

DIVINE EDUCATION CENTRE (DEC)
0784540287
0751565742



SOCIAL STUDIES
LESSON NOTES TERM TWO 2023
(Abridged curriculum)

PRIMARY FIVE

PRIMARY FIVE SECOND TERM NOTES

HISTORY

History is the study of the past events to understand the present events in order to prepare for the future.

Why we study history

- ✓ To prepare for the future
- ✓ To know our past.
- ✓ To know our origin
- ✓ To know our culture
- ✓ To understand the present events

Sources of history

Legends

These are oral stories of long ago told from one generation to another.

Archaeology

This is the study of the remains of the early man.

The remains of early man are called Fossils.

People who study about the remains of early man are called Archaeologists.

Written records

These are records in form of newspapers, magazines and books which tell us about the past.

Anthropology:

This is the study of human society, its culture origin and development.

Audio and video recordings:

This is information stored on tapes, CDs, DVDs in form of sound and pictures telling us about the past.

Linguistics

This is the study of languages, their sounds and origin.

THE STONE AGE PERIOD

Stone age period is the period when man used tools made out of stones.

It is also called **Prehistoric period** because it is a time that man lived before written history.

The Stone Age period is divided into three stages namely;

- ***Old (early) Stone Age period.***
- ***Middle Stone Age period***
- ***New (late) Stone Age period.***

Old Stone Age period

- ✧ This was the first period of the Stone Age.
- ✧ In this period early man was very short and strong with a hairy body.
- ✧ He had very strong jaws (he was called a nut cracker)
- ✧ He lived under big trees and he ate raw meat and food which he got through hunting and gathering.
- ✧ He would move from one place to another looking for what to eat.

Problems faced by the early man in the Old Stone Age Period.

- ✧ He had no clothes.
- ✧ He lived a lonely life.
- ✧ He had no home.
- ✧ He ate raw food.

NB: The discovery of fire marked the end of the Old Stone Age period.

Middle Stone Age period

During this period, early man's thinking ability developed.

He was able to discover fire which was the greatest discovery of the Stone Age.

NB: the discovery of fire marked the beginning of the Middle Stone Age period.

Importance of fire to early man.

- ⌘ Early man used fire to warm himself.
- ⌘ Early man used fire to scare away wild animals.
- ⌘ Early man used fire to roast his meat.
- ⌘ Early man used fire to burn his pots.
- ⌘ Early man used fire as light in his cave.

NB; The discovery of farming marked the end of the middle stone age period.

New (late) Stone Age Period.

- ⌘ In this period early man settled down in small communities.
- ⌘ Early man was able to settle down because he had discovered farming.
- ⌘ He started growing crops for food and keeping animals like cows and goats from which he got meat and milk. Note:
- ⌘ The first animal to be tamed by early man was the dog.
- ⌘ Early man used the dog for hunting and protection.
- ⌘ The Stone Age period came to an end when early man discovered iron.

Reasons why early man changed from stone tools to iron tools.

- ☐ Iron tools were sharper than stone tools.
- ☐ Iron tools were stronger than stone tools.
- ☐ Iron tools were more long lasting than stone tools.

Examples of tools used by the early man.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hand axe | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone needle |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaver | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wooden club |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bolas | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spear |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bow and arrows | |

Ways in which early man got food.

- ★ Early man got food by hunting.
- ★ Early man got food by gathering fruits.
- ★ Early man got food by farming.
- ★ Early man got food by fishing.

Reasons why early man settled near lakes and rivers

- He wanted to trap animals coming to drink water.
- He wanted to carry out fishing.
- There was fertile soil for farming.
- He wanted to get water for domestic use.

Stone Age sites

A Stone Age site is a place where early man used to stay.

Very many fossils have been discovered at Stone Age site in Uganda.

The most important discovery was made by Dr. Louis Leakey in 1959.

He discovered the oldest skull of early man at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania.

He named this skull **Zinjanthropus** which means **black man**.

Note:

Africa is called the cradle of man because the earliest man lived in Africa.

Examples of Stone Age sites in Uganda.

- ⊙ Luzira stone age site
- ⊙ Sango Bay stone age site
- ⊙ Nsongezi stone age site
- ⊙ Magosi stone age site.
- ⊙ Bigobyomugenye stone age site
- ⊙ Paraa stone age site
- ⊙ Mweya stone age site
- ⊙ Nyero rock paintings Stone Age site

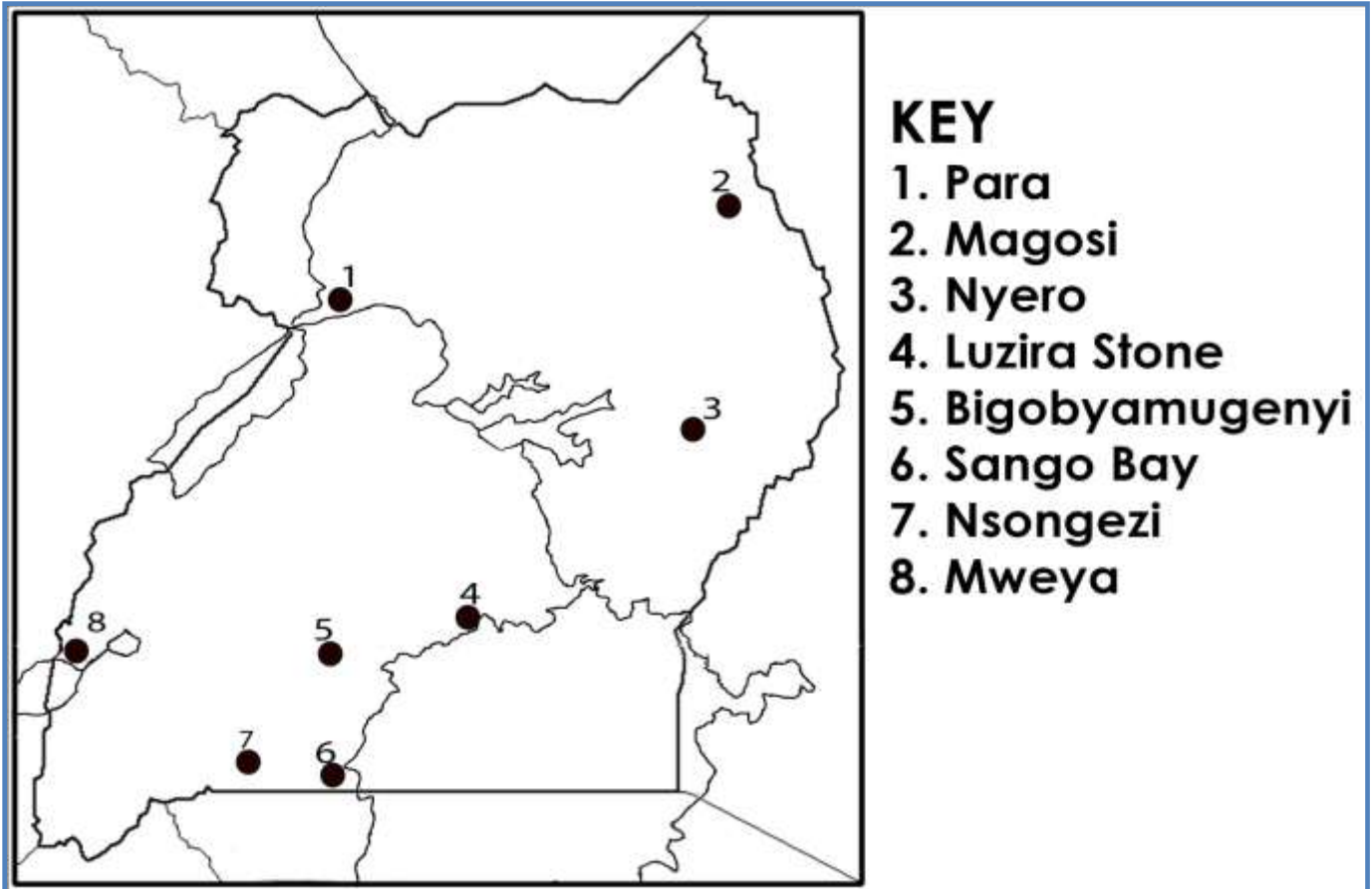
⊙ Tencents Terrace Stone Age site.

NB; Bigobyamugenyi is the largest Stone Age site in Uganda.

Importance of Stone Age sites

- ☞ They act as tourist attractions.
- ☞ They create jobs for people.
- ☞ They are for study purpose.

Map showing Stone Age sites in Uganda



Evaluation

1- Define the following terms

- (a) History
- (b) Linguistics
- (c) Archaeology
- (d) Legends
- (e) Stone age site

(f) prehistoric period

2- Why is Africa called the cradle of man?

3- Explain the term Zinjanthropus.

