

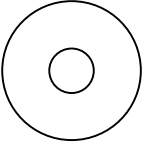
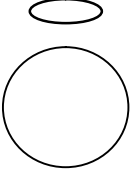

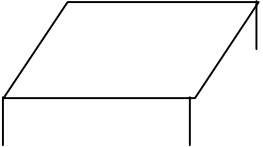
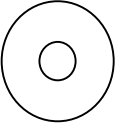
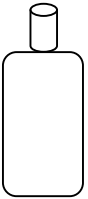

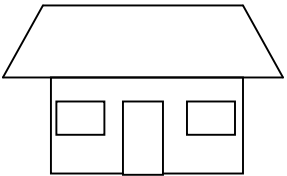
TOPIC 1. LOCATION OF UGANDA.

CASE STUDY MAP WORK:

A map is a drawing of an object / something as seen from above.

A picture is a drawing of an object / something as seen from the sides.

Maps and pictures of different things.

	OBJECT	MAP	PICTURE
1	Tree		
2	Pot		
3	Table		
4	Bottle		
5	House		

TYPES OF MAPS

Political maps.

They show political divisions e.g. districts, countries, e.t.c.

Economic maps:

They show economic activities e.g. agriculture, ranching, e.t.c.

Physical maps:

They show landforms e.g. mountains, rift valley, e.t.c.

Climate maps:

They give information on elements of climate e.g. rainfall, sunshine, e.t.c

Population maps:

They show population distribution.

Importance of maps:

- i. They store information.
- ii. They help travellers to calculate distance between places.
- iii. They help people find way in strange places.
- iv. They show types of relief.
- v. They help to represent features

Elements / qualities of a map:

- i. A title/ Heading.
- ii. A key.
- iii. Compass.
- iv. A scale.

Importance elements of a map:





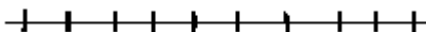
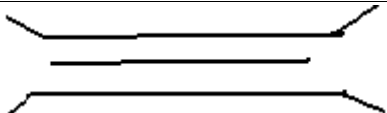





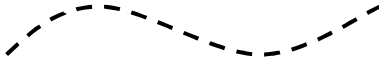
Title/ heading:

It tells us what a map is about.

Key:

It helps to interpret symbols used on a map or it shows the meanings of symbols used on a map.

Main map symbols and their meanings

SN	SYMBOL	MEANING
1	Canal	
2	River	
3	Dam	
4	Waterfall	
5	Railway line	
6	Bridge	
7	Hill	
8	Mountain peak	
9	Swamp	
10	Permanent lake	
11	Seasonal lake	
12	A seasonal river	
13	A quarry	

Importance of symbols.

They reduce congestion and over crowding on a map.

NOTE:

Without a key, one may not be able to interpret symbols used on a map.

Scale:

It enables a map-reader to find, determine /calculate the actual distance on a map.

Types of scale.

- i. Statement scale.
- ii. Linear scale
- iii. Representative fraction (RF);

Statement:

It's written in statement form e.g.
1cm represents 50kms.

How to use the Statement scale.

1cm represents 50km

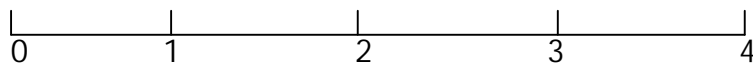
1cm: 50 km

5cm (50×5) = 250km

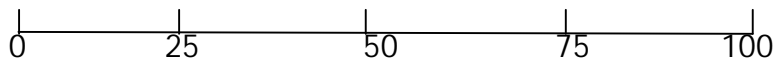
So 5cm on the map represent 250km on the ground.

Linear scale:

It's put on lines e.g.



Each unit represents 1 km



Each unit represents 25km.

Representative fraction (RF);

It's written in fraction forms e.g. $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$, $\frac{1}{10,000}$, $\frac{1}{100,000}$, etc.

In other words, these are ratios:

1:10, 1:100, 1:1000, 1:10,000, 1:100,000

So, one unit length e.g. (1:100) represents the stated unit lengths i.e. 1 unit length represents 100 of the same on the ground.

Compass:

A compass is an instrument used to show direction of places and objects.

Compass directions are used to locate places on a map.

A compass needle always points to the North when suspended freely because it is made of a magnet.

The compass direction has four cardinal/major points;

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| i. North. | iii. East. |
| ii. South. | iv. West |

The semi-cardinals/secondary points are between the cardinal points. These are;

North East (N.E)

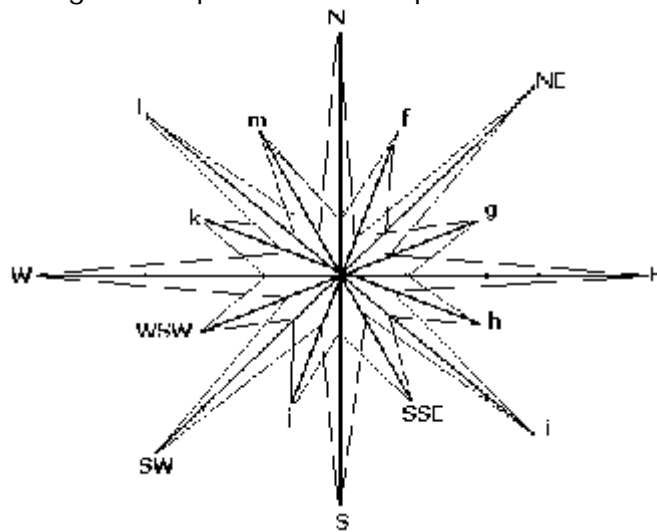
South East.(S.E)

North West.(N.W)

South West.(S.W)

Direction is measured in degrees clockwise from the North as the origin.

The diagram showing the 16 points of a compass



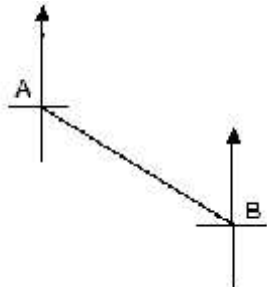
People who use the compass include;

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| i. Sailors. | iv. Pilots. |
| ii. Explorers. | v. Soldiers. |
| iii. Mountain climbers. | |

Finding direction using a compass.

Since the compass needle always points to the North, we can find direction of a place by placing the compass on the place you are determining from and find the direction in which the place you want is from the compass e.g.

Find the direction of A from B and B from A.



Direction can also be found by measuring in degrees. It's measured clockwise e.g.

N.E— 45° .

E-- 90° .

S.E.--- 135° .

S----- 180° .

W----- 270° .

N----- 360° .

A part from the compass, the sun, and landmarks can be used to find the direction.

Finding direction using the sun.

The sun rises from the East and sets in the West.

Direction can be found using the sun i.e. one stands with the right hand facing the East.

Right hand- East.

Left hand – West.

In front – North.

Behind – South.

N.B:

In the morning the sun is in the East and the shadows face West but in the evening, the shadows are facing East as the sun is in the West

e.g. Sarah was standing in the morning and her shadow was on her right hand side, which means she was facing South.

If the shadow had appeared on the left she would have been facing the North.

In the evening when your shadow is on your right, you are facing North and when on your left, you are facing South.

NB We can use landscape to find direction i.e. sides of hills, valleys and mountains.

Longitudes and Latitudes:

Lines of Latitude are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from East to West.

Lines of Longitude are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from North to South.

Lines of Latitude

The equator is the major line of latitude. It is marked 0° . It divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemisphere.

The term latitude means distance of a place north or south of the equator.

Districts crossed by the Equator in Uganda:

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| i. Wakiso. | v. Bugiri | ix. Mukono. |
| ii. Masaka. | vi. Mayuge | x. Kiruhura. |
| iii. Sembabule | vii. Mpigi. | xi. Iganga |
| iv. Ibanda. | viii. Kasese | |

Lakes crossed by the Equator in Uganda:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| i. Lake Victoria. | ii. L. George |
|-------------------|---------------|

Towns crossed by the equator in Uganda.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| i. Entebbe | ii. Masaka |
|------------|------------|

Countries crossed by the Equator in Africa:

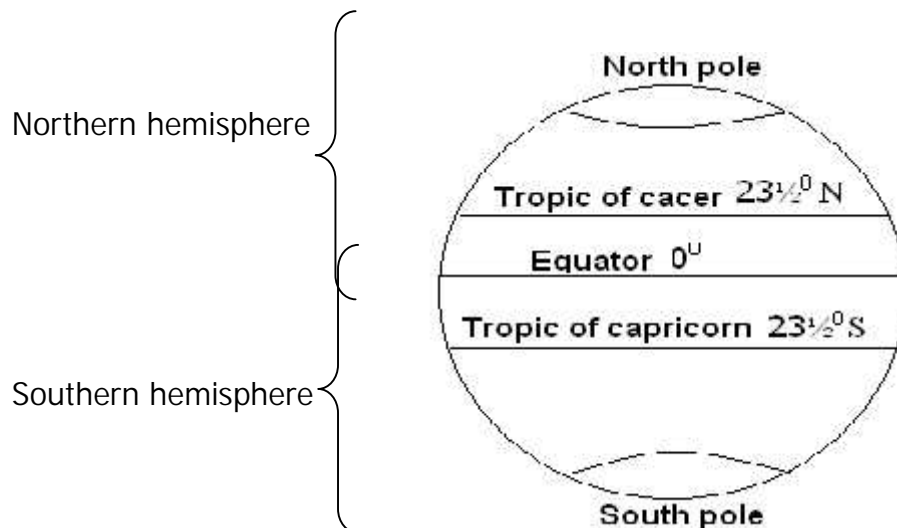
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| i. Uganda. | iv. Somalia. |
| ii. Kenya. | v. Gabon |
| iii. D R Congo. | vi. Congo Brazzaville |

Other lines of latitude include;

Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$.

Tropic of Cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$.

Lines of latitude on a globe



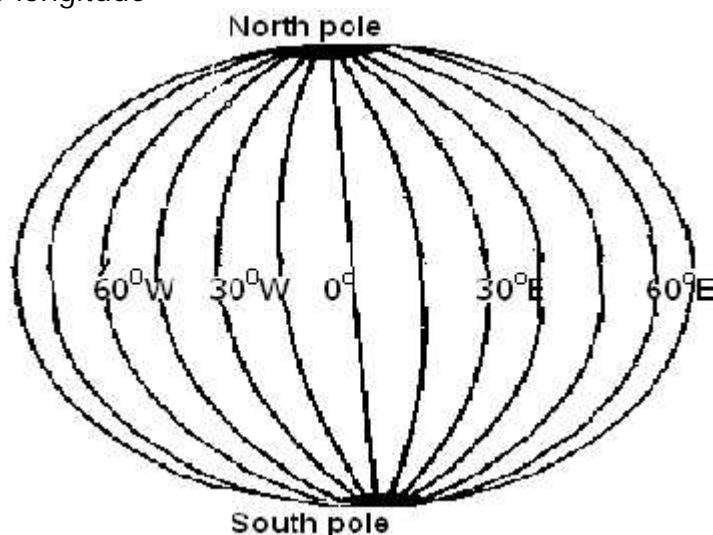
Importance of latitudes

- i. Lines of latitudes help to determine the climate of an area
- ii. They help to locate places.
- iii. They help to determine how far is the place north or south of the equator.

Lines of Longitude

The main longitude is at 0° . It is called the Prime Meridian or Greenwich meridian. The Prime Meridian is sometimes known as the Greenwich meridian because it passes through a town called Greenwich in England. The term meridian means lines of longitudes.

Lines of longitude



Lines of longitudes help to determine time.

The International Date Line help to determine the dates. It measures 180° E or W of the Greenwich.

NB. Latitudes and longitude help to locate places on a map

Similarities between longitudes and latitudes

- i. Both are imaginary lines.
- ii. Both are used to locate places.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EARTH

Rotation of the earth:

The Earth rotates (spins) on its axis. An axis is an imaginary line that cuts through the Earth from the North to the South Pole. It spins from west to east. The earth makes one complete rotation in 24hrs. The rotation of the Earth causes days and nights. This is because the side of the Earth that faces the sun experiences day while the other side experiences the night.

Revolution of the earth:

Revolution of the earth is the movement of the earth around the sun. It takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days to make a complete revolution. The fourth year of every four years has 366 days. This is a leap year. A leap year has no remainder when divided by four. The month of February of a leap year has 29 days. The rest have 28. The year with $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days is called an ordinary year. The revolution of the Earth causes seasons. It causes the sun to be overhead on the Equator in March and September and on Cancer in June and on Capricorn in December.

On 21st March and 23rd September the sun is overhead on the Equator. These two days have equal days and nights i.e. Equinox.

On 21st June, the sun is overhead on the tropic of Cancer. The Northern Hemisphere has a hot season i.e. summer while the Southern Hemisphere has a very cold season called winter.

On 22nd December, the sun is directly overhead on the Tropic of Capricorn. The Southern Hemisphere experiences summer while the Northern Hemisphere has winter.

The Northern Hemisphere has longer nights while the Southern Hemisphere has longer days.

LOCATION OF UGANDA

Uganda is one of the countries found in the continent of Africa. Uganda is located in the East Africa. Uganda is a landlocked country, which means that she has no coastline or a seaport.

Uganda uses her neighbours' seaports, Mombasa (Kenya) and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) for her overseas trade.

Uganda is also called the pearl of Africa.

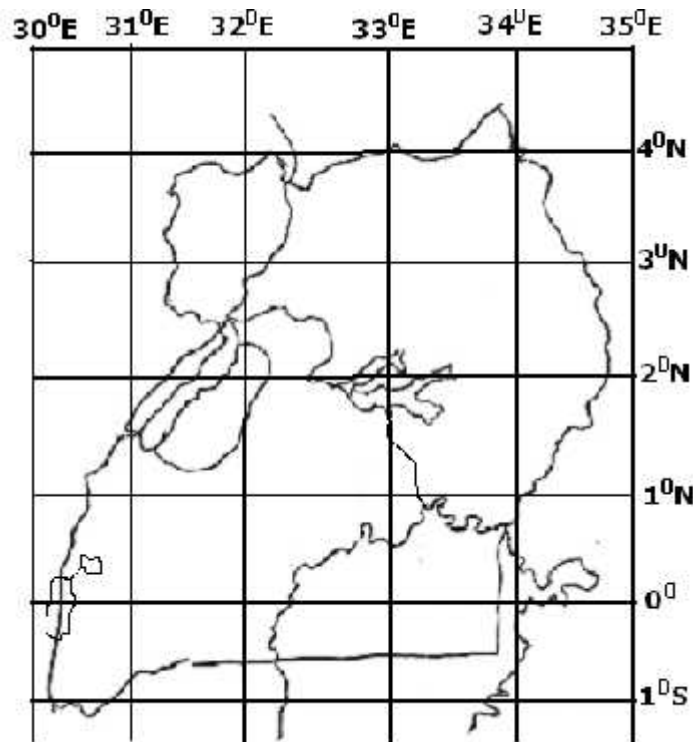
Sir Winston Churchill, the British Prime minister during World War II (1939-1945), named Uganda 'The pearl of Africa' in 1944 because of her scenic beauty. He had come to Uganda to see the progress of the 2nd World war in Uganda.

