P.5 SST LESSON NOTES FOR TERM III

**TOPIC ONE: UGANDA AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION**

**LESSON 1: The independence of Uganda.**

* When a country gains independence it is no longer under the rule of foreigners.
* The citizens are able to form their own government and make laws for their nation.
* Highest power in a country is transferred to the hands of the citizens.
* When Uganda became independent on October 9th 1962, Sir Walter Coutts, the last British governor of Uganda, became the head of state until the president was chosen.
* Executive powers were in the hands of the Prime Minister and his ministers.
* The traditional kings retained their positions.
* Elsewhere in Uganda the District councils were elected and the executive leader of each district was called the Secretary General.
* In each district the central government was represented by the district commissioner.
* Apollo Milton Obote became the first Prime minister of independent Uganda.
* Sir Edward Mutesa was appointed the first president of Uganda.
* Sir Wilberforce William Nadiope the Kyabazinga of Busoga was made the first vice president.
* The non executive president had no powers to make his own government and this was the responsibility of the Prime Minister.

**LESSON 2: Uganda becomes a Republic.**

* A republic is a political system or form of government in which people elect representatives to exercise power for them.
* Some misunderstandings arose between the Buganda Kingdom and the Central government under Apollo Milton Obote.
* In 1966 Obote sent an army to attack the Kabakas palace (Lubiri).
* The army was commanded by General Idi Amin Dada.
* In 1967 Obote abolished all the kingdoms and chiefdoms and declared Uganda a Republic.
* Obote became the first executive president of Uganda.
* The Kabaka fled to Britain where he died in 1969.
* His body was brought back in 1972 by Idi Amin the president of Uganda by then.
* It was laid to rest at Kasubi Tombs where the ancestral tombs are found.

**LESSON 3: Changes in Uganda since independence.**

* Since independence Uganda has gone through many changes which have been both good and bad.
* These were:
* In 1963 Edward Mutesa and Wilberforce Nadiope were elected president and vice president respectively.
* In 1964 a referendum was held in the lost counties of Buyaga and Bugangaizi now (Kibaale district). The majority of the people in the lost counties voted to go back to the kingdom of Bunyoro.
* In 1966 Obote arrested five of his ministers and removed the president and vice president from their offices.
* Obote abolished the independence constitution and established the provisional constitution that made him executive president.
* The Kabaka’s palace was attacked and the Kabaka fled to Britain.

**LESSON 4: Changes in Uganda since independence (continued).**

* In 1967 the National Assembly passed the republican constitution and abolished the kingdoms in Uganda.
* In 1971 Idi Amin Dada overthrew the government of Obote and became president. Obote went in exile in Tanzania.
* Amin expelled Asians in Uganda in 1972.
* Under his government thousands of people were killed and the economy declined.
* Many people went into exile.
* In 1979 Amin was removed from power by the Tanzania army and the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA).
* Yusuf Lule the chairman of the UNLF became the president of Uganda.
* After 68 days in office Lule was replaced by Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa.
* In May 1980 Binaisa was also removed from office and Paulo Mwanga the chairman of the Military Commission of the UNLF became the Head of State.

**LESSON 5: The 1980 General Elections.**

* Paulo Mwanga organised the 1980 general elections.
* He appointed the Electoral Commission under Vincent Sekkono to make preparations for the elections.
* Parties involved were;
* UPC under Obote
* DP under Dr. Paul Kawanga Ssemwogerere
* UPM under Yoweri Kaguta Museveni.
* CP under Jehoash Mayanja Nkangi.
* Obote’s UPC won but Museveni was not satisfied claiming that the elections were rigged.
* As a result, he waged war on 6th Feb, 1981.

