**P.5 TOPIC 8 HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION 2024**

Qn: ***What is a nation?***

A nation is a group of people living in the same geographical region under one government. **TYPES OF NATIONS**

1. Monolithic nation
2. Heterogeneous nation

**Monolithic nation**

 This is a nation where people speak the same language and have the same cultures e.g Rwanda.

**Heterogeneous nation**

 This is a nation where people speak different languages and have different cultures e.g Uganda .

**Characteristics of a nation**

* It has well defined boundaries.
* It has national symbols.
* It has government organs.
* It has national forces.
* It has a head of state.

***Qn: How did Uganda become a nation?***

1. Through signing agreements/treaties
2. Through fixing boundaries

**Treaties/agreements.**

 A treaty /an agreement is a mutual understanding between two or more parties.

**Examples of treaties in Uganda during colonial time**

* The 1894 protectorate treaty
* The 1900 Buganda agreement
* The 1900 Tooro agreement
* The 1901 Ankole agreement
* The 1933 Bunyoro agreement

**Reasons for signing treaties in Uganda during colonial time**

* To extend colonial rule.
* To show superiority.
* To ease administration.
* To control conflicts between African communities.

**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.

**Qn:** ***Why was the 1894 protectorate treaty known as the protectorate treaty?***

* *The British agreed to protect Buganda and the entire Uganda from other colonial powers.*

**THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT**

It was signed between Buganda Kingdom and the British protectorate government.

***Personalities who signed the 1900 Buganda agreement***

1. Buganda Kingdom - Sir Apollo Kaggwa
2. British protectorate government – Sir Harry Johnston

***Qn: Who was the King of Buganda in 1900?***

* Kabaka Daudi Chwa

***Qn: Why were the following kings unable to sign the 1900 Buganda***

***Agreement?***

1. **Kabaka Daudi Chwa**

* *He was still an infant.*

1. **Kabaka Mwanga**

* *He was in exile*

***Qn: Who is a regent?***

* *A regent is a person who is appointed to rule on behalf of an infant king.*

**Regents/helpers of Kabaka Daudi Chwa**

* Sir Apollo Kaggwa
* Zakaria Kisingiri
* Stanslas Mugwanya

***Qn: Why was the 1900 Buganda Agreement signed?***

1. To strengthen British rule in Buganda
2. The British wanted to collect taxes
3. The British wanted to get land

**Terms of the 1900 Buganda agreement**

* Taxation
* Land
* Governance

**Recommendations of the 1900 Buganda agreement**

* Hut and gun taxes were to be introduced
* Kabaka’s powers were to be reduced and added to the Lukiiko
* Buganda’s land was to be divided into mailo land and crown land
* The Kabaka’s title of His Majesty was to be changed to His Highness.
* The number of members on the lukiiko was to be increased.
* Buganda Kingdom was to be enlarged to 20 counties.
* Buganda’s boundaries were to be fixed

**Effects of the 1900 Buganda agreement**

* Hut and gun taxes were introduced.
* Kabaka’s powers were reduced and added to Lukiiko
* Buganda’s land was divided into mailo land and crown land
* Kabaka’s title was changed from his majesty to his highness
* The number of members on the lukiiko was increased
* Buganda kingdom was enlarged to 20 counties.
* Buganda boundaries were fixed.

***Qn; Why did the youth in Buganda fear to build huts?***

* They feared to pay hut tax.

***Qn: What was the role of missionaries during the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement?***

* They acted as chief advisors

***Qn: What do you understand by the following?***

i) ***Mailo land***

This was land which was given to Kabaka and his chiefs

ii) ***Crown land***

This was land which was given to the British protectorate government.

**Reasons why crownland was created during the 1900 Buganda agreement**

* To build administrative offices
* To build places of worship
* To build schools
* To build hospitals

***Qn: Why was Mailo land called so?***

* It was measured in square miles.

***Qn: Mention the taxes that were introduced in the 1900 Buganda agreement.***

* Hut tax
* Gun tax

**Reasons for establishing hut and gun taxes.**

* To get money for paying workers
* To build schools
* To build hospitals
* To meet administrative costs.

***Qn: Which group of people paid the following taxes?***

1. Hut tax - hut owners
2. Gun tax – gun owners

***Qn: How did the 1900 Buganda agreement affect the following?***

i) ***The size of Bunyoro***

* Bunyoro lost its counties to Buganda i.e Buyaga and Bugangaizi

ii) ***Kabaka’s powers***

* Kabaka powers were reduced and added to the Lukiiko.

ii) ***Buganda’s land***

* Buganda’s land was divided into Mailo land and crown land

iv) ***The people of Buganda***

* They started paying taxes

**THE 1900 TOORO AGREEMENT**

It was signed between Omukama Kasagama of Tooro and Sir Harry Johnston

**Terms of the 1900 Toro Agreement.**

* Land
* Taxation
* Governance

**Effects of the 1900 Tooro Agreement**

* Hut and Gun taxes were introduced.
* Crown land was given to the British government.t
* Tooro became part of Uganda Protectorate.
* Tooro was officially separated from Bunyoro.
* Tooro boundaries were defined and demarcated.