Uganda is found between latitudes $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$, and longitudes 29°E and 35°E .

The neighbours of Uganda are;

- | | | | | | |
|------|----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------------|
| i. | Sudan | - North. | D R Congo | - West | |
| ii. | Tanzania | - South. | v. | Rwanda | - Southwest. |
| iii. | Kenya | - East. | | | |

A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF UGANDA:



LAND LOCKED COUNTRIES.

A landlocked country is a country, which has no seaport or coastline.

Examples of landlocked countries in Africa are

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| Uganda. | Burundi. |
| Rwanda. | Ethiopia |

Problems faced by landlocked countries

- i. Paying taxes to export and import goods using neighbours' seaports.
- ii. Goods may be stolen in transit.
- iii. It is expensive to transport the goods from the seaport to their destination.
- iv. Goods may get delayed.
- v. Goods may get damaged or spoilt in transit.
- vi. Lack of privacy when importing goods.

Solutions to problems of landlocked countries:

- i. Having good relationship with neighbouring countries.
- ii. Setting up of airports i.e. improve on air transport.
- iii. Setting up railway transport system.

TOPIC 2.

THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA.

Physical features are the natural forms of the earth's surface. They combine both drainage and relief features.

The main physical features in Uganda are;

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| i. Mountains. | iv. Lakes. |
| ii. Plateau. | v. Rivers |
| iii. Rift valley. | |

Relief refers to the general physical appearance of an area. e.g. Mountains, Valleys, hills, Plateau, plain.

Drainage refers to lakes and rivers.

Plateau.

This is a raised flat-topped piece of land. The plateau covers the largest part of Uganda. Uganda's plateau is very fertile. The plateau in Uganda rises higher in Eastern and Western parts of Uganda forming highlands.

Many economic activities are carried out on the plateau like; crop growing cattle keeping, tourism, industrialization, lumbering and crop farming.

The mountains.

The height of land above sea level is called the altitude.

Altitude is measured in metres above sea level.

An altimeter measures altitude. Temperatures of places differ because of altitude.

The major highlands of Uganda include; Mt. Rwenzori, Mt. Elgon, Mt. Mufumbiro and Mt. Moroto.

There are other smaller mountains in different parts of Uganda E.g. Mt. Napak, Mt. Kadam, Mt. Morungole, etc.

Types of mountains in Uganda.

Block/ Horst Mountains.

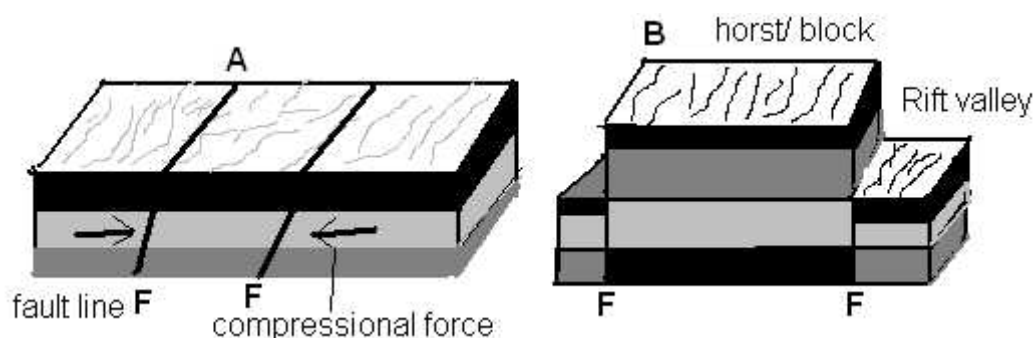
- ii. Volcanic mountains

Block mountains/horst.

Such mountains were formed through the process of faulting e.g. mountain Rwenzori.

The forces that led to the formation of Block Mountains are known as compressional forces.

Formation of a block mountain:



Volcanicity.

Volcanicity is the process by which molten rocks (magma) or gases are forced out of the earth's crust on to the earth's surface.

Features formed by volcanicity.

Volcanic mountains, volcanic lakes, hot springs, inselbergs, cones, etc

Volcanic mountains.

These are mountains formed due to the eruption of molten rocks e.g. Mufumbiro, Elgon, Moroto. Hot, molten rock (magma) breaks out through the earth's surface and flows out as lava in the process of volcanicity leading to the formation of a mountain.

There are three groups of volcanic mountains:

Active volcano.

Has erupted in recent years and is likely to erupt in the near future eg Mufumbiro

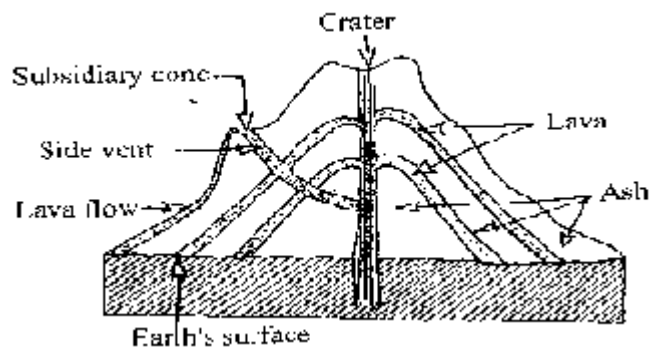
Dormant or sleeping volcano.

Has taken 500 years with out erupting but may erupt again

Dead or extinct volcanoes.

No longer expected to erupt e.g. Mt. Elgon

Formation of a volcano.



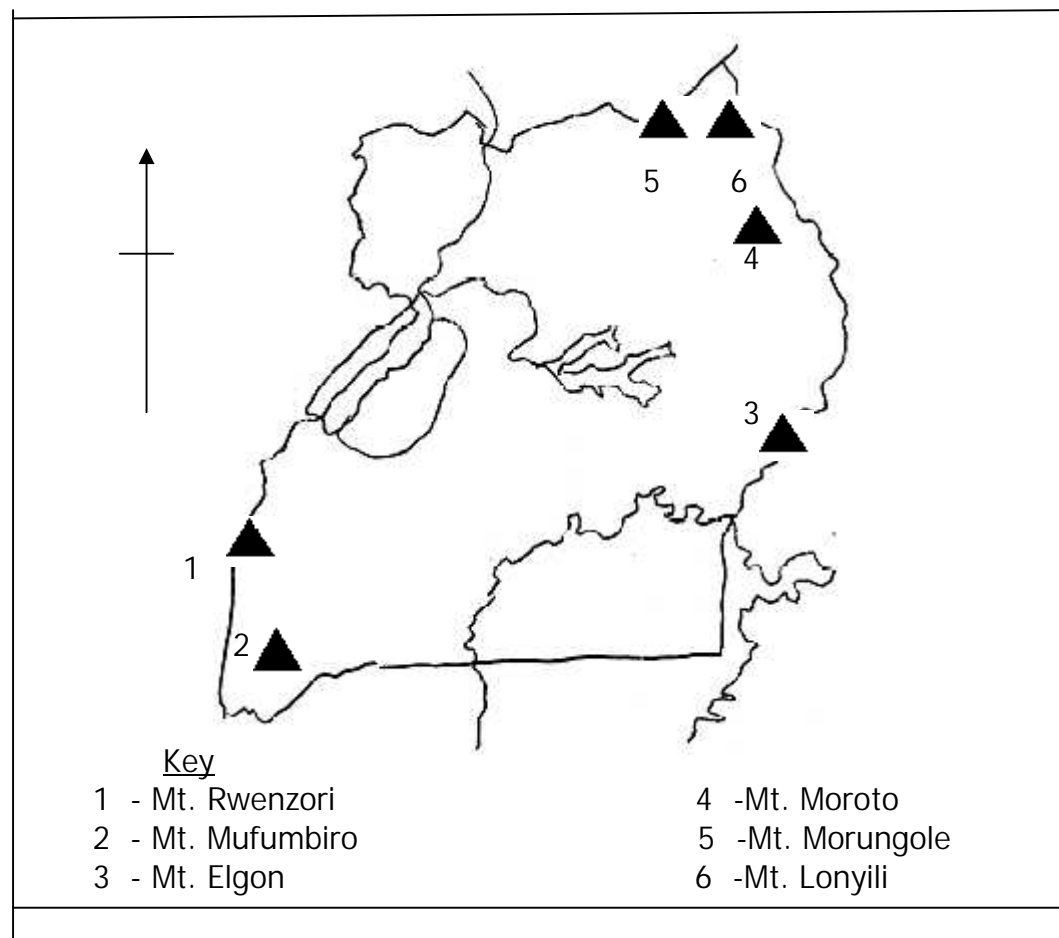
Dangers of volcanic activities.

Destroy life and property.

Pollutes the environment.

Destroy transport and communication lines

MAP SHOWING THE MAJOR MOUNTAINS OF UGANDA.



Major mountains of Uganda.

There are four main mountains in Uganda:

Mt Rwenzori (5119m).

The Rwenzori Mountains are on the boarder of Uganda and Democratic Republic Congo. Mt Rwenzori is a block/ horst mountain. Its highest peak is Margherita. Mt Rwenzori is snowcapped despite the fact that it is located along the Equator because its peak is above the snow line. Henry Morton Stanley named the Rwenzori ranges 'mountains of the moon' because its snow capped peak looked like a rising moon. The ranges are in Kasese and Bundibugyo districts. The Bamba and Bakonjo live on the ranges.

Importance of Mt Rwenzori.

- i. It is a habitat for a variety of wild life species.
- ii. It has good soil that favours farming.
- iii. It is one of the leading tourist attractions in East Africa.
- iv. It forms a natural boundary between the Democratic Republic Congo and Uganda.
- v. It helps in the formation of rainfall.

Disadvantages of Mt. Rwenzori:

- i. Political instability in districts near Mt Rwenzori due to the existence of rebel groups who hide in the thick vegetation.
- ii. Heavy soil erosion is always experienced causing soil degradation and landslides.
- iii. Difficulties in transport along the Uganda – Democratic Republic Congo border.

Mt. Elgon (4321m).

Mt Elgon is a volcanic mountain found in the Eastern Uganda (Uganda – Kenya boarder). Its highest peak is called Wagagai. The Bagisu and Sabiny live on its slopes. The Sabiny keep donkeys for transport. The Bagisu grow Arabica coffee and bananas. The Sabiny grow maize, wheat and barley.

Importance of Mt. Elgon.

- i. It is a tourist attraction due to the existence of Mt. Elgon National Park.
- ii. Has fertile volcanic soils that support agriculture.
- iii. Helps in rainfall formation i.e. relief rainfall.
- iv. It is s source of several permanent rivers E.g. R. Manafwa.

Mt Mufumbiro (4127m).

Mt Mufumbiro is found in the extreme Southwestern part of Uganda. Its highest peak is called Muhavura. The Mufumbiro ranges are the most densely populated highland areas in Uganda. It is a home of the rare Mt. Gorillas.

The mountainous nature of Kabale is similar to that of Switzerland in Europe that's why Kabale is referred to as "Switzerland of Africa."

It is inhabited by the Bafumbira and Bakiga. They grow Irish potatoes, vegetables, sorghum and pyrethrum because there is fertile soil and reliable rainfall. However there is strong soil erosion. There is also land fragmentation because of overpopulation.

How soil erosion is controlled on hilly areas:

- i. By terracing.
- ii. By contour ploughing.
- iii. By strip cropping.

Mt. Moroto (3084m)

It is found in the North Eastern Region of Uganda. It is of volcanic nature but it is an inselberg or residual mountain. Agriculture is not extensively practiced around Mt Moroto because the place is dry due to the dry winds that blow over it. The Karimojong live around Mt. Moroto. They are nomadic pastoralists. Other similar but small volcanic mountains are Kadam and Napak.

Importance of mountains:

- i. They form sources of rivers.
- ii. They modify climate by helping in the formation of rainfall
- iii. They are habitats for wildlife e.g Mt. Elgon National Park.
- iv. They are mining areas e.g. Limestone for making cement from Osukuru hills in Tororo and Hima in Kasese and phosphates for making fertilizers in Tororo. Gypsum is also a mineral used to make cement.
- v. They have fertile soils.

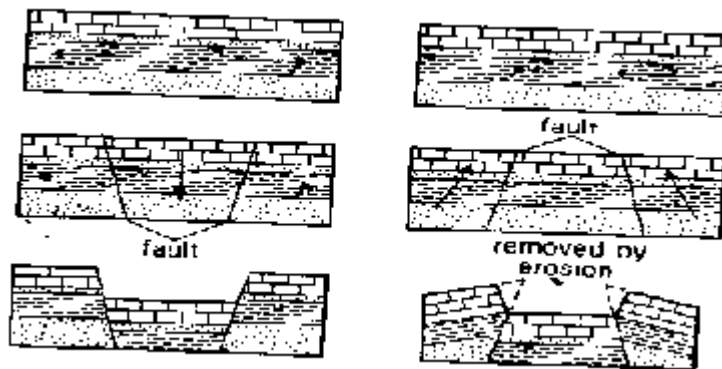
Disadvantages of mountains:

- i. They occupy space for human settlement.
- ii. They encourage soil erosion.
- iii. Eruption of mountains can destroy life and property.
- iv. Transport network and construction is very difficult.
- v. Mountains hinder mechanized farming.
- vi. They harbour rebels and pests.

THE EAST AFRICAN RIFT VALLEY

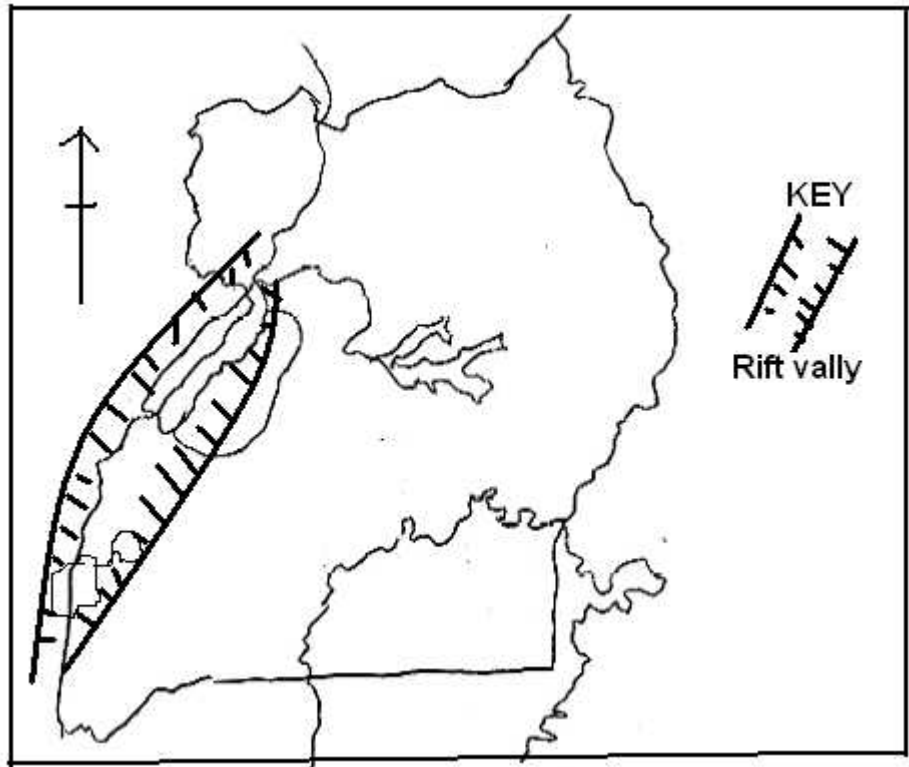
A rift valley is a long narrow depression on the earth's surface. The East African rift valley has two arms i.e. the Eastern and the Western arm. The Eastern arm of the rift valley passes through Uganda. The steep sides of the rift valley are called Escarpments. The rift valley was formed by the process of faulting. A fault is a deep crack on the earth's surface. The central block sank and a deep valley formed.

