

**PRIMARY SIX**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**LESSON NOTES**

**TERM III**

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA

Groups of Europeans that came to East Africa in their order.

* Explorers
* Missionaries
* European traders
* Administrators/colonialists.

Why did the Europeans refer to Africa as a dark continent?

* Little was known about its interior.

General reasons for the coming of Europeans to East Africa.

* They wanted to find the source of R. Nile.
* They wanted to learn more about the physical features in East Africa.
* To spread Christianity.
* To teach people how to read and write.
* To promote legitimate trade.
* To invest their surplus capital.
* To find market for their finished goods.
* To get raw materials for their home industries.

**The coming of the Portuguese in east Africa**

These are people from European country called Portugal.

Reasons for the coming of the Portuguese to East Africa.

* They mainly came to find a sea route to India.
* To spread Christianity.
* To control the coastal trade.
* To find market for their finished goods.
* They wanted to get new trade items such as spices, gold, ivory and silk.
* They wanted to break the Muslim domination at the coast.
* They wanted a colonial empire at the coast of East Africa.

PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR

Who was Prince Henry the navigator?

* He was Portuguese/navigator at port sagress.

Who is a navigator?

* Any person who sails across a water body.

Qn. Why did Prince Henry start a school of navigators?

* He wanted to find a sea route to India.

**NB:** From Henry’s school a number of navigators were sent to find a sea route to India and these include:

* Deniz Diaz
* Bartholomew Diaz
* Vasco Da Gama

Deniz Diaz

* He was the first Portuguese sailor to attempt to find a sea route to India.
* He moved from Lisbon the capital of Portugal to Cape Verde islands in the Atlantic Ocean and went back to Portugal.

Bartholomew Diaz

* He also tried to find a searoute to India and he stopped at present day Cape Town where he was disturbed by storms and he named it Cape of storms.

Vasco Da Gama

* He started his journey at Lisbon in 1497.
* He was the first Portuguese explorer to reach the coast of East Africa.
* He became the first successful Portuguese to find a sea route to India.

Why Natal was named so by Vasco Da Gama?

He reached this place on 25th December, 1497 a Christmas day also known as “Natalis” in Portuguese language hence the name Natal.

Qn: Name the Arab trader who helped Vasco Da Gama to reach India from the East African

Coast.

Ahmed Bin Majid

**A map showing Vasco Da Gama’s journey.**



Why wasn’t Vasco Da Gama not welcomed by the Arabs at the coast of East Africa?

* They never wanted the Portuguese to take part in the coastal trade
* They never wanted the introduction of Christianity in East Africa

THE PORTUGUESE RULE AT THE COAST OF EAST AFRICA.

Francisco D’almeida was the leader of the Portuguese who conquered all coastal towns.

The head quarters of the Portuguese at the coast of East Africa was **Mombasa** .

The Portuguese built fort Jesus at Mombasa along the coast of East Africa

Qn) why was fort Jesus built by the Portuguese at the coast of East Africa?

* For protection.
* For storing ammunitions

Qn: How is fort Jesus important to the economic development of Kenya?

* It attracts tourists who bring income
* It provides employment /jobs to people of Kenya

Reasons for the success of portuguese rule in east africa.

* The Portuguese had superior/stronger weapons
* The Portuguese had well trained soldiers
* Portuguese had better fighting skills than Arabs.
* The Portuguese made surprise attacks to the Arabs.
* The coastal towns were not united.

Problems faced by the Portuguese at the east African coast

* Constant rebellions from the Arabs and the Africans
* They had corrupt officers.
* They were too far from Portugal for the military support
* Poor transport and communication
* They faced a problem of tropical diseases e.g. malaria

Effects of the Portuguese rule in east Africa

Positive results

* They spread Christianity
* They built fort Jesus at Mombasa
* They introduced new crops such as maize, pawpaw, cassava, guavas, pineapples and ground nuts
* They added new words to Kiswahili language.
* They established trade links between East Africa and India
* They developed coastal towns like Mombasa.

Negative results

* Heavy taxes were imposed on Africans and Arab traders.
* They created constant wars which led to destruction of coastal towns.
* Lack of total peace at the coast disturbed trade.
* They imposed harsh administration at the coast of East Africa.

Decline of the Portuguese rule at the coast of East Africa

* The Portuguese used harsh administration which made people hate them.
* They had corrupt officials
* The coming of their rivals the British and the French weakened them. Shortage of labour/man power.
* Regular attacks from tropical diseases e.g malaria and dysentery
* Constant rebellions from the Arabs and the Africans

Explorers in East Africa

Who is an explorer?

An explorer is a person who travels to unknown land with an aim of knowing more about it

Examples of explores who came to East Africa

* John Speke
* Sir Samuel Baker
* Henry Morton Stanley
* Dr. David Livingstone
* Joseph Thompson
* Dr. Fisher
* Count Teleki
* Jacob Erhardt
* Ludwig Krapf
* Johan Rebman
* James Bruce

Which organization sent most explorers to East Africa?

The Royal Geographical Society

How important was the Royal Geographical Society to the early explorers?

* They funded/sponsored their journeys to East Africa.
* They provided them with supplies e.g. food, water and medical supplies
* They provided them with security

**Reasons why the explorers came to East Africa**

* To study the geography of Africa.
* To find trade opportunities in Africa.
* To find the sources of great Rivers.
* To find out about the culture and customs of Africans.
* To find out about the natural wealth of Africa.
* To find the shortest sea route to the Far East.
* To open up ways for the coming of missionaries.

**John Speke and Richard Burton**

* John Speke and Richard Burton were the first explorers to travel into the interior of East Africa.
* They were sent by the Royal Geographical society [R.G.S].
* They were sent to East Africa to find the source of River Nile.
* In 1856, they arrived in Zanzibar and set off for Bagamoyo in 1857, taking the route through Tabora.
* In, 1858, Speke and Burton reached L. Tanganyika but realised it wasn't connected to River Nile. They returned to Tabora where Burton fell sick.
* Speke travelled northwards to Mwanza and found a big lake.
* He named it Lake Victoria after Britain's Queen Victoria.
* Speke joined Burton at Tabora and returned to England.

John Speke and James Grant

* Speke returned to E.Africa in 1860 with his old friend, James Grant.
* They wanted to prove whether L. Victoria was the true source of the Nile.
* They led a caravan of 217 men using the same route he used with Burton.
* They got to Karagwe with difficulty where King Rumanika welcomed them and helped them on their way to Buganda to meet Muteesa I.
* Grant fell sick in Karagwe and was unable to continue with the journey in 1862.
* Speke was later joined by Grant in Buganda.
* Speke travelled eastwards.
* Speke saw the source of the Nile in 1862 on Lake Victoria and also found a water fall at the point where River Nile separates from Lake Victoria and named it the Rippon falls after president of Royal Geographical society (R.G.S) by then called Lord Rippon.
* Speke and Grant moved northwards and met Sir Samuel Baker with his-wife at Gondokoro in Sudan on their way to Uganda.
* They returned to England through Egypt in 1863.
* Speke and Grant were the first European to reach Karagwe, Buganda and Bunyoro kingdoms.

Sir Samuel Baker

* They set off from Egypt following the southern route.
* The Bakers were interested in finding the source of the Nile starting from its mouth.
* They reached Bunyoro in 1864 and saw Lake Mwitanzigye (Albert) which he named L.Albert after Queen Victoria's husband.
* They saw and named Murchison falls after the president of R.G.S, Sir Roderick S Murchison.
* They returned to England in 1885.
* They were the first Europeans to use the Nile route into East Africa from the north.

