nilo-Hamites changed from pastoralism to mixed farming after settling in Uganda.
19. From which direction did the following ethnic groups enter into Uganda?
    (i) Bantu
    (ii) Hamites
    (iii) River-Lake Nilotes
    (iv) Nilo-Hamites.
20. Give any two effects of the migration of the Nilotics into Uganda.
21. State any two problems that were faced by the early migrants into Uganda.
22. How is Emigration different from Immigration?
23. Give any two reasons why many youths migrate from rural areas to towns today.
24. Give any two ways the migratyion of people from villages to towns affects the development of rural areas.
25. State any two steps the government of Uganda can take to encourage the migration and settlement of people from towns to villages.
26. State any two causes of urban-rural migration.
27. Give one way the people living in villages benefit from those who live in towns.
28. Mention the three types of settlement patterns.
29. Give two ways the pre-colonial societies in Uganda organized themselves.
30. State any two political contributions of the Bachwezi in Uganda.
31. Why did the Bachwezi dig ditches in Bunyoro-Kityara?
32. Mention the earliest empire to be formed in Uganda.
33. State any three socio-economic contributions if the Bachwezi in Uganda.
34. Mention any three factors that led to the collapse of Bunyoro-Kitara empire.
35. Why were some tribes in Uganda able to form kingdoms?
36. Give any two ways kingdoms are important in a country.
37. Mention any three factors that led to the growth and expansion of Buganda kingdom.
38. Mention the system of trade that was common amongst the people of pre-colonial Uganda.
39. Mention any three ways the people of pre-colonial Uganda were socially organised.
40. Give the meaning of the term Culture.
41. Give any two ways of promoting culture in our society today.
42. Mention any two types of relationships.
43. Write down any three examples of values observed by people in our society today.
44. Which cultural practice is common amongst the Bagishu?
45. State any three ways culture is important in the society.

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TOPIC 7: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA.

- A foreigner is a person who comes and lives in a country that is not his/her own.
- A foreigners usually come from foreign countries.
- Foreign influence refers to the different changes that took place in Uganda as a result of the coming of the foreigners.

Groups of foreigners who came to Uganda.

- Traders.
- Explorers.
- Christian missionaries.
- Colonial administrators/ The Colonialists

EARLY FOREIGN TRADERS IN UGANDA.

- This group of foreigners mainly came to trade.
- Traders who came to Uganda came in three main groups.

These include;-

- Arab traders.
- Indian traders.
- European traders.

THE ARAB TRADERS.

- This was the first group of foreigners to come to Uganda.
- The Arab traders came from Arabia.
- The Arabs used special boats called dhows to sail across the Indian ocean.
- The dhows were driven to and from the coast of East Africa by the monsoon winds.
- The settled along the coast of East Africa and formed the Zenj empire.
- The coast of East Africa was named the "Land of zenj" meaning "the land of black people" because the East African coast was occupied by black people..
- Ahmed Bin Ibrahim was the first Arab trader to come to Uganda.
- He was welcomed by kabaka Ssuuna II.

A dhow

Reasons for the coming of the Arab traders to Uganda.

- To carry out trade.
- To spread the Islamic faith.
- Some were running away from religious wars and persecution in their home country.

Examples of trade items the Arabs brought to Uganda by the Arabs.

-Guns - mirrors - gun powder -ornaments - beads -glasses - jewellery - carpets - clothes etc.

Note:

- ✓ *The Arabs exchanged their goods with the people of Uganda through a trade called Long distance trade.*
- ✓ ***Long distance trade** was the trade carried out between the people in the interior and those at the coast of East Africa.*
- ✓ *It was called Long distance trade because it involved moving long distances.*
- ✓ *The Arab traders moved in caravans for protection against their enemies.*
- ✓ *Long distance trade led to expansion of kingdoms in uganda eg. Buganda.*
- ✓ *Many towns also developed along the Long distance trade routes. These routes later became major roads.*

Tribes in Uganda which participated in the Long distance trade.

- ➢ *Baganda.*
- ➢ *Banyoro.*

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Examples of trade items the Arabs got from Uganda.

-Ostrich feathers - ivory - gold - local salt - slaves - hides -wax -iron ore -copper etc.

Cowrie shells

Zebu cattle

Effects for the coming of Arab traders in Uganda.

a) Positive effects/contributions.

- They introduced new trade items.
- They introduced Islamic faith.
- They introduced Swahili culture. (through the intermarriages of the coastal Bantu and the Arabs.)
- They introduced new crops like rice, cloves etc.
- They introduced zebu cattle.
- They introduced cowrie shells. (the first form of money to used in Uganda.)
- They introduced the Arab styles of dressing.
- They introduced new styles of building houses.

Negative effects for the coming of the Arabs into Uganda.

- The exploited Uganda's resources.
- They started slave trade in Uganda.
- They increased poaching of elephants for ivory.
- They led to loss of culture of the people of Uganda.

Reasons why the Arabs took long to enter the interior of East Africa/ Uganda.

- They attacks from hostile people in the interior.
- There were no clear routes to the interior of East Africa.
- They feared attacks from dangerous wild animals.

Reasons why the Arabs took long to spread Islam in Uganda.

- The Arabs were more interested in trade than spreading islam.
- There were very few Islamic preachers in Uganda.
- The people of Uganda hated the Arabs for being slave traders.
- Arabic language was so difficult for the people of Uganda to understand.
- The people of Uganda feared some Islamic practices such as circumcision, fasting etc.

Problems that were faced by the Arab traders in Uganda.

- Attacks from hostile people.
- Attacks from wild animals.
- Attacks from tropical diseases.
- They walked long and tiresome journeys.
- Difficulty in communication with the natives.

SLAVE TRADE IN UGANDA.

- Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.
- A slave is a person who is owned and controlled by another person.
- Slavery is the state of being owned by another person.
- Slave trade was introduced in Uganda by the Arab traders.

Reasons why slave trade was introduced.

- Slaves were needed to carry goods from the interior to the coast of East Africa.
- There was need for labour on plantations and in mines.
- Slaves were needed to do domestic work abroad.
- Kings and chiefs wanted to sell their war captives.

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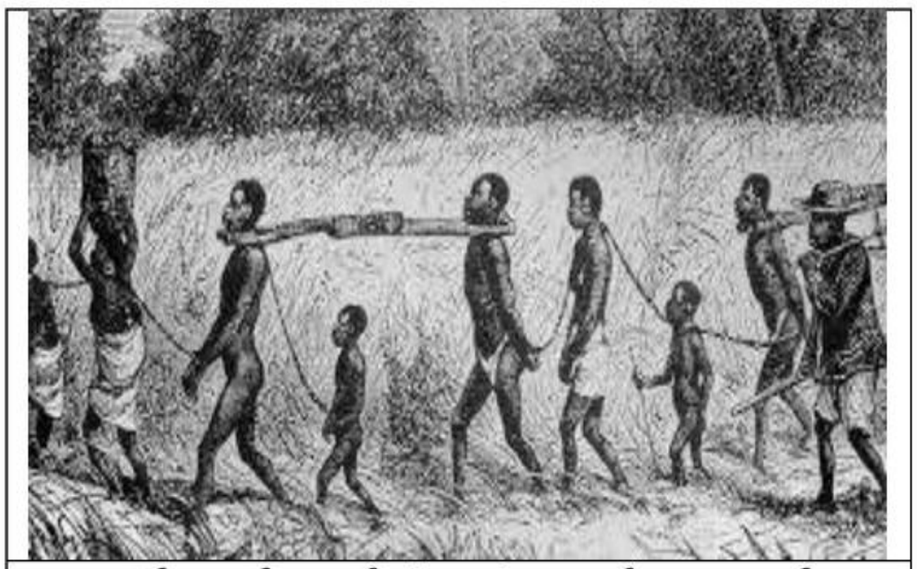
Ways slaves were got/ obtained.

- **Through raiding villages.**
- **Through buying war captives from African chiefs and kings.**
- **Through capturing lonely people.**

Most famous slave traders in East Africa.

- **Abu Said**
- **Fundikiri**
- **Msri**
- **Hamed Bin Muhammed (Tippu Tip)-He was the most powerful slave trader in East Africa.**



Slaves from the interior to the coast of East Africa

Note:

- ✓ ***Baganda*** *and* ***Banyoro*** *were actively involved in slave trade in Uganda.*
- ✓ *The largest slave market in East Africa was at* ***Zanzibar.***
- ✓ ***Khartoumers*** *were the worst slave traders from Egypt and Sudan. They raided people of Northern Uganda i.e. Acholi, Alur and Lugbara for slaves.*
- ✓ ***Sir Samuel Baker*** *built* ***Fort Patiko*** *which protected the people of Northern Uganda from the Khartoumers who were slave traders.*

  Qn. *Why was Sir Samuel Baker liked by most people in Acholi land?*

  Qn. *How did Sir Samuel Baker help to end slave trade in Northern Uganda?*

Abolition of slave trade.

- **The move to stop slave trade was started by Dr. David Livingstone who wrote negative reports about the evils of slave trade to his home government.**
- **This led to the coming of the missionaries who decampaigned slave trade.**

Steps which were taken to end slave trade.

- **Slave markets were closed.**
- **By signing treaties.**
- **Britain made slave trade illegal.**
- **Through writing articles about the evils of slave trade.**
- **Through use of military force.**
- **Through decampaining by the missionaries.**
- **By constructing the Kenya–Uganda railway. This enabled traders to use trains in transporting goods instead of using human beings.**

Treaties that were signed to abolish/ stop slave trade in East Africa.

- **Moresby treaty: It was signed between Fairfax Moresby and Sultan Seyyid Said in 1822.**
- **Hamerton treaty: It was signed between colonel Hamerton and Seyyid said in 1845.**
- **Frere treaty: It was signed by Bartle Frere and Sultan Barghash in 1873.**

People who participated in the abolition of slave trade in East Africa.

- ❖ **Dr. David livingstone.**

  He wrote negative reports about the evils of slave trade to his home country.

  This led to the coming of the missionaries who decampaigned slave trade.
- ❖ **Sir Samuel Baker.**

  He built fort Patiko to protect the people of Northern Uganda from slave traders.
- ❖ **Sir William Wilberforce**

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He decampained the evils of slave trade through the British parliament.

- Seyyid Said

  He helped the British army to fight slave traders in the Indian ocean.
- Adam Smith
- Granville Sharp
- Thomas Clarkson

Note: *After the abolition of slave trade in East Africa, Zanzibar and Bagamoyo were made a home of freed slaves.*

Reasons why it was difficult to stop slave trade.

- Kings and chiefs were supporting it.

  This was because they were getting a lot of wealth from it because it was profitable.
- There was still need for cheap labour on plantation farms and in mines.
- The Arabs opposed the abolition of slave trade.
- Britain thought stopping slave trade would weaken its naval power.

Effects of slave trade in Uganda.

a) **Positive effects of slave trade.**

- It led to introduction of Islamic religion in East Africa.
- It led to development of Kiswahili language and culture.
- It led to expansion of kingdoms.
- It to introduction of new trade items.
- Uganda was known to the outside world.

b) **Negative effects of slave trade.**

- It led to death of people.
- Families broke up.
- It led to destruction of property.
- It led to hatred between traditional rulers and natives.
- It led to exploitation of Uganda's resources.
- Many people were displaced from their homes.
- It led to decline of agriculture as people were always at run.
- It increased famine as energetic people who would carryout farming were taken as slaves.

THE INDIAN TRADERS IN UGANDA.

- These came from India.
- They came into groups i.e.Banyans and Indian coolies.
- The Banyans was the major group of Indian traders.
- The Banyans used to lend money to the local traders in Uganda.
- The Indian coolies were brought to build the Kenya-Uganda railway.

Reasons for the coming of the Indians to Uganda.

- They came to find new trade items.
- They came to find market for their processed/ manufactured goods.
- The Indian coolies came to construct the Uganda railway.

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Contributions of the Indians to the economic development of Uganda.

- **They opened up shops in Uganda e.g.Allidina Visram who started up the first shop in Kampala.**
- **The Indian coolies built the Kenya–Uganda railway.**
- **They introduced rupees as a new form of currency.**
- **The Banyans lent money to the local traders.**
- **The Indians started sugarcane plantations in Uganda.**
- **They introduced Rupees as a form of currency.**
- **They built industries in East Africa e.g. Kakira sugar factory by Madhivan and Lugazi sugar factory by Mehta.**

  Note:-
  - ✓ ***The Rupees*** *was the second form of currency to be used in Uganda.*
  - ✓ *It replaced the Cowrie shells.*

EUROPEAN TRADERS.

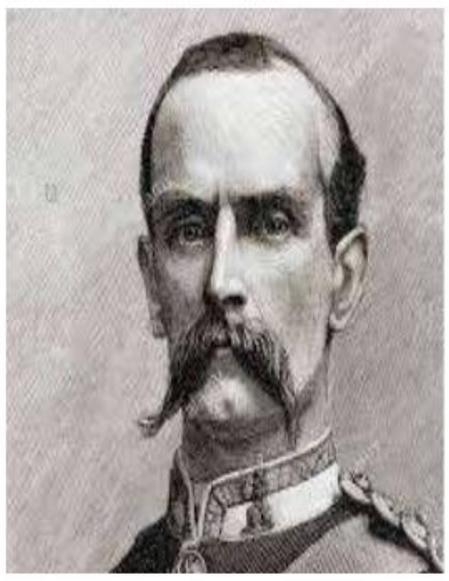
- **This group of traders came from Europe.**
- **European traders carried out their work through the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACO).**
- **IBEACO was formed by Sir William Mackinnon.**
- **It carried out its work in East Africa (in both Uganda and Kenya)**
- **Captain Frederick Lugard was the representative of IBEACO in Uganda.**

Reasons why IBEACO was formed.

