**P.5 SST NOTES TERM II**

**TOPIC VI**

**PEOPLE OF UGANDA (PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA (Revision)**

* Sources of history
* Origins of different ethnic groups
* Tribes under each ethnic group.
* Map of Uganda to show ethnic group movements.

**TOPIC VII**

**FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA**

Foreigners are people who are not citizens to a particular country

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

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

**Groups of foreigners in Uganda**

* Traders
* Explorers
* Missionaries
* Administrators

**Traders**

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

* Asians
* European traders

Asian traders

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

* Arab traders
* Indian traders

Arab traders

* Arabs were the first group of foreigners to enter Uganda
* They came from Saudi Arabia, Persia, Yemen, Oman in the continent of Asia
* They used their boats called DHOWS to cross Indian ocean.
* The monsoon winds helped them to blow their dhows to the coast of East Africa.
* The Arabs first settled at the coast of East Africa.
* They settled in places like;

1. Kilwa
2. Mogadishu
3. Mombasa
4. Lamu
5. Malindi
6. Zanzibar and
7. Sofala

* The Arabs named the land at the coast the “Zenji” empire
* The word Zenji means the land of the black people
* The Arabs entered Uganda through Tanganyika present day Tanzania
* They passed through places of Tabora and Karagwe.

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

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

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

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

**Goods taken by Arabs from Uganda**

* Slaves
* Ivory
* Salt
* Iron
* Skins
* Food stuffs

**The Arabs used barter trade system**

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

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

Positive

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

Negative

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

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

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

**Slave trade and slavery**

Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.

Slavery is the illegal owning of a person by another person

**How slaves were obtained by Arabs**

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

**Why slave trade developed in Uganda**

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

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

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

**Effects of slave trade in Uganda**

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

**Positiv**e

* Kingdoms developed
* New crops were introduced
* New trade items were introduced

**Indian traders**

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

**Other important Indian traders include**

Mehta khalidas

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

Muljibai Madhvan

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

**Effects of Indians in Uganda**

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

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

**The coming of Europeans to Uganda**

Europeans came to Uganda in four groups these groups were

* Explorers
* Missionaries
* Traders
* Colonialists

**The European explorers came to Uganda**

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

**Why the explorers came to Uganda**

* They came to look for the source of river Nile
* They came to know more about Uganda
* River Nile was the major physical feature that attracted most of the European explorers
* Most of these explorers were sent by the Royal geographical society (RGS)
* The Royal Geographical Society funded (financed) the explorers’ journeys in Uganda

John Speke

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

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

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

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

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

**Sir Samuel Baker (The Baker)**

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

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

* He fought salve trade in northern Uganda

**Henry Morton Stanley**

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

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

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

**Problems faced by explorers**

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

**Effect of the coming of the explorers**

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

**Missionaries**

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

**They came in two major groups**

* Protestants
* Catholics

**Protestants missionaries**

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

**Dr Albert Cook**

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

**Kenneth Borup**

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

**Robert Ashe**

Brought the first Raleigh bicycle

**Bishop Hannington James**

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

**Apollo Kivebulaya**

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

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

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

**Other groups of catholic missionaries included**

* Holy ghost father
* Mill hill fathers

**Persecution of Christian converts**

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

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

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

**Who is a martyr?**

* This is a person who dies for his or her faith.
* The first three Christian martyr were killed at Natete near Busega
* These were;
  + Makko Kakumba
  + Nuwa Sserwanga
  + Yusufu Lugalama

Write down a list of the Christian martyrs

* The massive killing of the martyrs was at Namugongo
* The largest number of martyrs was killed on 3rd June
* This is why Christians in Uganda and neighbouring countries commemorates

(remember) the 3rd June every year.

* King Mwanga of Buganda ordered for the killing of the Christian converts.

**Why?**

* They disobeyed his orders

NB:

* The chief executioner was Mukajjanga

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

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

**Positive effects of missionary work**

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

**Negative effects**

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

**Formal education**

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

**Informal education**

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

**European Traders**

These were the third group of Europeans to come to Uganda

They came to carryout trade.

**William Mackinnon**

He was a British trader

He formed the imperial British East African Association in 1888.

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

It had its headquarters at Machakosin Kenya

**Captain Fredrick Lugard**

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

**Why IBEACO was formed**

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

IBEACO collapsed because it became bankrupt

**Why IBEACO ran bankrupt**

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

**Colonialists**

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

Sir **Gerald Portal**

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

**Colony**

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

**Colonialist**

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

**Colonialism**

Is a person who control and rules a weak country.

**Protectorate**

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

**Methods of acquiring colonies**

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

**Systems of colonial administration**

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

**Why did the British use indirect rule**

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

**Disadvantages of indirect rule**

Native leaders lost full control of their territories

Native leaders were used as puppets

It caused division among natives

**Direct rule**

This is where colonialists ruled on their own.