**LESSON 6: Civil in Uganda.**

* The results of the 1980 general elections were won by UPC and Obote became the president of Uganda for the second time.
* The other political parties opposed the results saying that they were rigged.
* Afterwards DP decided to form an opposition side in parliament.
* The National Resistance Army (NRA) led by Yoweri Kaguta Museveni was the first gorilla group to fight against the government of Obote.
* Other groups later joined the struggle.
* These included Federal Democratic Army Movement (FEDEMU) led by the late Captain George Nkwanga and Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM) led by late Andrew Lutakome Kayiira.
* Finally Obote was overthrown by Tito Okello Lutwa on 27th July, 1985.

**LESSON 7:** **The National Resistance Movement (NRM).**

The NRA was later named Uganda People’s Defence Forces (UPDF).

Yoweri Kaguta Museveni overthrew Tito Okello on 26th January, 1986.

**Some of the reforms under the NRM government were:**

* Completion of the 1995 constitution.
* Restoration of kingdoms in 1993.
* Implementing of the Universal Primary Educating (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE).
* Organizing of first general elections in Uganda.
* Restoration of the infrastructure.
* Women empowerment
* Industrial development
* Opening up of private Universities.
* Allowed expelled Asians to come back.

**LESSON8: Symbols of a nation.**

The symbols of Uganda as a nation are:

* The national anthem
* The national flag.
* The national coat of arms.
* The national emblem.
* The national currency (shillings)
* The national capital city (Kampala)
* The national constitution.
* The national map

These national symbols are at times referred to as attributes of a nation.

These national symbols were approved by parliament of Uganda on 25th of May 1962.

The importances of National symbols are:

* They differentiate one country from another.
* They promote the spirit of togetherness that is national unity and common identity.
* They show the cultural values of each nation.
* They are signs of sovereignty or political independence.

**LESSON 9: The National Anthem.**

* Our Country’s National Anthem was first officially sung on 9th October, 1962 when Uganda got independence.
* The national anthem was composed by the late Professor George William Kakoma.
* Before Uganda got her independence, the British anthem,

(God bless the Queen) was always sung.

* It has a special message for all the people of Uganda.
* It is given respect when it is being sung by all the people standing up.
* If one is sick and not able to stand he or she rises the right hand.
* Uganda’s national anthem has three stanzas.

**Uganda’s National Anthem**

Oh Uganda! May God uphold thee,  
We lay our future in thy hand.  
United, free,  
For liberty  
Together we'll always stand.  
  
Oh Uganda! The land of freedom.  
Our love and labour we give,   
And with neighbours all  
At our country's call  
In peace and friendship we'll live.  
  
Oh Uganda! The land that feeds us  
By sun and fertile soil grown.  
For our own dear land,  
We'll always stand:  
The Pearl of Africa's Crown.

**LESSON 10**: **The National Flag.**

* The Uganda’s National flag has stripes of three colours.
* From top to bottom, the colours are Black, Yellow and Red.
* In the middle of the flag there is a crested crane standing on one leg in a white circle as the background.
* The meaning of the colours:
* Black symbolizes that Ugandans are black Africans.
* Yellow symbolizes Uganda is a tropical country with a lot of sunshine and that it is crossed by the equator.
* Red symbolizes brotherhood. It shows that Ugandans in particular and Africans in general are related and that we are brothers and sisters.
* The crested crane is Uganda’s National Emblem
* The white background symbolizes peace and Uganda’s bright feature.
* It was designed by late Grace Ibingira assisted by Paul Mukasa.

**The Uganda’s National Flag:**



**LESSON 10: Points to note about the flag.**

* The pole that holds the flag is called a mast.
* When the flag is hoisted half way on the mast we call it half mast.
* A flag is at half mast as a sign of national mourning for the death of an important person declared by parliament or death of many people in a tragedy like an accident.
* A Flag is raised during working hours and days at offices and national celebrations.
* A flag should never be allowed to become wet as a result of washing or rain.
* All Ugandans must respect the national flag by standing still when it is being raised or lowered.
* When hoisting a flag the crested crane must face the flag pole.
* The flag pole should be painted white