4- Why is Dr. Louis Leakey remembered in East Africa's history?

5- How was early man able to hunt fast running animals?

6- Identify any three problems faced by the early man in the old stone age period.

7- In which stone age period did early man discover;-

(a) Fire

(b) Farming

8- What stone age site is famous for rock paintings in Uganda?

9- How was fire a savior to the early man?

10- Explain how farming made early man live a settled life.

11- Outline three factors which made early man settle near lakes and rivers.

12- State down two economic importance of stone age sites to Uganda.

ETHNIC GROUPS OF UGANDA

An **Ethnic group (tribal group)** is a social group of people sharing the same origin and speak similar languages.

A **tribe** is a social group of people sharing the same origin, culture and speak the same language.

Cradleland

This is the original homeland of a tribal group.

Migration

This is the movement of people from one place to another looking for better settlement.

Rural-urban migration

This is the movement of people from villages to towns looking for better settlement.

Urban – rural migration

This is the movement of people from towns to villages looking for better settlement.

Rural-rural migration

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

Examples of ethnic groups in Uganda

- ✧ Bantu
- ✧ Nilo-Hamites
- ✧ Sudanic
- ✧ Nilotics
- ✧ Hamites

BANTU

The Bantu were the earliest tribal group to settle in Uganda.

The Bantu are believed to have come from Adamawa highlands (Cameroon highlands)

The main activity of the Bantu is **crop farming**.

The word Bantu comes from the term **“ntu”** which means a **person**.

The Bantu entered Uganda from the West and settled in the Interlacustrine region.

Interlacustrine region is the area around the great lakes of East Africa.

Note:

The Bantu are the largest ethnic group in Uganda and Africa.

Reasons why the Bantu settled in the interlacustrine region.

- There was a cool climate
- There was fertile soil for farming.
- The area receives reliable rainfall.
- They wanted to do fishing in the lakes.

Note:

The Bantu delayed on their way to Uganda mainly because;

- They were moving on foot.
- They had very young children and very old people.
- They had a lot of luggage.
- They were moving with animals.

Reasons why the Bantu migrated to Uganda

- They were looking for fertile soil for farming.
- They were avoiding epidemic diseases
- They were avoiding wars.
- Famine and drought made them migrate
- Over population made them migrate
- Love for adventure made them migrate.

Bantu tribes in Uganda

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| - Baganda | - Bamba |
| - Banyankole | - Banyole |
| - Batooro | - Bakiga |
| - Bagishu | - Banyoro |
| - Basoga | - Bagwere |
| - Bakonjo | |

Bantu tribes living around these areas.

Around Lake Victoria

- Baganda
- Basoga

Around Lake Albert

- Batoro
- Banyoro

Around Mt. Mufumbiro

- Bakiga
- Bafumbira

Around Mt Elgon

- Bagishu

Effects of the Bantu migration in Uganda

- ✧ They introduced boat making
- ✧ They introduced bridge building
- ✧ They introduced pottery
- ✧ They introduced clans and lineages
- ✧ They led to wars in areas where they settled.
- ✧ They led to over population in areas where they settled.
- ✧ They led to intermarriages in areas where they settled.

Nilotics / Nilotes / River – Lake Nilotes / Luo

They are believed to have come from Southern Sudan at a place called

Bahr-el-ghazel

They entered Uganda from the North and first settled at Pubungu.

They later on divided into three groups namely;

- ☒ Joka Jok

☒ Jok Owiny

☒ Jok Omolo

One group settled in the West Nile, another one settled in Northern Uganda and the last one settled in Eastern Uganda and Western Kenya near lake victoria.

Examples of Nilotic tribes in Uganda

★ Acholi

★ Okebu

★ Langi

★ Jonam

★ Alur

★ Jopadhola

Note:

The Nilotics are also called **Luo** because they speak Luo language.

They are also called **River-Lake Nilotes** because they settled near lakes and rivers.

They are called **Nilotes** because they originated from areas near River Nile in Sudan.

The Nilotics were originally pastoralists but when they came to Uganda they changed to mixed farming.

This was because;

★ They were influenced by their neighbours the Bantu.

★ They settled in areas with fertile soil.

★ They settled in areas with reliable rainfall.

Reasons why Nilotics migrated to Uganda

★ They were avoiding epidemic diseases.

★ They were avoiding wars.

★ Famine and drought made them migrate

★ Over population made them migrate

- ★ Love for adventure made them migrate.

Effects of the migration of the Nilotics

- ★ They led to wars in areas where they settled.
- ★ They led to over population in areas where they settled.
- ★ They led to inter marriages in areas where they settled.
- ★ They introduced pet names (empako) in Bunyoro.
- ★ They led to the down fall of BunyoroKitara Empire

NiloHamites

They are believed to have come from Ethiopian highlands.

They entered Uganda from the North East and settled in the plain and dry areas of Uganda.

Nilo-Hamites are divided into two groups namely;

- ★ Plain Nilotes
- ★ Highland Nilotes

Their main occupation is **Nomadic Pastoralism**

When they settled in Uganda, some of them changed to mixed farming.

This was mainly because;

- They were influenced by their neighbours the Bantu.
- They settled in areas with fertile soil.
- They settled in areas with reliable rainfall.

Examples of Nilo-hamite tribes in Uganda.

- Karamajongs
- Iteso
- Kumam
- Sebei

Reasons for the migration of the Nilo-Hamites

- They were avoiding epidemic diseases.
- They were avoiding wars.

- They were avoiding famine and drought
- Over population made them migrate
- Love for adventure made them migrate.

Effects of the migration of the Nilohamites

- They led to wars in areas where they settled.
- They led to over population in areas where they settled.
- They led to intermarriages in areas where they settled

Hamites (Cushites)

They are believed to have come from **Somalian highlands**.

The main activity is **Nomadic pastoralism**

NOTE:

Nomadic pastoralism is the movement of people with their animals from one place to another looking for pasture and water.

Transhumance is the seasonal movement of people with their animals from one place to another looking for pasture and water.

Examples of Hamite tribes in Uganda.

Bahima

Basiita

Basongora

Reasons for the migration of the Hamites.

- They were avoiding epidemic diseases,
- They were avoiding wars.
- They were avoiding famine and drought
- Over population made them migrate.
- Love for adventure made them migrate.

Effects of the migration of the Hamites

- They led to wars in areas where they settled.
- They led to over population in areas where they settled.
- They led to inter marriages where they settled.

Sudanic

They are believed to have come from Southern Sudan.

They mainly carry out mixed farming in Northern Uganda where they mainly settled.

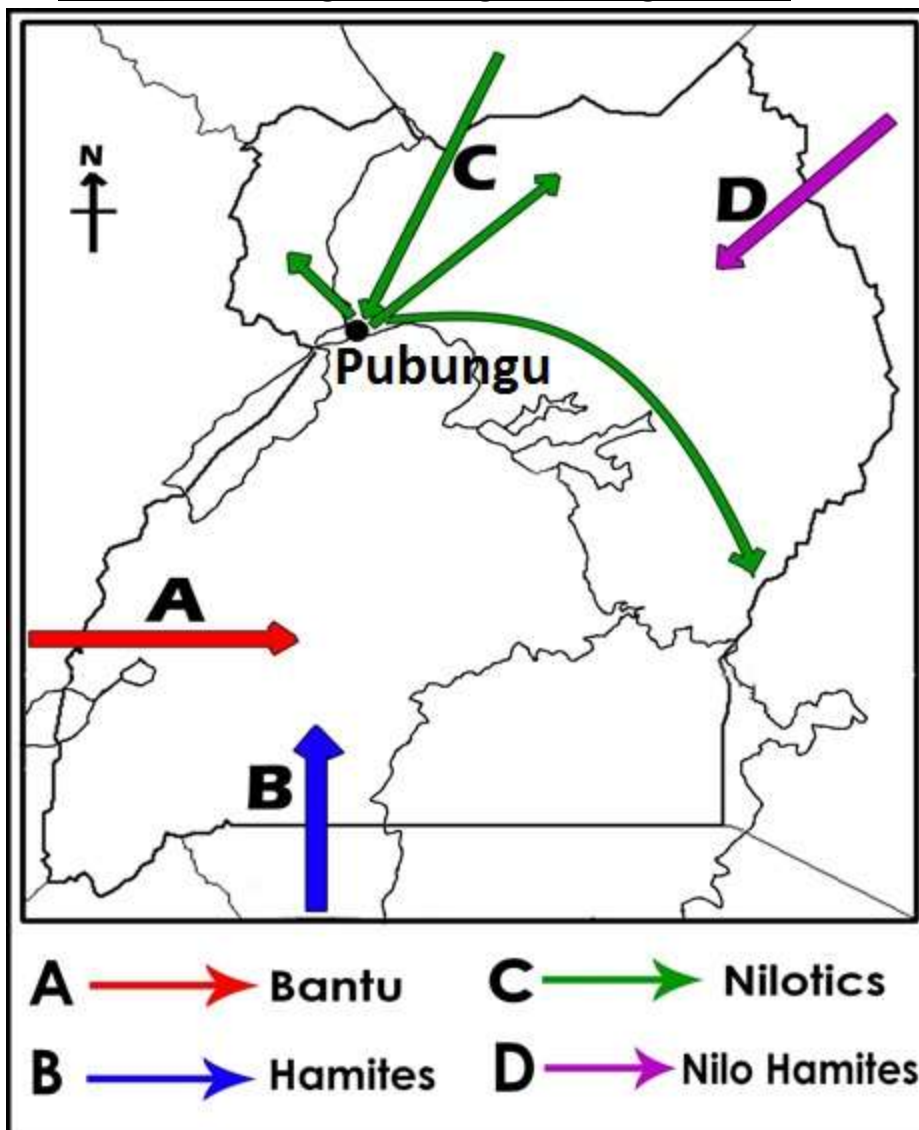
Examples of Sudanic Tribes in Uganda

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| ▪ Kakwa | ▪ Lugbara | ▪ Dinka |
| ▪ Madi | ▪ Nubians | |

Problems faced by ethnic groups during migration.