The diagram showing formation of the rift valley.



N.B. Faulting is the cracking of the earth's crust as a result of tensional and compressional forces.

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE RIFT VALLEY:



Lakes in the Western rift valley in Uganda:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| i. L. Albert. | iv. L. Mutanda. |
| ii. L. Edward. | v. L. Katwe. |
| iii. L. Butera, | |

Lakes not in the rift valley in Uganda

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| i. Lake Victoria. | v. Lake Opeta |
| ii. Lake Kyoga | vi. L. Bisina. |
| iii. Lake Nabugabo. | |
| iv. Lake Kwanja. | |

LAKES IN UGANDA

A lake is a hollow in the earth's surface where water collects.

Types of lakes.

Down warped/crustal/depression

They were formed by depression/down warping of the earth. They have fresh water.

Examples are L. Victoria, L. Kyoga, and L. Bisina

Rift valley lakes:

They were formed by faulting. They lie along the rift valley. Examples are L. Albert, L. George and L. Edward.

Characteristics of rift valley lakes:

- i. They are salty.

- ii. They are deep.
- iii. They are oblong in shape.
- iv. They have inland drainage.

Reasons why rift valley lakes are salty:

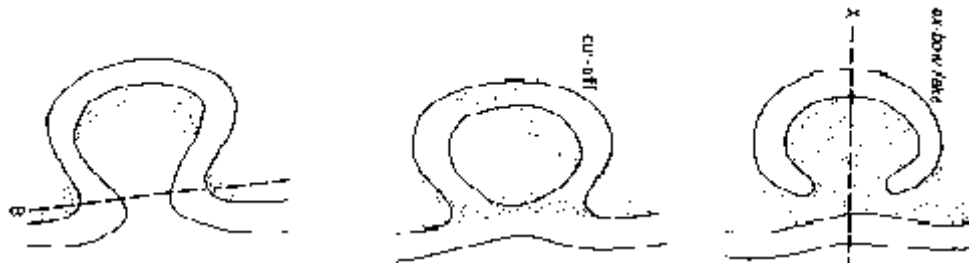
- i. They have no outlets.
- ii. They lie on salty rocks.
- iii. They have salty ashes.

Ox-bow lakes:

They are formed as a result of meandering and deposition of rivers.

Examples of ox-bow lakes are found on R. Semliki-Uganda and R. Ruizi-Uganda.

Diagram showing an Ox-bow lake



Deposition/Lagoon lakes:

Lagoon lakes are formed by deposition i.e. sand or silt cut off some water from the main water body forming a lagoon lake e.g. lake Nabugabo.

Man-made lakes:

They are formed as a result of daming of rivers or physically dug out by man e.g. Kabaka's lake, Kajjansi lake and Kibimba lake.

N.B: There was no lake formed behind Nalubaale Power Station because the dam is near L.Victoria. However, the water level behind rose virtually submerging the Rippon falls.

Cirques / Glacial lakes:

They are formed by glacial erosion on the sides of snow-capped mountains. The sides of a mountain are eroded by pieces of falling snow. e.g. L. Speke on Mt. Rwenzori.

Volcanic lakes:

They are divided into three groups.

Crater lakes;

They are found on tops of dead volcanic mountains. They are formed when water occupies the hole left by molten lava during eruptions. E.g. L. Katwe, L. Katabaganda, L. Nyamunuka, L. Munyanyanga, L. Nyakasura, L. Muharura, etc

Caldera lakes:

They are formed after volcanic activity leaves large rounded depressions on tops of volcanoes. e.g. on top of Mt. Napak.

Lava dammed / blocked lakes:

They are formed when molten lava blocks the flow of a river forming a lake e.g. L. Bunyonyi, L. Mutanda, L. Butela, L. Ndalaga, L. Mulehe, L. Muhondo.

MAIN LAKES OF UGANDA.

L. Victoria

It is the largest lake in Uganda and is shared by the three East Africa countries.

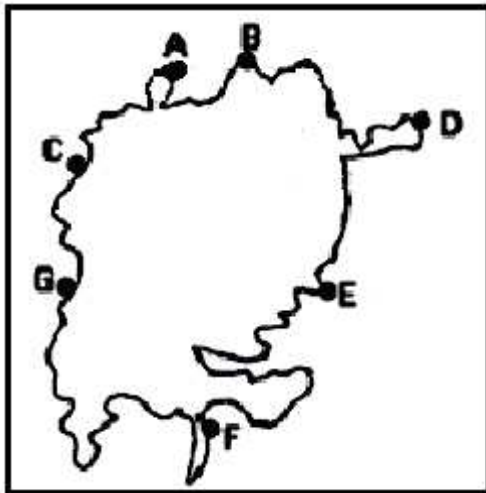
It was formed by down warping.

It has inland ports like PortBell, Bukakata, and e.t.c

Lake Victoria's shores are densely populated because:

- i. The soils are fertile.
- ii. There is reliable rainfall.
- iii. There is fishing.
- iv. There are employment opportunities due to industrialisation.

The diagram showing the location of L. Victoria



Lake Kyoga

It is found in central Uganda. It is the swampiest lake in Uganda. It is swampy because it is shallow.

Lake George & Edward

They are joined together by the Kazinga channel. The Kazinga channel inhabits very many hippos thus a major tourist attraction.

L. Albert

It is a rift valley lake formed by faulting.

Its lake port is Butiaba.

Others are L. Kachira, Kijanebarora, Katwe famous for salt mining, Bisina, L. Kwana, L. Wamala, L. Bunyonyi, Mureho in Kigezi, etc.

Importance of lakes:

- i. They provide water for irrigation, industrial and domestic use.
- ii. Lakes are fishing areas.
- iii. Lakes are tourist attractions.
- iv. Lakes help in rainfall formation.
- v. They are a source of minerals like salt from L. Katwe and Petroleum oil in L. Albert.
- vi. They are used for transport.

Disadvantages of lakes.

- i. Lakes occupy land for settlement.
- ii. Lakes are home dangerous animals like crocodiles.
- iii. Floods may occur leading to loss of life and property.
- iv. They harbor disease-causing vectors

Problems facing lakes:

- i. Pollution from dumping.
- ii. Water weeds e.g. water hyacinth.
- iii. Low water levels due to drought.

RIVERS OF UGANDA:

A river is a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel. Most rivers begin from highlands because;

- i. Some mountains have snow on their peaks, which melts.
- ii. Most highlands receive heavy rainfall.

Terms associated with rivers:

A source is where a river starts.

A mouth is where a river ends.

A watershed is a stretch of highland separating two/more rivers.

A basin is an area drained by a river and its tributaries.

An estuary is an open mouth of a river.

A delta is a mouth of a river made up of distributaries.

A distributary is a small river leaving the main one.

A tributary is a small river joining the main one.

A confluence is a place where two or more rivers meet.

Meanders are bends of rivers.

MAIN RIVERS OF UGANDA

River Nile.

It is the longest river in Uganda and the world. It begins from Lake Victoria in Uganda and flows through Sudan, Egypt and pours its waters into the Mediterranean Sea. The search for the source of the Nile attracted many European explorers to Africa. John Speke was the first white man to see the source of the Nile at Rippon falls on 28/7/1862. The Nile flows northwards because the North is on a lower altitude. The part of the Nile from L. Victoria

through Kyoga to Albert is Victoria Nile. The part of the Nile from L. Albert to the border with Sudan is Albert Nile.

River Achwa

It is a tributary of the Nile found in the northern part of Uganda and is the mostly widely used river for irrigation in northern Uganda.

River Katonga

It joins L. Victoria to L. George.

River Semliki.

It flows into lake Edward. it has a delta. There are oil deposits in its delta.

River Kagera

It flows from Rwanda into L. Victoria. It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Tanzania.

Stages/courses of a river development:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| i. Youth/Torrent stage). | ii. Mature/ middle stage. | iii. Old/ plain stag |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|

Youth/ Torrent stage

It's the first part of the river.

Characteristics of this stage

- i. It has fast running water
- ii. It has many waterfalls
- iii. It flows in a V- shape
- iv. Has a narrow gorge.

Economic activities carried out.

- i. It is used for generating Hydro electricity
- ii. It attracts tourists

Mature stage (middle).

Characteristics of this stage

- i. Water flows in a U- shape
- ii. Water flows in a reduced speed.
- iii. Meanders begin to develop

Economic activities carried out.

- i. It is used for transport
- ii. It is used for tourism
- iii. It is used for fishing.

Old (plain) stage.

It's the last part of the river.

Characteristics of this stage
It has well developed meanders
It has flood plains
Water flows at a reduced speed

It has ox- bow lakes
It has a wider river valley

Economic activities carried out.

Fishing
Transport
Tourism
Farming
Mining

Importance /advantages of rivers to man.

- i. They help in generation of H.E. P
- ii. For transport.
- iii. They help in formation of rainfall.
- iv. Rivers are a home for wild animals.
- V. Rivers are sources of fish.
- VI. They provide water for irrigation, industrial and home use.

Disadvantages of rivers.

- i. Some rivers destroy life and property when they flood.
- ii. Waterfalls and rapids hinder navigation.
- iii. Rivers hinder the development of roads and railways.
- iv. Rivers are breeding places for vectors.

Reasons why some rivers are not navigable.

- i. Some rivers have waterfalls.
- ii. Some rivers have sudd (floating vegetation islands) / water weeds.
- iii. Existence of dams on some rivers.
- iv. Some rivers have rocks.
- v. Wild animals.
- vi. Narrowness of some rivers.
- vii. Shallowness of some rivers.
- viii. Some rivers are seasonal.

N.B. Some of the power stations found on R. Nile in Uganda are; Nalubaale Power station and Kiira power station.

A dam is a barrier built across the river to control the water flow.

Note. Bujagali power station is being constructed on R.Nile.

Advantages of dams:

- i. They generate hydroelectric power.
- ii. They create employment.
- iii. They provide water for irrigation.

Uganda exports her hydro electricity to:

Rwanda.

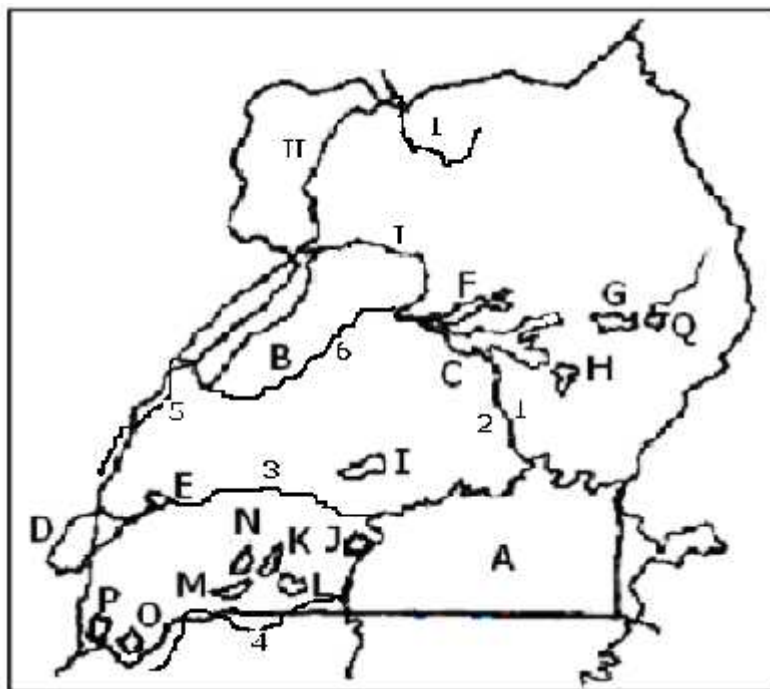
Tanzania.

Kenya.

Preventive measures for dangers on lakes and rivers.

- i. Since some rivers are a habitat for some living organisms, they spread diseases like cholera, typhoid, Bilharzia, etc. Therefore, diseases can be avoided through, drinking boiled water.
- ii. Drowning can be prevented by use of life jackets.
- iii. Overloading of boats and drunkenness can be avoided by putting strict laws.

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING LAKES AND RIVERS:



Fishing in Uganda

Fishing is the catching of fish from water bodies.

People who catch fish are fishermen.

People who sell fish are fishmongers.

Fish is caught from;

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| i. Lakes. | iii. Swamps. |
| ii. Rivers. | iv. Ponds, e.t.c. |

The largest fish caught is Nile Perch.

The commonest type of fish caught is the Tilapia.

Other types of fish are, Catfish, Lungfish, Mudfish, Silver fish, etc.

Fish farming is becoming common in Uganda i.e. keeping of fish in ponds.

Methods of catching fish.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| i. Using fishing nets. | iv. Using fishing hooks. |
| ii. Using fishing spears. | v. By digging. |
| iii. Using fishing baskets. | |

Fresh fish is very perishable i.e. rots/ gets spoilt quickly so it needs to be transported quickly e.g. transporting fresh fish from Entebbe to London needs air transport which is the quickest.

Methods of preserving fish:

Smoking (it's the commonest but causes deforestation).

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| i. Salting. | iii. Tinning / canning. |
| ii. Sun drying. | iv. Freezing. |

Uganda exports her fish (fillets) to:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| i. Sudan. | iv. Kenya. | vii. Germany. |
| ii. Britain. | v. France. | viii. Egypt |
| iii. D R Congo. | vi. Rwanda. | |

Importance of fish to man.

- i. Fish is eaten, as it is rich in proteins.
- ii. It's a source of income.
- iii. It creates employment.
- iv. Some fish can be used as medicine.
- v. Bones and other unwanted parts are used for making fertilizers and animal feeds.
- vi. Fish reduces vectors in ponds like mosquitoes.

Fish processing factories in Uganda:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| i. Gomba. | iii. Kasenyi. |
| ii. Masese. | iv. Katunguru |

N.B. UFEL—Uganda Fish Enterprises Limited.

TUFMAC---- The Uganda Fish Marketing Company.

Problems facing the fishing industry.

- i. Over fishing.
- ii. Shortage of capital.
- iii. Limited storage facilities for fish.
- iv. Use of bad fishing methods like poisoning fish.
- v. Water pollution, which kills fish.
- vi. Poor transport facilities for fresh fish.
- vii. Poor roads to landing sites.
- viii. Wild animals e.g. crocodiles, Hippos.
- ix. Water hyacinth, which hinders fishing.
- x. Heavy taxation by government.
- xi. Poor fishing gear e.g. nets, hooks, e.t.c.

Solutions to problems facing the fishing industry.