**THE 1901 ANKOLE AGREEMENT**

It was signed between Omugabe Kahaya of Ankole and Sir Fredrick Jackson who was a British commissioner

**Effects of the 1901 Ankole agreement**

* Ankole Kingdom was enlarged by adding some counties from Bunyoro.
* Hut and gun taxes were introduced
* Ankole became part of Uganda protectorate
* The title of Prime minister was introduced (Enganzi)

***Note***: ***Nuwa Mbaguta*** *was the prime minister (Enganzi) of Ankole in1901.*

**Terms of 1901 Ankole Agreement**

* Land
* Taxation
* Governance

***Examples of counties that were added to Ankole Kingdom from Bunyoro***

* Bahweju
* Igara
* Kajara
* Bunyaruguru

**THE 1933 BUNYORO AGREEMENT**

 It was signed by ***Bernard Henry Bourdillon*** and ***Omukama Tito Gafabusa Winyi II*** of Bunyoro.

It was signed to strengthen British rule in Bunyoro.

**Effects of the 1933 Bunyoro Agreement**

* Bunyoro was divided into six counties.
* Poll tax was introduced.
* All minerals belonged to the British government.
* Game reserves belonged to the British protectorate government.
* Omukama agreed to cooperate with the governor

**THE EVOLUTION OF UGANDA’S BOUNDARIES.**

This was the gradual fixing of Uganda’s boundaries

During the fixing of Uganda’s boundaries, some parts were taken while others were added to Uganda.

***A MAP SHOWING EVOLUTION OF UGANDA’S BOUNDARIES***



1. **Nyanza Province**

It was transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1902 because;

* They wanted the Uganda railway to be under one administration.

1. **West Nile.**

It was transferred from Belgian Congo (DRC) to Uganda in 1914 because;

* The British wanted to have full control over the flow of river Nile.

1. **Lado enclave**

It was transferred to South Sudan in 1910 in order;

* To separate the Sudanese from the Acholi.

**Why?**

* To control resistance against colonial rule.

1. **Northeastern part of Uganda**

It was transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1914 in order;

* To separate the Karimojong from the Turkana

**Why?**

* To control cattle rustling.

1. **Western part of Uganda**

* To use the western rift valley as a natural boundary between Uganda and DRC

***Qn: Give reasons why colonialists used physical features to fix boundaries***

1. They are permanent
2. They can easily be seen

**Negative effects of fixing boundaries**

* Some natives lost their historical origin.
* Some natives were separated from their relatives.
* Some people were displaced.
* People lost land.
* Some tribes and communities were split.

**Positive effect of fixing boundaries**

* It gave Uganda a name, shape and size

**Colonial administrative systems (methods of administration)**

1. Direct rule
2. Indirect rule

**Indirect rule**

This was a system of administration where colonialists used local leaders to rule the natives on their behalf

***Qn: Who introduced indirect rule in Uganda?***

* *Captain Frederick Lugard*.

**Advantages of indirect rule**

* It was cheap.
* It controlled rebellions.
* It solved the problem of language difficulty.
* It preserved African culture.

**Disadvantage of indirect rule**

* Local leaders were used as puppets
* It caused divisions among natives
* The natives hated their local leaders.

***QN: How was indirect rule cheap?***

* It was cheaper to pay Africans than Europeans

***Qn: Why did the British decide to use indirect rule?***

1. It was cheap
2. They lacked manpower
3. They feared direct blame in case of any problem.

**Direct rule**

This is a system of administration where the colonialists ruled natives by themselves

***Note: The British used direct rule in some Parts of Uganda e.g. Karamoja and Acholi.***

***In Uganda, direct rule was used in areas where people were resistant***

**Disadvantages of direct rule**

* It increased rebellions
* African culture was destroyed
* Native rulers lost their power/authority
* It led to over exploitation of Uganda’s resources.