- Thick forests and wild animals.
- Lack of enough water and food.
- They were attacked by hostile tribes on the way.
- Poor transport network.
- Human and animal diseases.

A map showing ethnic group migrations.



Activity

1- Explain the following terms;

- (i) Ethnic group
- (ii) Migration
- (iii) Tribe
- (iv) Urban –rural migration
- (v) Interlacustrine region

2- Identify the tribal group which originated from the following cradle lands;

- (a) Bahrelghazel
- (b) Ethiopian highlands
- (c) Cameroon highlands
- (d) Somalia highlands

3- Give two reasons why;

- i) The Bantu delayed on their way to Uganda?
- ii) The Bantu settled in the Interlacustrine region?
- iii) The Nilotics migrated from their cradle land?
- iv) Some Nilohamites changed from pastoralism to mixed farming?
- v) People practice rural-urban migration?

4- In what two ways are the Bantu remembered in East Africa?

5- Why were the Bantu able to form kingdoms?

6- Why were the NiloHamites and Hamites unable to form kingdoms?

7- Give one way in which;

- (a) The Iteso and Karamojong are similar.
- (b) The Baganda are similar to the Bagishu.

8- State down two consequences of ethnic group migrations in Uganda.

INTERLACUSTRINE KINGDOMS

Interlacustrine kingdoms are kingdoms which were formed around the great lakes of East Africa.

The area around the Great lakes of East Africa is called **Interlacustrine region.**

NOTE:

Empire

An empire is a group of kingdoms or countries under one supreme ruler.

Kingdom

A kingdom is an area ruled by a king or Queen.

Chiefdom

A chiefdom is an area ruled by a chief.

Principality

A principality is an area ruled by a prince or princess.

BARTER TRADE

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

Long distance trade

Long distance trade was the trade which was carried out in East and Southern Africa where traders used to travel long distance in order to trade.

Bunyorokitara empire

It was the oldest and biggest kingdom to be formed in East Africa.

It was covering the present day areas of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and the Eastern parts of Democratic Republic of Congo.

It was founded by the Tembuzi Dynasty led by Ruhanga and his brother Nkya.

Other rulers of the Tembuzi Dynasty.

- ⊙ Nkya
- ⊙ KakamaTwale
- ⊙ Baba
- ⊙ Ngonzaki
- ⊙ Isaza

NB:

The Tembuluzi dynasty came to an end when Isaza disappeared in the underworld.

His gatekeeper Bukuku took over the kingdom and made himself the king.

They were called Demi gods because they used to perform miracles.

They never died but just disappeared

Chwezi dynasty

It was founded by Ndahura.

Its capital was at Bigobyamugenyi in present day Sembabule district.

The Bachwezi were semi-gods who never died but just disappeared.

The last king of the Chwezi was **Wamala**.

Apart from Bigobyamugenyi, other sites where the Chwezi lived include;

- Mubende
- Kasonko
- Kibengo

NOTE:

BunyoroKitara empire mainly expanded during the time of the Chwezi.

Contributions of the Chwezi in East Africa.**Economic contributions.**

- They introduced long horned cattle
- They introduced salt mining.
- They introduced iron working
- They introduced bark cloth making
- They built Bigobyamugenyi which is a tourist attraction today.

Social contribution

- They introduced board games e.gomweso
- They introduced cow hide sandals

- They introduced reed palaces
- They introduced earth fortification

Political contributions

- They introduced a centralized system of ruling.
- They introduced a hierarchy of officials
- They introduced the Royal Regalia.

Note:

Royal regalia are instruments of power belonging to a ruler.

Items of the Royal Regalia include:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| ☉ Royal drum | ☉ Royal stool |
| ☉ Royal spear | ☉ Royal crown |
| ☉ Royal shield | ☉ Royal bow and arrows. |

Causes for the down fall of the Chwezi Dynasty (BunyoroKitara Empire)

- ☐ The death of their beloved cow Bihogo.
- ☐ The kingdom was too big to be ruled by one king.
- ☐ Internal struggles for the throne.
- ☐ Rebellions of the distant princes.
- ☐ Human and animal diseases attacked them.
- ☐ Famine and drought.
- ☐ The coming of the Luo led by Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga.

Bunyoro kingdom

It was founded by the Luo Babito led by Isingoma RUKidi Mpuga.

It was a break away from the old Bunyoro Kitara empire.

Reasons for the rise and expansion of Bunyoro kingdom.

- It had strong kings e.g Kabalega.
- It had a strong army (Abarusura)

- It was taking part in the long distance trade.
- Salt mining in the kingdom made it rich and powerful.

Reasons for the decline of Bunyoro kingdom.

- It was too big to be ruled by one king.
- Internal struggles for the throne.
- The coming up of stronger kingdoms e.g Buganda
- The breaking away of some parts e.g Toro.
- The exiling of its strong kings e.g Kabalega.

Characteristics of kingdoms

- They have one ruler at a time.
- They have Hereditary leadership.
- They have a centralized system of ruling.
- They have instruments of power called Royal Regalia.
- People in the kingdom are divided into classes namely;
 - ✧ Royal class
 - ✧ Middle class
 - ✧ Peasant class

Advantages of kingdoms.

- Kingdoms promote peace and unity.
- Kingdoms promote culture.
- Kingdoms promote good manners
- Kingdoms set up projects which give jobs to people.

Disadvantages of kingdoms

- Kingdoms disunite people.
- Hereditary rule leads to dictatorship.
- People in the lower class are not respected.

ACTIVITY

1- Explain the following terms;

- (a) Kingdom
- (b) Empire
- (c) Royal Regalia
- (d) Principality
- (e) Interlacustrine region

2- Give a reason why most kingdoms were formed near lakes and rivers.

3- Who were the founders of Bunyoro Kitara Empire?

4- How did the Tembuzi dynasty come to an end?

5- Name the founder of the Chwezi dynasty.

6- How was Bigobyamugeyi important to the Bachwezi?

7- State down two ways in which the Bachwezi are remembered in East Africa.

i) Politically

ii) Economically

8- How did the size of Bunyoro Kitara lead to its down fall?

9- Identify three factors responsible for the down fall of the Chwezi dynasty.

10- Write brief notes about the following;

- (a) Omukama Kabalega
- (b) Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga
- (c) Ruhanga
- (d) Isimbwa

BUGANDA KINGDOM

It started as a small kingdom near Lake Victoria.

Some people believe that it was founded by **Kato Kimera** the brother of **Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga**.

While others believe that it was started by **Kintu** who came from the direction of mountain Elgon.

Buganda kingdom kept on expanding by conquering the nearby areas. By the time the Europeans came to Uganda, Buganda was one of the strongest kingdom in Uganda.

Reasons for the rise and expansion of Buganda kingdom.

- It had strong rulers e.g. Mawanda
- It had a strong army e.g. Abambowa
- It had a good centralized system of ruling.
- It was small and easy to rule.
- It was taking part in the long distance trade.
- It was in a strategic position near Lake Victoria.

Order of power in Buganda (Hierarchy)

- King (Kabaka)
- Prime minister (Katikiro)
- County chief (Saza chief)
- Sub-county chief (Gombolola chief)
- Parish chief (Muluka chief)
- Sub-parish chief (Mutongole chief)

THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT

This was the agreement which was signed between Buganda Kingdom and Britain in 1900.

It was signed by **Sir Harry Johnston** on behalf of the British and **Sir Apollo Kaggwa** on behalf of Buganda kingdom.