Henry Morton Stanley

* He came to Africa on three different occasions.
* On his first journey (1871 - 1872) he was sent to look for Dr. David Livingstone.
* Stanley returned to England and left Livingstone to continue his explorations in 1872.
* He was sponsored by the Daily Telegraph of England and the New York Herald of America.
* He returned to E.Africa in 1874 to complete the work of Dr. David Livingstone.
* He circumnavigated L.Victoria with a canoe he named Lady Alice to confirm Speke's S views that L. Victoria was the source of the Nile.
* On his second journey, he visited Muteesa I palace in 1875 and requested him to write a letter England inviting missionaries to Uganda.
* It is believed that a Frenchman Lenant De Belle Fonds took the letter to England.
* The letter was published in the Daily Telegraph of London and bore fruits and led to the coming of missionaries to E.Africa.
* In 1878, Stanley was sent to East Africa for the third time to rescue Emin Pasha in Madhist revolt in Sudan.
* He saw and named mountains of the moon (Mt. Rwenzori), L. George and L. Edward.

Dr. David Livingstone

* He is regarded as the greatest of African's explorers. He made several journeys until his death in 1873.

**What was the purpose of his coming to Africa.**

* To spread Christianity.
* To stop slave trade.
* He was a medical doctor, missionary and explorer.
* He was sponsored by the R.G.S
* He was interested in solving the puzzle of the source of the Nile.
* He doubted both Baker and Speke's conclusion about the source of the Nile.
* He was persuaded to return to Europe but he refused with the hope of finding the source of the Nile.
* He thought that R. Nile was linked to L-Tanganyika or R. Lualaba but he was proved wrong by H.M- Stanley.
* He was the first European to see L. Malawi, L. Mweru, L Bagwelu, R. Limpopo, R. Zambezi and Victoria falls.
* He died in 1873 at Chitambo's village near the swamps of L. Bagwelu in Zambia.
* His royal servants Chuma and Susi carried his body to the coast where it was sent to Britain.
* He was buried at West Minister Abbey in Britain in honour of his work in Africa.

Joseph Thompson

* He was the first European to find a direct route from the coast to L.Victoria.
* He became the first explorer to cross the Masai land successfully.
* His mission was to observe people, rocks, animals and plants of the areas he passed through. S He was the first European to see L. Nakuru, L Baringo ,L.Elementaita, and Mt. Elgon.

Dr. Fischer

* He was a German scientist who reached L.Naivasha in 1872S He spent little time in East Africa due to fear of hostile tribes.

Count Teleki

He was the first white man to see lake Turkana (Rudolf)

He named Lake Stephanie in Ethiopia.

James Bruce

He was the first European to see the Blue Nile and L.Tana.

Map showing European exploration in East Africa

**Results of European exploration in East Africa**

* They made East Africa known to the rest of the world.
* They drew the map of Africa with more details.
* Explorers like Dr. Livingstone exposed the evils of slave trade in East Africa.
* Explorers paved a way for colonialists and missionaries to East Africa.
* They renamed physical features.
* The source of R. Nile was discovered.

**Problems faced by the explorers**

* Wild animals could attack them.
* Poor transport due to thick forests.
* Attacks from hostile tribes e.g. Masai and Nandi.
* Tropical diseases e.g. Malaria and sleeping sickness.
* Shortage of supplies e.g. food, medicine, e.tc
* Language barrier since they could not communicate in local languages.

European missionaries

A missionary is a person who moves to a foreign land to spread the word of God.

**Missionary groups which came to East Africa**

The protestant missionaries

* These were sent by the Church Missionary Station (CMS)
* This was the first missionary group to come to East Africa.
* These protestant missionaries came from England and were led by Shergold Smith and Reverend C.T.Wilson in 1877.
* In 1878, Alexander Mackay arrived in Uganda.

Qtn: **Why was Alexander Mackav chosen to be the head of the protestant missionaries in** **Uganda?**

* He was a very practical man.

**The White Fathers**

* This was a group of Catholic missionaries from France.
* They arrived in Uganda in 1879 led by Father Simon Loudel and Brother Amans.
* They established a mission station at Rubaga

**Other groups of missionaries include.**

* The Mill Hill Fathers
* The Verona Fathers
* The Holy Ghost Fathers
* The London Missionary Society LMS
* The methodologist Fathers.

**Reasons for the coming of the missionaries to East Africa**

* They wanted to spread Christianity.
* They wanted to spread western education through formal education.
* They wanted to stop slave trade.

Dr. Ludwig Krapf ’

* He was a German missionary who belonged to the CMS.
* He was the first missionary to visit East Africa in the 19th Century.
* He established the first mission station at Rabai Mpya near Mombasa in 1846.
* He wrote the first Swahili dictionary and grammar book.
* He translated the New Testament into Kiswahili language.
* He became the first European to see Mt. Kenya in 1849

Johan Rebman and Jacob Erhardt

* Krapf was joined at Mombasa by two other German missionaries to help him with his work.
* Rebman was the first missionary to go into the interior of East Africa. He influenced the lives of the Chagga who liked him for his kindness. He was the first European to see Mt. Kilimanjaro in 1848.
* Krapf and Rebman had many problems such as bad climate and tropical diseases. They often fell sick.
* Krapf returned home in 1853 due to sickness but Rebman stayed until 1873 when he became blind.
* Jacob Erhardt attempted to draw the first sketch map of East Africa though it wasn't accurate. Erhardt went back to Europe in 1855 after experiencing health problems.

Effecets of the missionaries

Positive effects

* They spread Christianity.
* They stopped slave trade.
* They built schools e.g. Namilyango, Buddo, Gayaza, e.t.c.
* They introduced formal education.
* They built hospitals e.g Mengo, Rubaga, e.t.c
* They built churches e.g Namirembe, Rubaga, e.t.c
* They introduced new crops e.g. cotton by Kenneth Borup.

Negative effects

* They undermined the African culture.
* Their activities led to religious wars in East Africa.
* They paved a way to colonialism thus loss of independence.

**Problems faced by the missionaries**

* Tropical diseases e.g malaria.
* Hostile tribes e.g Nandi and Masai.
* Wild animals e.g lions attacked them.
* Lack of easy means of transport.
* They lacked enough funds to run their activities.
* Hostile climate.
* Language difficulty.

**European trading companies**

* The third group of missionaries to come to East Africa were the traders.
* European traders came to East Africa to carryout legitimate trade.
* They also wanted to invest their surplus capital.
* In order for the traders to perform their major work effectively, they had to form trading companies, these trading companies included IBEACo and GE ACo

**The Imperial British East Africa Company**

* It was formed in 1888 by Sir William Mackinnon.
* Its original name was British East Africa Association in 1887 and later changed to Imperial British East Africa Company.
* Its first headquarters were at Mombasa but later transferred to Machakos

**Aims of IBEACo**

* To stop slave trade and promote legitmate trade.
* To protect the missionaries.
* To promote and establish British rule in East Africa.

**Achievements of IBEACo**

Controlled slave trade at the coast.

Promoted peace in Uganda by stopping religious wars.

Promoted the construction of the Uganda Railway.

**Failures of the IBEACo**

* It failed to raise enough money to complete the Uganda railway.
* Slave trade wasn't fully stopped.

Qtn: **Why did IBEACo run bankrupt?**

* Spent a lot of money in fighting and stopping religious wars.
* A lot of money was spent on constructing the Uganda railway.
* A lot of money was used to pay the Sudanese soldiers who kept order in the area.
* The company had corrupt and-extravagant officials.
* It lacked a reliable source of income.