- **To carry out trade.**
- **To protect the missionaries.**
- **To maintain British influence in Uganda.**
- **To improve communication and transport network in Uganda.**

Responsibilities of IBEACO in Uganda.

- **It collected taxes on behalf of the British government.**
- **It protected the missionaries.**
- **It appointed administrators.**
- **It set up a British commercial empire in East Africa.**



Sir William Mackinnon. Capt. Frederick Lugard

Note:

- ✓ *Time came and IBEACO withdrew its activities in Uganda. This was because IBEACO had run bankrupt.*
- ✓ ***Bishop Alfred Tucker*** *asked for funds from the Church Missionary Society (CMS) to support the work of IBEACO in Uganda.*
- ✓ *Before IBEACO withdrew its activities in Uganda, Sir Gerald Portal was sent to write a report on its activities.*
- ✓ *On* ***31 March 1893,*** *the IBEACO formally ended its involvement in Uganda.*
- ✓ *Missionaries, led by* ***Alfred Tucker,*** *requested the British government to take over the administration of Uganda in place of the IBEACO, arguing that British withdrawal would lead to a continuance of the religious civil war.*

Reasons why IBEACO ran bankrupt.

- **It lacked a reliable source of income.**
- **It employed many personnel who needed big pay.**
- **It got involved in political administration which was costly.**
- **It controlled a too large territory.**

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EUROPEAN EXPLORERS IN UGANDA.

- An explorer is a person who goes to a place of interest to find out more about it.
- Most Explorers who came to Uganda came from Europe.
- Most European explorers who came to Uganda wanted to find the source of River Nile
- Most European explorers who came to Uganda were sponsored by by the Royal Geographical Society (RGS).
- Most Explorers who came to Uganda used the route through Bagamoyo in Tanzania.

Why most European explorers who came to Uganda entered through Bagamoyo.

- There was a direct route from Bagamoyo to Uganda.
- The route through Bagamoyo had friendly people.

Qn: *Why was it difficult for explorers who travelled to Uganda to pass through Kenya?*

Why most European explorers who came to Uganda first went to Zanzibar.

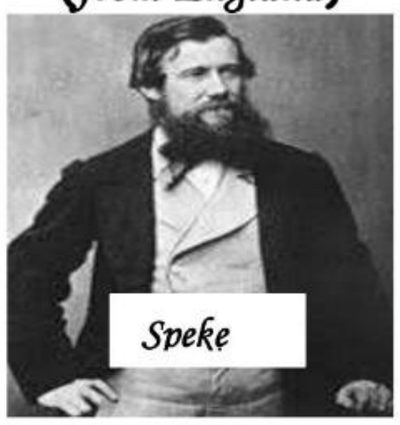
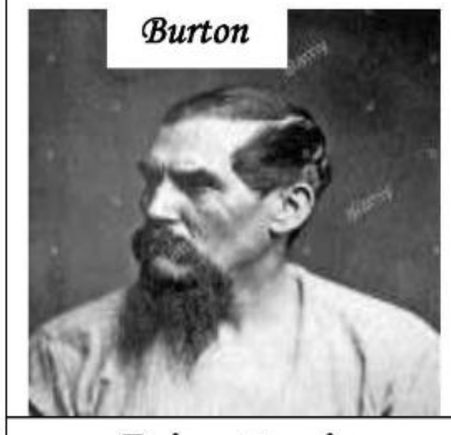
- To learn Kiswahili language.
- To get permission from the sultan of Zanzibar.
- To get porters to carry their supplies.

Reasons for the coming of Explorers to Uganda.

- They wanted to find the source of River Nile.
- They wanted to study the geography of Uganda.
- They wanted to pave way for the coming of the colonialists.
- They wanted to open up away for the missionaries.

Famous Explorers who came to Uganda.

- John Speke.
- James Grant.
- Henry Morton Stanley.
- Sir Samuel Baker.
- Joseph Thomson.

John Speke and Richard Burton. (in 1856) (*from England*)  *Speke*  *Burton*	❖ John speke was the first European explorer to come to Uganda. He made two journeys to Uganda. ❖ In the first journey, he travelled with Richard Burton. They were welcomed by the Sultan of Zanzibar. ❖ They were sent by the Royal Geographical Society to search for the source of river Nile. ❖ They left Zanzibar, via Bagamoyo to Tabora. ❖ From Tabora, they continued westwards and saw lake Tanganyika. ❖ After realizing that they ahd taken a wrong route, Speke and Burton returned to Tabora. ❖ While in Tabora, Richard Burton fell sick and John Speke left him there. When Speke left Burton at Tabora,he moved northwards and saw a big water body (lake Victoria) which he believed to be the source of river Nile. ❖ When he returned to Tabora, he told Burton about his findings but Burton disagreed and the two returned to Europe as enemies.
John Speke and James Grant (in 1860) (*from England*)	❖ Due to the misunderstandings between John Speke and Richard Burton, Speke was sent back to search for the source of the Nile. ❖ John Speke made the second journey with James Grant.

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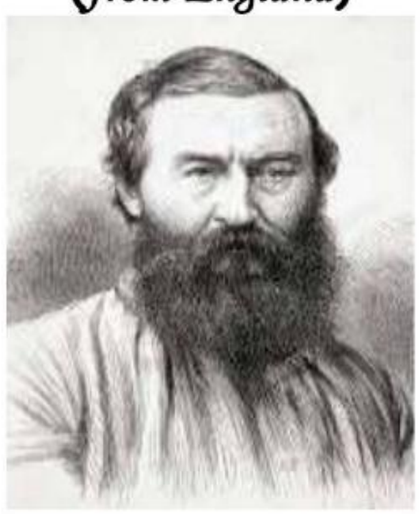
 James Grant	❖ When they reached Karagwe, they were welcomed by king Rumanika. Unfortunately,Grant fell sick and he was left at Karagwe. ❖ John Speke continued to move northwards until and he reached the palace of Kabaka Muteesa I at Banda. ❖ Kabaka Muteesa I welcomed him. ❖ John Speke gave Muteesa I gifts which included; - Rifle (gun). - Knives. - Cloths. ❖ On 25th July,1862, John Speke saw the source of River Nile. ❖ He also named the the <u>Ripon falls</u> at the source of River Nile after Lord Ripon who was the president of Royal Geographical Society (RGS) by then. ❖ He was later joined by James Grant and the two moved northwards. ❖ Omukama Kamurasi of Bunyoro stopped them from crossing his kingdom because he thought that they were going to take over his land. Note:- ➢ *John Speke and James Grant met Sir Samuel Baker and his wife in* ***Gondokoro*** *in Southern Sudan in 1863.* ➢ *They told him that they had seen the source of River Nile.*
Sir Samuel Baker and Jane Baker (*from England*) 	❖ Sir Samuel Baker tried to find the source of River Nile from its mouth. ❖ After knowing that John Speke had discovered the source of River Nile, Sir Samuel Baker reached the palace of Omukama Kamurasi in Bunyoro. ❖ He become the first European explorer to see Lake Mwitanzingye and named it <u>Lake Albert</u> after the husband of Queen Victoria of England. ❖ Mwitanzingye means "killer of locusts". ❖ He also saw Kabalega falls and named them <u>Murchison falls</u> after Lord Murchison who was the president of the Royal Geographical Society by then.
Joseph Thomson (*from Scotland*) 	❖ He was sent by the Royal Geographical Society to find the shortest route from the East African coast to lake Victoria. ❖ He was the first European explorer to cross the land of the Masai and Nandi successfully. ❖ He saw mountain Masaba and named it mountain Elgon.

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Henry Morton Stanley (*from Wales*) *Chaille Long*	❖ **Stanley came to Africa in three different occasions.** **<u>Stanley's 1st journey in 1871.</u>** ❖ **He came to look for Dr. David Livingstone.** ❖ **He was sponsored by two newspapers namely;-** - **Daily telegraph.** - **New York Herald tribune.** **<u>Stanley's 2nd journey in 1874.</u>** **He was sent to prove whether lake Victoria was the source of River Nile.** ❖ **He used his canoe he had named Lady Alice to circumnavigate lake Victoria.** **Henry Morton Stanley circumnavigated lake Victoria to prove whether lake Victoria was the source of River Nile.** ❖ **In 1875, Henry Morton Stanley reached Kabaka Muteesa I's palace and requested him to allow missionaries to come to Uganda.** ❖ **On Kabaka's request, Henry Morton Stanley wrote a letter on behalf of Kabaka Muteesa I inviting Christian missionaries to come to Uganda.** ❖ **The letter was taken by <u>Linant de Bellefonds.</u> And it appeared in the Daily Telegraph newspaper.** **Note:** ✓ ***Linant de Bellefonds*** *arrived in the Kabaka's palace in April 1875. This is where he also met Henry Morton Stanley.* ✓ *He collaborated with Stanley's idea of inviting the missionaries.* ✓ *Bellefonds was killed in Sudan on 26th August 1875 and the letter was sent to Charles Gordon, the governor of the Equatoria province, who sent it to the Queen of England.* **Henry Morton Stanley then moved westwards and saw Mountain Rwenzori and named it "the mountains of the moon" This was because of the snow on its peak which glitters like a moon.** ❖ **He also saw and named lake Edward and lake George.** ❖ **He then continued westwards through Democratic Republic of Congo and returned to Europe.** **<u>Stanley's 3rd journey (1887-1890).</u>** ❖ **He came to rescue Emin Pasha from the Equatorial province.**
Charles Chaille Long (*from America*)	❖ **He was the first European to see lake Kyoga.** ❖ **He arrived in Buganda in 1874 and became the second European explorer to see Lake Victoria.**

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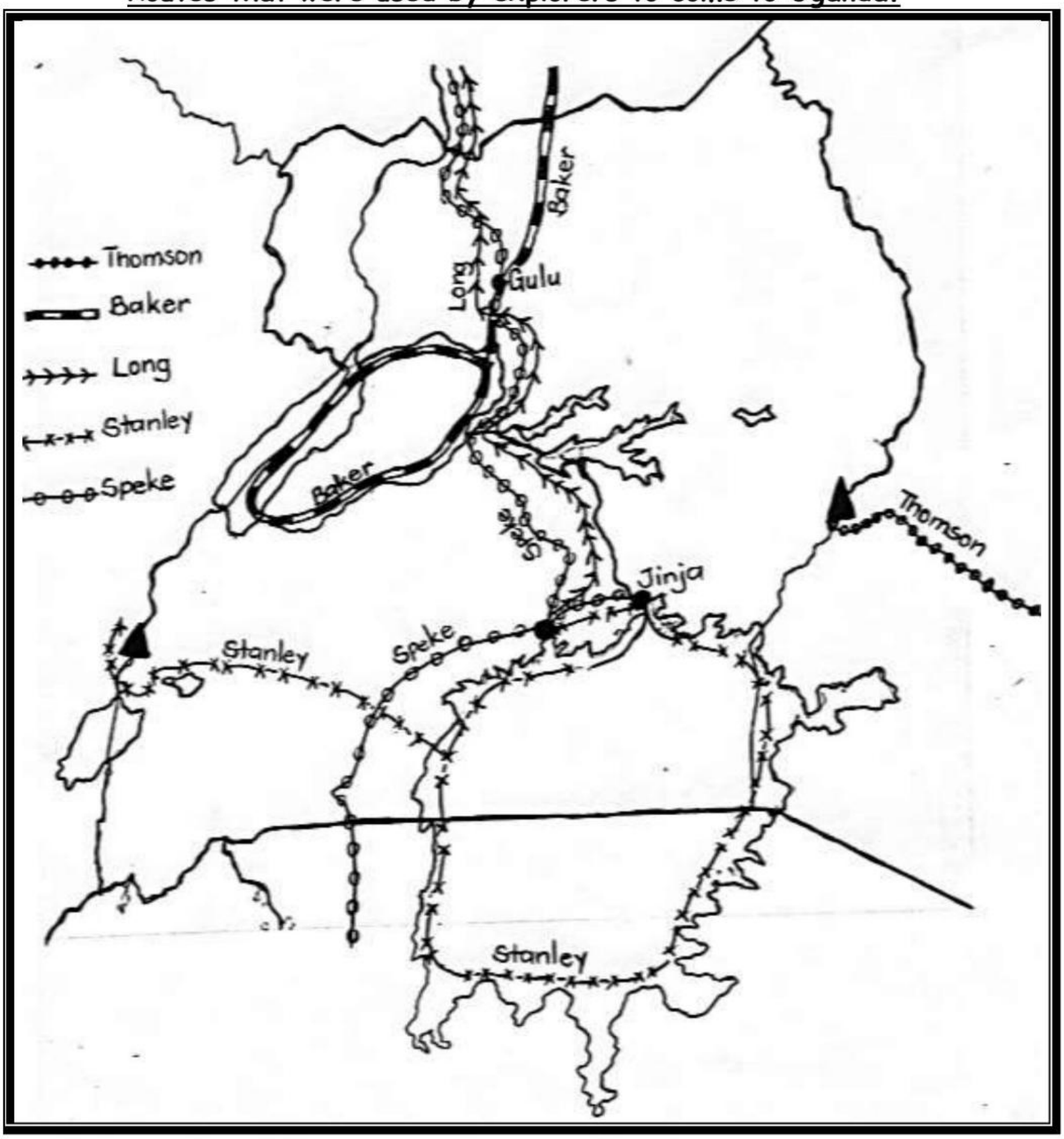
Routes that were used by explorers to come to Uganda.