**Ways colonialists showed control over their areas**

* By raising their national flags
* By collecting taxes
* They demarcated boundaries
* They taught their languages
* They encouraged the growing of cash crops

**The British commissioners and governors in Uganda**

***Qn: Which title was given to the first British administrators in Uganda?***

* Commissioners

***Qn: Why did the British change the title from commissioner to governor in 1910?***

* The British had transferred their headquarters from London to Uganda

***Qn: Where were the headquarters of the British in Uganda?***

* Entebbe

**Examples of British Commissioners and governors in Uganda**

1. **Colonel Henry Colville (1893-1894)**

He was the first British commissioner in Uganda

He fought and defeated Kabalega and Mwanga

He brought Bunyoro under British rule

1. **Sir Harry Johnston (1899-1901)**

He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the British.

1. **Sir Hesketh Bell (1907 – 1910)**

He encouraged the growing of cash crops e.g. cotton

He encouraged road construction in Uganda.

He started the department of agriculture in Uganda

He introduced the first ford car

He linked the railway line from Jinja to Namasagali

He established steamers on L. Victoria, L. Kyoga, L. Albert

He built port Bell at Luzira.

1. **Sir Fredrick Jackson 1911 -1918**

He governed Uganda during the first world war.

Mulago hospital construction started during his term of office

He stopped the Lamogi rebellion.

1. **Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon (1918 -1922)**

He established Legislative Council (LEGCO) in 1921

1. **Sir Geoffrey Archer (1922 – 1925)**

He promoted education by building schools

He opened up Makerere college

1. **Sir William Gowers (1925 – 1932)**

He started the department of education

1. **Sir Bernard Bourdillon (1932 – 1935)**

He supported the establishment of more schools.

1. **Sir Philip Mitchell (1935 – 1940)**

He promoted higher education in Uganda

He changed Makerere college into a university

1. **Sir Charles Dundas (1940 – 1945)**

He governed Uganda during world war two.

He drew a development plan for Uganda.

1. **Sir John Hathorn Hall (1945 – 1952)**

He stopped many riots in Uganda

The first Political party was formed during his term

The first Ugandans on LEGCO were nominated during his term

1. **Sir Andrew Cohen (1952 – 1957)**

The construction of the parliamentary building started during his term of office.

Owen falls dam was completed during his term

Radio Uganda was opened during his term

He built **NYTIL** (Nyanza Textile Industries)

He exiled **Kabaka Muteesa II** to Britain in 1953.

1. **Sir Frederick Crawford (1957 – 1961)**

He organized the first general elections in Uganda in 1961.

He completed the parliamentary building

The government health department was set up during his term of office.

1. **Sir Walter Coutts (1961 – 1962)**

He granted Uganda her independence in1962

He was the **last British Governor** in Uganda

**Reasons why Kabaka Muteesa II was exiled.**

* He rejected the proposed East African Federation.
* He demanded Buganda’s independence from Uganda.

***Qn: Why did Kabaka Muteesa II reject the proposed East African Federation?***

* He feared to lose Buganda’s land to the British.

***Qn: What is a federation?***

* A federation is a union of countries to form one government.

***Qn: Why did Kabaka Muteesa II reject the formation of the East African Federation?***

* He feared to lose Buganda’s land to the settlers.
* He never wanted Buganda to lose its special status.
* He never wanted to lose his political powers.

***Qn: How did the exiling of Kabaka Muteesa II affect Buganda?***

* It led to the Kabaka crisis of 1953.

***Qn: What was the Kabaka crisis?***

* The Kabaka crisis was a time when there were many riots in Buganda against the British colonialists.

***Qn: Which agreement was signed to enable the return of Kabaka Muteesa II* *from* *exile?***

* The 1955 Namirembe agreement.

***Qn: Who signed the Namirembe agreement on behalf of;***

***(a)Buganda kingdom*** -Kabaka Muteesa II

***(b)British government*** - Sir Andrew Cohen

**Effects of colonial rule in Uganda**

1. ***Political effects***

* Local chiefs learnt new administrative skills.
* Modern laws were introduced.
* Natives were protected from cruel kings and chiefs.
* The colonial government started paying local chiefs.
* Some kings got protection e.g. Kasagama of Tooro.

1. ***Economic effects***

* New crops were introduced.
* New taxes were introduced.
* Modern industries were built.
* Transport and communication networks were improved.
* Money was introduced.

1. ***Social effects***

* New religions were introduced
* Hospitals were built
* Schools and colleges were built
* They introduced new dressing code.

**TOPIC 9: THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN UGANDA**

**Qn: What does the term independence mean?**

* Independence is the state of being free from political, social and economic oppression.

Or

* Independence is the state of being free from colonial rule.