Captain Fredrick Lugard

* He was sent to Uganda in 1890's as the representative of I.B.E.A.Co.
* He was declared the first British administrator in Uganda.
* He began his work by building a fort in old Kampala.
* He signed treaties with Kabaka Mwanga ofBuganda.
* He restored peace by bringing the Sudanese soldiers.
* He restored Omukama Kasagama to his throne.
* He stopped religious wars in Buganda.

Qtn: **Why did Captain F.P Lugard bring the Sudanese soldiers?**

* To protect the missionaries.
* To protect Omukama Kasagama of Toro against Kabalega.
* To maintain peace in Buganda.

Qtn: **Why did the I.B.E.A.Co fail in her operations in Uganda?**

* Involvement in constant civil wars.
* Bankruptcy/ Shortage of funds.
* Shortage of man power.

Qtn: **Why did capt Fredrick Lugard remain in Uganda after the collapse of IBEACo?**

* To complete his treaties.
* To protect the missionaries.
* To protect Kasagama whom he had restored to the throne.

**Qtn:** Whv was Sir Gerald Portal sent to Uganda in 1892?

* To study the political situation and recommend if it was profitable for Britain to colonise Uganda.
* Lord Rosebery recommended Uganda to be declared a British Protectorate.
* He raised the Union Jack.

The German East Africa Company.

* The German traders came to East Africa to;
* Carryout legitimate trade.
* To get raw materials for their home industries.
* To promote German administration in Tanganyika.

Carl Peters

* He was the leader of the German colonialist in Tanganyika.
* He was the founder of G.E.A.Co.
* He signed treaties with local chiefs - He was the first European to sign a treaty with kabaka Mwanga.
* He set up a protectorate over Witu and Kilimanjaro area.

NB: Germany was the first European country to show interest in colonizing Uganda.

**Establishment of colonial rule in East Africa**

Colonialism involves control of a weaker country by a powerful country.

**Methods used to establish colonial rule in East Africa**

Missionary work

Signing treaties.

Exploration work

Divide and rule policy

Military force

Use of trade companies.

Use of collaborators

**Countries that colonized East Africa**

Britain - Uganda and Kenya Germany - Tanganyika (Tanzania)

**NB**: Rwanda and Burundi were colonized by Germany.

Other countries which also struggled for colonies in East Africa but were forced away and so they dominated E. Africa’s neighbors include;

* Belgium - Congo,
* Italy - Somalia
* Portugal - Mozambique
* France, Spain, etc.

**African countries which were not colonised**

Liberia and Ethiopia

NB: Liberia was set aside for freed slaves from America.

Ethiopia - had strong leaders / strong army / had mountains which made transport for Italians difficult,

**The scramble for and partition of East Africa**

Scramble for Africa**-** This refers to the struggle among European countries to get colonies in Africa.

Partition of Africa - This refers to the peaceful sharing of African territories among the European countries.

**Reasons for the scramble and partition of East Africa**

* The European super powers struggled to acquire colonies in East Africa due to the following reasons.
* To get raw materials for their home industries.
* They wanted to get market for their finished goods.
* They wanted to get cheap labour from Africa.
* They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
* They wanted to get land to settle their surplus capital.
* Some wanted to get political pride.

**Names given to East African territories after European domination**

* Uganda - British protectorate
* Kenya — British East Africa
* Tanzania - German East Africa.

NB

A protectorate is an inferior country controlled and protected by superior country for economic exploitation.

**A colony** is a weak country controlled and developed by a strong country for permanent settlement.

The Berlin Conference

This was the conference held in 1884 to discuss the peaceful means of dividing up African states among the European countries.

It was held in Berlin (City of Germany) and chaired by Otto Von Bismarck.

**Some European countries that were involved in the Berlin conference of 1884**

* Germany
* Britain
* France
* Italy
* Spain
* Belgium
* Portugal

**Effects of the Berlin Conference**

* Colonial masters had to stop slave trade in their colonies.
* Colonial masters had to draw boundaries over their spheres of influence.
* Each colonial power had to develop their colonies politically and socially.
* Any European country was free and claim land in Africa.
* No European country would extend its sphere of influence without informing other colonial powers.

NB: The greatest effect of the Berlin Conference was that it led to the partition of Africa.

**The process of partition**

After going through scramble, the European powers agreed to divide and share African territories peacefully.

**Treaties signed during the partition process**

* The Anglo - German agreement of 1886.
* The Anglo - German agreement of 1890 (Heligoland treaty)

**The Anglo German agreement of 1886**

The spheres of influence under this agreement.

The sultan was given Zanzibar, Pemba and other islands plus a strip of land along the coast of East Africa,

The British took over Kenya.

The Germans took over the Witu land (coastal area)

**The Anglo German agreement of 1890 (Heligo Land)** Spheres of influence under this agreement.

* Uganda became a British protectorate.
* Britain surrendered the Heligo land Island in the North Sea to the Germans.
* Zanzibar and Pemba became British protectorate.

**Results of scramble and partition of East Africa.**

* Loss of independence of African states.
* Loss of some African culture.
* New boundaries of East Africa were drawn.
* There was economic development e.g road construction, industrialization, etc. S Slavery was abolished.

**Colonial administration in Uganda**

* Uganda was declared a British protectorate in 1894 by Lord Roseberry (British foreign secretary for colonies by then).
* When Uganda was made a British protectorate. Henry Colville was made the first British commissioner.
* The second British commissioner was Sir Harry Johnstone.
* In 1905, the title of commissioner was changed to governor.
* The first British governor in Uganda was Sir Hesketh Bell.
* All the British governors were based in Entebbe which was the colonial capital of Uganda at that time.
* The executive council and Legco were also located at Entebbe.

**The Legislative council**

* It was formed in 1921 by Sir Robert Thone Coryndon.

**Reasons for the formation of LEGCO**

* To make laws for the protectorate.
* To advise the colonial government.

**Note;**

* The first LEGCO was hated by the Africans because they were not represented.
* In 1945, the first Ugandans joined Legco.

**They included;**

* Kawalya Kaggwa - from central Uganda — Buganda
* Zirabamuzaale - from Eastern Uganda - Busoga
* Petero Nyangabyaki Akiiki - from Western Uganda -Bunyoro

Qtn: **Who was the British governor who allowed the first Ugandans to the LEGCO?**

* John Hathon Hall

Qtn: **How did the Africans join LEGCO?**

* Through appointment

NB:

* In 1946, Yekosofati Innyon was appointed to the LEGCO to represent the northern part of Uganda.

Qtn: **How do members of parliament acquired in Uganda today?**

* Through elections.

**What is an election?**

* An election is a democratic process of choosing leaders by voting for them.

**Agreement signed to extend British rule in Uganda.**

* Toro Agreement of 1901
* Ankole agreement of 1902
* Buganda Agreement of 1900.

**The Buganda agreement of 1900**

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

**Terms of the 1900 Buganda Agreement.**

* Land
* Taxation
* Governance.

**Provisions/ recommendations of the Buganda agreement**

* Hut and gun taxes were to be introduced-economic
* Buganda land was to be divided into crown and mailo land
* Kabaka's powers were to be reduced-political.
* Buganda's boundaries were to be fixed-political.

**Results of the Buganda agreement**

* Kabaka's powers reduced and the Lukiiko's powers were increased.
* Hut and gun taxes were introduced.
* Land in Buganda was divided into crown: and mailo land.
* Buganda's boundaries were fixed.

NB. The Kabaka (Daudi Chwa II was not able to sign this agreement on behalf of his kingdom because he was an infant.

Instead, he was assisted by his regents to run the kingdom.

Regents are people who rule a kingdom on behalf of a king.

Qtn: **Name the regents of Kabaka Chwa II**

* Sir Apollo Kaggwa
* Stanslas Mugwanya
* Zakaria Kisingiri

d) Why didn’t Kabaka Mwanga II sign the 1900 Buganda agreement?