Effects of the coming of European explorers to Uganda.

- **Uganda was made known to the rest of the world.**
- **They renamed physical features e.g. Lake Victoria instead of Nalubaale.**
- **They paved way for the coming of the missionaries and the colonialists.**

How exploration work led to colonisation of Uganda.

- *Explorers made reports about the rich natural resources of Uganda which attracted the colonialists.*

Problems that were faced by the European explorers in Africa.

- **They moved long and tiresome journeys.**
- **Attacks from dangerous animals.**
- **Shortage of supplies like food, medicine.**
- **Attacks from tropical diseases.**
- **Attacks from hostile people.**
- **Difficulty in communication with the natives.**

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CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN UGANDA.

- A missionary is a person who spreads his /her religion in a foreign land.
- A Christian missionary is a person who spreads Christianity in a foreign land/ country.
- A missionary society is an organisation of people with the interest of teaching a religion in a foreign country.
- A mission station is a place where people are taught about a certain religion.

Reasons for the coming of Christian missionaries to Uganda.

- To spread Christianity (main reason)
- To spread their culture.
- To improve the living conditions of the people of Uganda.
- To promote Western education and civilisation.
- To suppress the spreading of Islam.
- Some came to complete the work of Dr.David Livingstone.
- To introduce legitimate trade.

Invitation of the Christian missionaries to Uganda.

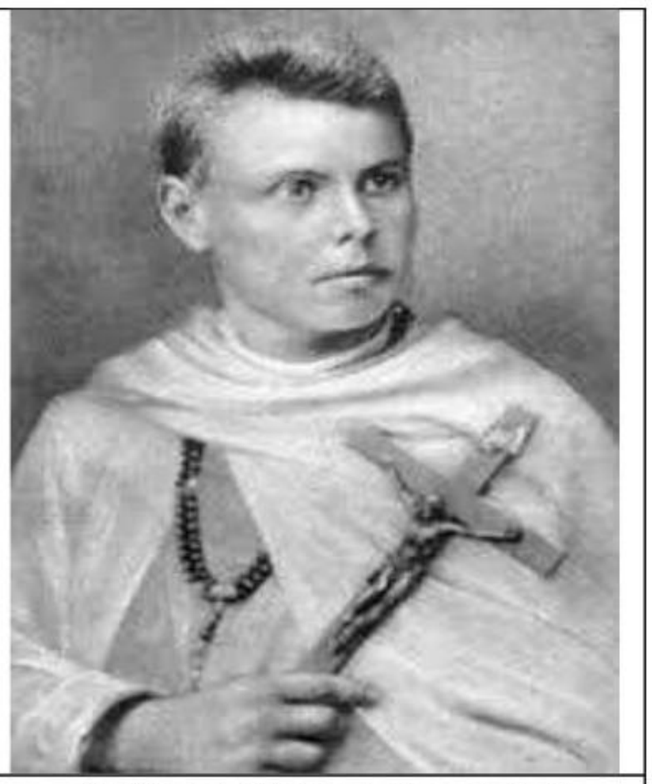
- Kabaka Muteesa I invited the Christian missionaries to Uganda.
- Henry Morton Stanley wrote a letter on behalf of Kabaka Muteesa I inviting the Christian missionaries to Uganda.
- This letter was written and sent in 1875 to Queen Victoria of England asking her to allow missionaries to come and spread Christianity in Buganda.
- The letter was taken by Linant de Bellefonds.

Reasons why Kabaka Muteesa I invited the Christian Missionaries.

- He wanted them to teach his people how to read and write.
- He wanted them to spread Christianity in his kingdom.
- He wanted them to bring him guns for protection against his enemies.
- To get trade partners.

Main groups of Christian missionaries that came to Africa.

- Protestant missionaries
- Catholic missionaries.

		
Alexander Mackay	***The First printing press that was introduced by Alexander Mackay***	***Father Simon Lourdel (Mapeera)***

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THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.

- **This was the first group of missionaries to come to Uganda.**
- **They came from Scotland, Germany and England.**
- **The Protestant missionaries to Uganda were mainly sponsored by the Church missionary Society (CMS).**

Note:-*The Church Missionary Society* *(CMS) sponsored the journeys of the protestant missionaries who came to Uganda.*

- **The first group of protestant missionaries arrived in Uganda on 31st July, 1887.**

These were;-

- **Rev CT Wilson.**
- **Shergold Smith.**
- **O'Neil.**

Alexander Mackay.

- **The first group of protestant missionaries to Uganda was led by Alexander Mackay who joined them later in 1878.**
- **Mackay was a teacher, a builder and a carpenter.**
- **Alexander Mackay had his station at Nateete.**
- **He taught practical and vocational skills like carpentry.**

Importance of the printing press to the early missionaries.

- **The printing press was used to print reading materials.**
- **It was use to print prayer books.**
  - ***Note****:-In 1879, other protestant missionaries comprising Litch Field, CW Pearson and Dr. Felkin also came to Uganda.*

Other protestant missionaries in Uganda.

Missionary	*Contribution(s)*
Dr. Albert Cook	• **He built Mengo hospital.(the first hospital in Uganda and East Africa in 1897)** • **He treated people suffering from sleeping sickness on the shores of lake Victoria.**
Kenneth Borup	• **He introduced the fast growing cotton seeds in Uganda in 1903.** **This cotton was called the American upland cotton.**
Robert Ashe	• **He introduced the first bicycle in Uganda.**
Bishop Alfred Tucker	• **He 45obilized funds from Europe to support the activities of IBEACo, when it had run bankrupt.**
Bishop Hannington.	• **He was murdered by chief Luba in Busoga on the orders of Kabaka Mwanga.** • **He was murdered for using a wrong route to enter into Buganda (the Eastern route which the Baganda called the back door)** • **They believed that any white man who enters into Buganda through the back door would overthrow the kabaka.**

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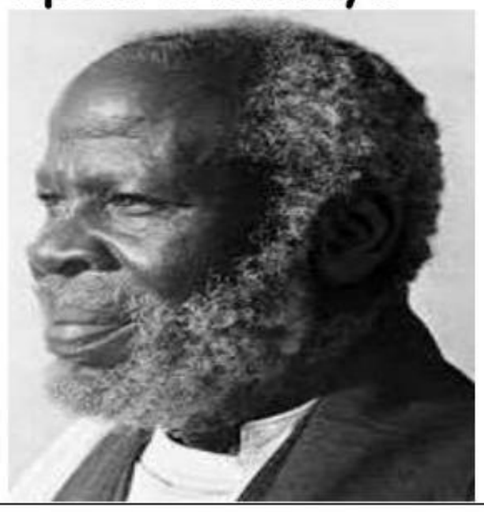
Apollo Kivebulaya 	• He was a Muganda missionary. • He spread Christianity in areas of Tooro and Eastern parts of Democratic Republic of Congo. • He is sometimes referred to as the "apostle to the pygmies" for his work among the Bambuti people of the Ituri forest in Eastern Congo. • He is considered the principal pioneer of the Anglican church in the Belgian Congo.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

This was the second group of christian missionaries to come to Uganda.

- They introduced the Catholic faith in Uganda.

Examples of Roman catholic missionaries who came to Uganda.

- Fr. Simon Lourdel
- Bro. Amans Delmas
- Fr. Leon Barbot
- Fr. Girault Lodovic.

These came from Italy, France, and England.

The first Roman Catholic missionarties to Uganda

Groups of Roman catholic missionaries that came to East Africa.

- The White fathers from France.
- The Holy Ghost fathers from France.
- The Mill Hill fathers from England.
- The Verona fathers from Italy.

The White fathers.

- They were the first Roman catholic missionaries to come to Uganda.
- They were sent by Cardinal lavengeric from Algeria.
- They were led by father Simon Lourdel (father Mapeera) and Brother Amans Delmas.
- They arrived in Uganda on 17th February,1879.
- They were later joined by Fr. Leon Livinhac.

The Mill hill fathers.

- They built Namilyango college in 1902. It was the first boarding to be built by Christian missionaries in Uganda.
- They arrived in Uganda in 1895. They included, Bishop Hanthon, Fr. T. Matthias, Fr. J.K Kestes.

Rubaga cathedral is one of the churches that was built by the missionaries.

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The Verona Fathers.

- They arrived in Uganda in 1910. They had the mission stations in Northern Uganda ie. in Moroto and Gulu.

Reasons why some Africans accepted Christianity.

- They wanted to learn how to read and write.
- They expected to get gifts from the missionaries.
- Some of them wanted to get protection against their enemies.

Namirembe cathedral was built by the protestant missionaries

Problems faced by the Christian missionaries in Uganda.

- Difficulty in communication with the natives.
- Opposition from hostile people.
- Attacks from wild animals.
- They walked long and tiresome distances.
- Opposition from the Arabs.
- Attacks from tropical diseases.
- Shortage of supplies like medicine.

Gayaza High School

Effects for the coming of Christian missionaries to Uganda. (Contributions of the Christian missionaries in Uganda)

a) **Positive effects.**

- They spread Christianity in Uganda.
- They introduced modern farming methods.
- They stopped slave trade.
- They built churches eg. Lubaga, Namirembe etc
- They introduced modern drugs.
- They built schools eg. Namilyango College in 1902, Gayaza High school by the CMS in 1904, Mengo High School by the CMS in 1898, King's College Budo by the CMS in 1906, St.Mary's College Kisubi by the White fathers in 1906 etc.
- They built hospitals eg. Mengo hospital, Nsambya hospital, Rubaga hospital, Lacor hospital etc.
- They discouraged negative cultural practices.
- They introduced modern means of transport eg.Robert Ashe who introduced the first bicycle in Uganda.
- They introduced new crops eg.cotton by Kenneth Borup.
- They taught Africans how to read and write/ introduced formal education.
- They taught people practical skills like carpentry, building and agriculture.

Note:

- ✓ ***Formal education*** *is the type of education that replaced informal education.*
- ✓ *Formal education involved Reading, Writing and Arithmetic (3Rs).*

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b) Negative effects.

- Missionary work caused divisions among people according to religious sects.
- They led to the coming of colonialists in Uganda.
- They led to religious wars.
- They preached against African Traditional Religion (ATR).
- They undermined the culture of the people of Uganda.
- It retarded the development African technology.

How missionary work led to the colonisation of Uganda.

- Missionary work caused divisions among people which weakened societies in Uganda.
- Missionary teachings softened the hearts of the people of Uganda which made them warmly welcome the colonialists.
- Missionaries called their home governments for protection in case of attacks.
- Missionaries acted as interpreters for colonialists and the people of Uganda.

Why Kabaka Muteesa I turned agaist the Christian missionaries.

- ✓ *They did not bring him guns as he expected.*
- ✓ *They preached against African culture.*

PERSECUTION OF THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CONVERTS IN UGANDA.

- A Martyr is a person who is dies for his/ her faith in God.
- The Uganda Martyrs are a group of 23 Anglican and 22 Catholic converts to Christianity in the historical kingdom of Buganda, now part of Uganda, who were executed between 31 January 1885 and 27 January 1887.
- They were killed on orders of Mwanga II, the *Kabaka* (King) of Buganda.
- The deaths took place at a time when there was a three-way religious struggle for political influence at the Buganda royal court.
- Kabaka Mwanga II succeeded to the throne in 1884. He was concerned at the growing influence of Christianity and the rise of a new class of officials, distinct from the traditional territorial chiefs, who were educated, had a religious orientation, and wished to reform Ganda society.
- A year after becoming king,he ordered the execution of Yusufu Rugarama, Makko Kakumba and Nuwa Serwanga, who had converted to Christianity.
- On 29 October 1885 he had the incoming Anglican Bishop James Hannington killed at Chief Luba's fort in Busoga on the orders of Kabaka Mwanga because he had used a wrong route to enter into Buganda.
- The Baganda had a belief that any white man who enters into Buganda through the back door is coming to overthrow the kabaka.
- Mwanga instructed the killing of all the young men who disobeyed him – partly to satisfy the demands of the older chiefs. Twenty-two of the men, who had converted to Catholicism, were burned alive at Namugongo in 1886.
- Mwanga summoned the pages and asked those who prayed to stand to one side. These, most of whom were between 15 and 30 years old, were then taken on a long journey to execution by being burnt alive.