The Kabaka of Buganda at that time was **Kabaka Daudi Chwa.**

Daudi Chwa was unable to sign the agreement because he was too young. (He was only three years old)

NOTE:

Daudi Chwa had regents who helped him to rule the kingdom and these were;

- Sir Apollo Kaggwa
- Zakariah Kisingiri
- Stanislaus Mugwanya

Regent

A regent is a person who rules a kingdom on behalf of the king.

Reasons why the British signed an agreement with the Baganda.

- Buganda had the same ruling system as that of Britain.
- They wanted to use Buganda as the base to colonise other areas of Uganda
- Buganda was well organized.
- They wanted to thank the Baganda for collaborating with them.

Effects of the 1900 Buganda Agreement

- The land was divided into mailo and crown land.
- Hut and gun tax was introduced.
- The lukiiko was expanded to 89 members.
- Buganda put up laws but under British laws.

- Buganda's boundaries were defined.
- Buganda became a province of the Uganda protectorate.
- Kabaka's powers were reduced.

Factors about some kings of Buganda.

Kintu

He was the first king of Buganda

He is believed to have come from the direction of mountain Elgon.

Sunna II

He was the kabaka of Buganda when the first Arab traders came to Uganda in 1840.

Mutesa I

He was the Kabaka of Buganda when the first European explorers came to Uganda in 1862.

The first explorers to come to Uganda were John Speke and James Grant.

Mutesa I also received another explorer called Henry Morton Stanley.

Stanley convinced Mutesa I to allow missionaries to come to Buganda.

When Mutesa I accepted, Henry Morton Stanley wrote a letter on behalf of Mutesa I inviting missionaries to Uganda.

Daniel mwanga

He succeeded Mutesa I in 1884.

On 3rd June 1886 Kabaka Mwanga ordered for the killing of the Uganda Martyrs at Namugongo.

The Uganda Martyrs were killed because they refused to stop being Christians.

Kabaka Mwanga also ordered for the killing of Bishop James Hannington at Kyando in Busoga.

Kababa Mwanga was later arrested by Semei kakungulu and exiled to Seychelles islands in the Indian ocean.

Daudi Chwa

He became a king when he was one year old.

He was given regents because he was too young to rule the kingdom.

Sir Edward Mutesa II

He succeeded Daudi Chwa.

He was exiled to Britain in 1953 by Governor Sir Andrew Cohen

He was exiled because he refused the federation of East Africa.

He refused the federation of East Africa because he wanted Buganda to remain independent.

He was allowed to come back to Buganda after signing the **Namirembe Agreement (Hancock treaty)** in 1955.

During the signing of the Hancock Treaty Buganda was represented by **Michael Kintu** while Britain was represented by **Keith Hancock**.

Sir Edward Mutesa II was also the first president of Uganda at independence.

He died in exile in 1969 and he was succeeded by the current Kabaka of Buganda Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II

Toro kingdom

It was formed by **Prince Kaboyo** in 1830 when he broke away from his father's kingdom of Bunyoro.

Toro had the same ruling system as that of Buganda kingdom.

During the time of Omukama Kasagama Toro was attacked by Bunyoro kingdom led by Kabalega.

Kabalega wanted to bring back Toro as part of Bunyoro.

Buganda and the British helped to defend Toro from Kabalega.

The current Omukanma of Toro is **Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru IV**

Ankole kingdom

It was formed by **Ruhinda**.

The title given to kings of Ankole is Omugabe.

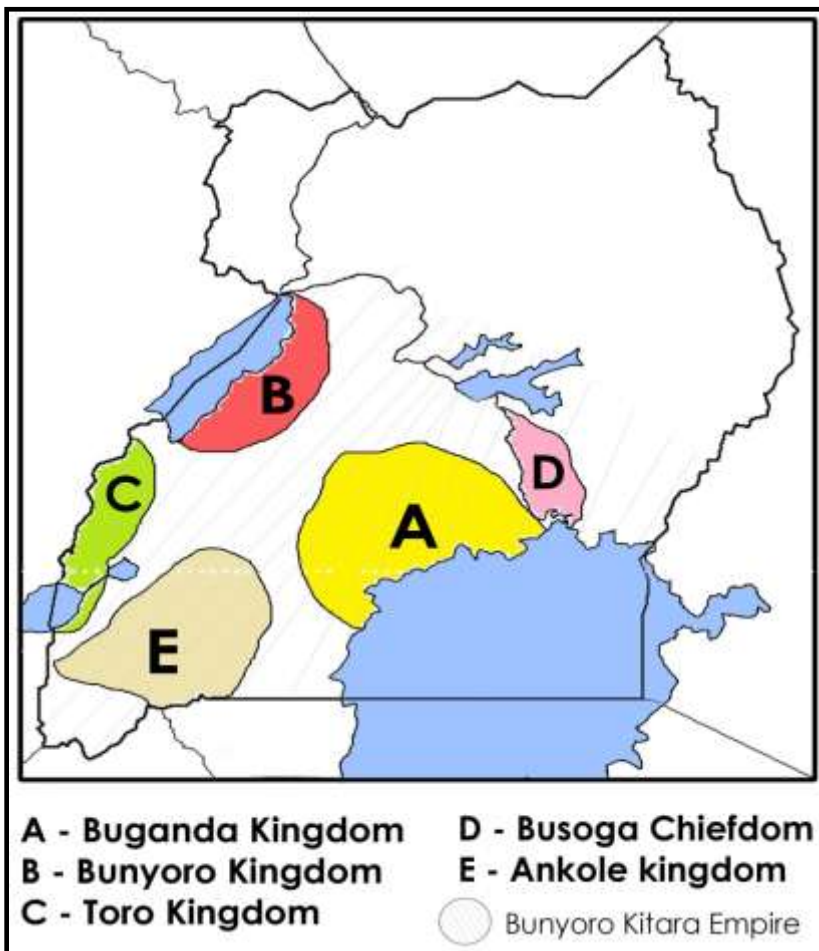
NOTE: Ankole is the only kingdom in Uganda which was not restored.

Nuwa Mbaguta was the prime minister of Ankole who spread British rule in Ankole Kingdom.

Examples of chiefdoms which existed in Uganda.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| ✌ Acholi chiefdom | ✌ Iteso chiefdom |
| ✌ Busoga chiefdom | ✌ Alur chiefdom |
| ✌ Bugweri chiefdom | |

A map showing interlacustrine kingdoms and chiefdoms in Uganda



ACTIVITY

- 1- State down three factors which enabled Buganda to rise and expand.
- 2- How did the size of Buganda enable it to rise and become powerful?
- 3- Write briefly about the following
 - (a) Kabaka Muteesa II
 - (b) Kabaka Sunna II
 - (c) Sir Andrew Cohen
 - (d) Keith Hancock
 - (e) Sir Harry Johnston
- 4- Why did the British exile Kabalega and Mwanga to the Seychelles islands?
- 5- Give two reasons why the British signed the 1900 Buganda Agreement with the Baganda.
- 6- Write down three recommendations of the 1900 Buganda Agreement.
- 7- Outline three outcomes of the 1900 Buganda Agreement.
- 8- How did the 1900 Buganda Agreement affect the Kabaka of Buganda?
- 9- Give a reason why;
 - (i) Kabaka Mwanga ordered the killing of the Uganda martyrs.
 - (ii) Sir Edward Mutesa II was exiled to Britain.
 - (iii) The Namirembe Agreement of 1955 was signed.
 - (iv) Ruga Ruga are remembered in East Africa's history.

THE COMING OF FOREIGNERS IN UGANDA

Foreigner

A foreigner is a person who comes from another country.

Groups of foreigners who came to Africa.

- ⌘ Arab traders

- ⌘ Explorers
- ⌘ Missionaries
- ⌘ European traders
- ⌘ Administrators / colonialists
- ⌘ White settlers.

Arab traders

The Arabs were the first foreigners to come to East Africa.

They mainly came from Saudi Arabia.

They settled at the East African Coast and they named it Zenji Empire.

Zenji means land of the black people.

It was founded by Hassan Bin Ali.

The Arabs were able to cross the Indian Ocean and came to East Africa by using boats called dhows.

The dhows were blown to move by winds called Monsoon winds.

The Arabs mainly came to trade in East Africa.

They also spread Islam which was the first foreign religion to be introduced in Uganda.

The first group of Arabs to come to Uganda was led by Ahmed Bin Ibrahim.

They reached Buganda kingdom in 1840 and were welcomed by

KabakaSunna II

Goods brought by Arabs in Uganda

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| ★ Cloths | ★ Guns | ★ Sword |
| ★ Mirros | ★ Beads | |
| ★ Knives | ★ Spices | |

Goods taken by Arabs from Uganda

★ Slaves

★ Ivory

★ Diamonds

★ Gold

NOTE: The system of trading which Arabs were using in East Africa was Barter trade.