* Kabaka Mwanga, Daudi Chwa's father had been exiled into the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean.

Qtn: **Why was Kabaka Mwanga exiled by the British administrators**

* He resisted British rule.

Qtn: **Why did Mwanga resist British rule?**

* He did not want to lose his political power. The British undermined the African culture.

**Colonial administration in Kenya**

Kenya was declared a British protectorate in 1895 as well as a colony.

The head of the Kenyan colony was a commissioner.

In 1906, the title of commissioner was changed to governor.

The first British commissioner in Kenya was called Sir Charles Eliot.

The first governor in Kenya was Sir James Sadler and the last was MC Mackdonald. .

The first African representative to be appointed to the LEGCO in Kenya was Eluid Mathu in 1944.

Questions

a) **When was the Legco in Kenya formed?**

1906 Legco members promoted the interests of the white settlers because Lord Delamere was one of the members.

**Colonial administration in Tanzania, Tanganyika**

* Tanganyika was declared a Germany colony in 1890.
* The Akidas and Jumbes were appointed to replace the local chiefs.
* After the 1st world war in 1914- 1918, German East Africa - Tanganyika was taken over by the British.
* Tanganyika was given to the British by the League of Nations a mandate state.
* This meant that Tanganyika was being ruled by the British on behalf of the League of Nations.

**Colonial rule in Rwanda and Burundi**

* Rwanda and Burundi were both colonized by Germany
* Like in Tanzania, the Germans used direct system to administer their rule in Rwanda and Burundi.
* Having lost in the 1st world war. Germany lost all her colonies to the League of Nations as well as Rwanda and Burundi.
* Rwanda and Burundi were handed over to the League of Nations as Mandate territories and finally to the United Nations to prepare them for independence.

Qn; What is a Mandate territory/state?

* These were the former colonies of Germany which were ruled by other countries on behalf of the League of Nations.

Qn; What is a trusteeship?

* These were the former colonies of Germany which were ruled by other countries on behalf of the United Nations.

NB: Tanganyika was taken away from the Germany to punish them for causing the 1st world war.

Qtn: Why did Tanganyika attain independence earlier than Uganda?

* The people of Tanzania were more united during the struggle for independence than Ugandans.
* The last governor Richard Turn Bull cooperated well with the people of Tanganyika.
* Tanganyika was a mandate territory.

Qtn: Outline any three economic policies during colonial rule in East Africa

* Cash crop growing was encouraged.
* Hut and gun taxes were introduced.
* In Kenya, land was given to white settlers while in Uganda land was divided into Crown and Mailo land.

**African reactions towards colonial rule in East Africa**

* Some Africans cooperated with colonialists (Collaborators/Agents) while others resisted them. (Resistors).

Collaborators

* There were Africans who helped the colonialists to establish their rule in Africa.

The collaborators in Uganda include;

* Sir Apollo Kaggwa
* Nuwa Mbaguta
* Semei Kakungulu
* Semei Kakungulu

**Major contributions of Semei Kakungulu**

* He helped the British to capture Mwanga and Kabalega who had resisted British rule. S He spread British rule in Eastern Uganda.
* He built feeder roads in Eastern Uganda.
* He signed treaties with local chiefs in Eastern Uganda.
* He built administrative posts in Eastern Uganda.
* He planted Mvule Trees in Eastern Uganda.

Qtn: **How did Semei Kakungulu help the British to establish their rule in Eastern Uganda?**

* He encouraged the building of feeder roads which eased transport.
* He promoted the signing of treaties with local chiefs.
* He promoted the building of administrative headquarters.
* He helped in the capturing on Mwanga and Kabalega who were resisting British rule.

Nuwa Mbaguta

* He extended British rule-in western Uganda.
* He promoted education in western Uganda.
* He promoted the building of feeder roads in western Uganda.
* He planted trees in Mbarara town.

Mutesa I

* He invited the European missionaries to come to Uganda.

Omukama Kasagama of Toro

He collaborated with the British because;

* He wanted to get protection against Kabalega.
* He wanted to get guns for his soldiers to maintain peace in the kingdom.

**How useful was captain F.D Lugard to Kasagama of Toro?**

* He helped omukama Kasagama to retain his throne from kabalega.

**Resistance of colonial rule.**

Qn. How did the people of East Africa resist colonial administration?

* By staging rebellions
* Through Riots and Demonstrations
* By boycotting European goods

Resistors in Uganda

* Chief Awich ofPayera
* Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda
* Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro

Mwanga’s revolt of 1897

* Although Mwanga had collaborated with the British at first, he finally rose against them.
* He even signed treaties with captain Lugard to show collaboration.
* When the British undermined his interests, he resisted them.
* He even reached an extent of ordering for the death of the Uganda martyrs with the help of his chief prosecutor Mukajanga,
* Because of resistance he was exiled to Seychelles Island, making Daudi Chwa II the king of Buganda at that time.

Qtn: **Identify two effects of Mwanga resistance**

* He lost his powers.
* He was exiled to Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean.

Qtn: **Why do you think Kabaka Mwanga was unable to sign the Buganda agreement?**

* He was in exile at that time.

Nyangire Rebellion

* It was staged in Bunyoro to oppose the British system of using Baganda chiefs to rule Bunyoro.
* The Banyoro fought to chase away all the Baganda chiefs from Bunyoro.
* After one month of the rebellion, the British were able to defeat the Banyoro

Qtn: **Point out two reasons why Kabalega staged resistance in 1894.**

* He wanted to protect Bunyoro's independence.
* He did not want to lose his powers.

The Lamogi rebellion

* It was staged under the leadership of chief Awich of Payera.
* It aimed at resisting the forceful registration of guns by the British.

Resistance in Kenya

The Nandi rebellion

* The Nandi people staged this rebellion because they did not want the British to take away their land.

The Mau Mau rebellion

* Mau - Mau in full is Mzungu Arudi Ulaya Mwafrika Apate Uhuru.
* This means that let the Europeans go back to Europe so that the Africans get independence.
* The Mau Mau rebellion was spearheaded by the three Kenyan nationalists.

Mzee Jomo Kenyatta-Political leader

Dedan Kimathi — A military leader

General China

* The Mau Mau rebellion was mainly staged by the Kikuyu tribe.

Causes of the MAU MAU rebellion in Kenva

* The Kenyans wanted to be allowed to grow cash crops of their own.
* Kenyan's wanted a fair representation to the LEGCO.
* They wanted to have their fertile land from the British.
* Kenyans wanted to have independence from the British.
* They also wanted the Kipande policy to be removed.

**Effects of the Man Mau rebellion**

* Loss of lives.
* Destruction of property.
* Displacement of people.
* Outbreak of famine because most people were involved in the rebellion and also feared to stay alone in isolated gardens.
* The military leader Dedan Kimathi was arrested and executed.

Rebellion that took place in Tanganyika

* Abushiri rebellion
* Hehe rebellion
* Maji Maji rebellion

Abushiri rebellion of 1888.

* It was carried out by the people of Pangani led by Abushiri Bin Salim and Bwana Heri.

**Causes of Abushiri rebellion**

* High taxes on commodities;
* The Germans were not respecting the Islamic religion.
* Forced labour.
* Desire to stop slave trade
* Germans took over control of trade and restricted the people of Tanganyika.

**Effects of the Abushiri rebellion**

* Destruction of property.
* Wide spread of famine.
* Loss of lives
* Abushiri Bin Salim was hanged.

The Hehe rebellion

* It was staged by the hehe people led by chief Mkwawa.
* It started along the Tabora - Bagamoyo route.
* It was fought by 1000 men and all were defeated.