**LESSON 11: The National coat of arms.**

* The **coat of arms of** [**Uganda**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uganda) was adopted three weeks before the [proclamation of independence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Uganda_%281962%E2%80%9371%29) by the [Uganda Legislative Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uganda_Legislative_Council). On the 1 October 1962 the arms was approved by the [Governor of Uganda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Governors_of_Uganda) [Sir Walter Coutts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Coutts), and formally established by law on 9 October.
* The shield and spears represent the willingness of the Ugandan people to defend their country.
* There are three images on the shield: those on top represent the waves of [Lake Victoria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Victoria) and [Lake Albert](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Albert_%28Africa%29); the sun in the centre represents the many days of brilliant sunshine Uganda enjoys; and the traditional drum at the bottom is symbolic of dancing, and the summoning of people to meetings and ceremony.
* The Crested Crane is Uganda’s national bird of Uganda.
* The [Uganda Kob](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ugandan_Kob) represents abundant wildlife.
* The shield stands on a green mound, representing fertile land, and directly above a representation of the [River Nile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Nile). Two main cash crops, [coffee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee) and [cotton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotton) are near the river.
* At the bottom is the national motto: "For God and My Country"

**The National Coat of Arms.**

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Coat_of_arms_of_the_Republic_of_Uganda.svg)

**LESSON 12: The National Emblem**

* An emblem is something that visually symbolizes an object, idea, group, or quality.
* The national Emblem of the republic of Uganda is a bird called the Crested Crane.
* It was chosen because it is peaceful, gentle, and humble and its features have the National colours of Uganda.
* The crested crane represents the nature and character of the people of Uganda.
* It symbolizes that Ugandans are peaceful, gentle and humble.
* It is standing on leg to show that Uganda is moving towards national development.
* It is illegal to kill a crested crane or an individual to keep it at home

**The National Emblem**

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Badge_of_the_Uganda_Protectorate.svg)

**Uganda’s Independence Monument:**

[](http://www.google.co.ug/imgres?imgurl=http://www.peaceandjusticeinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/IMG_1406.JPG&imgrefurl=http://www.peaceandjusticeinitiative.org/implementation-resources&usg=__nJCVOv6BRGfHJn4uYVrAgdZUlS0=&h=3000&w=4000&sz=3232&hl=en&start=19&zoom=1&tbnid=FgfsGU3iM1qFpM:&tbnh=113&tbnw=150&ei=LQQjUrueBIGQ0AW4oYH4Cw&prev=/search?q=uganda+independence+monument&sa=X&hl=en-UG&gbv=2&tbm=isch&prmd=ivnsm&itbs=1&sa=X&ved=0CE4QrQMwEg)

The Uganda’ independence monument was designed by Gregory Maloba of Kenya and it found near Sheraton Hotel in Kampala.

**LESSON 13: Democracy.**

Democracy is a government in which power and responsibility are exercised by all citizens directly or through their representatives who is freely elected.

**Importance of democracy:**

* It promotes human rights.
* It encourages freedom of speech.
* It prevents wars.
* It is open and accountable to the mass media.
* It empowers the people with means of creating and controlling wealth.
* It allows active participation of all adults at the levels of their governance.
* It promotes regular, free and fair elections.
* It allows freedom of speech, debate and inquiry.
* It allows access to all positions of leadership by all qualified adults.
* Since it is based on the consent of the people it is the most popular form of government.

**LESSON 14: Challenges of democracy.**

**Challenges of democracy:**

* Political greed that is most leaders in Africa don’t want to leave power.
* Failure to organize free and fair election.
* Wide spread poverty among the people.
* Tribalism, ethnicity and nepotism.

**Roles of citizens in practicing democracy:**

* Participating in regular elections.
* Respect and preserve the rights of others.
* Keeping law and order.
* Reporting wrong doers to the appropriate authorities.
* Fighting misuse of public property.
* Preserve the environment.
* Participate in self-help projects.
* Pay taxes promptly.
* Be conscious of your own security.