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

Contributions of Arabs in Uganda.

- ✓ They introduced Islam in Uganda
- ✓ They introduced new crops e.g cloves.
- ✓ They built coastal towns e.g. Pate, Zanzibar.
- ✓ They introduced a new style of dressing e.g tunics
- ✓ They introduced the Zebu cows.
- ✓ They introduced stone building
- ✓ They introduced the first type of money in East Africa called cowrie shells.
- ✓ They introduced the Swahili culture.

NOTE: How did the Swahili culture come into existence

After the inter marriage of Arabs and Africans at the coast of East Africa. One disadvantage of the coming of the Arabs was introducing slave trade.

Reasons why Islam took long to spread in East Africa.

Africans feared circumcision.

Arabs were more interested in trade than spreading Islam,

Arabic language was too difficult for Africans.

Africans associated Arabs to slave trade.

Africans were not ready to change from their traditional religion.

Reasons why foreigners feared to enter the interior of East Africa:

- They feared thick forests
- They feared dangerous wild animals.

- They feared huge mountains
- They feared hot deserts
- There was poor transport system
- They feared hostile tribes.

SLAVE TRADE

Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings

Slave

A slave is a person who is forced to do work for another person without being paid.

Slavery

Slavery is the act of being a slave.

Arabs took slaves from Africa.

Reasons why people were sold and bought.

They wanted to get workers for their plantations.

They wanted strong men to carry their goods.

They wanted slaves to do domestic work.

People, who took part in slave trade

- 1- Arabs
- 2- Indians
- 3- Americans
- 4- African kings and chiefs

Ways in which slaves were got.

- By raiding villages.
- By getting prisoners of war
- By carrying out barter trade with African chiefs.
- By buying war captives.

- By capturing lonely people.

Effects of slave trade in East Africa.

- Many people were killed.
- A lot of property was destroyed.
- Many families were broken up.
- Africa lost its labour force.
- It led to inter-tribal wars among Africans.
- Many kingdoms became rich due to slave trade.
- People's culture was affected.
- It led to the building of many towns in East Africa,

NOTE:

The main slave market in East Africa was Zanzibar at the coast.

Tabora (Kazze) was the main inland slave market in East Africa.

Abolition of slave trade

After seeing the evils of slave trade, the Christians in Britain started an organization called **Anti-Slavery Movement**.

The main work of the Anti-slavery movement was to fight against slavery and slave trade in the world.

In East Africa, a number of agreements were signed to stop slave trade and these include;

- ✓ ***Moresby treaty***
- ✓ ***Hammerton treaty***
- ✓ ***Frère treaty***

NOTE:

Hamed Bin Muhammed (TipuTipu) and **Fundikiri** were the most notorious slave traders in East Africa.

Sir Samuel Baker fought against slave trade in Northern Uganda
(Acholi land)

Khartoumers were Arab traders from Sudan

Dr. David Livingstone fought against slave trade in East and central Africa.
He wrote letters to Europe about the dangers of slave trade.
He wrote letters asking for money to fight against slave trade.

Liberia and **Sierra Leone** are the African countries where freed slaves were put to live after being set free.

Some famous Arabs and Asians in Uganda

Ahmed Bin Ibrahim

He was the first Arab trader to come to Uganda in 1840.

Aldina Visram

He opened up the first shop in Kampala.

He also started banking services in Uganda (He started the first **National Bank of India**)

Muljibhai Madhvani

He started a sugar estate at Kakira.

Nanji Kalidhas Mehta

He started a sugar estate at Lugazi.

ACTIVITY

1. Who is a foreigner?
2. Name the first four groups of foreigners from Europe to come to Africa in order of their coming.
3. Why did Arabs call the Coast of East Africa Zenji?
4. State down four towns that made up the Zenji Empire.
5. Why is it not right to call Zenji an Empire?

6. Give two reasons why Sultan Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.
7. How was Bagamoyo town important to the early foreigners to East Africa?
8. How were dhows useful to Arab traders?
9. State down two;-
 - a) Goods brought by Arabs to East Africa.
 - b) Goods taken by Arabs from east Africa.
10. Outline three ways in which Arabs are remembered in East Africa.
11. Who were the Khartoumers?
12. State down three reasons why slave trade was called an evil in East Africa.
13. Write brief notes about the following;
 - (a) Sir William Wilberforce
 - (b) Sir Samuel Baker
 - (c) Dr. David Livingstone
 - (d) Liberia

EXPLORERS

An explorer is a person who goes to an unknown place to learn more about it.

Most explorers who came to Africa were sent by the Royal Geographical Society. (RGS)

Reasons for the coming of explorers to Africa.

- They were looking for the source of river Nile.
- They wanted to learn more about Africa.
- They wanted to discover areas for colonizing.

John Hanington Speke

- ☑ He was sent by the Royal Geographical Society to look for the source of River Nile in East Africa.
- ☑ He made two journeys to East Africa.
- ☑ On his first journey, he travelled with another explorer called **Richard Burton.**
- ☑ They arrived at Zanzibar in 1857 and travelled to Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania.
- ☑ On the way back from Lake Tanganyika, Richard Burton became sick at Tabora where Speke left him and travelled northwards.
- ☑ He reached the Southern part of Lake Nalubaale at Mwanza and named it Lake Victoria.
- ☑ He became the first European to discover Lake Victoria.
- ☑ On his second journey he travelled with another explorer called James Grant in 1869.
- ☑ They reached Karagwe kingdom in Tanzania where James Grant became sick.
- ☑ Speke left James Grant at Karagwe under the care of king Rumanyika.
- ☑ Speke continued to Buganda where he was welcomed by the Kabaka of Buganda Mutesa I
- ☑ Later on James Grant joined him in Buganda and they moved east until they reached the source of River Nile at Jinja.
- ☑ John Hannington Speke became the first European to discover the source of River Nile.
- ☑ He also named the waterfalls he found there Ripon falls.
- ☑ They travelled back to Europe following the River Nile from its source.

- ☑ On their way in Sudan, they met another explorer called Sir Samuel Baker and his wife.
- ☑ They met at a place called Gondokoro.

Sir Samuel Baker

He entered Uganda from the North and he reached Buganda in 1864. He was sent by the Royal Geographical Society and he was able to discover the **Murchison falls** and **Lake Mwitanzige** which he named Lake Albert.

Sir Samuel Baker was sent back to Uganda by Khedive Ismail the ruler of Egypt to colonise and put Uganda under Egyptian rule.

Equatorial province

This was the area of Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda under Egyptian rule.

Governors of the Equatorial Province

Sir Samuel Baker

He was the first governor of the Equatorial province.

He built a fort called **Fort Patiko** in Northern Uganda. He was defeated twice by Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro when he tried to bring Bunyoro under Egyptian rule.

Sir Samuel Baker fought against slave trade in Northern Uganda among the Acholi people.

He also built another fort called **Fort Foweira**.

Colonel Charles Gordon

He was the second Governor of the Equatorial Province.

He built a fort called Fort Mruli

Colonel Charles Gordon sent agents to Buganda Kingdom to convince Mutesa I to allow Egyptian rule in Buganda.

Agents sent by Colonel Charles Gordon

- Chaille Long
- Lenant De Bellefonds
- Nuer Aga

Emin Pasha (Eduard Schnitzer)

He was the last governor of the Equatorial Province.

During his time as Governor the Madi people revolted against Egyptian rule.

The Madi people revolted because Egyptian rule was harsh and cruel and also they were being charged high taxes.

NOTE:

Forts were built mainly for protection of the colonized areas.

Egypt wanted to colonise Uganda because they wanted to control River Nile from its source.

Emin Pasha built a fort called **Fort Wadelai**.

Henry Morton Stanley

He was an American journalist who was sent to Africa by newspapers called **New York Herald** and **Daily telegraph**.

He made three journeys to East Africa

On his first journey in 1871 he was sent to look for Dr. David Livingston whom he met at Ujiji near Lake Tanganyika

On his second journey in 1874, he came to complete the work of Dr. David Livingstone who had died.

It was on this journey that he sailed around Lake Victoria in order to prove if it was the source of River Nile as Speke had said.

He visited Buganda kingdom and met Kabaka Muteesa I at his palace in Rubaga.

Stanely convinced Muteesa I to allow missionaries to come and spread Christianity in Buganda.

When Mutesa I accepted, Henry Morton Stanley wrote a letter on behalf of Mutesa I inviting missionaries to Buganda.

The letter was taken to Britain by **Linant De Bellefonds** and it was published in the **Daily Telegraph**.

From Buganda, Henry Morton Stanley went to western Uganda where he saw mountain Rwenzori and named it **Mountains of the moon**.

He also discovered and named Lake George and Lake Edward.

On his third and final journey in 1878, he was sent to rescue **Emin Pasha** from the **Madhist Revolt** in the Equatorial Province.