**Causes of the Hehe rebellion**

* High taxes which were charged on trade caravans.
* The killing of chief Mkwawa’s peace mission

**Effects of the Hehe rebellion**

* Loss of lives S Massive famine S Destruction of property.
* Chief Mkwawa was beheaded and shipped to German.

**The Maji Maji rebellion of 1905 - 1907**

* It was staged by the people of Tanganyika against German rule.
* It was called the Maji Maji because of the magic water which was believed to turn German bullets into water.
* This gave the Tanganyikans braverly and courage.
* This rebellion involved people of Pogoro, Gindo, lindi, Matumbi, Zaramo, Bena, Ngoni, Mbuga and Luguru.
* The leader of the Maji Maji rebellion was Kinje kitile Ngwale

**Causes of the maji maji rebellion**

* Forced labour.
* High taxes charged. ;
* Harsh rules from the Germans.
* The ruthlessness of the Akidas and Jumbees S Low wages despite their hardwork.

**Effects of the Maji Maji rebellion**

* Loss of lives.
* Destruction of property.
* Outbreak of famine
* The spirit of African nationalism was raised.
* Displacement of people

**Characteristics of German rule in E.Africa**

* The German rule in Tanganyika was unpopular because of the following characteristics.
* Forced labour.
* High taxation
* Harshness by the Jumbes and Akidas S Low wages despite handwork.

**Role played by different people in the struggle for independence in East Africa.**

These people played different roles especially spearheading activities like;

* Formation of political parties.
* Mobilizing people to fight from forests.
* Campaigning against colonial laws.
* Leading demonstrations.

**Remarkable personalities in Uganda**

Sir Edward Muteesa II

* He was exiled to England in 1953 because he demanded for independence of Buganda from colonial rule.
* He was allowed to return in 1955 after accepting that his office will take part in politics.
* He formed an alliance with Uganda's People's Congress.
* He became the first president of independent Uganda and head of state in 1963 replacing the Queen of England who had remained a ceremonial head of Uganda after independence in 1962. S In 1966 he fled to London after a military attack from Dr. Milton Obote.
* He died in 1969 in exile.

**Kabaka Mutesa II’s Challenges**

* He did not want Buganda to remain part of Uganda after independence.
* He wanted independence for his kingdom only.

Ignatius Kangave Musaazi

* He formed Uganda National Congress (the first political party in Uganda)

**This party aimed at:**

* Uniting all Ugandans S Acquiring independence for Uganda.
* Improving the standards of living of Africans S Fighting for human rights for all the people of Africa.

NB. The UNC party led the struggle for the return of Kabaka Muteesa II from exile in Britain.

**Musaazi’s Challenges**

* His party was hated by the British colonial government because it was gaining strength in the whole country.
* Its aims were not liked by the Lukiiko because it involved uniting all Ugandans in one country.
* Most of its leadership came from Buganda thus creating opposition from non Baganda.

**Dr. Apollo Milton Obote**

* He was the first executive prime minister.
* He led Uganda to independence in 1962.
* Abolished kingdoms in 1966.
* He declared Uganda a republic in 1967.
* He became the first executive president of Uganda.
* He was overthrown by Idd Amin Dada in 1971.

**Obote’s challenges**

* Overcoming the forces of tribalism and traditionalism.
* Failure to maintain some of his objectives e.g respecting hereditary rulers.
* Failure to maintain discipline in the army which later overthrew him,
* Failure to conduct general elections from 1962 up to 1971. NB: He became president again in 1980 but was overthrown again in 1985 by General Tito Okello Lutwa.

**Benedict Kiwanuka**

* He was the first chief minister of Uganda / Chief justice.
* He struggled for the independence of Uganda.
* He made D.P a national party. First prime minister of Uganda.
* As the head of D.P, he won the 1961 general elections that made Uganda attain self-rule.

Qtn: **What do you understand by the Kabaka’s crisis?**

* It was a period of time when Kabaka Muteesa II was in exile and the Baganda were demanding for his return.
* The Namirembe conference was held to discuss the return of Kabaka Muteesa II.
* It was called so because it was held at Namirembe.
* Michael Kintu signed the Namirembe agreement on behalf of the Baganda while Keith S Hancock signed on behalf of the British.

The struggle for independence in Tanganyika;

Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere

* He was one of the founders of the Tanganyika African Association which aimed at fighting for independence.
* He changed TAA to TANU - Tanganyika African National Union.
* He became a member of the Legislative council of Tanganyika in 1957.
* He became the first prime minister of Tanganyika when TANU won the general S elections in 1960.
* In 1961, Tanganyika became independent and Nyerere became the first executive prime minister. S Tanganyika was made a republic in 1961 and Nyerere was elected president.
* He aimed at creating a united country so encouraged the leaders of Zanzibar-to join Tanganyika and formed one nation called Tanzania.

**Nyerere's challenges**

* He was disliked by the British colonial government.
* He was disliked by the foreign investors because he tried to make Tanzania a socialist country.

Qtn: **What is a socialist country?**

* A country where the government owns most of the big companies.

Qtn: Why did the British colonial government hate Julius Nyerere?

* He used to make strong remarks against the British colonial government during the United Nations Trusteeship Council (UNTC)
* NB: U.N.T.C was the body which supervised over Britain's rule in Tanganyika.

**Osca Kambona**

* He was the secretary general of the Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U)
* He worked hard with Julius Nyerere to gain more members for the party S He worked with T.A.N.U until 1967 when he left the country.

**Abeid Karume**

* He was the head of the Zanzibar Afro- Shirazi party which was formed in 1957 (ZAS)
* Him with the Zanzibar National party demanded for independence.
* With Nyerere, Abeid Karume discussed the joining of Zanzibar with Tanganyika to form one nation (Tanzania)
* He became the first vice president of Tanzania with Rashid Kawawa as the second vice president from Tanganyika main land.

Qtn: State the date when Tanganyika attained independence

**Richard Turnbull**

* He was the British governor who granted independence to Tanganyika.
* He did this because he did not want Tanganyika to have the same experience he had witnessed in Kenya during the MAU MAU rebellion.

**The struggle for independence in Kenya.**

**Mzee Jomo Kenyatta**

* He was one of the founders of Kikuyu central association (K.C.A) formed in 1920.

Aims of the Kikuyu Central Association

* To make sure that Africans are allowed to grow cash crops.
* To force the colonial government to translate the colonial laws into kikuyu language for people to understand.
* To fight for the return of the fertile land which had been given to the white settlers.

Jomo Kenyatta owned a newspaper called Mwiguithania (unity) through which he spread the ideas of the KCA.

In 1946, he became the chairman of the Kenya African Union (KAU) which he later changed to Kenya African National Union (KANU)

He was the political leader of the Mau Mau rebellion S He was arrested and imprisoned from 1952 - 1961.

In 1963, General elections were held in Kenya between KANU and KADU where KANU won making Jomo Kenyatta the first prime minister of Kenya. (12th December 1963) Kenya attained independence.

He worked hard to create one united country with peace and prosperity. He became president in 1964 when Kenya became republic.

He died in 1978 and was replaced by Daniel Arap Moi as president of Kenya.

**Harry Thuku**

* He formed the young kikuyu association which was later changed to East African Association
* (EAA) to allow members out of the kikuyu tribe to join.
* He protested about the way British were governing Kenya.
* He was imprisoned from 1922 — 1931.
* When he was released, he joined KASA, KAU and KANU.
* He died in 1970.