- i. Improve on roads.
- ii. Water pollution should be controlled
- iii. Storage facilities should be improved.
- iv. Fishermen should be sensitized on the dangers of over fishing.
- v. Government should find market for fish overseas / outside.
- v. Removing the water hyacinth by harvesting.
- vi. The government can also give soft loans to fishermen to help them acquire good storage and transport facilities.

Problems caused by the waterweeds.

- i. It makes navigation difficult.
- ii. It keeps deadly snakes.
- iii. It suffocates fish.
- iv. It makes water dirty.
- v. It destroys nets.
- vi. It covers (occupies) fishing grounds (areas).

How to fight the water hyacinth.

- i. By removing using hands (i.e. manual method) i.e. By harvesting.
- ii. By removing using machines (harvesters) mechanical method.
- iii. By spraying with chemicals (chemical method).
- iv. By using beetles which eat it (biological method).

Uses of the waterweeds.

- i. It's used for making baskets.
- ii. It's used for making manure.
- iii. It's used for making animal feeds
- iv. It's used for mulching gardens.

TOPIC: 3

THE CLIMATE OF UGANDA.

WEATHER

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere of a place at a given time.

People who study weather are meteorologists and the study of weather is meteorology.

A place where weather is studied is a weather station.

Entebbe is the biggest weather station /National Meteorological Centre in Uganda.

Types/conditions of weather:

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| i. Sunny | iv. Windy. | vii. Cold. |
| ii. Cloudy. | v. Humid. | viii. Wet |
| iii. Rainy | vi. Hot. | |

Elements of weather: (Factors influencing/ affecting weather)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| i. Rainfall/ rain | iv. Temperature. | vii. Wind |
| ii. Sunshine. | v. Humidity. | viii. visibility |
| iii. Cloud cover. | vi. Air pressure. | |

Weather forecasting is the prediction of weather.

Importance of weather forecasting.

- It helps farmers to know when to plant their crops.
- It helps farmers to know when to harvest their crops.
- It helps people traveling to be prepared for the weather.
- It helps in avoiding air and water accidents.
- Weather forecasting helps pilots to know the weather and plan their journeys.

Weather instruments.

Sn	Instrument	Importance
	Wind vane	Shows the direction of wind
	Weather cock	Shows the direction of wind
	Rain gauge	To measure the amount of rainfall
	Anemometer	To measure the speed of wind
	Hygrometer	To measure humidity
	Barometer	To measure air pressure
	Sunshine recorder	To measure the intensity of sunshine
	Wind sock	To measure the strength of wind
	Wind rose	To find the direction where wind mostly blows.

Isotherms are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same temperatures.

Contours are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same altitude.

Isobars are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same pressure.

Isohyets are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same rainfall.

CLIMATE.

Climate is the average weather conditions of a place recorded for a long period of time.

Climatology is the study of climate.

There are two aspects (components) of climate:

- i. Temperature.
- ii. Rainfall.

Factors that influence climate.

Latitude:

This is the distance of a place North or South from the Equator.

Ocean currents

Ocean currents refer to the movement of water in ocean caused by wind.

Warm ocean currents make the coastal area warm and bring rainfall. Cold ocean currents are dry but they make the coastal area cool.

Prevailing winds:

When winds blow, they usually either bring rainfall or are dry.

Altitude:

The height of land above sea level. Highlands usually experience heavy rainfall.

Vegetation cover:

Areas with thick forests receive heavier rainfall than those with poor vegetation. Forests contribute to the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere through transpiration.

Distance from water bodies:

Areas around water bodies receive convectional rainfall.

Human activities:

Cleaning forests for farming, heavy industrialisation, swamp drainage or reclamation leads to rainfall reduction (drought), desertification and global warming.

Global warming

Global warming is the increase of world temperatures. Global warming is a result of the increase of carbondioxide in the atmosphere. Carbondioxide forms the biggest part of the green house gases that prevent heat from the earth from escaping into space causing rise in global temperatures. Man's

activities are responsible for the increase of carbondioxide and other pollutants in the atmosphere.

Vegetation, which absorbs carbondioxide and gives out oxygen is being destroyed (deforestation).

Global warming leads to the melting of ice/snow leading to the increase of water levels in seas, oceans, etc.

It also causes abnormally heavy rainfall (El-nino), which results in flooding. Etc.

Human activities that affect climate:

- i. i.
- ii. Charcoal burning.
- iii. Industrialisation.
- iv. Fish smoking.
- v. Lumbering.
- vi. Over grazing and overstocking.
- vii. Brick making.
- viii. Poor methods of farming e.g. bush burning.

Effects of human activities on climate.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| i. Drought. | iv. Abnormally heavy rains (El Nina). |
| ii. Desertification | v. Unpredictable climatic changes. |
| iii. Global warming | |

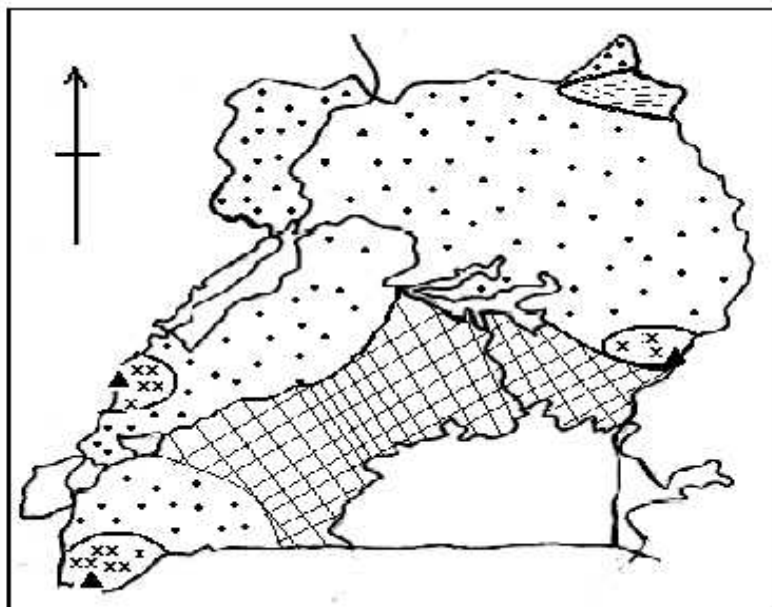
CLIMATIC ZONES IN UGANDA.

Climatic regions differ due to differences in weather conditions experienced by places. It may be hot in Kotido and wet in Kabale. The difference enables us to divide the country into different climatic regions.

Uganda is divided into four climatic regions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| i. Equatorial climatic region. | iv. Semi- Arid or semi –desert climatic region. |
| ii. Tropical climatic region. | |
| iii. Montane climatic region. | |

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING CLIMATIC REGIONS



Equatorial climate.

Equatorial climate is described as hot and wet throughout the year. This climate is experienced around Lake Victoria especially over Kalangala and Mokono district. The Equatorial climate has two maximum rainy seasons because the sun is overhead on the Equator twice a year. Convictional rainfall is received in this region. Economic activities in this climatic region include Crop growing, Lumbering and Tourism.

Tropical climate.

This region experiences long wet seasons with short dry periods (spells). The largest part of Uganda experiences tropical (savanna) climate. Areas experiencing the tropical climate include, Mbarara, Rakai, Mpigi, Wakiso, Nebbi and Arua districts. Activities in the tropics include; tourism, crop growing, and cattle keeping.

Semi-desert or semi-arid.

The Semi-arid climatic region is in the North Eastern areas in the districts of Kotido, Kaabong, Moroto, Kitgum, Nakasongola, Sembabule and Kayunga. Little or no rainfall ranging in 400mm is received.

Economic activities in Semi-desert areas;

- i. Nomadic pastoralism.
- ii. Tourism i.e. Kidepo valley National Park in Kaabong district which is an important tourist attraction.
- iii. Growing of quick maturing crops like sorghum.

However, irrigation can be encouraged by the government to increase crop growing in Semi-desert areas of Uganda. The Karimojong live in such areas and practice cattle rustling.

Problems faced by the Karimojong

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| i. Shortage of water. | iii. Cattle rustling. |
| ii. Shortage of pasture. | iv. Keep poor breeds of cattle. |

Solutions to problems facing the Karimojong.

- i. Government should provide valley dams to provide water for the animals.
- ii. Providing improved veterinary services.
- iii. Provision of security to curb cattle rustling.

Montane climate.

Mountainous areas receive relief rainfall and areas around them fall in this climatic region.

Eastern areas on the slopes of Mt. Elgon are; Mbale, Sironko and Kapchorwa districts.

The Southwestern areas of Kabale, Kisoro are all mountainous areas.

Main activities in mountain areas include; crop growing e.g. Arabica Coffee on the slopes of Elgon due to deep fertile volcanic soils, heavy rainfall and the cool climate;

Mining e.g. limestone at Osukuru hills in Tororo and tourism..

Problems faced by people living in mountainous areas:

- i. Soil erosion.
- iii. Landslides.
- ii. Poor transport.

Influence of physical features on climate.

Land forms like mountains; lakes and river greatly influence climate in Uganda by helping in the formation of rainfall.

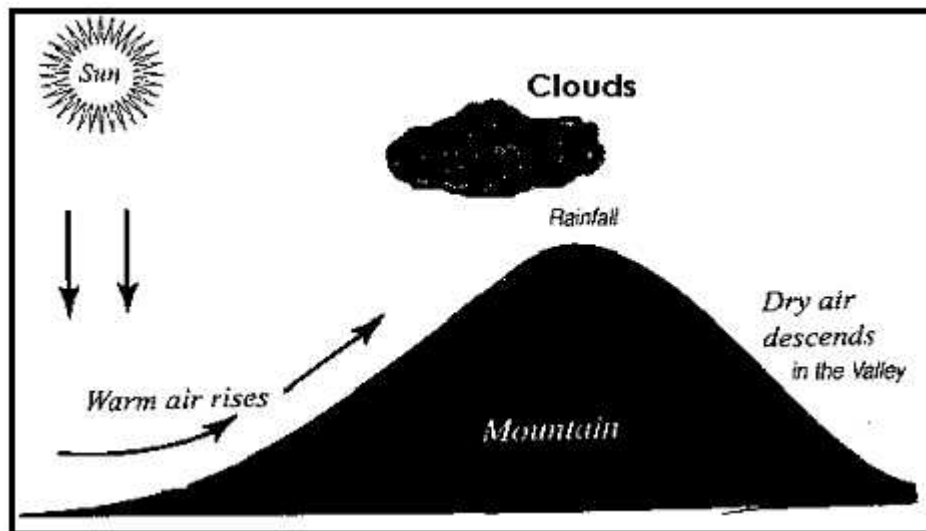
Relief rainfall

Relief (Orographic) rainfall is received in mountainous areas of Uganda.

Areas around Mt. Elgon, Kigezi highlands (Mufumbiro Mountains), west Nile highlands and the Rwenzori receive this type of rainfall and the districts of Mbale, Sironko, Kapchorwa and Kasese. It is formed when warm air carrying moisture is forced to rise as it tries to go over a mountain. The moisture cools, forms clouds and falls as rainfall. Only dry cold wind (carrying) no moisture manages to go over to the other side of the mountain. The wind ward side of the mountain receives rainfall whereas the Leeward side (rain shadow) receives little or no rainfall because it receives dry cold winds..

The dry conditions experienced in parts of Teso and Karamoja are due to being in the rain shadow of Mt. Elgon.

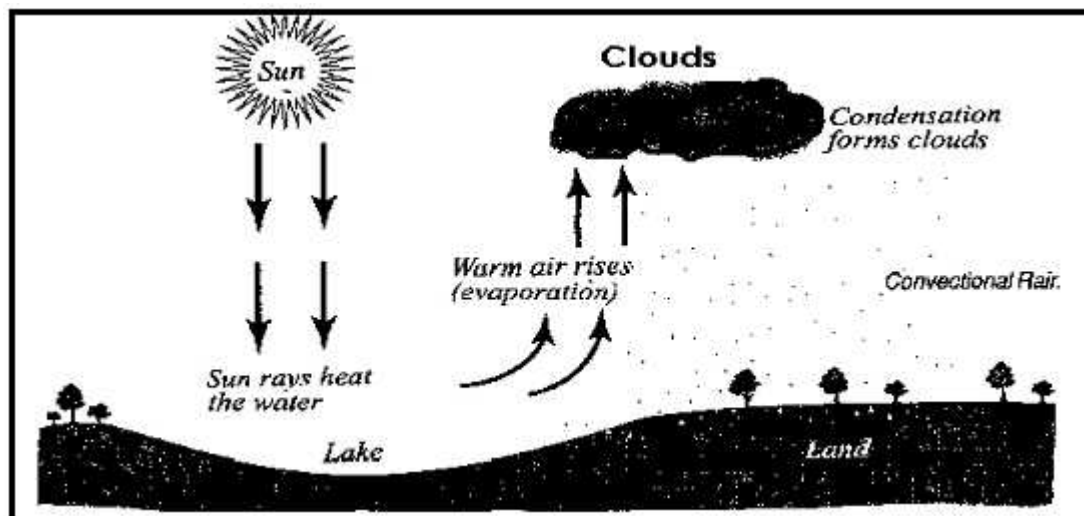
Formation of relief rainfall:



Convictional rainfall.

It is formed when evaporation takes place on water bodies due to the heat from the sun and also transpiration from the thick forests. The warm risen air condenses as it rises higher forming rainfall. Places near lakes, rivers and areas with thick forests receive convection rainfall.

Formation of convectional rainfall



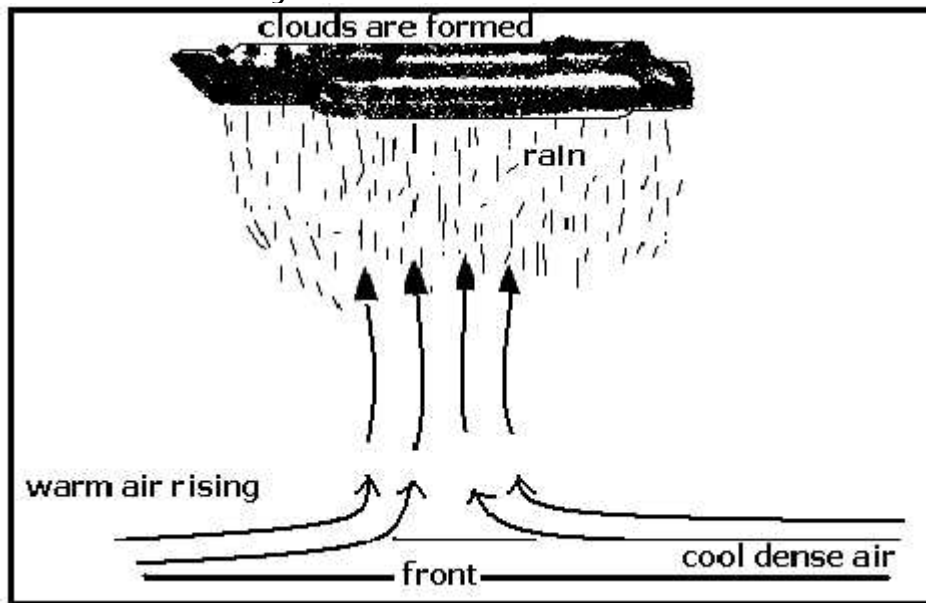
Cyclonic (Frontal) rainfall.