Reasons why most foreigners first went to Zanzibar before entering the Interior of East Africa.

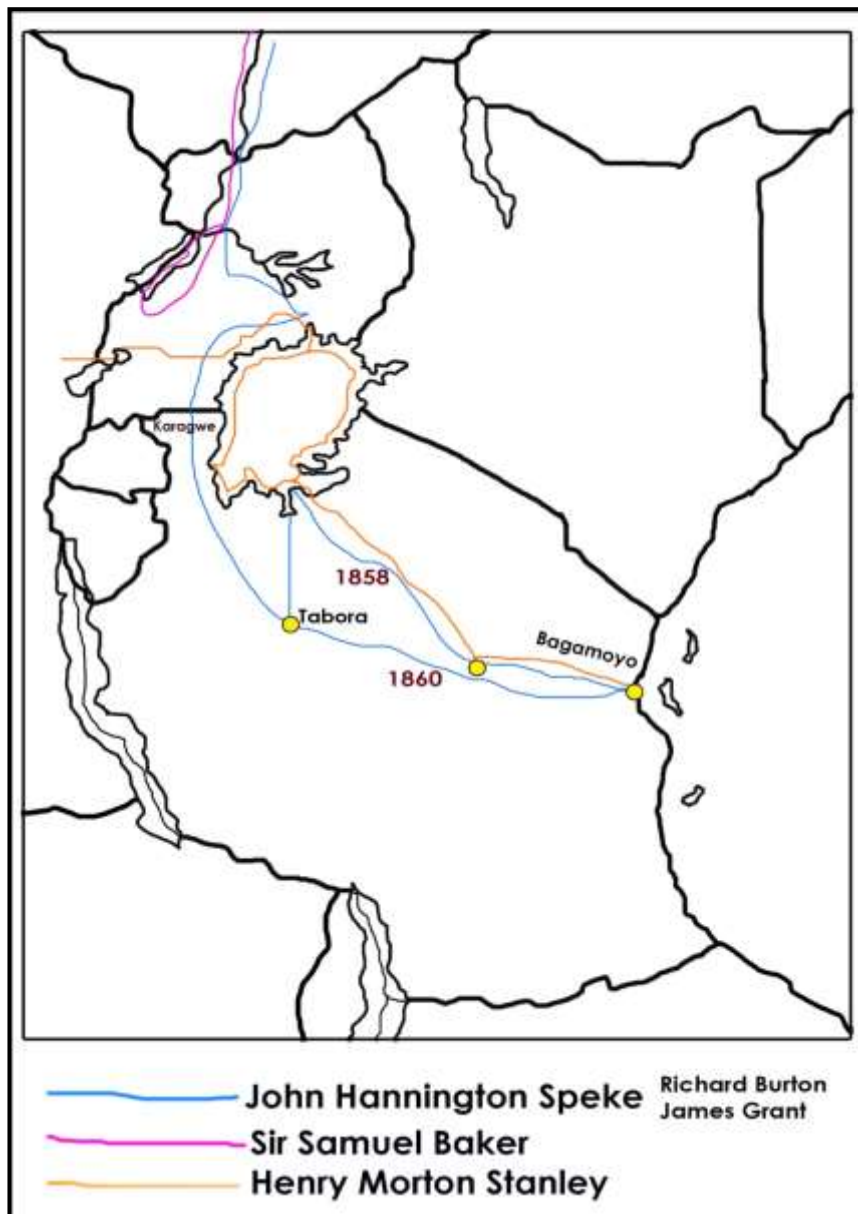
- They wanted to get translators.
- They wanted to get partners to carry their goods.
- They wanted to get guides to direct them.
- They wanted to get permission from the Sultans before passing through their land.

Problems faced by foreigners in Africa

- Hostile tribes and kings.
- Poor transport network.

- Language barrier.
- Tropical diseases e.g. malaria.
- Thick forests and wild animals.
- Lack of enough supplies e.g. food and medicine.
- lack of good accommodation places

A map showing explorer routes in Uganda.



ACTIVITY

- 1- Who is an explorer?
- 2- Mention two reasons why explorers came to Uganda.
- 3- Why was Africa called a dark continent?
- 4- How were foreigners able to communicate with the local African people?
- 5- Give two reasons why most early foreigners first went to Zanzibar before entering East Africa.
- 6- Identify the explorer who travelled with John Hannington Speke on his first journey to Africa.
- 7- Why is it wrong to say that John Speke was the first man to see the source of River Nile?
- 8- Which Explorer entered Uganda from the North?
- 9- Explain the term Equatorial Province.
- 10- Name the forts built by the following governors of the Equatorial province;
 - a) Sir Samuel Baker
 - b) Colonel Charles Gordon
 - c) Emin Pasha
- 11- Give a reason why the Madhi revolted against Egyptian rule.
- 12- Write RGS in full.
- 13- Why was Sir Samuel Baker liked by the Acholi people?
- 14- How is Henry Morton Stanley connected to the coming of Christianity in Uganda?
- 15- Give a reason why HM Stanley came to Uganda in;
 - (a) 1874
 - (b) 1878

MISSIONARIES

A missionary is a person who moves from one place to another spreading the word of God.

Missionaries came to Uganda after Henry Morton Stanley wrote a letter on behalf of Mutesa I inviting missionaries.

The first group of missionaries to come to Uganda were the protestants belonging to **Church Missionary Society**.

They came in 1877 from Britain

They were led by **Rev. C.T. Wilson** and **Rev. Shergold Smith**.

In 1879 another missionary by the names of **Alexander Mackay** joined them.

Alexander Mackay brought the first printing press in Uganda.

He also taught Africans practical skills like ***painting, carpentry and building***.

Alexander Mackay was the leader of the **church missionary society** missionaries who came to Uganda

The headquarters of the church missionary society were at Mengo on Namirembe hill.

The church missionary society built schools like Gayaza, Mengo, Buddo

They also built the first hospital in Uganda called **Mengo Hospital**.

Mengo hospital was built by **Dr. Albert Cook**.

Dr. Albert Cook also treated people who had sleeping sickness around Lake Victoria.

The second group of missionaries to come to Uganda were the **Roman Catholic Missionaries (White fathers)**

They came from France and arrived in Uganda in 1879.

They were led by **Father Lourdel Simeon Mon pere** and brother **AmansDelmas**.

They set up their headquarters on **Rubaga hill** near the Kabaka's palace. The Roman Catholic Missionaries built schools like Namityango, Kisubi and Rubaga.

They also built hospitals like Rubaga, Nsambya and Kisubi.

NOTE:

Namityango was the first school to be built in Uganda and it was built by the Mill hill Fathers.

Importance of Alexander Mackay's printing press

- It was used to print Bibles.
- It was used to print hymn books.
- It was used to print prayer books.

THE UGANDA MARTYRS

After the death of Mutesa I in 1884, his son Daniel Mwanga became the king.

Mwanga hated missionaries because he thought that they would take over his kingdom.

He became very angry with some young men who had become Christians. When they refused to stop being Christians, he ordered for their death.

Note:

A martyr is a person who dies for his faith or religion.

The first three Uganda martyrs were killed in 1885 at Nateete.

These were;

- Yusuf Lugalama
- Mark Kakumba
- Noah Serwanga

In the same year, **Joseph Mukasa Balikuddembe** was also killed at Nakivubo near the present day St. Balikuddembe market.

On 3rd June, 1886 Kabaka Mwanga ordered for the killing of many Uganda martyrs at Namugongo.

They were killed by Mwanga's chief executioner **Mukajanga**.

Kabaka Mwanga also ordered for the killing of **Bishop James Hannington**

Bishop James Hannington was killed at Kyando in Busoga by Chief Luba.

He was killed because he used a wrong direction to enter Buganda.

NOTE:

The Uganda martyrs were officially declared as saints in 1969 when Pope Paul VI visited Uganda.

Examples of Uganda martyrs

- ✓ St. Kizito
- ✓ St. Adolf Ludigo
- ✓ Yowana Maria Muzeeyi
- ✓ St. Andrew Kagwa
- ✓ St. Ponsiano Ngondwe
- ✓ St. Atanansi Bazekuketta
- ✓ St. Buzzaabaliwa
- ✓ St. Banabakintu
- ✓ St. Matia Mulumba
- ✓ St. Charles Lwanga
- ✓ St. Anatoli Kirigwajjo
- ✓ St. Bruno Serunkuma

Problems faced by missionaries in Uganda

- ✓ Hostile tribes and kings
- ✓ Poor transport network

- ✓ Language barrier
- ✓ Tropical diseases
- ✓ Thick forests and wild animals
- ✓ Lack of enough supplies and medicine
- ✓ Lack of enough accommodation places

Contributions of missionaries in Uganda

- ⊙ They taught people how to read and write
- ⊙ They built schools
- ⊙ They built hospitals
- ⊙ They taught people Christianity
- ⊙ They built churches.
- ⊙ They introduced new crops e.g cotton
- ⊙ They introduced the first printing press in Uganda.
- ⊙ They taught people practical skills.
- ⊙ They introduced new methods of farming.