**Tom Mboya**

* He was a member of the Trade Union Movement in Kenya.
* He founded the Kenya Local Government Worker's Union (KLGWU)
* He was also one of the founders of the K.A.N.U.
* In 1953, he united all the trade unions into a united Kenya federation of labour (K.F.L)
* In 1957, he became the representative of Nairobi to the Legco.
* After independence, he became the minister of economic planning.
* He was assassinated in July 1969.

**Oginga Odinga**

* In 1945, he founded the Luo Thrift and Trading Corporation which helped African small business. He founded the Luo Union.
* As an elect to the Legco in 1957, he worked with Mboya to have Kenyatta released from prison.
* He was the vice president of K.A.N.U and became Kenya's vice president after independence.
* He founded the Kenya People's Union in 1967 which opposed KANU the party in government so he was imprisoned for 2 years.
* In 1992, he was elected to parliament and became the leader of the Ford Kenya Party.

**Ronald Ngala**

* He helped to start the Mijikenda union in 1994.
* He was elected to the legco in 1957.
* He founded the Kenya African Democratic Union (K.A.D.U) but did not last long since its members joined K.A.N.U in 1964.
* He was a minister in independent Kenya until he died in a car accident in 1972.

**Dedan Kimathi**

* He was one of the military leaders of the Mau Mau rebellion.
* He fought as a guerrilla in the forest of the Aberdares from 1952 to 1956.
* He was captures by the British forces in 1956 and was executed on the 151 February, 1957

**Warihiu Itote**

* He was commonly known as General China.
* He was one of the most important military leaders of the Mau Mau rebellion.
* He was captured by the colonialists, tried and sentenced to death.

**James Gichuru**

* He was among the founder members of the Kenya African Union (K..A.U) and became its chairman in 1945.
* He also became the president of K.A.N.U after its formation.
* He was elected to parliament in 1957.
* He was one of the founder members of K.A.N.U who became minister in the K.A.N.U government.
* He became the vice president in 1967.
* When Jomo Kenyatta died, Arap Moi became the president in 1978.
* He made K.A.N.U the only political party in Kenya and banned other parties.
* He was elected as president in 1983, 88, 92 and 1998.

**Note; Richard** Turnbull He was British governor who granted independence to Tanzania.

**List any four contributions of Julius Nyerere to Tanganyika**

* He led Tanganyika to independence.
* He united Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form Tanzania.
* He was the founder of Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)
* He made Kiswahili a national language of Tanzania.
* He was one of the founder members of EAC and OAU.

NB

He retired from being a president of Tanzania in 1995 and was replaced by Ali Hassan Mwinyi Then Benjamin Mkapa, Jakaya Kikwete.

Qtn: **Identify only one failure of Julius Nyerere**

* He promoted Ujamaa villages which led to massive poverty.

Qtn: **What do you know about Arusha declaration?**

Qtn: **Results of the Arusha declaration**

* The government took over banks and private business.
* People were put in Ujama villages.

Qtn: How is the presence of white settlers affecting the Kenyans?

* They took their fertile land.
* They undermined their cultures.

Qtn: Why did the white settlers dominate the Kenyan highlands?

* Presence of fertile soils and reliable rainfall for farming.

Qtn: Why did the people of Kenya fight for independence?

* To regain their fertile land.
* They were over taxed by the colonialists.
* Their culture was undermined by the British.
* They wanted to regain their economic strength.

Qtn: **State two problems the Africans faced during their fight for independence.**

* Loss of lives.
* Destruction of property.
* Imprisonment of their leaders.

Qtn:- **Write the following in fall**

KANU, KAU, LEGCO, TANU, DP, UPC, UNC, KADU, TAA

Complete the table below;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| country | Colonial master | Date of independence 1st president |
| Uganda | Britain | 9th October, 1962 |
| Kenya | Britain | 12th December, 1963 |
| Tanzania | Germany | 10th December, 1961 |
| Rwanda | Germany | 1962 |
| Burundi | Germany | 1962 |

**Struggle for independence in Rwanda and Burundi**

* By the time the colonialists came, Rwanda -Burundi was ruled by the Tutsi Monarchy.
* They were largely supported by the Germans and later by the Belgium colonialists.
* This brought great hatred between the two tribes i.e Tutsis and Hutus.
* In an effort to end this dominance in 1956 Gregory Kayibanda founded the party called PARMEHUTU which led the Hutu emancipation movement.
* In reaction, in 1959 the Tutsi also formed a party called UNAR to counter fight the PARMEHUTU.
* When the Tutsi Mwami (king) Mutara III Charles died, some Tutsi thought that he had been just assassinated and he was replaced by his half brother Mwami Kigeli V.
* In November 1959, Tutsi tried to assassinate Kayibanda and the death of Dominique Mbonyumutwa sparked off violent retaliation called the “wind of destruction".
* Between 20,000 to 100,000 Tutsi were killed by the Hutu and this caused an increase of Tutsi refugees in the neighboring countries.
* The Tutsi Monarchy came to an end in 1960 when the Belgian government agreed to hold democratic municipal elections in Rwanda- Burundi were the Hutu majority elected the Hutu representatives.
* At the urging of the UN, the Belgian government divided Rwanda Burundi into two separate countries ie Rwanda and Burundi 1961.
* On 1st July 1962, Belgium with UN's oversight granted full independence to the two countries.
* Kayibanda became the first Rwanda's elected president.
* Today, Rwanda is ruled by the Tutsi majority following the Genocide that took place in Rwanda in 1994 that left thousands of the people dead.

Challenge of post independent East Africa.

* Constant civil wars.
* Struggle for power.
* High rates of corruption.
* Poor roads.
* Low levels of technology.
* Low life expectance.
* Many outbreaks of epidemic diseases.
* Dependence on loans S famine

**Qtn: what is a republic?**

* A country ruled by a president.

**Impacts/effects/results/outcomes of colonialism in East Africa**

Positive effects

* They built hospitals e.g. Entebbe hospital.
* They built schools S They built factories and industries.
* They built roads.
* They built administrative centres.
* They encouraged cash crop growing.
* They fixed political boundaries.
* They introduce new systems of administrations eg direct and indirect rule.
* They stopped slave trade.

Negative effects

* It led to rebellions in East Africa
* The East African states lost their independence.
* The African Kings and Chiefs lost their powers S They imposed harsh administration on Africans.
* They imposed heavy taxes on Africans.
* They undermined the African culture.
* Tribes were separated

**DEMOCRATIC RULE IN EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES**

What do you understand by the term democracy?

* Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.
* Democracy is the type of governance that gives people all their civil rights.

**Mention the different ways democracy is exercised in the countries of East Africa.**

* Through elections of the leaders.
* Through freedom of press.
* Through freedom of movement.
* Through freedom of speech.
* Through freedom of association.
* Through freedom of owning property.
* Through freedom of worship.
* Through freedom of expression.

Democratic process and elections in East Africa

What is an election? "

* An election is an act of giving people a chance of choosing leaders of their own choice.

**Systems of election**

* Open elections
* Secret ballot elections.

**Open elections**

This is a system of elections where people choose leaders of their choice by either lining up or raising up their hands.

**Advantages of open elections**

* It reduces vote rigging.
* It is cheap to conduct.

**Disadvantages of open elections**

* It is greatly affected by onlookers.
* It promotes hatred among people.

**Secret ballot elections**

* This is a system of choosing leaders secretly using ballot papers.

**Advantages of secret ballot system.**

* It is not affected by onlookers.
* Vote counting can be done using computers.

**Disadvantages of secret ballot system**

* It is expensive.
* It is greatly affected by vote rigging.

**What is the minimum age at which one should participate in a National election?**

* At 18 years of age.

Define the following terms as used during elections.

**Ballot paper**

This is a special paper that is used during elections.

**Ballot box**

This is a special box where voters cast their votes.