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Monument at Munyonyo Martyrs Shrine marking the spot from where the martyrs walked for death

Martyrdom of Andrew Kaggwa

CHRISTIAN UGANDA MARTYRS

No.	*Martyr's Name*	*Place of Birth*	*Clan*	*Religion*	*Martyred*		
					Date	*Place*	*Manner*
1.	Kakumba Makko	Buganda	Ffumbe	Anglican	Jan 31, 1885	Busega	***Dismembered and Burned***
2.	Rugarama Yusuf	Ankole		Anglican	Jan 31, 1885	Busega	***Dismembered and Burned***
3.	Sserwanga Nuwa	Buganda	Ngeye	Anglican	Jan 31, 1885	Busega	***Dismembered and Burned***
4.	Balikuddembe Y. Mukasa	Buganda	Kayozi	Catholic	Nov 15, 1885	Nakivubo	***Beheaded and Burned***
5.	Mukasa Musa	Buganda	Ffumbe	Anglican	May 25, 1886	Munyonyo	***Speared***
6.	Kaggwa Anderea	Bunyoro		Catholic	May 26, 1886	Munyonyo	***Beheaded***
7.	Ngondwe Ponsiano	Buganda	Nnyange	Catholic	May 26, 1886	Ttakajjunge	***Beheaded and Dismembered***
8.	Ssebuggwawo Denis	Buganda	Musu	Catholic	May 26, 1886	Munyonyo	***Beheaded***
9.	Bazzekuketta Antanansio	Buganda	Nkima	Catholic	May 27, 1886	Nakivubo	***Dismembered***
10	Gonza Gonzaga	Busoga	Mpologoma	Catholic	May 27, 1886	Lubowa	***Beheaded***
11	Mbwa Eriya	Buganda	Ndiga	Anglican	May 27, 1886	Mengo	***Castrated***
12	Muddu-aguma	Buganda		Anglican	May 27, 1886	Mengo	***Castrated***
13	Mulumba Matiya	Busoga	Lugave	Catholic	May 27, 1886	Old Kampala	***Dismembered***
14	Muwanga Daudi	Buganda	Ngonge	Anglican	May 27, 1886	Namanve	***Castrated***
15	Kayizzi Kibuuka	Buganda	Mmamba	Anglican	May 31, 1886	Mityana	***Castrated***
16	Mawaggali Nowa	Buganda	Ngabi	Catholic	May 31, 1886	Mityana	***Speared and torn by wild dogs.***
17	Mayanja Kitoogo	Buganda	Ffumbe	Anglican	May 31, 1886	Mityana	***Castrated***
18	Muwanga	Buganda	Nvuma	Anglican	May 31, 1886	Mityana	***Castrated***
19	Lwanga Karoli	Buganda	Ngabi	Catholic	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	***Burned***
20	Baanabakintu Lukka	Buganda	Mmamba	Catholic	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	***Burned***
21	Buuzabalyawo Yakobo	Buganda	Ngeye	Catholic	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	***Burned***
22	Gyaviira	Buganda	Mmamba	Catholic	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	***Burned***
23	Kibuuka Ambrosio	Buganda	Lugave	Catholic	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	***Burned***
24	Kiriggwajjo Anatoli	Bunyoro		Catholic	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	***Burned***
25	Kiriwawanvu Mukasa	Buganda	Ndiga	Catholic	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	***Burned***
26	Kiwanuka Achileo	Buganda	Lugave	Catholic	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	***Burned***

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27	Kizito	Buganda	Mmamba	Catholic	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
28	Ludigo Mukasa Adolofu	Toro		Catholic	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
29	Mugagga	Buganda	Ngo	Catholic	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
30	Sserunkuuma Bruno	Buganda	Ndiga	Catholic	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
31	Tuzinde Mbaga	Buganda	Mmamba	Catholic	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
32	Kadoko Alexanda	Buganda	Ndiga	Anglican	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
33	Kifamunnyanja	Buganda		Anglican	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
34	Kiwanuka Giyaza	Buganda	Mpeewo	Anglican	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
35	Kizza Frederick	Buganda	Ngabi	Anglican	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
36	Kwabafu	Buganda	Mmamba	Anglican	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
37	Lwakisiga Mukasa	Buganda	Ngabi	Anglican	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
38	Lwanga	Buganda		Anglican	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
39	Mubi-azaalwa	Buganda	Mbwa	Anglican	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
40	Munyagabyangu Robert	Buganda	Mmamba	Anglican	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
41	Muwanga Njigija	Buganda		Anglican	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
42	Nakabandwa Danieri	Buganda	Mmamba	Anglican	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
43	Walukagga Nuwa	Buganda	Kasimba	Anglican	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
44	Wasswa	Buganda	Mmamba	Anglican	June 3, 1886	Namugongo	*Burned*
45	Muzeeyi Jean-Marie	Buganda	Mbogo	Catholic	Jan 27, 1887	Mengo	*Beheaded*

Note:-

- ✓ *When commemorating the martyrs of Uganda, the Church of England includes **Archbishop Janani Luwum,** who was murdered in 1977 by Idi Amin's henchmen; they also commemorate Luwum separately on **17 February**.*
- ✓ *In 2014, Uganda celebrated 50 years since the Uganda Martyrs were canonised and elevated to sainthood by **Pope Paul VI** on **18 October 1964**.*
- ✓ *The **Munyonyo Martyrs Shrine** is a thanksgiving monument for their canonisation.*

Archibishop Janan Luwum

RELIGIOUS WARS IN BUGANDA

- **In September 1888, Mwanga planned to get rid of remaining Christian and Muslim leaders by leaving them to starve on an island in crocodile-infested Lake Victoria. Word of his plan leaked out and a rebellion by Christians and Muslims together brought Mwanga's brother Kiweewa to the throne.**
- **In October 1888, the Muslims seized power, expelled the Christian leaders and, when Kiweewa refused to be circumcised, deposed and killed him, replacing him with another brother, Kalema.**
- **In December 1888, Mwanga won support from Christians and in April 1889 advanced against the Buganda capital. He was defeated, but the Christian forces, led by the Protestant chief Apollo Kaggwa, retook the capital, enabling Mwanga to enter it triumphantly on 11 October 1889.**
- **The Muslims took refuge in the neighbouring kingdom of Bunyoro, which helped them to return victoriously in November 1889, but they suffered a decisive defeat in February 1890 and withdrew again to Bunyoro.**

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- In 1888, Britain authorised the Imperial British East Africa Company to administer the East African territory assigned to Britain in its 1886 treaty with Germany.
- In November 1889, Mwanga asked the Company's agent Frederick Jackson for help. Jackson hesitated to accept the request, because he had been given orders not to enter Buganda.
- Dr.Carl Peters, an agent of the German East Africa company (GEACo), learning of Mwanga's appeal, decided to respond to it. He arrived at Mengo, Mwanga's new capital, a fortnight after the February 1890 defeat of the Muslims. Since these still presented a threat, Mwanga accepted his offer of a treaty.
- The agreement that Peters made with Mwanga was nullified by the 1 July 1890 treaty between Britain and Germany, which extended inland the line of division between their areas of influence in East Africa, leaving Buganda in the British sphere.
- The Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACO) sent Frederick Lugard, its military administrator, to Mengo, where in December 1890 he got Mwanga to accept for a period of two years an agreement with the Company. This agreement was advantageous for Mwanga when the Muslims in Bunyoro made another attempt to recover power.
- Friction between the Catholic and the Protestant parties led to fighting in January 1892 in Mengo.
- Lugard supported the Protestants against the stronger Catholic side in the fighting, forcing Mwanga and the Catholics to flee. Lugard managed to persuade Mwanga to return from German territory, where he had taken refuge, to Mengo on 30 March 1892 and to make a new treaty. This treaty assigned separate areas to Protestants (the largest area), Catholics and Muslims (only a small area); Mwanga himself nominally became a Protestant.

- With the aid of the Church Missionary Society, which used the deaths of their martyrs to win broad public support in Britain for acquiring Uganda, Lugard then successfully dissuaded Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone and his cabinet from abandoning Uganda. The powers of the company were transferred to the British Crown on 1 April 1893 and on 27 August 1894, Mwanga accepted Buganda being made a British protectorate.
- However, on 6 July 1897 he declared war on the British. Defeated on 20 July in Buddu (in today's Masaka District), an area assigned to Catholics in the 1892 treaty, he again fled to German East Africa (Tanzania). He was declared deposed on 9 August. After a failed attempt to recover his kingdom, he was exiled in 1899 to the Seychelles, where he was received into the Anglican Church. He died in 1903, aged 35.

Causes of religious wars.

- Political struggle by different religious groups.
- Struggle for converts among religious groups.
- Kabaka Mwanga wanted to get rid of foreign religions.

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COLONIAL ADMINISTRATORS IN UGANDA.

- Colonialism is the practice by which a powerful / superior country controls a weaker / inferior country.
- A colonialist is a person who controls an inferior country on behalf of his home country.
- A colony is a country which is controlled and developed by a powerful country with an aim of having permanent settlement.
- A protectorate is a country which is controlled and protected by a powerful country for economic gains with no aim of having permanent settlement.

Reasons for the coming of the colonialists to Uganda.

- They wanted to get raw materials for their home industries.
- They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
- They wanted to find market for their processed goods.
- The desire for political pride.

EGYPT ATTEMPTS TO COLONISE UGANDA.

- The first country that attempted to colonise Uganda was Egypt.
- Egypt wanted to have full control over the flow of River Nile from its source.
- Khedive Ismael of Egypt appointed governors to help him establish Egyptian rule in the Equatorial province.
- Equatorial Province was an area made up of Southern part of Sudan and Northern Uganda.

Governors of the Equatorial province.

- Sir Samuel Baker.
- Charles Gordon
- Emin Pasha

Charles Gordon

Emin Pasha

Sir Samuel Baker.

- Sir Samuel Baker (in 1870) was the first governor of the Equatorial province.
- He built Fort Patiko in Northern Uganda in 1872 for protection against his enemies.
- He protected the people of Northern Uganda from the Khartoumers who were slave traders from Egypt and Sudan.

Charles Gordon

- Charles Gordon (in 1874) was appointed as the 2nd governor of the Equatorial province replacing Sir Samuel Baker.
- Gordon built fort Mruli near Masindi.
- He was more successful in creating additional trading posts in this area.
- In 1876, his views crashed with those of the Egyptian governor of Khartoum forcing him to go back to London.

Emin Pasha

- In 1878, Gordon was succeeded by the Chief Medical Officer of the Equatorial province Mehemet Emin Pasha originally known as Eduard Schnitzer.
- Pasha built Fort Wadelai in the Equatorial province.
- Pasha made his headquarters in Lado (now in South Sudan)
- He faced Mahdi revolt in Southern Sudan.
- Pasha managed to request assistance from Britain via Buganda.

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- He was later rescued by Henry Morton Stanley and Emin Pasha was the last governor of the Equatorial Province.
- In 1898, the Mahdist state was overthrown by the Anglo-Egyptian force led by the British Field Marshal Lord Kitchener and the Equatorial was administered by the British.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITION OF AFRICA.

- Scramble for Africa was the struggle among European countries to have territories in Africa.
- Partition of Africa was the peaceful sharing of African countries amongst European countries.

European countries which scrambled for African territories.

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

Reasons for scramble for Africa (Why European countries wanted colonies in Africa)

- They wanted to get raw materials for their home industries.
- They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
- They wanted to find market for their processed goods.
- To get more space for resettling excess population.
- The desire for political pride.

The BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1884

- This was a meeting in which European colonial powers discussed the partition of Africa.
- The conference was held in Berlin, Germany.
- The Berlin conference was chaired by Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck, the Prime minister of Germany by then.
- It was held purposely to find peaceful means of partitioning Africa (sharing African countries amongst European powers).

Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck

Effects of Partition of Africa.

- It led to creation of new states.
- Africans lost their independence.
- Some people lost their historical origin.
- It led to separation of communities.
  - ✓ **Note:** *-As a result of partition of Africa, Uganda and Kenya were given to* ***Britain*** *while Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi were given to* ***Germany.***

Examples of the early European colonialists who came to Uganda.

- Captain Frederick Lugard.
- Sir Gerald Portal.
- Sir Harry Johnston.

Methods which were used by the colonialists to establish their rule in Uganda.

- Through signing of treaties.
- Use of military force.
- They used collaborators eg. Semei Kakungulu, Nuwa Mbaguta.
- Use of trading companies eg.IBEACO.
- Through missionary work.

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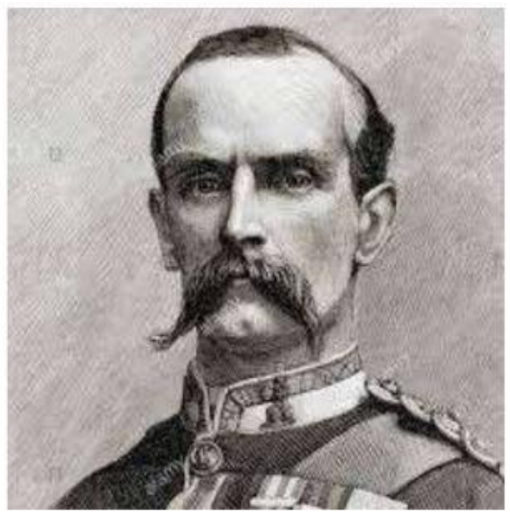
UGANDA UNDER THE BRITISH COLONIAL RULE.

- Uganda was colonised by Britain.
- Uganda uses English as her official language because she was colonized by the British who speak English.
- Uganda is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations since she was colonised by the British.
- The British established their rule in Uganda through a trading company called IBEACO. This company was represented by by Captain Frederick Lugard.

Captain Frederick Lugard as a representative of IBEACO in Uganda.

- Frederick Lugard arrived in Uganda in 1890 as a representative of IBEACO.
- He built Fort Edward at Old Kampala hill where he raised the company's flag. (IBEACO flag).
- He signed an agreement with Kabaka Mwanga to bring Buganda under the control of IBEACO.This agreement was also allowing missionaries to move freely in Buganda, and also stopped Buganda from signing treaties with other European countries.
- He signed a treaty of friendship with Omugabe Ntare of Ankole in 1891.



Capt. Frederick Lugard

- He restored Omukama Kasagama of Tooro onto his throne.
- Lugard brought the Sudanese soldiers who had been left behind by Emin Pasha in the Equatorial province to Buganda to help him in maintaining peace.

Note:

- ✓ *The Sudanese soldiers staged a mutiny in 1897 against Capt.Lugard.*
- ✓ ***A mutiny** is a rebellion staged by armed forces against their officers.*

Why the Sudanese soldiers staged a mutiny.