Negative effects of missionary work in Uganda.

- ⊙ They led to the death of Uganda martyrs.
- ⊙ They led to religious wars in Uganda.
- ⊙ They disunited people according to religion.
- ⊙ They led to colonialism in Africa. They taught against African culture.

Activity

- 1- *Who is a missionary?*
- 2- *What was the major reason for the coming of missionaries?*
- 3- *How is Henry Morton Stanley connected with Christianity in Uganda?*
- 4- *Name the two leaders of the;*

a) church missionary society

b) Roman Catholic Missionaries

5- Apart from bringing the first printing press, how else was Alexander Mackay important among the Church Missionary Society?

6- Give two reasons why Alexander Mackay brought the printing press.

7- Give a reason why Kabaka Mutesa I allowed missionaries to come to his kingdom.

8- Why did Kabaka Mwanga order for the killing of the Uganda Martyrs?

9- Why was Bishop James Hannington killed in Busoga?

10- State down three;

(a) Negative outcomes of missionary work.

(b) Positive outcomes of missionary work

EUROPEAN TRADERS

This was a group of Europeans who mainly came to Uganda to carry out **legitimate trade** instead of slave trade.

There were two trading companies which were set up in East Africa namely;

Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACO) in Uganda

German East Africa Company (GEACO) in Tanganyika

Imperial British East African Company (IBEACO)

It was formed in 1887 by Sir William Mackinnon.

It was first called **British East African Association**.

It's headquarters were at **Machakos** in Kenya.

In 1890 IBEACO sent **Capt. Frederick Lugard** as its representative in Uganda.

Captain Frederick Lugard was supposed to make a report about the work of the Imperial British East Africa Company.

Contributions of Captain Fredrick Lugard.

He restored Prince Kasagama on his throne in Toro.

He helped in stopping religious wars in Buganda.

He built Fort George in Toro to protect Toro Kingdom.

He built Fort Lugard at old Kampala hill to protect Buganda kingdom.

Reasons why the Imperial British East Africa Company was formed.

- To promote legitimate trade in East Africa.
- To protect missionaries
- To stop slave trade in East Africa.
- To keep law and order in Uganda and Kenya
- To rule Uganda and Kenya on behalf of Britain.

Achievements of the Imperial British East Africa Company

- It promoted legitimate trade in East Africa.
- It helped in stopping slave trade in East Africa.
- It kept law and order in Uganda and Kenya.
- It helped in ruling Uganda and Kenya on behalf of Britain.

Reasons for the failure of the Imperial British East Africa Company

- It lacked enough funds (It was bankrupt)
- Lack of enough skilled man power
- It failed to stop African Rebellions
- Poor communication between Britain and East Africa.
- Competition from other trading companies.
- It was involved in many activities.

IBEACO ran bankrupt because:

- *It was involved in many activities*
- *It had many workers who needed a lot of money*

Reasons why Captain Fredrick Lugard remained in Uganda after IBEACO had withdrawn

- He wanted to protect missionaries
- He wanted to stop tribal and religious wars.
- He wanted to protect Uganda for the British from the Germans.

Reasons why Europeans introduced cash crop growing

- They wanted to get raw materials for their industries.
- They wanted to get money to pay their workers in the colonies.
- They wanted Africans to get money for paying taxes

ADMINISTRATORS (COLONIALISTS)

These were Europeans who mainly came to colonise and rule Uganda.

Note:

Colonialism is a system whereby a country is politically controlled by a more powerful country.

Colony:

A colony is a country which is politically controlled by a more powerful country.

Protectorate:

A protectorate is a country which is defended and protected by a more powerful country.

Mandates: These were former colonies of Germany and Italy which were given to other countries after the First World War.

Trusteeships

Trusteeships were former colonies of Germany and Italy which were given to other countries after the Second World War.

NOTE: Germany's colonies were taken away as punishment for causing the world war.

Reasons why Europeans colonized Africa.

- They wanted to get raw materials for their industries
- They wanted to get market for their goods.
- They wanted to get cheap labour of Africans.
- Having a colony was a sign of power and respect.
- They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
- They wanted to spread Christianity easily.

Scramble for Africa

Scramble for Africa was the way in which Europeans struggled for colonies in Africa.

Partition of Africa

Partition of Africa was the way in which Europeans divided Africa among themselves.

In 1884, Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck the ruler of Germany organized The Berlin Conference in which Africa was divided among the European countries.

Ways in which Europeans spread and established colonial rule

- By using force

- By using missionaries
- By using explorers.
- By signing agreements
- By using trading companies.
- By using collaborators
- By building forts
- By building communication lines e.g. roads and railways

Systems of administration used by colonialists in Africa.

The colonialists mainly used three systems of administration namely;

- Indirect rule
- Direct rule
- Assimilation policy

Indirect rule

Indirect rule was the system of ruling where Europeans used Africans to rule on their behalf

Reasons why the British used indirect rule in Uganda

- It was economically cheap.
- The British lacked enough man power.
- They wanted to prevent rebellions
- Africans understood fellow Africans better
- The British never wanted to be blamed in case of any problem.

Disadvantages of Indirect rule

- African rulers lost control of their kingdoms and chiefdoms.
- It promoted disunity among Africans

Direct rule

This was a system of ruling where Europeans ruled their colonies themselves.

It was mainly used by the Germans in Tanganyika.

Assimilation policy

This was a system of ruling where Europeans wanted to change Africans into Europeans in terms of culture.

It was mainly used by France and Portugal in their colonies.

Pioneer colonialists in Uganda

SIR GERALD PORTAL

He was mainly sent to make a report on the political situation in Uganda.

He recommended that Uganda should become a British protectorate.

Lord Rosebery declared Uganda a British Protectorate 1894.

He built a fort in Toro Kingdom called **Fort Portal** which was to protect Toro kingdom from Bunyoro

He also built a fort at Entebbe which he named Fort Alice and it later became Uganda's first capital city.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON

He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of Britain

COLONEL HENRY COLVILLE

He was the British Commissioner of Uganda who arrested Mwanga and Kabalega with the help of Semei Kakungulu.

African reaction to colonial rule

African reaction to colonial rule was in two ways namely;

- Collaboration
- Resistance (rebellion)

NOTE:

Collaborators were Africans who accepted colonial rule and even helped to spread it.

Reasons why some Africans collaborated with colonialists

- They wanted to get riches.
- They were too weak to fight back.
- Some African rulers never wanted to lose their powers
- Some Africans wanted protection from the colonialists
- Some Africans had been softened by Christianity.

Examples of collaborators in Uganda

SemeiKakungulu

He was a muganda general who arrested Kabalega and Mwanga
He extended British rule in Eastern Uganda by signing agreements with chiefs in eastern Uganda
He also built roads and planted trees in Eastern Uganda.

Sir Apollo Kaggwa

He was the Katikiro (Prime minister) of Buganda who signed the 1900 Buganda agreement with the British.

Sir Apollo Kaggwa is also remembered for stopping **the Sudanese**

Mutiny

NuwaMbaguta

He was the prime minister of Ankole who spread colonial rule in Ankole kingdom.

He promoted formal education in Ankole by encouraging parents to take their children to school.

He was also the prime minister of Ankole when the Ankole agreement of 1901 was signed to put Ankole under British rule.

Other collaborators include:

- Prince Kasagama
- Kabaka Daudi Chwa
- Zakaria Kisingiri
- Stanislus Mugwanya

NOTE:

Resistors were Africans who refused colonial rule and even fought against it.

Reasons why some Africans resisted colonial rule

- Colonial rule was harsh and cruel
- Africans wanted to get their land back.
- Africans wanted to get independence
- Africans were being forced to pay high taxes.
- Africans were not allowed to grow their own cash crops.
- Africans were being forced to work for Europeans.

Rebellions against colonial rule in Uganda.

MWANGA'S REBELLION

Kabaka Mwanga was fighting against British rule because he wanted independence for his kingdom. (He never wanted British influence)

He was arrested in 1897 and exiled with Kabalega in Seychelles Islands.

NYANGIRE REBELLION IN BUNYORO

It was led by Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.

The word “**Nyangire**” means *I have refused*.

The main cause of the Nyangire rebellion was the Banyoro refused to pay taxes.

Kabalega was defeated and exiled in the Seychelles islands in the Indian Ocean.

He was succeeded by his son **Yosia Kitasimbwa**.

LAMOGI REBELLION IN NORTHERN UGANDA

It was led by Chief Awich in 1911.

The main cause of the Lamogi rebellion was the Acholi people refused to register their guns.