**Polling station**

This is a place where voters go for elections / a place where voters go to cast their votes.

**Candidate**

This is a person running for a particular electoral post.

**Poling constable**

This is a police officer in charge of security at a polling station.

**Presiding officer**

This is a person who heads all the election activities at a polling station.

**Returning officer**

This is the title that is given to the person who heads the election exercise in a division / district.

**Polling agent**

This is a person who represents a candidate at a polling station

**Electoral College**

This is where a- special group of people is chosen, to represent others during- an election

**Universal Adult suffrage**

This is an election where all voters in an area are allowed to participate.

**What are the qualities / characteristics of a good voter?**

* Should be 18 years and above.
* Should be a citizen of that area / country.
* Should be a registered voter.

**Which body is responsible for organizing elections in a country**

* The electoral Commission.

**Under which ministry in Uganda is the electoral commission?**

* Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs.

**THE ELECTORAL COMMISION**

* This is the body that is responsible for organizing elections in a country.

**Why should a country have regular elections?**

* To promote peaceful change of leadership.
* To promote democracy in a country.

**Mention the duties of the electoral commission.**

* To organize and conduct free and fair elections.
* To conduct civic education.
* To provide election materials.
* To declare the election results.
* To register voters.
* To demarcate constituencies.

**Types of elections**

* By election
* Referendum election
* Presidential election
* Local elections

**What is a referendum?**

* This is an election that is held for people to decide on a particular issue in a country.

**What was the purpose of the recently concluded referendum in southern Sudan?**

They wanted to determine the independence of Southern Sudan from Northern Sudan,

**By elections**

* These are elections organized to fill a political post that has fallen vacant after by elections.

**Causes of by elections**

* Death of the post holder/incumbent.
* Invalidation of elections.
* Resignation of the post holder.
* Vote of no confidence.
* When the post holder runs mud.
* Life imprisonment of the post holder.
* Exiling of the post holder.

**What is a re-run as used during elections?**

* This is an election that is repeated after the winning presidential candidate failing to meet the required number of votes by law.

NB: Only the winning presidential candidate and his run-up stand for this kind of election.

**Identify some political groups of leaders who acquire offices through elections in Uganda.**

* The Local Council executive committee chairman.
* The members of parliament.
* The youth’s council representatives.
* The president.

**When did Ugandans participate in their first National elections / general elections?**

* In1961.

**W*hat was the purpose of the first general elections in Uganda?***

* They wanted to choose the leader of self-government.

**Which political parties participated in the first general elections in Uganda?**

* Democratic Party led by Ben Kiwanuka.
* Uganda People's Congress led by Dr. A.M Obote.
* Kabaka Yekka led by Sir Edward Muteesa II.

**Mention some of the current political parties in Uganda.**

* National Resistance Movement (N.R.M.)
* Democratic party (D.P)
* Uganda People's Congress (U.P.C)
* Forum for Democratic Change (F.D.C)
* Conservative party (C.P)
* Social Democratic Party (S.D.P)
* People's Progressive Party (P.P.P)
* People's Development Party (P.D.P)
* National Unity Platform

**Mention the special groups of people represented in parliament.**

* The Army-U.P.D.F S
* The youths.
* People with disabilities.
* The workers.
* The Women
* The elderly

**What is Civic education?**

* This is the process of sensitizing the electorates on what to do during the voting exercise.

**What is the importance of Civic education in a country?**

* To help voters to elect wisely.
* To minimize / reduce the number of invalid ballot papers.
* To know the candidates in the race of elections.
* To know-when the elections will take place.

**Identify some of the organizations that help to conduct Civic education in Uganda.**

* The Electoral Commission
* Uganda Joint Christian Council - UJCC.
* Uganda Watch
* Citizen Coalition on Electoral Democracy - CCED.
* Uganda Human Rights Commission.
* Inter Religious Council.

**Mention some of the challenges of the electoral process in East Africa.**

* Lack of enough funds.
* Electoral violence in some areas.
* Some candidate present false documents during registration.
* Bribing voters by some candidates.
* Imbalance of featuring all candidates by the media.
* Rigging of elections.
* Interference by central government / The electoral commission is not independent enough.
* Use of abusive language during campaigns.
* Lack of enough Civic education.
* Irregularities during registration of voters.

**Solutions to the above challenges**

* The government should provide enough funds before time of elections.
* The government should improve on security during elections.
* National council of higher education should improve on the way of verifying academic papers.
* The E.C should provide enough sensitization / Civic education to the electorates.
* The media should feature all candidates evenly.
* By enforcing strict laws against rigging of elections.
* The electoral commission should be fully independent from central government.
* The electoral commission should get enough machinery and time for proper registration.

**Citizenship**

**Who is a citizen?**

* A citizen is a person who belongs to a particular country and enjoys full constitutional rights.

**Types of citizenship**

**Single citizenship.**

This is the legal right of belonging to only one country.

**Dual citizenship**

This is the legal right of belonging to two or more countries.

**Ways of becoming a citizen of Uganda.**

* Citizenship by birth.
* Citizenship by Adoption.
* Citizenship by descent.
* Citizenship by registration.
* Citizenship by naturalization.

**What do you understand by each of the following types of citizenship?**

**By birth**

* A person is referred to as a citizen by birth when he/she is born in a particular country.

**By adoption**

* This is when children of not more than five years found in Uganda and whose parents are unknown become Ugandans by adoption.

**By descent**

* A person is referred to as a citizen by birth when he/she was born in another country but whose ancestors are Ugandans.

**By registration**

* This refers to a person who acquires citizenship by registering with the immigration department in the country.

**By naturalization**

* This is when a country declares a certain group of people who are foreigners as citizens. This type of citizenship is caused due to change of international boundaries.

**How can one loose his / her citizenship in Uganda?**

* By spying the government of Uganda for other countries.
* By joining an army of a country that is an enemy to Uganda.
* By getting citizenship by fraud.

**Mention the duties of a good citizen**

* To obey laws and orders.
* To be patriotic and loyal to Uganda and to promote its wellbeing.
* To create and protect a clean and health environment.
* To foster National unity and to live in harmony with others.
* To help to keep law and order.
* To participate during National elections.
* To pay taxes promptly.
* To promote and respect human rights for other people.
* To respect National symbols.
* To take their children to school.

NB: The Uganda constitution prohibits dual citizenship.

**Basic human rights**

* These are natural freedoms that every person must enjoy.

**Examples of human rights**

* A right to government of their choice.
* A right to life.
* A right to own property.
* Freedom of association.
* Freedom of press.
* Freedom of speech.
* Freedom of movement S Freedom of assembly

**Identify some of the organizations that help to promote and protect people’s rights in Uganda.**

* Uganda Human rights commission.
* Amnesty International.
* Federation of Uganda Women's Lawyers.
* Slum Aid project and responsibilities.

**RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN THE EAST AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT**

Environment are the things around people.

Surrounding is another word to mean environment.

People live in either the natural environment or man-made environment.

**Natural environment** is the type of environment that exists by itself while manmade environment is the environment that is made by people.

**Natural environment include** land, vegetation, drainage features, relief features, minerals, animals, the atmosphere or space and all its components.

**Manmade environment includes** things that people have put in place to aid their life e.g. roads, schools, hospitals, gardens, homes, industries, factories, etc.

**Environmental practices**

These are activities that people do in the environment.

In trying to use or exploit the environment, people have practiced various activities that have either modified, maintained or degraded the environment.

**Environmental degradation**

This is the misuse of the environment lowering its quality and productivity.

**Practices that lead to environmental degradation**

Natural practices

Manmade practices

**Natural practices that lead to environmental degradation**

They happen so suddenly without any warning.