- *They were underpaid.*
- *They were underfed.*
- *They were tired of fighting.*
- *They wanted their living conditions to be improved.*

- ✓ *On 31 March 1893, the IBEACO formally ended its involvement in Uganda.*
- ✓ *Missionaries, led by **Alfred Tucker,** requested the British government to take over the administration of Uganda in place of the IBEACO, arguing that British withdrawal would lead to a continuance of the religious civil war.*

Bishop Alfred Tucker

Sir Gerald Portal.

- He was sent to study the political situation in Uganda.
- Sir Gerald Portal was sent to Uganda to write a report on the activities of IBEACO.
- He raised the British flag (union Jack).
- He built Fort Portal in Kabarole and Fort Alice in Entebbe.
- He recommended Uganda to be a British Protectorate.
- Protectorate is a country under the protection of another country.
- Portal established a settlement between the French and British Missionaries in Uganda.
- On 1 April, 1893, Portal hauled down/ lowered the flag of the Imperial British East Africa Company at **Mengo** (the Kabaka's residence) and hoisted the Union Jack.
- On 29 May 1893, he signed a treaty with **Mwanga II**, the Kabaka.

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- Portal returned to Britain and recommended the declaration of Uganda as a protectorate. He died from typhoid fever in London on 25 January 1894, at the age of 36.
- On 18 June 1894, Uganda was declared a British Protectorate. In this case, it is therefore important to note that General Portal never declared Uganda as a British protectorate. The declaration was made by Lord Rosebery five months after Portal's death.
- The town of Fort Portal in Western Uganda, where Portal had his base, is named after him.

Sir Gerarl Portal

BRITISH COLONIAL ADMINISTRATORS IN UGANDA.

- Frederick Lugard (26 Dec 1890 – May 1892)
- Sir Gerald Portal (1 Apr 1893 – 30 May 1893)
- James Ronald Leslie MacDonald (30 May 1893 – 4 Nov 1893) (acting administrator)

British Commissioners of Uganda (1893–1910)

- Sir Henry Edward Colville (4 Nov 1893 – 10 May 1894)
- Frederick Jackson (10 May 1894 – 24 Aug 1894)
- Ernest James Berkeley (24 Aug 1894 – Dec 1899)
- Sir Harry Johnston (Dec 1899 – Nov 1901)
- Sir James Sadler (1 January 1902 – 20 Nov 1907)
- Sir Henry Hesketh Bell (20 Nov 1907 – 31 Jan 1910)
- Sir Harry Cordeaux (1 Feb 1910 – 18 Oct 1910)

British Governors of Uganda (1910–1962)

- Sir Harry Cordeaux (1910–1911)
- Sir Frederick Jackson (1911–1918)
- Sir Robert Coryndon (1918–1922)
- Sir Geoffrey Archer (1922–1925)
- Sir William Gowers (1925–1932)
- Sir Bernard Henry Bourdillon (1932–1935)
- Sir Philip Mitchell (1935–1940)
- Sir Charles Dundas (1940–1945)
- Sir John Hathorn Hall (1945–1952)
- Sir Andrew Cohen (1952–1957)
- Sir Frederick Crawford (1957–1961)
- Sir Walter Coutts (1961–1962)

Henry colville

Sir Harry Johnston

Sir Hesketh Bell

Sir Robert Coryndon

Sir Philip Mitchell

Sir John Hathorn Hall

- Captain Frederick Lugard.
  - ✓ He was the representative of IBEACO in Uganda.
- Colonel Henry Colville
  - ✓ He brought Bunyoro under British rule
- Sir Harry Johnston
  - ✓ He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the British protectorate government.
- Sir Hesketh Bell
  - ✓ He encouraged the growing of cash crops in Uganda.
  - ✓ He linked the railway line from Jinja to Namasagali.

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- ✓ He introduced the first ford car in Uganda.
- ✓ He encouraged road construction in Uganda.
- ✓ He established steamers on Lake Victoria.

❖ Sir Frederick Jackson
- ✓ He governed Uganda during the first world war
- ✓ The building of Mulago hospital started during his time.
- ✓ He stopped Lamogi rebellion

❖ Sir Robert Coryndon
- ✓ He formed the Legislative Council (LEGCO) in Uganda in 1921.

❖ Sir Geoffrey Archer
- ✓ He opened up Makerere college
- ✓ He promoted education by building schools

❖ Sir William Gowers
- ✓ A department of education was set up by the government during his time/ term of office.

❖ Sir Bernald Bourdillon
- ✓ He supported the establishment of more schools.

❖ Sir Philip Mitchell
- ✓ He promoted higher education in Uganda.
- ✓ He turned Makerere college into a university.

❖ Sir Charles Dundas
- ✓ He governed Uganda during the second world war
- ✓ He drew the development plan for Uganda

❖ Sir John Hathon Hall
- ✓ He stopped many riots against colonial rule in Uganda.
- ✓ The first three ugandans on the LEGCO were nominated during his term of office.

❖ Sir Andrew Cohen
- ✓ Owen falls dam was completed in his term of office
- ✓ Radio Uganda was opened during his term of office
- ✓ Nyanza Textile Industries Limited (NYTIL) was built during his term
- ✓ The construction of the parliamentary building started during his term of office.
- ✓ He exiled kabaka Muteesa II to Britain in 1953

Sir Andrew Cohen

Reasons why kabaka Muteesa II was exiled.

❖ He rejected the proposed East African federation.

❖ He demanded Buganda's independence from Uganda.

Note:

- ➢ *Kabaka Muteesa II rejected the proposed East African Federation because he feared to lose Buganda's land to the British (White settlers)*
- ➢ *The exiling of Kabaka Muteesa II to Britain led to the Kabaka crisis of 1953 in Buganda.*
- ➢ ***The Kabaka crisis** was a time when there were many riots in Buganda against the British colonialists.*
- ➢ *In order to enable the return of the kabaka from exile, **The Namirembe Agreement of 1955** was signed.*

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- *The Namirembe Agreement was signed by **Keith Hankock** on behalf of the British and **Micheal Kintu** on behalf of Buganda kingdom.*

Sir Walter Coutts

- **Sir Frederick Crawford**
  - ✓ **He organised the first general elections in Uganda.**
  - ✓ **The construction of the parliamentary building was completed during his term of office.**
  - ✓ **The government health department was set up during his term of office.**
- **Sir Walter Coutts**
  - ✓ **He was the last British governor in Uganda**
  - ✓ **He granted Uganda her independence.**

Effects of the coming of the of the colonialists to Uganda.

Political effects	Positive	❖ The people of Uganda learnt new leadership skills. ❖ The boundaries of Uganda were defined. ❖ New systems of administration were introduced in Uganda.
	Negative	❖ The people of Uganda lost their independence to the colonialists. ❖ The people of Uganda were denied political rights. ❖ Traditional leaders lost their powers.
Social effects	Positive	❖ Formal education was introduced. ❖ English language was introduced in different parts of Uganda. ❖ Many roads were built in Uganda. ❖ Many schools were built in Uganda. ❖ Hospitals were built in different parts of Uganda.
	Negative	❖ It led to loss of culture.
Economic effects	Positive	❖ It led to development of towns and trading centres. ❖ Many cash crops were introduced in Africa. ❖ It led to development of infrastructure like roads, industries. ❖ New forms of currency were introduced.
	Negative	❖ Heavy taxes were imposed on the people of Uganda. ❖ African local industries collapsed.

Testing Exercise.

1. Name the first group of foreigners to come to Uganda.
2. State the main reason for the coming of the Arab traders to Uganda.
3. How were the dhows useful to the easrly traders who came to Uganda?
4. Why is Ahmed Bin Ibrahim remembered in the history of Uganda?
5. How were the monsoon winds helpful to the early Arab traders to Uganda?
6. Which type of cattle did the Arabs introduce into Uganda?
7. How did the Swahili come into existence in East Africa?
8. State any three economic contributioins of the Arabs in Uganda.
9. Give any two reasons why Islam took so long to be spread in Uganda.
10. Mention any two ways the slaves were obtained in Uganda during the slave trade.

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11. What name is given to the group of slave traders from Egypt and Sudan who used to raid Northern Uganda?
12. Why was Sir Samuel Baker liked by the people of Acholi?
13. Mention any two steps that were taken to bring slave trade to an end.
14. What role did Dr.David Livingstone play towards ending slave trade?
15. Give any two ways slave trade negatively affected the people of East Africa.
16. State any two ways the Indians promoted economic development in Uganda.
17. Write IBEACO in full.
18. How was Sir William Mackinnon related to IBEACO?
19. Give any two reasons why IBEACO was formed.
20. Mention any two reasons why IBEACO ran bankrupt.
21. Name the Christian missionary who mobilsed funds from Europe to support the work of IBEACO in East Africa.
22. Which physical feature attracted most European explorers to Uganda?
23. Why did most early explorers who came to Uganda first go to Zanzibar?
24. Name any four famous European explorers who came to Uganda.
25. What role did the Royal Geographical Society (RGS) play towards promoting exploration work in Uganda?
26. Name the first European explorer to see each of the following features;
    (i) Lake Victoria
    (ii) The source of River Nile
    (iii) Lake Albert and Murchison falls.
    (iv) Mountain Rwenzori and lake Edward
27. Why did Henry Morton Stanley perform his second journey to Africa?
28. How did H.M Stanley prove that lake Victoria was the source of river Nile?
29. State any three problems that were faced by the early European explorers in Uganda.
30. Give any two reasons why kabaka Muteesa I invited Christian missionaries to Buganda.
31. How did Kenneth Borup promote economic development in Uganda?
32. Name the organisation which funded most protestant missionaries to Uganda?
33. Give any one way the printing press which was introduced by Alexander Mackay was helpful to the missionaries in Uganda.
34. Name the Muganda missionary who spread Christianity in Tooro and Eastern parts of DRC.
35. Give two ways Dr. Albert Cook promoted the development of the health sector in Uganda.
36. State any four positive contributions of the Christian missionaries in Uganda.
37. Give one way the coming of the Christian missionaries paved way for colonization of Uganda.
38. Name the place where most of the Uganda martyrs met their death.
39. Which African country attempted to colonise Uganda?
40. How did Sir Samuel Baker help to end slave trade in Northern Uganda?
41. Give any two reasons for the coming of the colonialisdts to Uganda.
42. Mention any two methods the British colonialists used to establish their rule in Uganda.
43. Mention any two systems of administration that were used by the British colonialists in Uganda.
44. Name the British official who recommended Uganda to be a British protectorate.
45. Give any two ways Semei Kakungulu promoted development in Eastern Uganda.
46. Name any three colonial collaborators in Uganda.
47. Give any two ways Sir Hesketh Bell promoted development in Uganda.
48. Why was Sir Edward Muteesa II exiled to Britain by Sir Andrew Cohen?
49. Name the last colonial governor in Uganda.
50. How did Sir Philip Mitchell promote higher education in Uganda?

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TOPIC 8: HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION.

- A nation is a group of people with the same historical background living in the same area under one government

Types of nations

- Heterogeneous nation.
- Monolithic nation.

- Heterogenous nations are nations where people speak different languages and have different cultures.
- Such nations find it difficult to have a have national language. This is because they are multi-lingual.
- Uganda is a multilingual nation/ Heterogeneous nation.
- Uganda has no national language because she has many tribes which speak different languages.
- A Monolithic nation is a type of a nation where almost all people speak the same language and have the same cultures eg Rwanda.

COLONIAL AGREEMENTS WHICH WERE SIGNED TO MAKE UGANDA A NATION

- The 1894 protectorate treaty.
- The 1900 Buganda Agreement.
- The 1900 Tooro Agreement.
- The 1901 Ankole Agreement.
- The Bunyoro Agreement of 1933.

(i) The 1894 Protectorate treaty

- It was the first colonial agreement to be signed in Uganda.
- It was signed between kabaka Mwanga and Sir Gerald Portal.
- It was known as the protectorate treaty because the British agreed to protectorate Buganda and the entire Uganda from other colonial powers.

(ii) The 1900 Buganda Agreement

- The 1900 Buganda Agreement was signed between Buganda kingdom and the British protectorate government
- It was signed to strengthen British Authority over Buganda kingdom
- By the time this agreement was signed, Kabaka Daudi Chwa II was the king but was still an infant
- By the time of the Buganda Agreement, Kabaka Mwanga had been exiled by the British to Seychelles island in Indian ocean.

Signatories of the 1900 Buganda agreement.

- Sir Harry Johnston (on behalf of the British Protectorate government).
- Sir Apollo Kaggwa (on behalf of Buganda kingdom).

Note:

- ✓ ***Kabaka Mwanga*** *was unable to sign the 1900 Buganda agreement because he was in exile*
- ✓ ***Kabaka Daudi Chwa II*** *was unable to sign the 1900 Buganda agreement because he was still an infant/ young*
- ✓ *Kabaka Daudi Chwa ruled Buganda with the help of the regents.*
- ✓ ***A Regent*** *is a person who is appointed to rule on behalf of an infant king.*

Regents of Kabaka Daudi Chwa.

- *Sir Apollo Kaggwa*
- *Stanslas Mugwanya*
- *Zakaria Kisingiri*

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Terms of the 1900 Buganda Agreement

- **Land**
- **Governance**
- **Taxation**

Recommendations of the 1900 Buganda Agreement.