It's experienced in flat areas like in the plateau e.g. in Teso in Uganda.

It occurs when a warm air mass meets with a cool air mass. The warm air mass which is lighter is forced to go over the cool air mass where it condenses and falls as rainfall.

It falls heavily and within a short time the sun shines again. Clouds form as it rains. There is no lightening or thunder but there may be hailstone. The area where the two air masses meet is called a front.

Formation of cyclonic rainfall



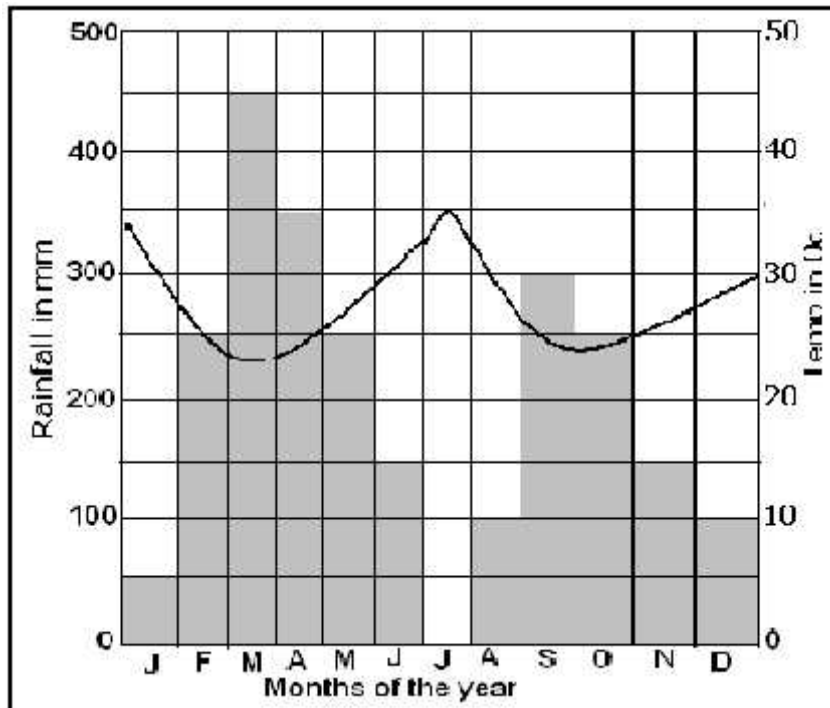
Advantages of rainfall.

- i. Rainfall provides water to people for domestic use.
- ii. Provides water to crops, which helps them to grow.
- iii. Rainfall provides water to both domestic and wild animals.
- iv. Helps to maintain the water cycle, which provides water-to-water sources.

Disadvantages of rainfall.

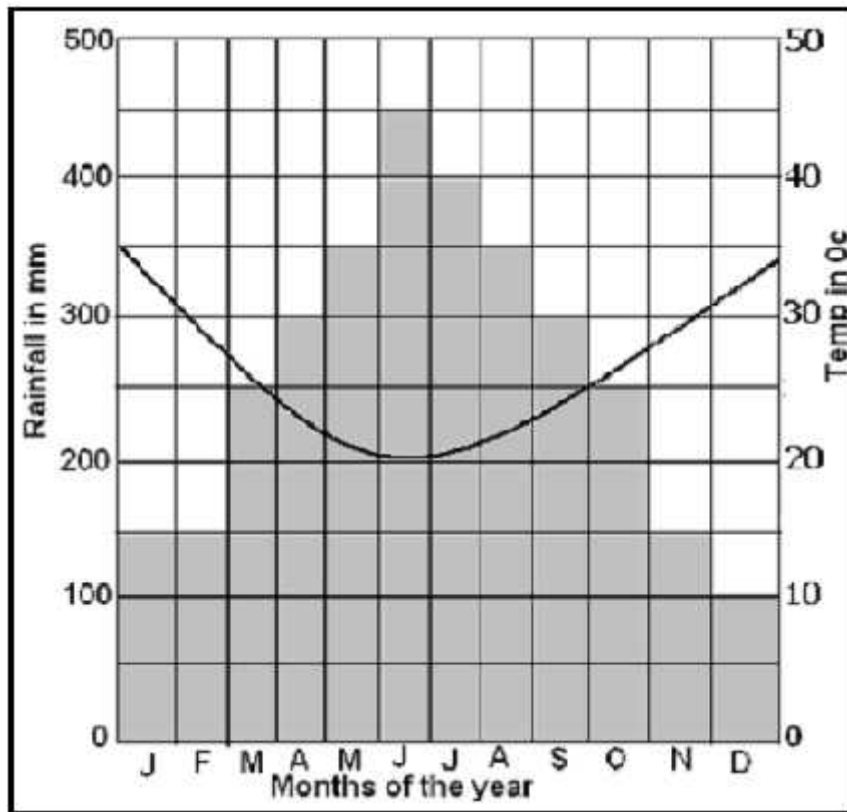
- i. May cause floods, which destroy people's property.
- ii. Too much rainfall can cause death to both plants and animals.
- iii. Too much rainfall can cause landslides that may kill people or destroy their property.
- iv. Too much rainfall can make transport difficult by rendering the roads impassable.

Climatic Charts:



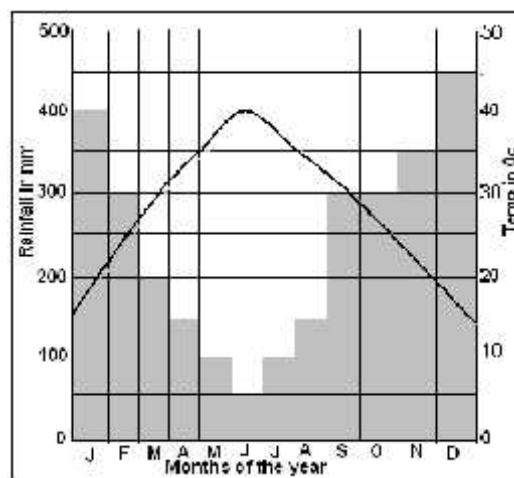
Questions:

- How many rainy seasons are shown on the chart?
- Which month had the highest rainfall?
- What was the hottest month? Why?
- Why do you think March was the coldest month?
- Which month had the lowest rainfall?
- Which type of vegetation exists in the above place?
- Describe the climate experienced in the above area.
- Identify the type of climate experienced in the above area.
- How much rainfall was received in March?
- Explain the relationship between temperature and rainfall.
- Suggest the economic activities that can be carried out in the above area



Questions:

- How many rainy seasons are shown on the chart?
- Which month had the highest rainfall?
- What was the hottest month? Why?
- Why do you think June was the coldest month?
- Which month had the lowest rainfall?
- Which type of vegetation exists in the above place?
- Describe the climate experienced in the above area.
- Identify the type of climate experienced in the above area.
- How much rainfall was received in March?
- Explain the relationship between temperature and rainfall.
- Suggest the economic activities that can be carried out in the above area.



Questions:

- How many rainy seasons are shown on the chart?
- Which month had the highest rainfall?
- What was the hottest month? Why?
- Why do you think December was the coldest month?
- Which month had the lowest rainfall?
- Which type of vegetation exists in the above place?
- Describe the climate experienced in the above area.
- Identify the type of climate experienced in the above area.
- How much rainfall was received in September?
- Explain the relationship between temperature and rainfall.
- Suggest the economic activities that can be carried out in the above area.

CLIMATIC TABLES:

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
R/fall mm	150	250	450	300	200	500	00	150	300	250	200	100
Temp 0c	26	22	15	18	24	30	35	29	18	22	24	28

Questions:

- How many rainy seasons are shown on the chart?
- Which month had the highest rainfall?
- What was the hottest month? Why?
- Why do you think March was the coldest month?
- Which month had the lowest rainfall?
- Which type of vegetation exists in the above place?
- Describe the climate experienced in the above area.
- Identify the type of climate experienced in the above area.
- How much rainfall was received in July?
- Explain the relationship between temperature and rainfall.
- Suggest the economic activities that can be carried out in the above area.

MONTHS	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rainfall in mm	00	10	20	00	00	00	00	00	10	00	10	00
Temp in °C	40	38	35	41	38	39	40	39	36	42	38	44

Questions:

- How many rainy seasons are shown on the chart?
- Which month had the highest rainfall?
- What was the hottest month? Why?
- Why do you think dry seasons in Uganda are very hot at daytime and very cold at night?
- Which month had the lowest rainfall?
- Which type of vegetation exists in the above place?

vii. Describe the climate experienced in the above

BREEZE

A breeze is a gentle movement of air from an area of high pressure (cool) to the area of low pressure (warm).

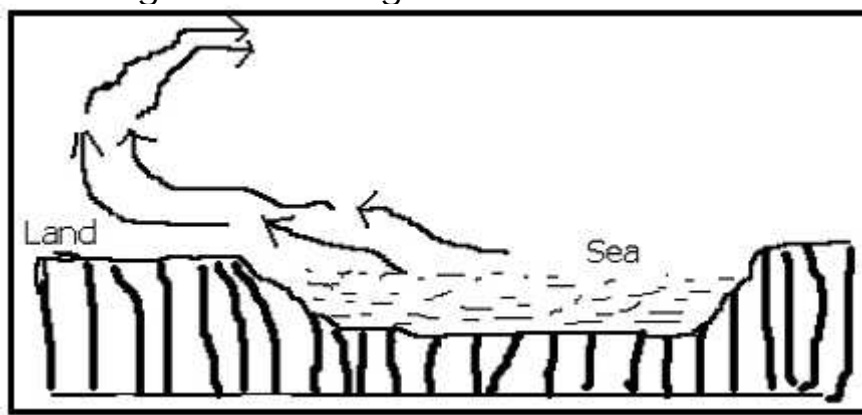
Sea breeze.

This is the movement of wind from a water body to the land.

During day, land heats faster than water causing warm air on land to rise.

The cold air from the sea blows to replace the warm air from land, which has risen. The sea breezes are moist, therefore they bring rainfall. Sea breezes take place during daytime.

The diagram showing sea breeze

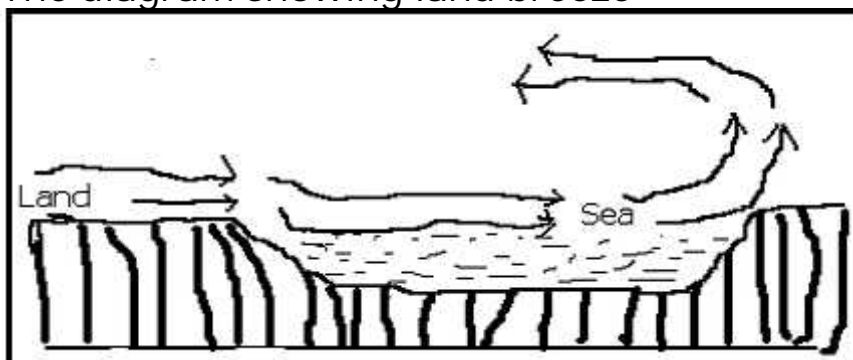


Land breeze.

This is the movement of cool air from land to the water body. It takes place at night.

At night, the land cools faster than the sea. The land becomes cool while the sea remains warm. The warmer air from the sea rises and the cooler air from the land blows towards the sea to replace the air that has risen. This is called a land breeze.

The diagram showing land breeze



Influence of climate on human activities:

Reliable rainfall makes it possible for agricultural activities to take place almost throughout the country.

Places with dry climate have low food production thus people in those areas carry out nomadic pastoralism e.g. North Eastern Uganda.

Such areas have low population due to low production of food and less employment opportunities that would have been created by the agricultural related activities.

FARMING IN UGANDA.

Farming is the growing of crops or rearing of animals. Farming is the main economic activity in Uganda and it is the backbone of Uganda's economy.

Factors influencing farming.

- i. Fertility of the soil.
- ii. Reliability of rainfall.
- iii. Availability of water sources for irrigation and for animals.
- iv. Market for the farm produce.
- v. Availability of capital.
- vi. Availability of labour force.

Importance of farming.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| i. Source of raw materials | iv. Source of food for people and animals |
| ii. Provides employment | |
| iii. Source of income. | |

Problems affecting agriculture.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| i. Limited storage facilities. | v. Shortage of capital. |
| ii. Price fluctuations. | vi. Droughts |
| iii. Pests and diseases. | vii. Shortage of land. |
| iv. Poor transport facilities. | |

Solutions to the above problems.

- i. Government should provide loans and through plan for modernization of agriculture (P.M.A.) and NAADS.
- ii. Spraying the crops to kill the pests and to control diseases.
- iii. Planting improved disease and pest resistant varieties of crops.
- iv. Constructing enough modern storage facilities to control storage pests and to keep products for a longer period until they get reasonable market.
- Vi. Encourage farmers to use modern farming methods e.g. irrigation

Types of farming

Subsistence farming

This is the growing of crops or rearing of animals mainly for home use. The excess can be so that the farmer gets little income.

Nomadic pastoralism.

This is the movement of people with their animals from place to place searching for pasture and water for their animals. The Karimojong practice nomadic pastoralism.

Pastoralism is the keeping of cattle as a tradition.

Problems faced by nomadic pastoralists.

- i. Cattle rustling
- ii. Shortage of water and pasture
- iii. Cattle diseases
- iv. Famine

Mixed farming.

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land at the same time.

Advantages of mixed farming.

- i. Animal's dung provides manure for the crops.
- ii. In case of price fluctuations, the farmer doesn't incur losses since the farmer doesn't rely on one source of income.
- iii. A farmer gets a double income from animals and crops

Dairy farming.

This is the keeping of animals for milk production. Breeds include; Frezian, Jersey. The milk products are cheese, butter, yorghurt and cream.

Ranching.

This is the rearing of cattle for beef production. Other products include; hides horn tips, blood. Breeds include; Boran, Zebu,

Importance of cattle:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| i. For meat production. | v. Ox-ploughing. |
| ii. For milk and milk products. | vi. For prestige. |
| iii. For bride price. | vii. Cattle are sold to get income |
| iv. For transport. | |

Some of the ranches are Nyabushozi, Singo, Kisozi, Kabula, Buruli, Maruzi.

Pastoralism is the rearing of animals as a traditional practice.

Agro-forestry.

This is the growing of trees and crops on the same farm. Examples of crops grown with trees are bananas, Vanilla, Ficus tree (Mutuba)

Importance of Agro-forestry.

- i. Reduces soil erosion.
- ii. Improve soil fertility.
- iii. Provide fuel.
- iv. Trees provide fruits
- v. Trees act as wind brakes.
- vi. It helps to prevent the expansion of the deserts.

Plantation farming.

This is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale for sale. Plantation crops include; coffee, tea, sugar cane, cocoa, palm trees, rubber

Examples of plantations in Uganda are;

Kakira sugar works, Kakonde Tea Estate, Kasaku Tea Estates, Kinyara Sugar works.

Importance of plantation farming

- i. Provide employment to people.
- ii. Revenue to government.
- iii. Specialisation in one crop is easy since the farm is very big.
- iv. Easy to control pests and diseases.
- v. Mechanisation of agriculture is possible.

Problems facing plantations

- i. Price fluctuations
- ii. It requires a lot of labour.
- iii. The specialisation in one crop (monoculture) leads to soil degradation.
- iv. Much capital is needed to finance the plantations.