***National independence*** is a state when a country is free from control of another country.

**Characteristics of colonial rule**

* Introduction of taxes
* Changes in the economy
* Foreign laws
* Introduction of cash crops
* Forced labour
* Segregation
* Introduction of foreign languages
* Land ownership

**Introduction of taxes**

***Qn: How were local people able to pay taxes?***

* By growing cash crops

***Qn: Why did the British make local people to pay taxes?***

* To pay salaries for administrators
* To provide social services

***Qn: Why did some people fail to pay taxes that were introduced during colonial rule?***

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

**Changes in economy**

The economy of Uganda changed from barter trade to monetary trade (cash economy).

***Qn: Which form of currency was introduced by the following?***

1. Arab traders **- cowrie shells**
2. Indian traders **– Indian rupees**

(iii) The British – **Shillings**

**Foreign laws**

***Qn: Why did the British introduce laws?***

* To maintain law and order

**Land ownership**

***Qn: Name the land which belonged to the British protectorate government***

* Crown land

**Introduction of cash crops**

***Qn: Why did the British introduce cash crop growing in Uganda?***

* To enable Ugandans to get money to pay taxes.
* To get raw materials for their home industries.

***Qn: List down cash crops that were introduced by the British***

* Coffee
* Cotton
* Tobacco
* Tea

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**Ways Africans were mistreated by the British colonialists**

* Through forced labour
* They were over taxed
* They were underpaid.
* Buying native goods at low prices
* Some were imprisoned
* Some people were killed
* Some people lost land to the colonialists
* Some were exiled
* They were segregated.

**Ways Africans protected themselves against colonial rule**

* By staging rebellions
* Through riots, strikes, demonstrations.
* Through boycotts.

**FORMATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (LEGCO) IN UGANDA**

LEGCO was a law making body during colonial rule.

It served as the **parliament** during colonial times.

The Legislative Council was formed in **1921**.

***Qn: Who was the British governor of Uganda during the formation of the LEGCO in 1921?***

* Sir Robert Coryndon

***Qn****:* ***Why was LEGCO formed****?*

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

***Qn:*** **Why were Ugandans not happy with the composition of LEGCO before 1945**?

* They were not represented.

***Qn: How did the first Ugandans join the LEGCO in 1945?***

* Through nomination.

***Qn: Name the British governor who nominated the first three Ugandans On LEGCO in 1945.***

* Sir John Hathorn Hall

***Qn: Name the first three Ugandans on the Legislative Council*.**

* + - Kawalya Kaggwa representing Central region
    - Yekonia Zirabamuzaale representing Eastern region
    - Petero Nyangabyaki Akiiki representing western region

***Qn: Who was nominated to be the LEGCO representative for Northern Uganda in 1946?***

* Yekosofati Innyon

***Qn: Why were Ugandans much interested in joining LEGCO?***

* They wanted fair laws
* They wanted their views to be represented

***Qn: How was the LEGCO similar to the current parliament of Uganda?***

* The LEGCO used to make laws as the parliament of today does.

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***Qn: Who was the first Ugandan woman to join the LEGCO in 1957?***

* Pumla Kisosonkole

**THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN UGANDA.**

**Ways Ugandans demanded for independence**

* Through forming political parties
* Through demonstrations/riots
* Through writing articles in newspaper against evils of the British
* By boycotting European goods
* Through open rallies.

***Reasons why Ugandans demanded for independence***

* To get fair laws
* To regain their lost land
* To end unfair taxes
* African kings and chiefs wanted to regain their powers.
* They wanted to end racial segregation

**Problems faced by Ugandans in the struggle for independence**

* Some of them were killed.
* Some leaders were exiled
* Some of them were imprisoned.
* Poor transport and communication
* Disunity among people of Uganda.

**Uganda African Farmer’s Union**

It was formed by ***Ignatius Kangave Musaazi.***

**Reasons for the formation of the Uganda African Farmer’s Union**.

* To fight for farmer’s rights.
* They demanded for fair prices of cotton.

***Reasons for formation of Bataka Party***

* They wanted some chiefs to be removed from the Lukiiko.
* They wanted more Lukiiko members to be elected by people.
* They wanted Lukiiko to be independent from the British.
* They wanted to keep Buganda separate from the rest of Uganda.
* They did not want Buganda to be part of the East African Federation.
* They wanted land to be returned to clan heads than belonging to Kabaka and his chiefs.
* They wanted fair laws on LEGCO.

**FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN UGANDA.**

A political party is a group of people with the same political ideologies and goals.

***Qn: Why were political parties mainly formed in Uganda in the 1950s?***

* To demand for Uganda’s independence.

**Characteristics of a political party**

* It should be registered
* It should have a name
* It should have a symbol for identification
* It should have a supreme leader
* It should have a constitution

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***Reasons why political parties were formed in Uganda in 1950’s***.

* To unite People
* To fight for independence
* To fight for people’s rights
* To advise the government

**Examples of political parties that were formed in Uganda before independence**

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

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