**LESSON 15: National Elections.**

An election is the process of choosing political leaders through voting for them.

**Types of national elections:**

* Presidential elections that are held to elect a president directly.
* General elections are held to elect members of parliament.
* Local elections are held to choose village councils, councilors for the district, division, Sub County, and town councils.
* By – elections are held to fill a vacant seat or political position.
* Referendum is the type of election organised to enable a particular group of people decide on a political, economic or a social issue.

For example in 2000 and 2005 referendums were held to decide whether Uganda would be governed under multiparty political system of government or a movement political system.

**LESSON 16: How National Elections are conducted.**

**Organisation and conduct of national elections:**

* The electoral commission names the days for which Ugandans at the age of eighteen years and above would register for the election.
* After registration an electoral register is published.
* The register is displayed for the people to check their names and remove those who have died.
* The E.C divides the country into smaller areas which are to be represented by a member of parliament called constituencies.
* The E.C chooses places in each constituency where voting will take place. This can be a school, church, community centre, etc which is called a polling station.
* Two days to the polling day, the E.C distributes the polling materials.
* Voting starts at 7.00 am and ends at 5.00pm.
* At the end of the voting exercise ballot papers are counted and results at that polling station declared and submitted to the returning officer.
* The current Char person of the Electoral Commission is Engineer Badru Kiggundu.

**LESSON 17: Bad practices during elections**

**Bad practices during elections:**

**Before voting;**

* Double registration
* Registering under aged people.
* Registering foreigners

**During voting;**

* Multiple voting
* Voting before or after the stipulated time.
* Causing chaos at the polling station.
* Stopping some people from voting.
* Stuffing ballot papers in the ballot box.
* Intimidating voters suspected to be supporting a particular candidate.

**After voting;**

* Declaring of false results.

**LESSON18: The Electoral Commission**

* The electoral commission is a group of seven people responsible for organizing, conducting and supervising national elections in Uganda.
* It is headed by a chairperson assisted by a deputy chairperson.
* The current Chairperson of E.C in Uganda is Eng. Badru Kiggundu.

**Election officials at a polling station:**

* The returning officer.
* The presiding officer.
* The polling assistant.
* Candidate’s agents.
* Election monitors
* Election observers.
* Election constables.

**The materials used during an election;**

* Ballot box.
* Ballot paper.
* Ink pad or maker.

**LESSON 19: Respect for democracy and the elections.**

* Elections are carried out to choose leaders in an organised way.

**Problems faced when carrying out elections:**

* Lack of funds.
* Bad weather.
* Poor transport in some places.
* Stealing votes.
* Some members of the electorate are illiterate.
* Poor turn up of voters.

**LESSON 20: The organs of Government:**

* The term government refers to a group people or organs which exercise power and carry out policies on behalf of the state.
* There are two types of government;
* Central Government and Local Government.
* Local governments begin at district level.
* The national government bears all the major responsibilities towards the people in the country.
* It is also called the central government.
* In order for the government to carry out its duties properly, it must have organs to do that.

**Organs of Government;**

* Executive headed by the president
* Legislature headed by the speaker of parliament.
* Judiciary headed by the chief justice.
* Government workers are called civil servants.

**LESSON 21: The Executive**

* The Executive is the ruling organ of the government and it is headed by the head of state or the president and a country headed by a president is called a republic.
* The main work of the executive is to plan for the country and ensure that there is development, peace and security and ensures that policies are put in action.

**Members of the Executive:**

* The president.
* The Vice President
* Cabinet ministers.
* State ministers.
* The civil servants which teachers.
* Public servants e.g. RDCs
* Security and defence forces like the army, the police and the prisons.
* The highest civil servant is called the permanent secretary (PS).