Viticulture. This is the growing of grapes for making wine.

Aquaculture. The rearing of fish in pond and tanks.

Horticulture. The growing of fruits and vegetables.

Monoculture. The growing of one crop.

Silviculture. The cultivation of trees for forests.

Floriculture. The commercial growing of flowers.

Market gardening. The growing of vegetables, fruits and flowers for the urban market.

Cash crops:

These are crops grown for sale

There are two types of cash crops:

- i. Traditional cash crops.
- ii. Non-traditional cash crops.

Traditional cash crops.

Traditional cash crops are those crops that people have grown for sale for a long time. E.g. coffee, cotton, tea, sugarcane, wattle, tobacco, vanilla E.t.c

Coffee

Coffee is a perennial crop. It is the leading cash crop in Uganda. It was first seen in Ethiopia at a place called Kofa. In Uganda coffee was introduced by the Bachwezi.

There are three types of coffee grown in Uganda;

- i. Arabica coffee.
- ii. Robusta coffee.
- iii. Clonal coffee.

Arabica coffee:

It is mainly grown by the Bagisu on the slopes of Mt. Elgon in Mbale, Manafa and Bududa

Conditions for successful growth of Arabica coffee.

- i. Presence of deep fertile volcanic soils.
- ii. Cool climate i.e. high altitude
- iii. Plenty of rainfall with good drainage.

Robusta coffee:

Robusta coffee is mostly grown on low lands, as it requires warm temperatures. It is mainly grown in Buganda region.

Conditions for Robusta coffee growth.

- i. Fertile soils.
- ii. Reliable rainfall.
- iii. Warm conditions.

Clonal coffee.

This type is being tried out in many parts of Uganda It is called clonal because it was got by planting clones instead of seeds. Clonal coffee is an improved breed of Robusta.

Advantages of clonal coffee over other types.

- i. It matures faster.
- ii. It's more resistant to diseases.
- iii. It needs less rainfall
- iv. It has higher yields

Importance of coffee.

- i. For beverage
- ii. Coffee husks can be used as manure, as litter in poultry.
- iii. Source of income for both local and foreign exchange earners.
- iv. Provides employment.
- v. Coffee stimulates industrial growth

Problems in the coffee industry.

- i. Price fluctuations.
- ii. Long droughts.
- iii. Coffee wilt disease.
- iv. Limited capital to coffee farmers.

However, the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (U.C.D.A) is responsible for promoting the quality and quantity of coffee in Uganda.

Cotton growing in Uganda.

Cotton is a fibre crop grown in Uganda. The missionary called Kenneth Borup introduced Cotton seeds in Uganda in 1903. Cotton is widely grown in the districts of Pallisa, Tororo, Kumi, Soroti, Apac, Lira, Gulu, Nebbi and Kasese. Farmers use hand-hoe or ox ploughing for land opening. The Uganda Cotton

Development Organization (U.C.D.O) is the body that encourages the growing and marketing cotton in Uganda.

Requirements of cotton

- i. Moderate rainfall.
- ii. High temperatures.
- iii. Fertile well drained soils.

Textile industries are industries that manufacture cloth.

Steps that cotton passes through:

Cotton is planted.

Weeding and thinning.

Harvesting by hand picking and hand sorted.

Sorting is the removing or separating of dirty cotton from the good white one.

Ginning is the separating of seeds from cotton. Cotton without seeds is called Lint

Spinning is the turning of lint into threads.

Weaving is the making of cloth from threads.

Importance of cotton.

- i. It is used to make threads.
- ii. It is used for making cloth and blankets.
- iii. It is a source of raw materials in textile industries.
- iv. It provides employment.
- v. Cotton seeds can be used to make animal feeds.
- vi. Cotton wool is used for medical purposes.
- vii. Cooking oil can be made from its seeds.
- viii. Its seeds are used for making soap.

Other fibres for making cloth are;

Natural fibres

- i. Wool.
- ii. Silk.

Artificial (Synthetic)

- i. Rayon.
- ii. Nylon.
- iii. Polyester

Why cotton production has gone down in Uganda?

- i. Low and fluctuating prices.
- ii. Low soil fertility especially in Eastern Uganda.
- iii. Cotton needs a lot of labour yet it is less paying.
- iv. High competition from natural and synthetic fibres has reduced its market.
- v. Cotton pests and diseases.

Measures to encourage cotton growing.

- i. Create ready market for cotton.
- ii. Improve on rural roads.
- iii. Improve on production technology like use of tractors, irrigation of gardens and application of fertilizers.

- iv. Provide transport to farmers.
- v. Rural electrification.

Tea growing in Uganda.

Tea is another beverage crop in Uganda.

It was introduced by Indians in Uganda in 1900.

It can be grown by using seeds or cuttings.

Tea plantations are called Estates.

Tea growing districts include Kabarole, Mukono, Rukungiri, Kamwenge, Kabale and Nebbi.

Tea growing Estates in Uganda are; Rwenzori Highland, Kayonza, Igara, Kasaku and Musizi tea estates.

The Uganda Tea Authority (U.T.A) controls activities of tea growing and marketing.

Conditions necessary for tea growth

- i. It needs fertile well-drained acidic and well-aerated soils.
- ii. Cool temperatures.
- iii. Well-distributed rainfall.

Uses of tea.

- i. It's sold for money.
- ii. It creates employment for people.
- iii. It's drunk in milk and hot water.

Problems facing tea growers include;

- i. Pests and diseases.
- ii. Price fluctuations.
- iii. Low yields.
- iv. Poor quality tea.
- v. Shortage of capital.

The Rwenzori Highland Tea Company (R.H.T.C) in Western Uganda is the largest simple producer and exporter of black tea in Uganda.

Tobacco growing in Uganda.

Tobacco is grown mainly in West Nile in the districts of Nebbi, Arua, Moyo and Adjumani and in South - Western Uganda in the districts of Rukungiri and Kabale. The main tobacco growing areas in Uganda today are Hoima, Masindi and West Nile districts. The British American Tobacco (BAT) Company markets tobacco and constructs rural roads in tobacco growing areas.

Methods of curing (processing) tobacco.

Flue curing: Using heat from a furnace.

Air curing: Using sunshine in open air.

Fire curing: Using fire that emits smoke to the hanging leaves giving it a desirable aroma.

However, fire curing of tobacco leads to deforestation and causes air pollution.

Importance of tobacco.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------|-------------------|
| i. | For making cigarettes. | iii. | Source of income. |
| ii. | Creates employment. | iv. | For making snuff. |

However, smoking of cigarettes leads to diseases to the smokers and non-smokers.

Sugar cane growing in Uganda.

Sugar cane is grown around L. Victoria. N. Khalidas Mehta was the first to build a sugar factory in Lugazi in 1924. It is planted by cuttings and requires rainfall through out the year.

The main Sugar cane estates (plantations) are:

- i. Kakira Sugar works.
- ii. Kinyara Sugar Works.
- iii. Sangobay.
- iv. Sugar Corporation of Uganda Ltd (SCOUL)

Sugar cane is used to make sugar, sweets, Molasses and fertilizers.

Pyrethrum.

Pyrethrum has been introduced in Kabale district.

It is used for making insecticides.

This can generate income when sold and also provides employment.

Wattle.

It has also been introduced in Kabale district.

The bark of wattle trees is used to make tannin that is used for tanning (softening) leather in the shoe making industry.

Oil palm

It has been introduced in Kalangala district.

Oil palm seeds trees are used for making cooking oil.

Barley

It is grown in Kapchorwa and Bukwa district

It is used for making beers

Non-traditional cash crops:

Non-traditional cash crops are the crops which were formally grown for food but are now grown for both food and sale e.g bananas, cassava, beans, vanilla, maize, wheat, peas, potatoes, E.t.c.

Bananas.

Bananas are planted by suckers. Bananas are grown mainly in central, Western (Mbarara, Bushenyi and Rukungiri) and slopes of Mt. Elgon.

Banana growing requires high temperatures of about 18-25°C, deep well drained fertile soils and heavy rainfall of above 1800mm per annum.

Bananas peelings are food supplements for dairy cattle.

Cassava.

Cassava is a non-traditional cash crop planted by cuttings.

It is tolerant to dry climate.

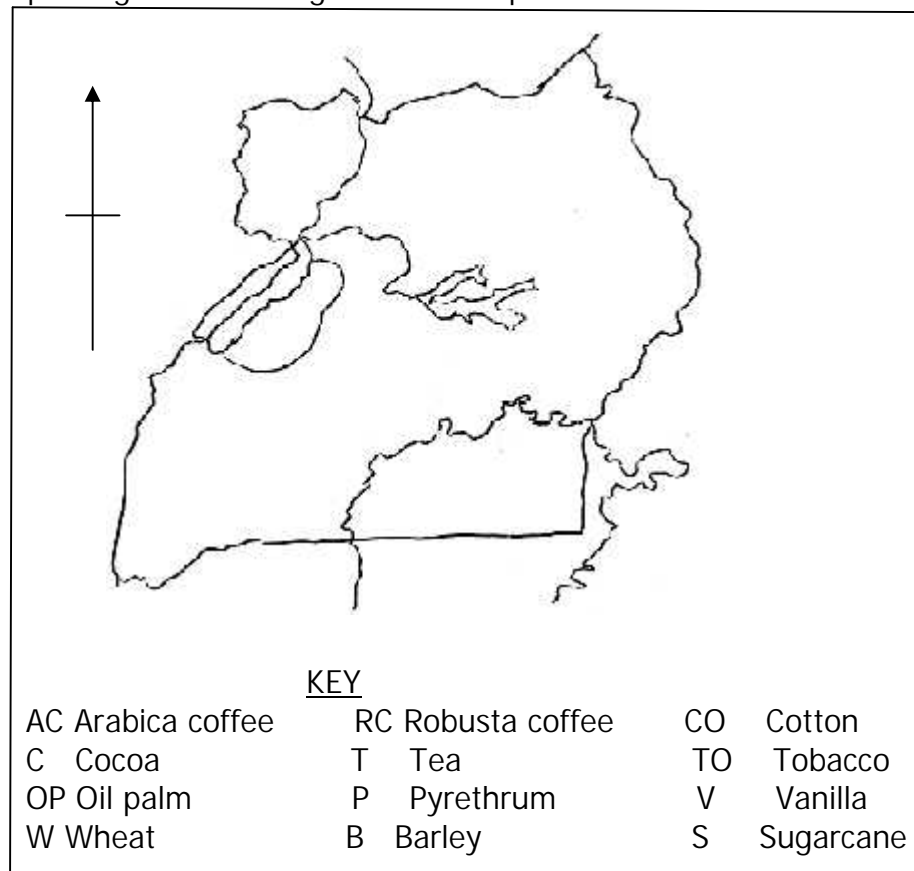
Cassava production declined in 1990s due to cassava mosaic.

The agricultural research stations like Kawanda and the National Agricultural Research Organization have come up with resistant breeds.

Wheat

It is grown in Kapchorwa, Bukwo and Kabale. It is used for making baking flour.

Map of Uganda showing different crops



Irrigation schemes in Uganda

Mobuku irrigation scheme in Uganda.

Located along Kasese – Fort Portal road.

The area is in the rain shadow of Mt. Rwenzori.

Water for irrigation is got from R. Sabwe and R. Mobuku.

The major crop is cotton other crops include maize, bananas, vegetables, onions and tomatoes.

It was established to resettle the Bamba and Bakonjo farmers.

The area is productive and highly populated thus providing employment to the people around.

Problems faced include price fluctuations as well as pests and diseases.

Other irrigation schemes in Uganda are:

Doho located on R. Manafwa in Tororo district mainly growing rice.

Kibimba for rice now TILDA irrigation scheme in Bugiri district. There is also piggy and poultry keeping thus increasing on food production in the area.

Problems associated with climate:

Heavy rains cause floods. Diseases like cholera, malaria attack people. During such seasons people wear thick clothes since it is cold.

Hot temperatures cause withering of crops, droughts and rivers dry up due to such seasons.

Climate makes people in hot areas wear light clothes because of the hot climate and people in cold areas wear thick clothes.

Droughts cause scarcity of water for people and animals since the water table has decreased.

Strong winds destroy buildings, spread fire and also destroy crops.

Effects of droughts

- i. There is shortage of food that causes food prices to rise.
- ii. Migrations take place leading to over population.
- iii. There is increased poverty and spread of diseases. As people move from one place to another, many carry new contagious diseases.
- iv. There is increased social and sometimes political unrest. Conflicts arise between migrants and the original population over land and sometimes over their v. cultural conflicts like the Bakiga and Banyoro.

Causes of drought.

- i. Increased industrialization and urbanization that have led to deforestation and swamp reclamation. This lessens the rain catchment areas.
- ii. Environmental degradation due to charcoal burning, brick making, bush burning and poor methods of farming.

Ways of overcoming drought.

- i. Encouraging people to conserve forests and wetlands.
- ii. Launching of extensive campaigns in afforestation, re- afforestation and agro-forestry.
- iii. Digging valley dams and drilling bore holes especially in the drier areas of our country.
- iv. Encouraging rural electrification. The cost of electricity should also be favourable to those who are low-income earners.
- v. Launching of educative campaigns about environmental protection and food security.

How man affects the environment:

- i. By overgrazing.
- ii. By draining wetlands.
- iii. By polluting the environment.
- iv. By deforestation.
- v. Through over cultivation.
- vi. By extracting water from underground using pumps that lowers the water table.

Effects of environmental degradation.

- i. Leads to loss of soil fertility.
- ii. Leads to soil erosion.
- iii. Causes drought.

- iv. Causes desertification.
- v. Lead to global warming.

TOPIC 4:

THE VEGETATION OF UGANDA.

Vegetation is the plant cover of an area.
Vegetation can either be natural or planted.

Factors that influence distribution of vegetation

Rainfall.

Areas that receive heavy rainfall have thick vegetation whereas those that receive little rainfall have poor vegetation.

Soil.

Fertile soils support thick forests and Elephant grass whereas poor soils have shrub vegetation and short grass. Soils in forested areas are very fertile because they get fertility from the tree leaves that fall from the trees.

Relief.

Relief are the landforms in an area. Relief features include mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys and hills. Relief influences the rate at which water flows on surface. On steep slopes drainage is very fast hence poor grass cover.

On gentle slopes where soil accumulates and moisture is abundant, forests and tall grass grow. In waterlogged areas where water stagnates, water-loving plants like papyrus plants grow.

Human activities.

Man has increasingly become an important factor in determining the distribution of vegetation.

Clearing of land for agriculture and settlement destroys vegetation.

Waste disposal pollutes the soil that results into destruction of plants.

Human activities like overgrazing, mining, swamp reclamation and lumbering lead to devegetation.

Activities that lead to pollution like industrialisation can cause acidic rains that destroy vegetation.

Road construction leads to devegetation.

Afforestation and re-afforestation conserve vegetation.

Temperature.

In Equatorial areas where temperatures are high, tree growth is ever continuous throughout the year and trees don't drop their leaves making them evergreen forests.

Places above the snowline, which are very cold, have no vegetation whereas those on the lower slopes, forests and tall grasslands are found.