It was mainly fought by the Acholi people of **Payera**.

Effects of rebellions in Uganda

- Many people were killed.
- A lot of property was destroyed.
- Many people were displaced.
- Many Africans were put in prison.
- Rebellions promoted African Nationalism

NOTE:

Nationalism is the act of showing love and support for your country.

Reasons why most rebellions failed

- Africans were not united.
- Europeans had powerful weapons.
- Europeans had well trained armies.
- Some Africans were collaborating with Europeans.

Ways in which Africans demanded for independence

- By staging rebellions
- By forming political parties.

- By staging demonstrations
- By staging strikes and riots.
- By boycotting colonial goods.

Effects of colonial rule in Africa.

- It improved transport and communication in Africa.
- Africa's resources were taken by the Europeans
- It led to the introduction of formal education in Africa.
- African people's land was taken by White settlers.
- African culture was destroyed.
- Many Africans were killed during colonialism.
- It promoted the spread of Christianity.
- It led to the introduction of new crops e.g cotton
- It created unwanted boundaries among countries.

Colonial British governors in Uganda

SIR HESKETH BELL (1905 – 1910)

He was the first British governor of Uganda.

He encouraged the growing of cash crops in Uganda.

He encouraged the building of roads

He brought the first car in Uganda.

He brought the first ships on lake victoria and Lake Kyoga.

SIR FREDRICK JACKSON (1911-1918)

He was the British governor of Uganda during the first world war.

Mulago hospital was built during his time as governor.

He is the governor who defeated the Lamogi rebellion.

SIR ROBERT CORYNDON (1918 – 1922)

He is the governor who set up the legislative council in 1921

The main work of the legislative council was **to make laws** and **advise the colonial government**.

SIR PHILLIP MITCHELL (1935 – 1939)

He promoted higher education in Uganda

He turned Makerere technical college into a university.

SIR JOHN HALL (1944 – 1952)

He appointed the first three Ugandans to the legislative council in 1947.

The first three Ugandans to the legislative council were;

Kawalya Kaggwa representing Buganda

Yekonia Zilabamuzaale representing Eastern region.

Petero Nyangabyaki representing western Uganda.

In 1946 another Ugandan was appointed to represent northern Uganda and this one was **Yekosofati Inyon.**

Sir Andrew Cohen (1952 – 1957)

He exiled Sir Edward Mutesa II to Britain in 1953.

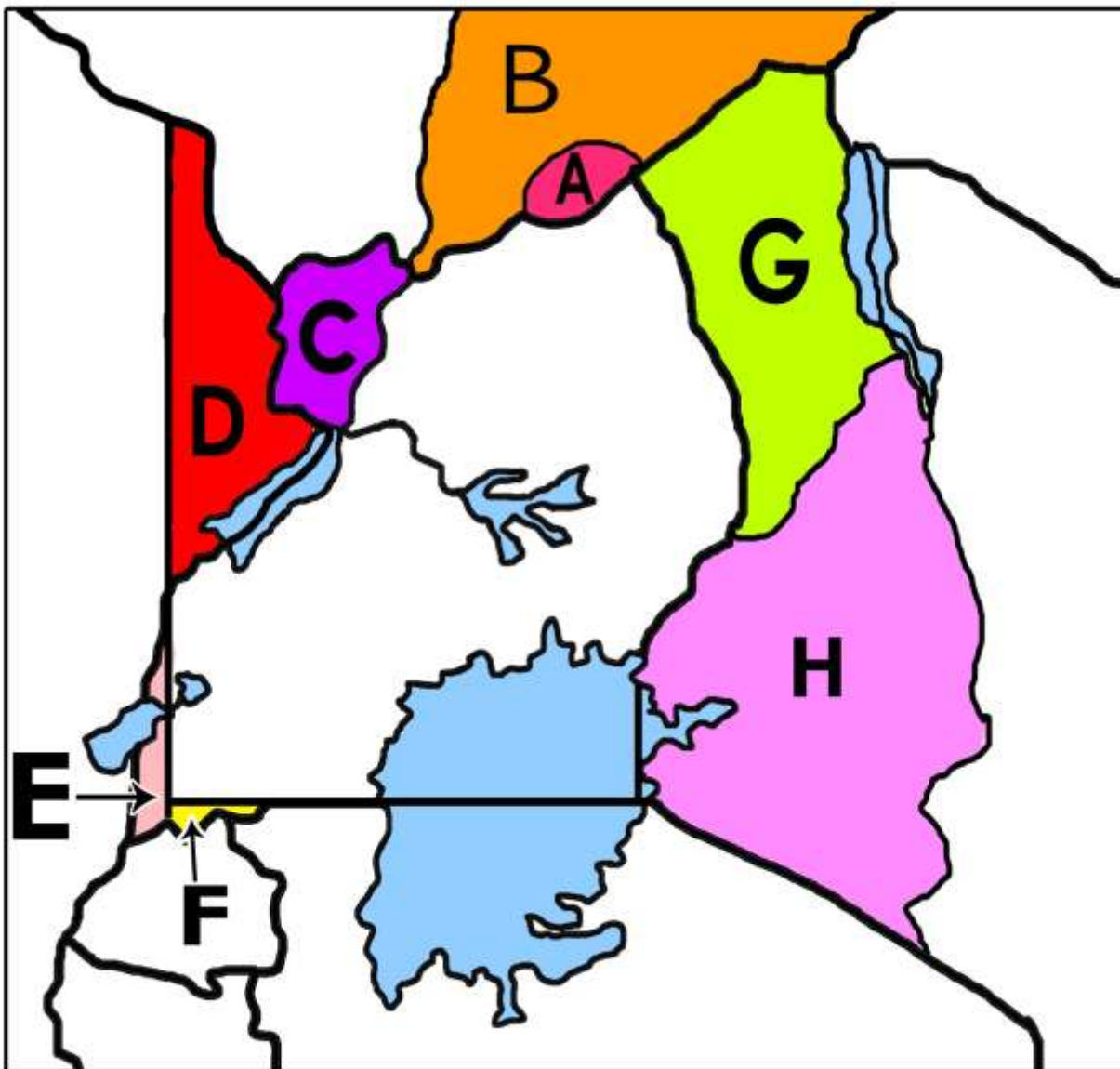
He was the governor of Uganda when the Owen falls dam was completed.

SIR WALTER COUTTS (1961 – 1962)

He was the last British governor of Uganda.

He prepared Uganda for independence in 1962.

Evolution of Uganda's boundaries



KEY

Area A was transferred to South Sudan in 1926.

Area B (Lado Enclave) was transferred to South Sudan in 1914

This was mainly done to separate the Acholi from the Sudanese in order to prevent rebellions.

- **Area C** (West Nile) was transferred from Belgian Congo to Uganda in 1914.

This was mainly because Britain wanted to have full control of the River Nile.

- **Area D** was transferred to Belgian Congo in 1894 from Uganda
- **Area E** was transferred from German East Africa to Uganda in 1910
- **Area G** was transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1926

This was mainly because they wanted to separate the Karimojong from the Turkana in order to control cattle raiding.

- **Area H** (Nyanza province) was transferred to Kenya from Uganda in 1902.

This was mainly because they wanted to make administration easy and also they wanted the Uganda railway to be under one administration.

Note:

Disadvantages of the boundary evolution of Uganda

- African tribes and families were separated by the borders.
- Africans lost their land.

ACTIVITY

- 1- Who were European traders?
- 2- Apart from the Imperial British East African Company, name any other trading company in East Africa.
- 3- Write brief notes about the following;
 - (a) Carl Peters
 - (b) Sir William Mackinnon
- 4- Outline any three reasons why the IBEACO was formed.
- 5- State down three causes of the failure of IBEACO.
- 6- Identify two contributions of Captain Fredrick Lugard in Uganda.

- 7- Why was Prince Kasagama happy to see Capt. Fredrick Lugard?
- 8- Why did Lugard remain in Uganda after the IBEACO had closed?
- 9- Give a reason why Sir Gerald Portal raised the Union Jack in Uganda in the year 1894.
- 10- Explain the following terms
- i) Colony
 - ii) Protectorate
 - iii) Mandate
 - iv) Scramble for Africa
 - v) Partition of Africa
- 11- Identify four reasons why the Europeans colonized Africa.
- 12- In three ways, explain why colonialists established their rule in Africa.
- 13- Identify two ways in which Africans reacted to colonial rule.
- 14- Give a reason why African resistance to colonial rule failed.
- 15- Name the leaders of the following rebellions;
- (a) Nyangire rebellion
 - (b) Lamogi rebellion
- 16- State down three reasons why the British used indirect rule in the colonies.
- 17- Identify two;
- (a) Positive effects of colonialism in Africa.
 - (b) Negative effects of colonialism in Africa