- **Gun and hut taxes were to be introduced.**
- **Buganda land was to be divided into crown land and mailo land.**
- **Kabaka's powers were to be reduced and added to the lukiiko.**
- **Kabaka's title of His Majesty was to be changed to His Highness.**
- **Buganda kingdom was to be enlarged and divided into 20 counties.**
- **The number of members on the Lukiiko was to be increased.**

Note:

- ✓ ***Mailo land*** *was given to the kabaka and his chiefs while* ***crown land*** *was given to the British protectorate government.*
  Why the British colonialists had to be given the crown land.
- ✓ *To get land for building schools, hospitals, churches, administrative offices etc.*

Effects of the 1900 Buganda Agreement

- **Gun and hut taxes were introduced**
- **Buganda land was divided into crown land and mailo land**
- **Kabaka's powers were reduced and given to the lukiiko**
- **Kabaka's title of His Majesty was changed to His Highness**
- **Buganda kingdom was enlarged and divided into 20 counties**
- **The number of members on the Lukiiko was increased.**

(iii) Tooro Agreement of 1900

- **The Agreement was signed between omukama Kasagama of Tooro and Sir Gerald Portal on behalf of the British.**
- **This Agreement made Tooro a British protectorate.**
- **The agreement led to the introduction of hut and gun taxes in Tooro land**

Effects of the 1900 Tooro Agreement.

- **Hut and gun taxes were introduced.**
- **Crown land was set aside and become part of the British government.**
- **Tooro became part of Buganda protectorate.**
- **Tooro was officially separated from Bunyoro.**
- **Omukama was recognised as the traditional ruler of Tooro.**
- **Tooro boundaries were defined and demarcated.**

(iv) Bunyoro Agreement of 1933

- **It was signed between Sir Bernard Henry Bourdillon on behalf of the British protectorate government and Omukama Tito Gafabusa Winyi II.**
- **It was signed to strengthen British rule in Bunyoro region.**

(v) The 1901 Ankole Agreement

- **It was signed between Omugabe Kahaya of Ankole and Sir Fredrick Jackson on behalf of the British**
- **In this agreement, hut and gun taxes were introduced.**
- **The counties of Igara, Kajara, Bahweju, and Bunyaruguru were taken away from Bunyoro and added to Ankole**

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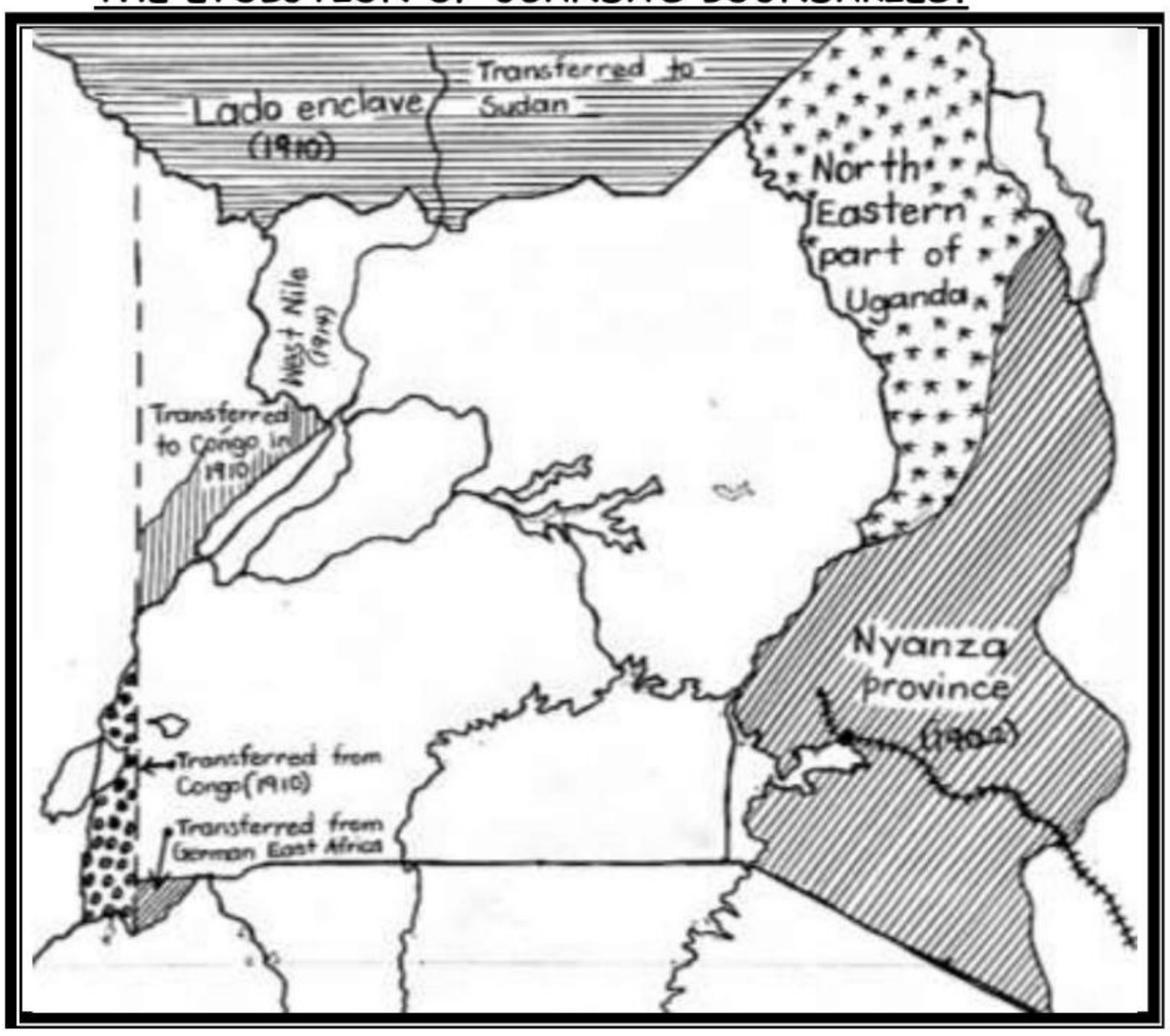
Effects of the 1901 Ankole Agreement

- Ankole kingdom was enlarged. eg Buhweju, Igara, Kajara and Bunyaruguru were added to it.
- Hut and gun taxes were introduced.
- Ankole became part of Uganda protectorate

EVOLUTION OF UGANDA'S BOUNDARIES

- During the fixing of Uganda's boundaries, some parts/ places of other countries were added to Uganda and others were taken away from Uganda.
- At one time, Uganda extended from the Western rift valley to the Eastern rift valley.
- The area became a British protectorate in 1894.
- The modern boundaries of Uganda took shape through changes that ran from 1890 to 1926.
- The name of Uganda was derived from the ancient kingdom of Buganda.

THE EVOLUTION OF UGANDA'S BOUNDARIES.



Nyanza province:

- It was transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1902
- It was transferred to bring the Uganda railway under one administration
- The British wanted to put the Nandi and the Masai under one government to be controlled easily.

West Nile

- It was transferred from Belgian Congo (D.R.C) to Uganda in 1914.
- The British wanted to have full control over the flow of River Nile.

Lado enclave

- It was transferred to South Sudan in 1910
- It was transferred to separate the Sudanese from the Acholi in order to control resistance against colonial rule.

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The North Eastern part of Uganda

- **It was transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1914.**
- **It was transferred to separate the Karimojongs from the Turkana in order to control cattle rustling.**

The Western part of Uganda.

- **The area near Lake Albert was transferred to Belgian Congo in 1910 while the area near lake Edward was given to Uganda.**
- **The area near lake Edward was transferred to Uganda in 1910.**

  Note:- *They wanted to use the Western rift valley to create a natural boundary between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo.*

Examples of physical features that were used when fixing of Uganda's boundaries

- **Lakes Albert and Edward and the Western Riftvalley along the border of Uganda and DRC.**
- **River Semliki along the border of Uganda and DRC.**
- **River Kagera along the border of Uganda and Tanzania.**
- **Mountain Elgon along the border of uganda and Kenya.**

Note:- *These features are used because they are permanently fixed.*

Effects of the fixing of Uganda's boundaries.

- **Some people lost their historical origin.**
- **Some natives were separated from their relatives.**
- **Some tribes and communities were split up/ separated. eg. The Sabiny are found in both Uganda and Kenya.**
- **The fixing of boundaries helped to give Uganda a name,shape and size.**

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS USED BY THE BRITISH IN UGANDA

- **The colonialists mainly used two methods to rule the natives.**

These were;

- **Direct rule**
- **Indirect rule**

i) DIRECT RULE

- **This was the system of administration where the colonialists ruled the natives directly by themselves.**

For example; by the German colonialists in Tanganyika.

Reasons why Direct rule was used.

- **The colonialists wanted to promote their culture.**
- **They wanted to show their superiority over the Africans.**
- **They wanted to exploit resources of their countries of control.**

Effects of Direct rule

a) On the Africans

- **Local leaders lost their powers.**
- **It led to over exploitation of Africa's resources.**
- **It limited the provision of social services.**
- **It was harsh and oppressive to the natives.**

b) On the Colonialists.

- **It increased rebellions against colonial rule.**
- **It increased colonial expenditure.**
- **It promoted hatred towards the colonialists.**
- **It made it very difficult for some colonial policies to be implemented.**

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ii) INDIRECT RULE.

- This was the system of administration where local leaders were used to rule the natives on behalf of the colonialists.
- Indirect rule was introduced in Uganda by Capt.Frederick Lugard.
- Local leaders encouraged and supervised the growing of cash crops and collected taxes on behalf of the colonialists.
- This system of administration was mainly used by the British in Uganda.

Reasons why the colonialists used Indirect rule.

- To control rebellions against colonial rule.
- It was cheap in terms of paying local leaders.
- They wanted to increase manpower for the colonialists.
- They wanted to ease communication with their subjects.

Advantages of Indirect rule.

a) To the Africans.

- Local leaders learnt new methods of administration.
- It preserved the cultural practices of the natives.
- Kingdoms and chiefdoms were retained.

b) To the Colonialists.

- It was cheap to pay local leaders.
- It reduced rebellions against colonial rule.
- It made communication between the natives and the colonialists easy.

Disadvantages of Indirect rule.

- The natives hated their local leaders.
- It caused divisions among the natives.
- Native leaders were used as puppets by the colonialists.

EFFECTS OF COLONIAL RULE

(a) Economic effects of colonial rule in Uganda.

Positive effects

- Roads were constructed.
- Schools were built.
- Cash crops were introduced in Uganda.
- Processed goods were introduced
- Hospitals were built in Uganda.
- Good means of transport were introduced.
- Office jobs were started.
- It led to introduction of taxes.

Negative effects.

- Local technology was undermined
- Some natives lost their land.
- It led to over exploitation of resources

(b) Social effects of colonial rule in Uganda.

Positive effects

- Modern clothes were introduced
- Modern styles of building were started.
- English as a new language was introduced.
- Formal education was introduced.
- Modern drugs were introduced in Uganda.
- Modern domestic facilities were introduced.

Negative effects

- Christianity undermined traditional African religions.
- Africans were not respected.
- It led to segregation of people
- The natives were denied from their rights.

(c) Political effects colonial rule in Uganda.

Positive effects

- Modern systems of administration were introduced.

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- **Native leaders learnt leadership skills.**
- **It led to introduction of modern laws.**
- **Formation of Uganda as a nation.**

<u>Negative effects.</u>

- **It led to loss of independence by the natives.**
- **It led to introduction of foreign unfriendly laws.**
- **Native leaders lost their powers.**

Note:- *The colonial government in Uganda had its capital at* ***Entebbe.***

Testing Exercise.

1. **What is a Nation?**
2. **Mention the types of nations.**
3. **Why does Uganda have no unifying national language?**
4. **mention any three treaties that were signed to put different parts of Uganda under colonial rule.**
5. **mention the three regents of Kabaka Daudi Chwa.**
6. **Why was kabaka Daudi Chwa unable to sign the 1900 Buganda agreement?**
7. **Why was kabaka Mwanga not able to sign the Buganda agreement of 1900?**
8. **Who signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of;**
   (i) **Buganda kingdom?**
   (ii) **The British protectorate government?**
9. **Mention the three main terms of the 1900 Buganda agreement.**
10. **State any three effects of the 1900 Buganda agreement.**
11. **Mention the two forms of taxes that were introduced in Uganda during colonial rule.**
12. **Name the special land that was given to the British protectorate during the signing of the 1900 Tooro agreement.**
13. **Give one way Semei Kakungulu was helpful to the British colonialists in Uganda.**
14. **Name the main physical feature that was used by the colonialists to create a boundary between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo.**
15. **Apart from the above feature, mention any three other physical features that form a natural boundary between Uganda and DRC.**
16. **Why was the West Nile transferred to Uganda by the British colonialists?**
17. **Give one reason why the Nyanza province was transferred from Uganda to Kenya during the evolution of Uganda's boundaries.**
18. **Why was the Lado enclave transferred from Uganda to Sudan when fixing Uganda's boundaries?**
19. **State any two ways the evolution of Uganda's boundaries affected the people of Uganda.**
20. **Name the country to which the West Nile belonged before it was transferred to Uganda.**
21. **Mention two methods of administration the British used in Uganda.**
22. **Which method of administration did the British use in most parts of Uganda?**
23. **Give the meaning of "Indirect rule" as used during colonial rule.**
24. **Give any two ways indirect rule was practised in Uganda.**
25. **State any two reasons why the British colonialists chose to indirect rule in Uganda.**
26. **Give any two ays the British benefited from using Indirect rule.**
27. **Where were the administrative offices established in Uganda during colonial rule?**
28. **Give any three positive effects of the colonialists in Uganda.**
29. **Which type of education was introduced by the British colonialists in Uganda?**
30. **State any three political contributions of the British colonialists in Uganda.**

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TOPIC 9: THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN UGANDA.