Government policy.

Government can gazette forests for other economic activities

The main types vegetation in Uganda includes:

Tropical rain forests (Equatorial forests)

e.g. Mabira forest, Budongo and others.

Savannah vegetation The Savannah covers the most parts of Uganda,
National parks and game reserves.

Semi-desert vegetation

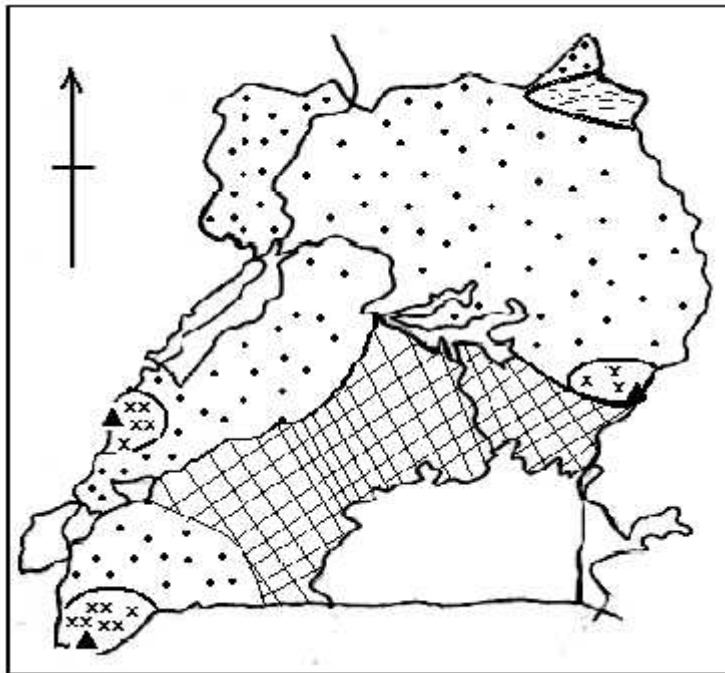
It is found in Karamoja region. It consists of short grass and small thorny trees.

Swamps

They are mainly covered by papyrus and types of grass.

Montane, which is usually found on mountains.

THE VEGETATION REGIONS UGANDA.



Forests in Uganda.

A forest is a group of trees growing together on a piece of land.

Types of forests:

- i. Plantation forests are forests planted by man.
- ii. Natural forests are forests that grow without man's care.

The main plantation forests in Uganda are:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| i. Lendu forest. | iii. Namanve forest (Wakiso) |
| ii. Mugunga forest | iv. Nyabyeya forest |

Trees in plantation forests.

They include pine, cypress, eucalyptus etc.

Plantation forests provide soft wood.

Importance soft wood:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| i. For making paper. | iii. For making soft boards. |
| ii. For making pencils. | iv. For making matches. |

Natural forests are forests that grow on their own. Natural forests grow in areas that receive heavy rainfall. Natural forests mainly have hard wood.

The main natural forests include:

Mabira forest (largest) in Mukono	Malabibigambo forest in Rakai
Budongo forest in Masindi	Semliki forest in Bundibugyo
Maramagambo forest in Bushenyi	Wiseri forest in Gulu
Kibale forest in Kabalore	Zoka forest in Adjumani
Kasyoha-Kitomi forest in Kabale	Ssese island forest in Kalangala
Bwindi impenetrable forest in Kabale	

Tropical rain forests.

Tropical rain forests are called so because they receive rainfall throughout the year.

Characteristics of Tropical rain forests

- i. They are thick and have tall trees.
- ii. They are evergreen. Evergreen trees i.e. do not shed leaves yet deciduous trees shed leaves during dry season.
- iii. Trees have buttress roots.
- iv. Trees form canopies.
- v. Trees provide hard wood trees for timber. e.g. Mvule, Musizi and Mahogany.

Importance of hard wood

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| i. For making furniture. | iv. For poles. |
| ii. For making boats. | v. For making coffins |
| iii. For construction of houses. | |

Economic activities carried out in forests

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| i. Cutting firewood | iii. Charcoal burning. |
| ii. Lumbering. | iv. Tourism |

Importance of forests.

- i. Homes for wild life like the mountain gorillas in Bwindi impenetrable forest and chimpanzees, which promote tourism.
- ii. Help in rainfall formation.
- iii. Source of timber.
- iv. They provide herbs for medicine.
- v. They control soil erosion.
- vi. They control the expansion of hot desert conditions.
- vii. They provide raw materials for the pulp (paper) industry.
- viii. They are tourist attractions.

Problems of forests.

- i. They harbour tsetse flies that spread diseases to animals thus a danger to graze animals near forests.
- ii. Hinders transport as they make construction of roads difficult.
- iii. Harbour rebels.

Conservation of environment.

To conserve means using environment without destroying.

It can be done through:

- i. Reforestation.
- ii. Agro -forestry.
- iii. Afforestation.
- iv. Enacting laws and punishing people who destroy environment.

Preservation /protection of environment.

To preserve means sparing environment for future use.

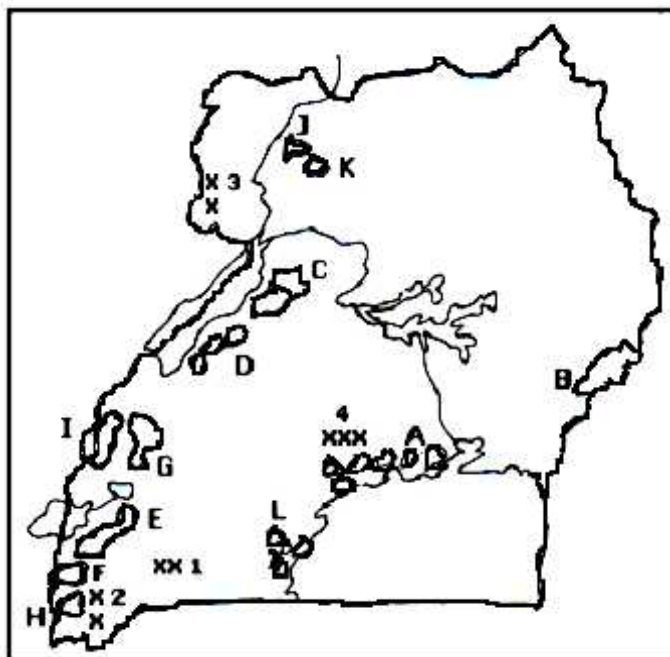
It can be done through:

- i. Enacting laws and punishing people who destroy environment.
- ii. Using forest rangers.
- iii. Encouraging people to use alternative sources of fuel.
- iv. Sensitizing the public on the importance of environment.

Activities that lead to deforestation:

- i. Charcoal burning.
- ii. Lumbering.
- iii. Clearing forests to create land for settlement, farming and industrialisation.
- iv. Poor methods of farming.

NATURAL AND PLANTATION FORESTS OF UGANDA:



Savannah vegetation or tropical grass lands.

Savannah vegetation covers the most parts of Uganda.

It is of two types i.e. woodland and grasslands.

Most wild animals are found in the Savannah vegetation and therefore most game parks in Uganda are found in the Savannah vegetation because:

- i. The Savannah provides pasture for animals.
- ii. The Savannah provides shelter.
- iv. The Savannah provides protection for animals.

Tourism in Uganda.

Tourism is the movement of people from one place to another for pleasure, enjoyment and study purposes. To tour is to visit a place of your own choice with a purpose. Tourists are people who visit places for pleasure or study purposes.

Tourist attractions in Uganda include:

- i. National game parks.
- ii. Physical features like mountains, lakes, rivers rift valleys etc
- iii. Historical sites: E.g. Stone Age sites, museum, e.t.c.
- iv. Culture e.g. dressing, musical instruments, dances e.t.c.
- v. Plant life: E.g. vegetation like tropical rain forests, swamps and savanna vegetation.
- vi. Good climate: Climate attracts mostly Europeans who come to enjoy the tropical conditions during winter in their countries.

Tourism is referred to as an industry because:

- i. It creates employment.
- ii. It generates income.
- iii. It develops remote areas

Tourism is referred to as an invisible trade because it generates income yet no physical goods are exchanged.

Tourism is an invisible export because it generates foreign exchange yet no physical goods are taken outside the country.

Importance of tourism.

- i. It creates employment.
- ii. It generates income for people and government.
- iii. It leads to the development of infrastructure like roads, air strips etc.
- iv. It provides market for local products such as food.
- v. It promotes development of local industries like craft industry.
- vi. It promotes friendly relations between/ among countries.

Problems facing the tourism industry.

- i. Diseases that kill animals.
- ii. Poor transport i.e. bad roads and vehicles in Dangerous Mechanical Conditions.
- iii. Poaching. Poaching is the illegal hunting of wild animals in national parks.

- iv. Prolonged droughts leading to death of animals due to lack of water and pasture for animals.
- v. Civil wars that may cause death of animals.
- vi. Encroachers who occupy the land for the game parks. Game park encroachment is the illegal settlement on the land that is supposed to be a game park.
- vii. Wild fires, which kill animals and also destroy plants.
- viii. Poor accommodation i.e. hotels, lodges, e.t.c

Solutions to problems facing tourism.

- i. Improving on the security.
- ii. Improving on the advertisement.
- iii. Improving on the road network.
- iv. Improving upon accommodation services.
- v. Encouraging the training of people who provide services to tourists.
- vi. Employing more and better-trained game rangers.
- vii. Introducing new species of animals.
- viii. Providing veterinary services to animals.

Disadvantages of tourism

- i. Tourists bring deadly diseases.
- ii. It is expensive to maintain parks.
- iii. Animals in national parks escape and kill people.
- iv. Tourists bring in immoral foreign culture.
- v. Some tourists come as spies.

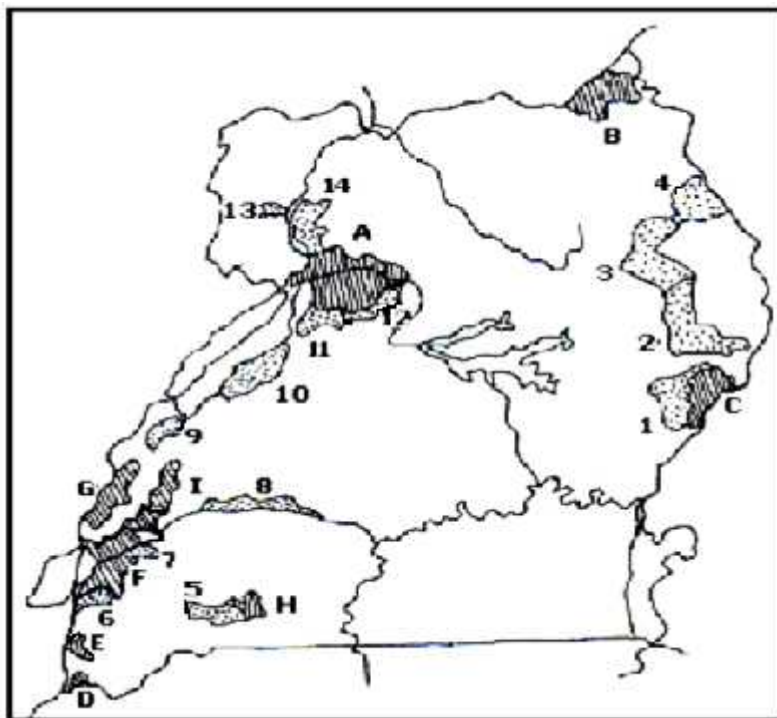
Uganda's national parks

National game parks are natural habitats of wild animals that are protected by the government.

A zoo is a place where wild animals and birds are kept on a small scale for public viewing.

The ministry of tourism, trade and industry is concerned with game parks and to improve tourism.

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING NATIONAL PARKS



National Game Park	Animals found
Kabalega N.P (Murchison Falls)	Leopard, lion, crocodile, hippo, buffalos, waterbuck
Kidepo valley N.P	Zebra, Gazelle, Buffalo, Giraffe, Cheetah, Ostrich.
Mt. Elgon N.P	Buffalo, Elephant, Hyena, Blue monkey, Leopard, Eagle.
L. Mburo N.P	Impala, Zebra, Buffalo, Leopard, Hyena, Eland, etc.
Bwindi Impenetrable N.P	Mt. Gorillas, Chimpanzees, etc.
Mgahinga Gorilla N.P	Mt. Gorillas, Golden monkeys, etc.
Mt. Rwenzori N.P	Chimpanzee, Black & white monkey, Leopard, etc.
Queen Elizabeth N.P	Leopard, Lion, Hippo, Buffalo, Bushbuck, etc.
Semliki N.P	Squirials, White crested horn bill, etc.
Kibale N.P	Bush babies, Elephants, Pottos, Chimpanzee, etc.
N.B: Ngamba Island in L. Victoria is a famous chimpanzee sanctuary.	
NB: The animals found in particular national parks are determined by the features in the area. e.g. There are no hippos, crocodiles in Kidepo valley N G P because the place has no water body.	

Importance of hotels near national game parks:

- Hotels provide accommodation to the tourists.
- Hotels provide food to the tourists.
- Hotels provide entertainment to the tourists.
- Hotels provide transport to the tourists.

Problems of animals in national game parks:

- i. Shortage of water and pasture.
- ii. Animal diseases.
- iii. Bush fires.
- iv. Poaching.
- v. Wars. Many animals get killed in wars and others just migrate to neighbouring countries.
- vi. Floods

WETLANDS (SWAMPS)

They are water logged and vegetated areas.

They have water either permanently or seasonally.

Wetlands are commonly called swamps.

Large swamps are mainly found on shores of L. Victoria and Kyoga.

Swamps are also found along the Albert Nile, in Eastern Uganda along Mpologoma Rivers.

Importance of wetlands (swamps)

- i. Help in rainfall formation.
- ii. Homes for wild life.
- iii. Swamps are fishing areas i.e. fish like lungfish and catfish are commonly found in swamps.
- iv. Swamps control floods.
- v. Source of raw materials for local industries.
- vi. Swamps attract tourists.
- vii. Swamps filter water.
- viii. Crops can be grown there, which are sold for income.

Crops grown in swamps include;

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| i. Rice. | iv. Sweet potatoes. |
| ii. Sugar cane. | v. Maize. |
| iii. Yams. | vi. Vegetables. |

NB. Swamp reclamation is the draining of swamps to create land for economic activities.

Activities carried out in swamps.

- i. Crop growing.
- ii. Mining e.g. clay, sand.
- iii. Tourism.
- iv. Collection of craft material.
- v. Fishing e.g. mud fish.

NB: Swamp degradation is the destruction of swamps making them less useful.

Problems/dangers facing swamps

- i. Turning wetlands into farmland.
- ii. Industrialisation.
- iii. Pollution.
- iv. Brick making i.e. vegetation is cleared everyday in the wetlands as people search for more clay to make bricks.
- vi. Fire out breaks, as fire is a danger to the wildlife there.
- vii. Sand mining.
- viii. Swamp drainage

NB. Swamp drainage is the removal of water from swamps.

Reasons why people drain swamps.

- i. To create land for settlement.
- ii. To create land for crop growing.
- iii. To create space for industrialisation.
- iv. To create land for construction of roads.