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

**How Ugandans resisted colonial rule**

* By staging rebellions
* Boycotting British goods

**Kabalega’s resistance**

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

**Mwanga’s revolt**

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

**Lamogi rebellion 1911 – 1912**

This was staged by the people of Acholi against the British

It was led by chief Awich of Payera

**Causes**

The Acholi never wanted to register their guns

Awich wanted to protect his independence

**Nyangire rebellion**

* The word Nyangire means “I have refused”
* It was staged by the Banyoro
* The Banyoro never wanted Baganda agents to rule them.
* Banyoro fought the Baganda agents who fled to Hoima
* Finally governor Henry Colville sent troops and they defeated Bunyoro

**TOPIC VIII**

**HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION**

* Define a nation
* Types of a nation
* Characteristics of a nation

**Agreements**

The 1900 Buganda Agreement

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

Sir Harry Johnston signed on behalf of the British government

Sir Apollo Kaggwa signed on behalf of the Buganda kingdom

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

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

He was ruling under regents (helpers)

The helpers were;

Sir Apollo Kaggwa (prime minister)

Stanslas Mugwanya (chief justice)

Zakaria Kisingiri (treasurer)

**Terms (issues) of the agreement**

* Land
* Taxation
* Government / administration

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

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

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

It confirmed Toro’s independence from Bunyoro

**Toro agreement of 1900**

It brought Toro under the British protectorate

**Ankole agreement (1901)**

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

**Collaborators**

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

**Semei Kakungulu**

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

**Fixing the boundaries of Uganda**

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

A map of Uganda showing evolution of Uganda

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

1. Nyanza province was given to Kenya in 1902

* To have the Nandi and Masai under one government
* To put the Uganda railway under one administration
* To allow Uganda concentrate on the development of north – eastern region

1. West Nile from Sudan to Uganda in 1914

* To have maximum control over the Nile

1. North eastern part from Uganda to Kenya 1926

* To separate the Karamojong and the Turkana

1. Lado enclave from Uganda to Sudan 1914

* To separate the Sudanese from the Acholi

**Negative effects of fixing boundaries**

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

**Effects of colonial rule**

Positive

* Encouraged cash crop growing
* Built roads and railways
* Built schools
* Built hospitals
* Built modern industries
* Taught people modern administration
* Encouraged the respect of human rights

Negative

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

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

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

**Commissioners**

**Colonel sir Henry Colville**

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

**Sir Harry Johnston**

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

British governors

**Sir Hesketh Bell**

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

**Sir Fredrick Jackson**

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

**Sir Robert Thone Coryndon**

He established the legislative council in 1921

**Sir Geofrey F. Archer**

He opened Makerere college

**Sir William Gowers**

**Sir Philip mitchel**

He turned Makererecollege into a university to promote higher education

**Sir Charles Dundas**

He governed Uganda during the world war two

**Sir John hathon Hall (1944 – 1952)**

Africans joined Legco during his reign

The first political parties were formed during his term in office

**Sir Andrew cohen (1952 – 1957**)

He exiled Kabaka Mutesa II in 1953

Nyanza textile was built during his time

Owen falls dam was completed during his term of office

He started the construction of parliamentary building and radio Uganda

**Sir Fredrick Crawford**

He organized the first general elections in 1958

He completed the construction of parliamentary building

**Sir Walter Coutts**

He was the last colonial governor of Uganda

He organized the last general elections to independence

**TOPIC IX**

**THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN UGANDA**

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

**Characteristics of colonial system**

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

**Foreign laws**

These are some of the laws introduced by

Colonialists

1. No Africans were allowed to own or carry a gun
2. Africans were to give labour whenever government needed it.
3. Africans were not to export cash crops
4. Registration of the birth, death and marriage

**Taxation**

1. Hut tax of rupees was to be paid by each homestead
2. Gun tax was to be paid by gun owners

Qn. Why did the colonialist introduced taxes?

**Segregation**

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

**The colonial economy**

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

Qn:

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

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

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

It led to industrialization

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

**The independence of Uganda**

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

**Formation of the legislative council**

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

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

**How Africans demanded for independence**

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

**Kabaka crisis**

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

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

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

**Formation of political parties**

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

**Why**

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

**UNC (Uganda National Congress)**

* It was the first National Political party to be formed
* It was formed by Ignatius Kangave Musaazi

**Why?**

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

**Other heroes buried at Kololo**

Yusufu Kironde Lule

**Democratic Party**

* It was started in 1954 also to demand for Uganda’s independence
* It was mainly dominated by Catholics
* It was founded by Joseph Kasolo
* In 1956 Matayo Mugwanya took over leadership
* 1n 1958 Benedicto Kiwanuka became the leader of DP
* DP won the first general elections in 1961 and Ben Kiwanuka became the first chief minister of Uganda before independence.

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

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

**Uganda people’s Congress (U P C)**

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

**Kabaka Yekka**

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

**The independence of Uganda**

* Independence in Uganda was obtained peacefully / diplomatically
* A series of conferences were organized in London but some Ugandans attended
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* 0n 9th October, 1962 Uganda attained independence.
* Milton Obote was the first Prime Minister of independent Uganda
* In 1963 Edward Mutesa II was appointed first non-executive president of Uganda and Nadiope Wilberforce the vice president

**Presidents of Uganda**

KabakaMuteesa II 1963 – 1966(first president of Uganda without executive powers

Milton Obote 1966 – 1971 / 1980 – 85

* first executive president of Uganda
* declared Uganda a republic

Amin Dada 1971 – 1979

* took power through a military coup
* expelled all Asians

Yusuf Kironde Lule April 1979 – June 1979

* ruled Uganda for the shortest period

Lukongwa Binaisa June 1979 – 80

* was put under house arrest

Paul Mwanga May 1980 – December 1980

* organized ellections

Tito Okello Lutwa July 1985 – Jan 1986

* took power through a coup from Obote II

Kaguta Yoweri Museveni January 1986

* wedged a guerilla war against the government.