- Independence is the state of being free from social, political and economic oppression.
- National independence is the state when a country is free from control of another country.

Characteristics of colonial rule.

- Foreign laws were introduced. eg.registration of births and deaths, provision of free forced labour, payment of 3 rupees per hut and 10 shillings from each owner of a gun annually.
- There was forced labour (compulsory labour)
- Changes were made in the colonial economy
- There was segregation of people.
- Introduction of heavy taxes.Hut and gun taxes were introduced during colonial rule.
- Introduction of cash crops.eg cotton.
- Introduction of foreign languages.

Why the colonialists introduced the growing of cash crops.

- They wanted to get raw materials for their home industries
- They wanted the natives to get money for paying tax.

Why people failed to pay taxes that were introduced during colonial rule.

- Some people did not have reliable sources of income.
- The taxes were so high.

Ways Ugandans were mistreated during colonial rule.

- They were subjected to compulsory work
- They were over taxed.
- They were segregated.
- They were underpaid.
- They were imprisoned without court trial
- Some people were displaced from their land.

How the Ugandan natives reacted to the colonial legal systems of administration.

- They staged rebellions.
- They staged riots.
- They formed demonstrations.
- They formed associations.

Note:

- ✓ *Ignatius Kangave Musaazi formed the **Uganda Farmers' Association** in 1946 to demand for better prices of cash crops, and also to allow the Ugandans process and export their own cash crops.*
- ✓ *Bataka party led by James Miti staged riots in Buganda in 1946.*

  Why the Bataka party and the Farmers' Union staged riots in 1949.
  - *They wanted the foreign laws to favour all people.*
  - *They wanted to restore the powers of the kabaka.*
  - *They wanted power to choose their own government in Buganda.*
  - *To demand for better cotton prices.*
  - *They wanted to export their own cash crops.*
  - *They wanted land to be returned to the clan leaders.*

REACTION TO COLONIAL RULE IN UGANDA

Ways Ugandans reacted towards the colonial rule.

- Some people of Uganda collaborated with the colonialists eg.Apollo Kaggwa, Semei Kakungulu, Nuwa Mbaguta etc.

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- Others resisted against colonial rule.eg. Kabaka Mwanga, Omukama Kabalega, Chief Awich etc.

COLONIAL COLLABORATORS IN UGANDA.

- This refers to the peaceful ways through which the individuals cooperated with the British.
- Collaborators were the Ugandan natives who helped the colonialists in establishing their rule in different parts of Uganda.

Reasons why some Ugandan natives collaborated with the colonialists.

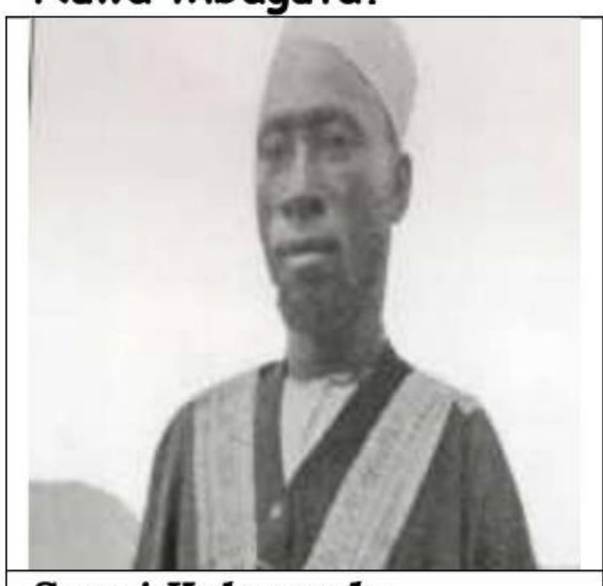
- They wanted to get favour from the colonialists.
- Kings and chiefs wanted to get military support.
- Some wanted to enrich themselves.
- Some feared the military strength of the colonialists.

Roles played by the collaborators.

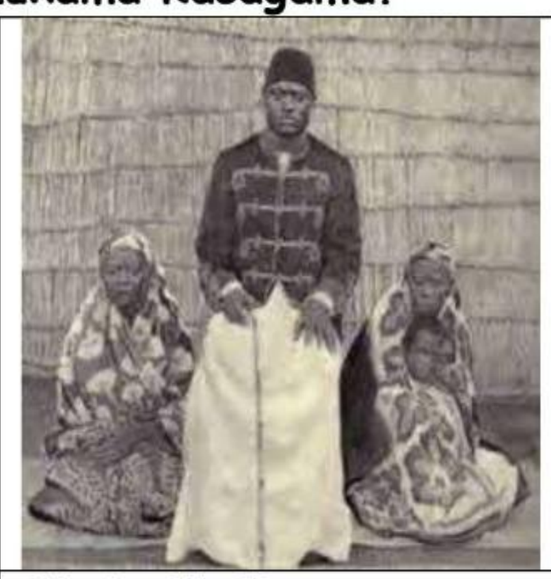
- They helped in signing colonial agreements.
- They helped in enforcing colonial policies.
- They acted as interpreters for the colonialists.
- They provided information to the colonialists.

People who collaborated with the British.

- Semei Kakungulu.
- Nuwa Mbaguta.
- Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
- Omukama Kasagama.


Semei Kakungulu

Nuwa Mbaguta


Sir Apollo Kaggwa

Omukama Kasagama

SEMEI KAKUNGULU.

- Semei Kakungulu brought the Eastern parts of Uganda under colonial rule.
- He introduced the Buganda system of administration in Eastern Uganda.
- He encouraged cash crop growing in Eastern Uganda. This helped to increase household income of the people of Eastern Uganda.
- He encouraged the people of Eastern Uganda to plant trees (Mvule trees).
- He constructed roads in Eastern Uganda which helped to ease British administration.
- He appointed Buganda agents to become chiefs in Eastern and Northern Uganda.
- He helped the British to capture Kabaka Mwanga and Omukama Kabalega in Lango and were exiled to Seychelles islands.
  - ***Note***:-*Semei Kakungulu tried to extend British rule in North Eastern Uganda (Karamoja) but he failed. This was because the people in North Eastern Uganda were hostile. The British also never had interest in the dry area of Karamoja since it couldn't favour crop growing.*

Ways Semei kakungulu managed to establish British rule in Eastern Uganda

- He built roads in Eastern Uganda
- He built administrative posts in Eastern Uganda
- He signed treaties with the local chiefs

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NUWA MBAGUTA

- He was the Prime minister of Ankole.
- He extended British rule in Western Uganda
- He encouraged the building of feeder roads in Ankole.
- He planted trees in Ankole and educated people on their importance.
- He fought against illiteracy by supporting the building of schools in Ankole

COLONIAL RESISTERS IN UGANDA.

- Resisters were the Ugandan natives who opposed colonial rule.

Ways the Ugandan resisted against colonial rule.

- Through staging rebellions.
- Through forming boycotts.
- Through forming riots and demonstrations.
- Through forming trade unions.

Examples of colonial resisters in Uganda.

- Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.
- Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda.
- Chief Awich of Payera in Acholi.

Ugandan communities that strongly resisted against colonial rule.

- Banyoro of Uganda
- Acholi of Uganda.

Causes for the resistance against British colonial rule in Uganda.

- Colonial rule was harsh and oppressive to the people of Uganda.
- Loss of powers by kings and chiefs.
- Loss of fertile land by the natives.
- Acquisition of military skills from world wars.
- Denial of the natives equal representation on the LEGCO.
- Imprisonment of the Ugandan nationalists.

Reasons why resistance against the colonial rule in Uganda was defeated/unsuccessful.

- The natives had inferior weapons.
- Disunity among the people of Uganda.
- The natives never had strong standing armies.
- The colonialists had better fighting skills.

REBELLIONS AGAINST BRITISH COLONIAL RULE IN UGANDA.

- A rebellion is an occasion when people choose to fight those in authority.
- It is a violent act staged by many people in a country against unlawful acts by the government.
- Rebellions against colonial rule were led by the African natives who had acquired education and military skills.

Examples of rebellions staged in Uganda against colonial rule.

- Nyangire rebellion in Bunyoro
- Lamogi rebellion in Acholi
- Mwanga's rebellion in Buganda
- The Sudanese mutiny

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NYANGIRE REBELLION (1907)

- **Nyangire means I have refused**
- **It was staged by the Banyoro and led by Omukama Kabalega**
- **The main cause was "The Banyoro never wanted to be ruled by the Baganda chiefs who were the agents of the British.**
- **These Baganda chiefs were collaborating with the British.**

Note:

- ✓ *On 9th April,1899, Kabalega was captured by the British together Mwanga of Buganda.*
- ✓ *Both of them were exiled to* ***Seychelles islands.***
- ✓ *Kabalega spent 24 years in exile. He was given permission to return to Bunyoro in 1923 but died in Jinja on April 6th, 1923.*
- ✓ *Mwanga died from exile in 1903.*

THE LAMOGI REBELLION

- **It was staged between 1911-1912 by the people of the Acholi against the British**
- **It was led by chief Awich of Payera in Acholi land.**
- **The main cause was forced gun registration policy by the British.**
- **The British wanted the people of Acholi to register their guns and pay taxes for them.**
- **It was a tactical way of disarming the Acholi.**
- **The Acholi were later defeated and disarmed.**

THE SUDANESE MUTINY

- **A mutiny is a rebellion staged by members of an armed force against their officers.**
- **The Sudanese Mutiny was staged in 1897-1878 by the Sudanese soldiers against the British.**
- **These soldiers were stationed at Eldama Ravine in the present day Kenya complained of little pay and delayed salaries.**
- **They marched towards Kampala, killing and looting as they went.**
- **The rebellion came to end with the help of Sir Apollo Kaggwa.**

Why the Sudanese soldiers staged a mutiny.

- ❖ **They were underpaid.**
- ❖ **They were underfed.**
- ❖ **They were tired of fighting.**
- ❖ **They wanted their living conditions to be improved.**

Effects of rebellions against colonial rule in Uganda.

- ❖ **They led to death of people.**
- ❖ **They led to displacement of people.**
- ❖ **They led to destruction of property.**
- ❖ **Some traditional leaders were exiled.**
- ❖ **They brought suffering and misery to the natives.**
- ❖ **They promoted African nationalism.**
- ❖ **They helped to protect the natives from oppression.**

THE FORMATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (LEGCO) IN UGANDA

- **LEGCO was a law making body during colonial rule.**

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- **LEGCO served as the parliament during the colonial times.**
- **LEGCO was formed in 1921 during the time when Sir Robert Corydon was the British governor in Uganda.**
- **The idea of forming LEGCO came from European businessmen and farmers living in Uganda**

Reasons for the formation of LEGCO

- **To make laws.**
- **To advise the colonial government.**
- **To get information from various regions of Uganda.**

Note:

- ✓ *Ugandans had no representative on the LEGCO until 1945.*
- ✓ *When* ***Sir John Hathorn Hall*** *the British governor by the time the first Ugandan natives were nominated on the LEGCO.*
- ✓ *The natives were not happy with the LEGCO in 1921 because they were not represented on the LEGCO at all.*
- ✓ *The LEGCO used to set laws as the parliament of today does.*

The first three Ugandans to be nominated on the LEGCO (in 1945)

- **Kawalya Kaggwa from Buganda representing the Central region**
- **Yekonia Zirabamuzaale from Busoga representing the Eastern region**
- **Petero Nyangabyaki Akiiki from Bunyoro representing the Eastern Uganda.**

Note: *-In 1946,* ***Yekosofati Innyon*** *was nominated to represent the Northern region on the LEGCO in Uganda.*

Ways LEGCO helped Ugandans to demand for independence.

- **It gave the natives courage to air out their complaints.**
- **Native members on LEGCO encouraged their members to form associations.**
- **It encouraged the natives to demand for self rule.**
- **It laid a strong foundation for native leadership.**

Note:

- ✓ ***John V. Wild*** *was appointed as the chairperson of the* ***Wild Constitutional Committee*** *which was formed to find means of making members on the LEGCO directly elected by people.*
- ✓ *The committee was formed by* ***Sir Fredrick Crawford*** *in 1956.*
- ✓ *The committee recommended that there should be direct elections in all parts of the country based on a voters' register.*
- ✓ *It also recommended that the LEGCO would be called the* ***National assembly.***
- ✓ *The first elections were held in 1958.*
- ✓ ***Pumla Kisosonkole*** *became the first Ugandan woman on the LEGCO in 1957.*

Role played by the LEGCO towards Uganda's independence.

- ✓ *It gave Ugandans a chance to discuss matters that affected them.*
- ✓ *It was a platform for the Ugandans to demand for their independence from the colonialists.*

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN UGANDA.

- **The struggle for independence in Uganda was in two forms.**

These were;

i) Peaceful struggle.

ii) Armed struggle.

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- **Peaceful struggle** is when people of Uganda used non-violent means to demand for independence.
- It was mainly used in Uganda.

Methods used by the people of Uganda to demand for independence.

-Formation of political parties.
-Formation of boycotts.
-Through forming trade unions. These mobilised people to demonstrate or even boycott buying European goods.
-Through peaceful demonstrations.
-Through open rallies.