**LESSON 22: The legislature**

* The legislative arm of government is called the parliament or the National Assembly.
* Before Uganda became independent, the national assembly was called the LEGCO or the Legislative Council.
* The members of parliament are representatives of various constituencies and special interest groups like the women, army, the disabled, youth and the workers.
* In addition to these there are ministers without constituencies and these are called ex-officials and have no powers to vote in parliament.
* The speaker chairs the meetings in parliament.
* The Sergeant at Arms makes sure that no person disrupts the members of parliament during their meetings.
* He also alerts members of parliament when the speaker is about to enter.
* The clerk to parliament acts as its secretary and records all the proceedings in the house.

**LESSON 23: The roles of parliament**

The role of the parliament is to:

* Make or change national laws.
* Discuss and approve the national budget.
* Monitors national expenditure.
* Approves the appointment of ministers, Vice president and some other public servants.
* Authorizes government to send troops outside the borders of Uganda.
* Authorizes government to borrow money.
* Disciplines unruly ministers and civil servants.
* A bill is a proposed law in parliament.
* When a bill is passed and signed by the president, it becomes an act.

**LESSON 24: The Judiciary**

* The Judiciary is made up judges, justices, attorneys, lawyers and magistrates.
* It is an independent arm of government.
* It is responsible for settling disputes and giving punishments to law breakers.
* It determines whether the law has been broken or not.
* It interprets the law to the people
* The judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice.
* The chief justice is assisted by the principal judge.
* Both the chief justice and the principal judge are appointed by the president.
* The chief Justice advises and guides the judges and magistrates in the way they should carry out their work.
* The chief Justice is responsible for swearing in of important political people like the president and the vice president.
* He also heads the Supreme Court which is the highest court in Uganda.

**LESSON 25: The Constitution**

* A constitution is a set of laws by which a country is governed.
* It is above all other laws in the nation.

**Uganda has had four constitutions since independence and these are:**

* The 1962 constitution which led Uganda to independence.
* The 1966 Pigeon Hole constitution.
* The 1967 constitution that abolished kingdoms and made Uganda a Republic.
* The 1995 constitution which is the current one and it came into force or was promulgated on 8th October, 1995.
* In 1994 constituent assembly delegates were elected. Mr. Stephen Akabway was the chairperson of the Interim electoral Commission.
* The Constituent Assembly debated and finalized the 1995 constitution.
* The chairperson of the constituent assembly was James Wapakhabulo.
* The constitution was promulgated at the constitutional square which was formerly city square in Kampala

**LESSON 26: Functions of the National constitution**

**Functions of the National constitution are:**

* To protect the rights of the citizens.
* To guide the nation systematically in particular direction of governance.
* To provide the means through which conflicts can be solved peacefully.
* To provide national unity.
* To provide a peaceful transition of leadership.
* To make sure that people choose their leaders freely.
* To set out the government’s powers.
* It protects the freedom of speech and association which allows people to take part in politics.
* The constitution promotes democracy
* It ensures peaceful elections of leaders which prevents civil wars.

**LESSON 27: The duties of Government.**

**The duties of Government are:**

* Defending the country.
* Keeping law and order.
* Dealing with foreign countries and international organisations.
* Providing social services such as health and education
* Encouraging the development of the economy and fighting poverty.
* Building roads, airports, railways and telecommunication facilities.
* Providing water, electricity and postal services.
* Paying active and retired civil servants.

**LESSON 28: The duties of Government.**

* The government’s income means revenue and the way it spends money is called expenditure.
* Taxes are the largest government’s income and they are collected by the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA).

**Sources of Government income**

* Income tax using collected using the PAYE (Pay As You Earn) method.
* Import and export duties(custom tax)
* Value Added Tax (VAT)
* Loans and grants
* Court fees and fines.
* Driving permits.
* Trading licenses
* Stamp duty
* The sale of its property (privatization)
* Ground rent.
* Tourism
* Donations and gifts.

**LESSON 29:**

* The government’s income is spent on performing its duties.
* What the government spends is called its expenditure.