It is not easy to guard against them but only to minimize the damages caused.

**These include;**

* Volcanic eruptions
* Earthquake
* Droughts
* Lightning
* Floods S Landslides
* Strong winds (storms)

**Manmade practices that lead to environmental degradation**

De-vegetation: This is the destruction of plant life in an area.

De-vegetation can be done through, deforestation, bush burning, swamps drainage, overgrazing.

Soil degradation which can be done through; land fragmentation, mining, brick making, poor farming methods.

Wetland degradation where wetlands like lakes, rivers or swamps are destroyed through dumping wastes, soil into them.

Poaching which is the illegal hunting of animals from a reserved area. ( a gamepark or a game reserve)

Air pollution where people contaminate space, water or land with smoke, poisonous fumes and noise. ,

Silting of water bodies the washing of soil into a water body by erosion.

**Effects of environmental degradation** -

* Soil exhaustion / deterioration.
* Death of animals and crop failure
* Soil erosion
* Drought and famine
* Silting of water — the washing of soil into water bodies by erosion.

**NB:**

* Silting destroys water catchment.
* It leads to creation of shallow lakes S Reduces the lifespan of water bodies.
* Leads to floods of the surrounding areas.
* Loss of wildlife living in wetlands and on land (extinction)
* Shortage of fish in water bodies

**POLLUTION**

This is the introduction of harmful substances to the environment.

**Forms of pollution**

* Land pollution
* Air pollution
* Water pollution
* Sound pollution

**Ways how land can be polluted**

* By pouring chemicals on land.
* Over using inorganic fertilizers on land.
* Dumping inorganic wastes on land.

**Ways how air is polluted**

* By releasing harmful fumes from car exhaust pipes.
* By releasing harmful gases from industries.
* By bush burning.
* Exposing rotting waste material in the environment causing stench smell.

**Ways how water is polluted**

* Dumping of untreated industrial wastes in water sources.
* Releasing of untreated sewage into water sources.
* Animals defecating and urinating in water sources.

How can we control pollution?

* Planting vegetation to avoid dusty environment
* Recycling plastics, glass and metallic materials.
* Using manure instead of artificial fertilizers.
* Avoiding bush burning.

**Proper use of the environment/ Environmental conservation**

* Environmental conservation is the proper use / management of the environment in order to protects it from destruction.
* It is the protection of the environment from damage, waste or loss.

**Ways of conserving the environment**

i) The environment can be conserved through the following ways.

Vegetation

* Afforestation
* Re-afforestation
* Gazetting forests
* Use of alternative sources of energy.

Fish

* Restock over fished areas. .
* Enforce laws against catching immature fish.
* Protecting fishing areas.
* Practice fish fanning.
* Control water pollution which kills fish.

**Soil**

* Planting cover crops.
* Terracing in hilly areas.
* Mulching
* Contour ploughing S Crop rotation

**Wildlife**

* Fencing endangered species S Banning the hunting of wild animals.
* Enforcing laws against trade in wild animal products.
* By establishing more game reserves.

**Water**

* Protecting water sources from pollution.
* Planting trees in catchment areas to sustain water supply.
* By controlling soil erosion on river banks to avoid silting.
* By recycling waste water to make it safe for reuse.

**WASTES**

Wastes are unwanted materials in the environment that may be reused after their original purpose.

**Classification of wastes**

* Solid wastes
* Liquid wastes
* Gas wastes

**Note:**

Solid wastes are grouped into:

* Inorganic wastes/non-biodegradable wastes (cannot rot)
* Organic wastes/bio degradable wastes (can rot)

**Examples of wastes in the environment**

* Animal dung
* Sewage
* Broken tins
* Leftover food
* Peelings from food
* Used products of crude oil

**Causes of increased waste production**

* Industrialisation
* Urbanisation
* Increased trade activities
* Increased technology
* Lack of basic education about waste management.

**Waste management**

This refers to the collection, handling and safe storage of waste materials in the environment.

**Forms of good waste management practices**

* Recycling of wastes.
* Treating of industrial wastes before dumping them in water sources.
* Dumping of wastes in rubbish pits.
* Reusing of some waste materials.
* Teaching people about proper waste management.
* Generating bio gas from animal wastes.
* Treating of sewage.
* Encouraging regular clean-ups of water channels in our environment.

**The five R’s in waste management**

* Recycle
* Reuse
* Refuse/reject
* Reduce
* Return

**Environment management bodies in East Africa**

* National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) in Uganda.
* National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) in Kenya
* Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) in Rwanda
* National Environment Management Council (NEMC) in Tanzania.
* Department of Land and Environment Management in Burundi.

**National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)**

NEMA was set up in Uganda in 1995 as a national body for conserving the national environment in the country.

**Examples of organisations that work with NEMA to protect the environment**

* National Forestry Authority (NFA) in charge of forests.
* Uganda wildlife Authority (UWA) in charge of wildlife.
* National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)
* National Association of Professional Environmentalists. (NAPE)
* Uganda Water and Sanitation Network (UWASNET)
* Note: NEMA is under the ministry of water and environment in Uganda.

**Duties of NEMA**

* To sensitize people about usage of the environment.
* To protect wetlands.
* To conserve forests.
* To evict encroachers on wetlands.
* To make laws and guidelines about environment management.
* To promote the cleanliness of the environment.
* Monitor human activities to protect the environment.

**Results of irresponsible living in the environment**

* Floods
* Landslides
* Diseases
* Pollution
* Desertification
* Climate change
* Over exploitation of resources.

**Floods**

These are large quantities of water that collect in an area after it has heavily rained.

Floods occur in low – lying areas like valleys, along rivers, lakes and streams.

**Dangers caused by floods**

* Destruction of property.
* Death
* Famine
* Soil erosion
* Floods lead to outbreak of diseases.

**How to control floods**

* Constructing flood banks.
* Preservations of wetlands.
* Constructing drainage channels.
* Practicing proper disposal of wastes.

**Landslides/mudslides**

These are large masses of soil or rocks that fall from the slopes of a mountain.

**Causes of landslides**

* Heavy rains received in mountainous area.
* Quarrying in mountainous areas.

**Results of landslides**

* Loss of lives.
* Displacement of people.
* Destruction of property.
* Famine.

**How to control landslides**

* By planting grass and trees on mountain slopes.
* By contour ploughing.
* By terracing.
* By strip cropping.

**Ways the government can help people hit by landslides.**

* Resettling them in other areas.
* Providing medical care.
* Helping them get clothes.
* Guiding and counselling them.

**International Non – governmental organisations that have provided aid to landslide victims.**

* International Committee of Red Cross.
* United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
* World Health Organisation

**NOTE:**

The Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Refugee is responsible for caring for people affected by natural disasters like floods and landslides.

**Desertification**

This is a condition when an area receives very little rainfall.

**Causes of desertification**

* Swamp drainage
* Deforestation
* Population pressure leading to de vegetation.
* Over grazing

**Climate change**

This refers to the change in the weather patterns of an area over a long period of time.

The major cause of climate change is human activities.

**Human activities that have contributed to climate change**

* Deforestation
* Industrialisation
* Mining
* Road construction
* Settlement

**Indicators of climate change**

* Increase in temperature/global warming
* Low rainfall totals.
* Increased melting levels of snow from mountain tops.
* Increased levels of floods from oceans and seas.

**Note:**

Global warming is the increase in temperatures in temperatures of the world.

**Ways of maintaining the climate**

* Practicing afforestation.
* Practicing re afforestation.
* Enforcing laws against deforestation.
* Use of alternative sources of fuel besides wood fuel.
* Sensitising people about the value of forest conservation.
* Discouraging swamp drainage