Note:

- ✓ ***Armed struggle*** *is when the Africans used violent means/ fire arms to demand for their independence.*
- ✓ *It was mainly used by the natives of Kenya.*

FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN UGANDA

- A political party is an organisation comprising of people with the same political ideologies and goals.
- Political parties were mainly formed in 1950s to demand for Uganda's independence.
- Political parties united people in their struggle for independence.

Why political parties were formed during colonial rule.

- To unite people in their struggle for independence.
- To deal with common problems affecting people.
- To protest harsh government laws and policies.
- To advise the government.

Examples of political parties that were formed in Uganda before independence

- Uganda National Congress (UNC)
- Uganda People's Congress (UPC)
- Democratic Party (DP)
- Kabaka Yekka (KY)
- United Congress Party (UCP)

(i) **The Uganda National Congress (UNC)**

- It was the first political party to be formed in Uganda
- It was formed by Ignatius Kangave Musaazi and Abu-baker Kakyama Mayanja in 1952

Ignatius Kangave Musaazi

Objectives of UNC

- To struggle for Uganda's independence
- To unite all Ugandans for a common goal.
- To promote democracy in Uganda
- To promote the economy in the interests of Uganda.

Challenges faced by UNC

- It faced a strong opposition from the Lukiiko
- Internal problems by party leaders.

(ii) **United Congress Party.**

- It was led by David Lubega.
- It support traditional rulers and supported a federal system of government.

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(iii)Uganda People's Union (UPU)

- It was formed in 1959 by the members of the LEGCO representing various districts outside Buganda.
- It was led by Wilberforce Nadiope.

(iv) Democratic Party (DP).

- It was formed by Joseph Kasolo in 1954.
- Joseph Kasolo was the first leader of DP and later was replaced by Matayo Mugwanya in 1956.
- Matayo Mugwanya was replaced by Benedicto Kiwanuka in 1958.
- DP was mainly for Catholics.
- In 1961, General elections were held and DP won the elections followed by UPC.
- This made Benedicto Kiwanuka who was the leader of DP by then become the first Chief Minister of Uganda.

Benedicto Kiwanuka

Reasons for the formation on DP.

- To demand for Uganda's independence.
- To protect the rights of the Catholics mainly in the government.

Uganda People's Congress (UPC)

- It was formed on March 10th 1960 and Dr. Milton Obote was chosen to be its leader.
- UPC was formed by splinter members of UNC and UPU.
- It made an alliance with Kabaka Yekka party and won the 1962 general elections leading Uganda to independence.
- Its main objective was to lead Uganda to independence.

Dr. Apollo Milton Obote

Kabaka Yekka (KY).

- It was formed by Simeon Masembe and Augustine Kamya who were the members of Buganda Lukiiko.

Objectives of Kabaka Yekka.

- To defend the Kabaka and his Kingdom.
- To promote the interests of Buganda and the Kabaka in the politics of Uganda.

Note:

- ✓ ***KY*** *made an alliance with* ***UPC*** *which gave UPC more strength to win* ***DP*** *in the 1962 general elections.*
- ✓ ***An Alliance*** *refers to uniting of people, states or parties to achieve a common goal.*

Current political parties in Uganda.

- National Resistance Movement (NRM).
- Democratic Party (DP).
- Forum for Democratic Change (FDC).
- Uganda People's Congress (UPC).
- Conservative Party (CP).

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- People's Progressive Party (PPP)
- People's Development Party (PDP)

INFLUENCE OF WORLD WARS ON UGANDA'S INDEPENDENCE.

The First World War (World War I)

- ✓ At the beginning of the 20th century, Germany under Kaiser William II had the ambition to conquer and control the whole world.
- ✓ France, Russia and Britain prepared to defend themselves.
- ✓ On 28th June, 1914, Franz Ferdinand, the crown prince of Austria and his wife Sophie, were killed by a Serbian student called Gavrilo Principe in Serbia.
- ✓ Austria, an ally to Germany declared a war on Serbia.
- ✓ Russia and France prepared to fight alongside Serbia and in return, Germany declared a war on both Russia and France.
- ✓ Britain also decided to side with Russia and France.
- ✓ The war lasted from 1914-1918 and Germany was eventually defeated.

Note;

- *European countries formed the **League of Nations** in 1919 to prevent outbreak of the Second World War.*
- *The League of Nations took away all colonies that belonged to Germany as a punishment that was given to Germany for causing the First World War.*

The Second World War (World War II).

- ✓ Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany in 1933 and formed a party of the Nazis (his supporters).
- ✓ Hitler's aim was to make Germany regain her former glory.
- ✓ Hitler allied with Mussolini of Italy whose supporters were called the Facists.
- ✓ On 1st September, 1939, Hitler attacked Poland.
- ✓ On 28th June, 1941, Britain and France declared a war on Germany and Italy.
- ✓ The war lasted for 6 years and ended in 1945 causing death to millions of people, destruction of property and displacement of people.
- ✓ Ugandans were involved in the war because their colonial masters took men to work as soldiers and porters in the war zones.
  - Note:-***The United Nations*** *(UN) was formed in 1945 to create everlasting peace in the world.*

Effects of World wars on the people of Uganda.

- It led to death of people.
- It led to poverty among the people of Uganda.
- The prices of cash crops (cotton and coffee) reduced.
- It sped up the independence process in Uganda.

Influence of World wars on Uganda's independence.

- Ugandans who went to fight (war veterans) learnt military skills.
- Ugandans who went to fight got the courage of fighting for their freedom.
- Ugandans learnt that whites could be fought and defeated.

Note:

- ✓ ***Nationalism*** *is the feeling of love for and pride in one's country.*
- ✓ ***A nationalist*** *is a person who has strong feeling of love for his / her country.*
- ✓ ***Patriotism*** *is the feeling of love for one's country and willingness to defend it.*
- ✓ *Famous nationalists in Uganda included; Dr.Apollo Milton Obote, Benedicto Kiwanuka, Sir Edward Muteesa II etc.*

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- ✓ *Nationalists led the struggle for independence in Uganda.*

Reasons why the Ugandan natives demanded for independence.

a) Economic reasons.

- ❖ **They wanted to regain their lost land.**
- ❖ **They wanted to be free from unfair colonial policies.like paying heavy taxes.**
- ❖ **They wanted to have control over their natural resources.**

b) Political reasons.

- ❖ **They wanted to participate in choosing their own leaders.**
- ❖ **Traditional leaders wanted to regain their lost powers.**
- ❖ **They wanted to have equal representations on the Legislative council (LEGCO).**

c) Social reasons

- ❖ **They wanted to end racial segregation by the Whites.**
- ❖ **They wanted to revive African culture.**
- ❖ **They wanted to be free from forced labour.**
- ❖ **They wanted to have their rights respected by the Whites.**

Problems the people of Uganda faced during their struggle for independence.

- ❖ **Some of them were imprisoned.**
- ❖ **Some of them were murdered.**
- ❖ **Some had their movements restricted to particular places.**
- ❖ **Disunity among all people in Uganda.**
- ❖ **Some of them were sent into exile. For example -Sir Edward Muteesa II who was exiled to Britain in 1953 by Sir Andrew Cohen.**

UGANDA GAINS HER INDEPENDENCE.

- **The 1961 General elections.**
  - ➢ **Democratic Party (DP), Uganda People's Congress (UPC) and Uganda National Congress (UNC) took part in these elections.**
  - ➢ **DP won with 43 seats in the National Assembly, followed by UPC with 35 while UNC got only 1 seat.**
  - ➢ **Benedicto Kiwanuka became the first chief minister and leader of government business because his party won the1961 general elections.**
- **The 1961 London conference at Lancaster house.**
- **The Conference was started on 18 September 1961 and concluded on 9 October.**
- **The Lancaster house conference was held in London to plan for Uganda's independence and agree on the constitution of Uganda.**
- **The conference was attended by colonial administrators led by Sir Frederick Crawford, officials from Buganda, Bunyoro and other members from UPC, DP and others.**
- **The recommendations of the conference resulted in the Buganda Agreement of 1961, replacing the Namirembe Agreement of 1955, as well as the first Ugandan Constitution.**

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Recommendations of the 1961 London conference.

- **Prime minister was the title to be given to the head of government in uganda.**
- **Traditional rulers would retain their positions and privileges.**
- **The lost counties of Bunyoro were to be settled by a referendum.**
- **General elections would be held before Uganda becomes independent.**

- **The 1962 General elections.**
- **General elections were held in Uganda on 25 April 1962 in preparation for independence on 9 October.**
- **However, elections were not held in all parts of the country, with the Parliament of Buganda nominating 21 members (all of whom belonged to the Kabaka Yekka party) to the national parliament.**
- **The result was a victory for the Uganda People's Congress which made an alliance with KY won 37 of the 82 seats.**
- **UPC led Uganda to independence.**

Results of the 1962 general elections.

Political Party	*Votes*	*Percentage*	*Number of seats*	*Difference (in relation to 1961 elections)*
❖ ***Ugandan People's Congress***	***545,324***	***51.8%***	***37***	***+2***
❖ ***Democratic Party***	***484,324***	***46.1%***	***24***	***−19***
❖ ***Uganda National Congress***	***2,565***	***0.2%***	***0***	***−1***
❖ ***Bataga Party of Busoga***	***2,375***	***0.2%***	***0***	***New***
❖ ***Uganda National Union***	***39***	***0.0%***	***0***	***New***
❖ ***Independents***	***17,308***	***1.6%***	***0***	***−2***
❖ ***Kabaka Yekka***	***–***	***–***	***21***	***New***
Total	**1,052,544**	**100%**	**82**	**0**
Registered voters/turnout	**1,553,233**	**67.7%**	**–**	**–**

Note:

- ✓ *On **9th October,1962**, Uganda was granted independence by **Sir Walter Coutts** who was a British governor of Uganda by then.*
- ✓ ***Obote** became the first executive prime minister of Uganda.*
- ✓ ***Sir Edward Muteesa II** was the first non-executive president of Uganda.*
- ✓ *The national celebration of Uganda's independence took place at Kololo Heroes' ground.*
- ✓ *The British flag (Union jack) was lowered as the British anthem (God save the Queen) was being played, and the Uganda national flag was raised for its first time as the Uganda national anthem was being played.*
- ✓ *The Uganda national flag was raised for its first time by **Maj. Akorimo Kanuti.***
- ✓ *Dr.Apollo Milton Obote received the **instruments of power** from **Prince Edward George Nicholas the Duke of Kent** who had represented the Queen of England. These included the national constitution, national flag, a dummy key to state house and the national coat of arms.*

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- ✓ ***Self government*** *is when the citizens of a country are in charge of the central government administration but under protection of another powerful country.*
- ✓ *Uganda gained self government in 1962.*
- ✓ *The leader of Uganda after independence was called* ***Executive Prime Minister****.*

Testing Exercise.

1. **Give the meaning of the term Independence.**
2. **State any three characterictics of colonial administrative systems.**
3. **Give two ways the people of Uganda reacted towards colonial rule.**
4. **Why did the British colonialists encourage toe people of Uganda to grow cash crops?**
5. **State any two ways the people of Uganda were mistreated during colonial rule.**
6. **Name any two colonial resisters in Uganda.**
7. **Mention any two tribes in Uganda whose leaders resisted against colonial rule.**
8. **Give any two reasons why resistance against the colonialists in Uganda was unsuccessful.**
9. **State any two reasons why the people of Uganda resisted against colonial rule.**
10. **Mention any rebellions that were staged against the British rule in Uganda.**
11. **Give any two ways the above rebellions affected the people of Uganda.**
12. **State the major cause of the Lamogi rebellion in Northern Uganda.**
13. **Why is Seychelles Islands historically remembered in Buganda and Bunyoro?**
14. **Write LEGCO in full**
15. **State any two reasons for the formation of the LEGCO in Uganda.**
16. **Name the British governor of Uganda who formed the first LEGCO in 1921.**
17. **Why were the Ugandan natives unhappy with the LEGCO before 1945?**
18. **Mention the Ugandan natives who were nominated on the LEGCO in 1945 to represent the following regions of Uganda.**
    - **(i) Central region.**
    - **(ii) Western region.**
    - **(iii) Eastern region**
19. **How did the first Ugandan natives join the LEGCO?**
20. **Give one way the LEGCO helped the people of Uganda to demand for their independence.**
21. **Mention any three methods the Ugandan natives used to demand for their independence.**
22. **What is a Political party?**
23. **Mention any three political parties that were formed in Uganda before independence.**
24. **State the main reason for the formation of political parties in Uganda in 1950s.**
25. **Give one way political parties helped to demand for Uganda's independence.**
26. **Why is Ignatius Kangave Musaazi considered to be a national heroe in Uganda?**
27. **Name the first political party to be formed in Uganda.**
28. **Which political party led Uganda to injdependence?**
29. **Who was the first Chief minister of Uganda?**
30. **How was UPC able to win the 1962 general elections?**
31. **Why did Benedicto Kiwanuka fail to become the first chief minister of Uganda?**
32. **Give one way world war II speeded up the independence process in Uganda.**
33. **Give the meaning of the term Nationalism.**
34. **Name any three famous nationalists during the struggle for independence in Uganda.**
35. **Give any four reasons why the Ugandan natives demanded for their independence.**

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36. State any three problems the natives in Uganda faced during their struggle for independence.
37. What title was given to the head of government in Uganda after independence?
38. Name the first executive prime minister of Uganda.
39. Mention any three instruments that were given to the prime minister on the day Uganda got her independence.
40. What role did Maj.Akorimo Kanuti play on the day Uganda got her independence?

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