**The things on which the government spends money include:**

* Paying salaries and pensions
* Defence and security
* Economic development
* Health and education.
* Road construction and maintenance.
* Repaying loans.

**Government expenditure is divided into two parts:**

* Recurrent expenditure: This is the expenditure for routine services such as road repairs and maintenance, salaries, etc.
* Development expenditure: This is the expenditure on building roads, dams, hospitals, schools, purchasing equipment, improving agriculture etc.

**LESSON 30: Budgeting**

* A budget is the estimation of revenue and expenditure.
* There are three types of budgets:
* Surplus budget:
* Balanced budget:
* Deficit budget:

**Surplus budget:**

* This refers to the situation when the income is greater than the expenditure.
* It encourages development.
* It encourages development in a country.
* The surplus income can be used to modernize the infrastructure and agriculture.
* It is the best budget for a country.

**Balanced budget:**

* This is when the income and the expenditure are equal.
* This budget has neither Surplus nor debts.

**Deficit budget:**

* This is when the expenditure is greater than the income.
* This type of budget is not good for a country because it will always be in debt and it discourages development.
* The country with this type of budget depends on foreign countries for loans and aid.

**LESSON 31: Problems faced when collecting tax.**

**Problems faced when collecting** **revenue are:**

* Tax defaulting due to heavy taxes imposed on some goods.
* (The government set up the Special Revenue Protecti8on Service -

PRPS to replace Anti Smuggling Unit)

* Smuggling (this is the illegal importation or exportation of goods).
* Corruption among the tax officers.
* The government can improve the method of collecting taxes by employing honest and faithful officers and give the high salaries and benefits.
* This will help to end corruption and bribery.

**LESSON 32: Rights of citizens.**

* Human rights refer to those basic rights and freedoms to which all people are entitled to have.
* They apply to people of all races colour sex language religion and social origin.

**Human rights in Uganda are:**

* Freedom from discrimination
* The right to life
* Right to access public information
* Right to belong to a tribe, clan or linage.
* Right to free expression, movement and association.
* Right to privacy of home and property.
* Right to a clean and healthy environment.
* Freedom of speech worship and assembly.
* Right to fair hearing in the courts of law.
* Right to marry and have children

**LESSON 33: Responsibilities of citizens**

All Ugandans have the responsibility to:

* Keep law and order.
* Pay taxes
* Defend the country.
* Help and protect children and vulnerable people.
* Give good medical care to the children.
* Take their children to school.
* Participate in national and local elections.
* Respect and protect public property.
* Recognise and respect other people’s rights and freedoms.
* Help the security forces in the performance of their duties.
* Participate in the self help community projects.
* Respect and recognise their leaders

**LESSON 34: Population census**

* Population is the number of people living in an area at a given time.
* Population census is the general counting of people in a country.
* A census night is the night before census is carried out.
* Population census in a country is carried out after every ten years in a country.

**Reasons why the government carries out population census:**

* It helps the government to know the rate of population growth.
* To enable government plan for its people.
* Population structure refers to the composition of the population in terms of age, education and sex.

**LESSON 35: Population growth**

Population growth is the increase of the number of people.

**Factors that influence population growth:**

* Climate.
* Fertility rate of women
* Immunization
* Occupation
* Food
* Better health (reproductive health)
* Social services.
* Security and peace.

**LESSON 36: Population distribution**

* Population distribution is the spread of people in an area.
* Some places have more people than others.

**Factors affecting population distribution:**

* climate
* Urbanization
* Industrialization
* Medical services
* Physical features

**LESSON 37: Population density**

Meaning of the following;

-population density

-optimum population

-High& low population

-problems of high &low population in a country

**LESSON 38: Effects of HIV/AIDS on population**

**Effects of HIV/AIDS on population are:**

* Leads to death

Solution a high population in a country;

* Promoting industrialization

**LESSON 39:**  **Ways of controlling population growth**

**Ways of controlling population growth in a country**

* Family planning
* Tax benefits
* Education benefits

**THE END**