Dangers of swamp drainage:

- i. It leads to desertification.
- ii. It leads to prolonged droughts.
- iii. It leads to destruction of animal habitats.
- iv. It leads to environmental degradation.
- v. It lowers the water table

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) was established in 1996 to oversee all environmental issues in the country.

Importance of NEMA

- i. Educating people about the dangers and values of conserving environment.
- ii. To evict wetland encroachers.

The ministry of water and Environment is responsible for the environment in Uganda.

P.5 S.S.T LESSON NOTES TERM II

TOPIC 5:

THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA.

Pre- colonial period is the period before Uganda was controlled by the British.

Pre-history is the period before written history.

History is the study of past events in connection to man and his environment.

Sources of history

These are the ways historical information are obtained and the main sources of history are:

Anthropology: Is the study of human society, culture and its Physical development.

Legends (Oral traditions): These are true or untrue stories told by a particular group of people about their origin.

Examples of legends.

- i. The legend of Kintu and Nambi.
- ii. The legend of the spear and the bead.
- iii. The legend of Mundu and Seera.
- iv. The story of Isaza and the king of underground.

Written records.

Such records include: books, newspapers, journals, and reports e.t.c.

Linguistics:

This is a study of the different languages and how they developed.

Archaeology:

Archaeology is the scientific study of fossils.

Archaeology is the scientific study of the remains of man, his tools, plants and animals.

Fossils are the remains of early man, his tools and weapons, animal or plants.

Archaeologists are the people who study fossils.

Importance of Archaeology/fossils.

- i. Archaeology helps us to know where early man lived.
- ii. It helps us to know how early man lived.
- iii. It helps us to know when early man lived.
- iv. It helps to know the activities carried out by early man.

Today, Fossils are kept in the museum.

Importance of a museum.

A Museum helps school children to learn about early man.

A museum generates income through tourism.

A museum creates employment.

Stone Age Period.

Stone Age period was the period when man used tools made out of stones.

Stone Age sites are places where fossils were discovered.

Early man was called Stone Age man because he used tools made out of stone.

Doctor L. S. B. Leakey discovered the oldest human skull at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, which he named Zinjanthropus. The word Zinj means black and the word anthropus means human being

Therefore, the name Zinjanthropus means black man

Africa is referred to as the cradle land of man because the oldest human skull was discovered in Africa.

Most of the Stone Age sites are found near lakes and rivers.

Why early man lived near water bodies?

- i. To trap animals as they went to drink water.
- ii. To get water easily.
- iii. To carry out fishing.

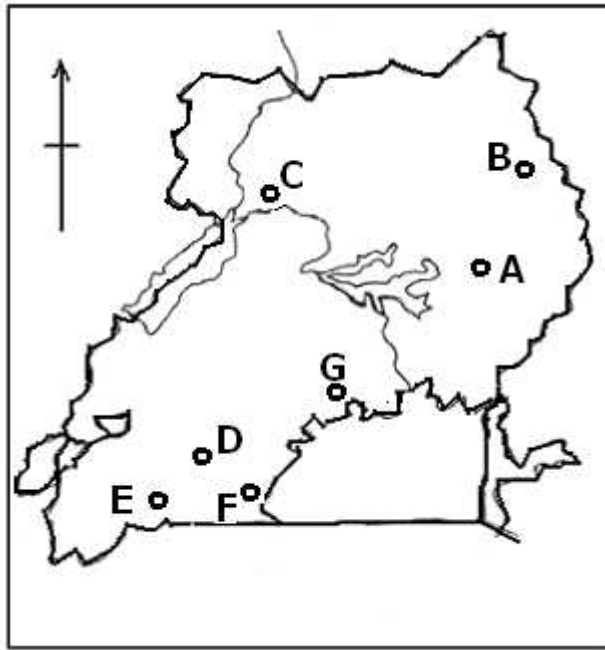
Stone Age sites in Uganda are:

- i. Paraa
- ii. Magosi
- iii. Nsongezi
- iv. Sango Bay
- v. Nyero Rock Paintings
- vi. Ten Tents Terrace

Importance of Stone Age sites.

- i. Stone age sites are tourist attractions.
- ii. Stone age sites create employment opportunities.
- iii. Stone age sites develop remote areas.
- iv. Stone age sites preserve national heritage.
- v. Stone age sites are recreation center

THE STONE AGE SITES OF UGANDA:



Stages /Ages of Stone Age period.

- i. The Old or Early Stone Age.
- ii. Middle Stone Age (Metholithic)
- iii. New or Late Stone Age (Neolithic)

Old Stone Age or early Stone Age.

He lived in caves, under big trees and in bushes.

He had a hairy body, large jaws with huge developed molar teeth for grinding the hard wild berries and nuts

Man used stone tools and weapons.

Early man's main food in the Old Stone Age.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| i. Honey. | iv. Insects. |
| ii. Raw meat. | v. Honey. |
| iii. Wild berries and roots. | vi. Fish |

How early man got food.

- i. By hunting animals.
- ii. By gathering fruits.
- iii. By fishing.
- iv. By collecting honey

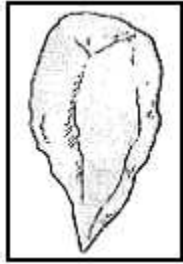
Early man's weapons;

Stone clubs.



Early man's tools

Hand axe for cutting meat.



Stone picks for cutting meat.



Cleaver for skinning animals.



Bolas for hunting.



The discovery of fire marked the end of the Old Stone Age and the beginning of the middle Stone Age.

Middle Stone Age

Man discovered fire at this stage.

Man started making stone arrows, wooden clubs, bone needles, etc.

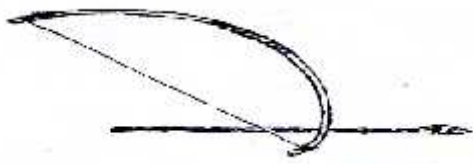
Started dressing in skin.

Started burying the dead.

Roasting of meat and hardening pots.

Diagrams of tools.

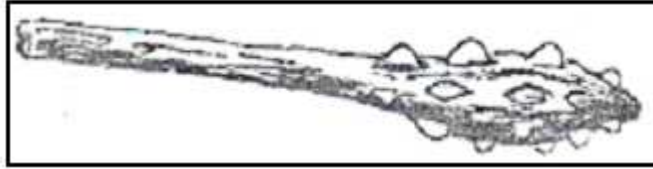
Stone arrows.



Bone needles.



Wooden clubs.



Importance of fire to early man.

- i. For warming himself when cold.
- ii. For roasting meat.
- iii. For lighting caves.
- iv. For preparing poison for spear and arrow tips.
- v. For hardening pots.
- vi. For burning bushes.
- vii. For scaring away wild animals.

The beginning of farming marked the end of the Middle Stone Age and the beginning of Late Stone Age.

The beginning of farming led early man to live a settled life.

Why the beginning of farming led man to live a settled life.

- i. Man could then get food from the garden.
- ii. Man had to take care of his crops and wait for them to mature.

New Stone Age or late Stone Age.

Man was still short but had a large head.

Man's body became less hairy

How man lived in the Late Stone Age.

- i. Man started taming animals.
- ii. Man started building huts for settlement.
- iii. Work was divided according to sex.
- iv. Man started drawing and painting on walls.

Why a dog was the first animal to be tamed by man.

- i. The dog was tamed for hunting.
- ii. The dog was tamed for protection.
- iii. A dog was tamed to give man company.

Discoveries in the Late Stone Age.

- i. Beginning of farming.
- ii. Knowledge of iron working started.
- iii. Taming animals.

NB. The discovery of iron marked the end of Stone Age period.

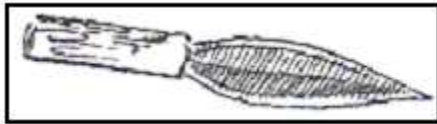
Tools used by man in the late Stone Age.
Thumbnail scraper.



Backed blade



Knives.



The Iron Age Period.

This was the period when man started using iron tools e.g. knives; pangas hoes spears, bow and arrow.

The idea of iron smelting in Africa started in Meroe the present-day Ethiopia by Cushites.

The Bachwezi introduced iron working in Uganda.

How the discovery of iron improved early man's life

- i. Man made better farming tools.
- ii. Man made better weapons for hunting and protection.
- iii. Man started building better houses.
- iv. Leadership began in larger communities.
- v. Crops were grown more in larger farms thus increasing food production.

Problems faced by early man.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| i. Lack of proper dressing. | iv. Poor transport facilities. |
| ii. Lack of permanent shelter. | v. Attacks from wild animals |
| iii. Lack proper medical care. | |

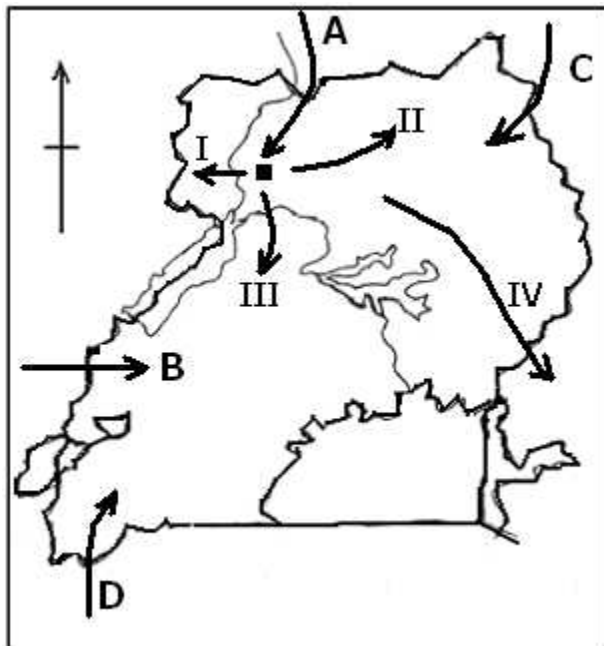
ETHNIC GROUPS IN UGANDA.

An ethnic group is a group of people who share the same origin, have similar culture and speak similar languages.

Major ethnic groups in Uganda include;

- i. Bantu.
- ii. Nilotics (River- Lake Nilotes)
- iii. Nilo Hamites (Plain Nilotes)
- iv. Hamites (Cushites)
- v. The Highland Nilotes.
- vi. The Sudanic.

THE ROUTES OF ETHNIC GROUPS:



Bantu Group.

Are group of people who have the word "NTU" commonly spoken in their languages e.g. abantu, omuntu, ekintu etc.

The Bantu are the largest ethnic group in Uganda.

Bantu entered Uganda from the Western direction through Democratic Republic of Congo.

The origin or homeland or cradle land of the Bantu is believed to be;

- The confluence of R. Niger and R. Benue.
- The Cameroon highlands.
- Congo forests.

The main occupation of the Bantu was farming.

The tribes that fall under the Bantu in Uganda include:

Banyoro, Baganda, Banyankole, Bakonjo, Basoga, Batooro, Bakiga, Bagisu, Baruli, Bamba, Banyole, Bagwere and Samia.

The Baganda is the largest tribe of the Bantu in Uganda.

NB The original inhabitants of Uganda were the Bushmen.

Why the Bantu settled in the lake region of Uganda.

- i. The Interlacustrine area has fertile soil.
- ii. The Interlacustrine area receives plenty of rainfall to carry out farming.

Reasons for the migration of the Bantu.

- i. Search for fertile land and reliable rainfall.
- ii. Out break of famine which was caused by prolonged droughts.
- iii. Internal and external conflicts.
- iv. They were affected by epidemics.
- v. Over population in their home land that led to shortage of land.
- vi. Love for adventure.

Effects/ results/ impacts of the Bantu migration.

- i. The Bantu introduced new skills like iron working, pottery, weaving, making bark cloth.
- ii. Population increased in areas where the Bantu settled.
- iii. The Bantu introduced kingdoms.
- iv. The Bantu introduced new crops like coffee.
- v. The Bantu intermarried with other tribes.
- vi. The Bantu introduced Bantu languages e.g. Luganda.
- vii. The Bantu introduced new cultures e.g. totem, taboos, dressing etc.

A totem is something that is chosen and respected as a special symbol for a clan e.g. dog, monkey, cow, etc.

A taboo is some thing forbidden to a particular group of people/society e.g. not eating a particular food, not marrying one's sister or brother.

River-Lake Nilotes (Nilotics).

The River lake Nilotes are one of the three groups who belong to the main family of the Nilotes.

The other two groups are:

- i. The Nilo-Hamites (The plain Nilotes).
- ii. The highland Nilotes.

Most of the Nilotes were pastoralists and fishermen.

The Nilotes were called so because they were believed to have originated from the Nile valley.

The River-lake nilotes entered Uganda from the Northern direction through Nimule.

The river lake nilotes came from Bahr- el- Ghazel or Southern Sudan.

River- Lake Nilotes is a group of people who speak the Lwo language.

They first settled in Pubungu near Pakwach and later dispersed into different groups:

One group crossed over to West Nile under Giipir and intermarried with the madi, Okebu, Lendu and Lugbara to form Alur tribe in Nebbi district.

Another group under the leadership of Labongo moved to northern Uganda to form Acholi tribe.

The third group under Isingoma Mpunga Rukiidi moved to Bunyoro and formed Luo-Babito dynasty.

The last group remained in Pubungu, later they moved to the eastern Uganda and into Nyanza Province in western Kenya.

The Japadhola remained in eastern Uganda while the Jaluo went to Kenya.

Examples of tribes belonging to the River-lake in Uganda are: Alur, Acholi and Japadhola

Reasons why the Nilotics migrated.

- i. The Nilotics were looking for water and pasture for their animals.
- ii. The Nilotics were running away from epidemics.
- iii. There were internal and external wars in their homelands.
- iv. There was famine in their homeland.
- v. Overpopulation in their homeland.
- vi. The Nilotics moved due to love for adventure.

Effects of the River- Lake Nilotes (Nilotics)

- i. Population increased in the areas where they settled.
- ii. They introduced pet names in Bunyoro and Tooro e.g. Abwooli, Atwooki Amooti, Araali Akiiki etc.
- iii. It led to the establishment of the Luo- Babito dynasty in Bunyoro Kitara Empire.
- iv. Their coming led to the collapse of Chwezi dynasty.
- v. They introduced new languages and cultures.
- vi. They inter-married with other tribes.
- vii. They introduced short horned cattle.

The Nilo-Hamites.

They are also called Plain Nilotes because they settled in plain areas of Uganda.

They are believed to have come from Southern Ethiopian or Abyssinia.

They entered Uganda from North Eastern direction through Kenya.

The tribes belonging to this group includes: Iteso, Karimojong, Kakwa, Kumam and Langi.

The main occupation of the Nilo Hamites is nomadic Pastoralism.

But the Iteso has changed from nomadic Pastoralism to mixed farming because:

- i. They were influenced by the Bantu
- ii. They settled in areas with fertile soils and reliable rainfall

The Karimojong didn't form kingdoms because they were nomadic pastoralists.

The Iteso have occupied the districts of Soroti, Kumi, Katakwi, Bukedea, Amuria and parts of Tororo and Pallisa.

Reasons why the Nilo- Hamites migrated into Uganda.

- i. The Nilo Hamites were looking for water and pasture for their cattle.
- ii. The Nilo Hamites were running away from epidemics.
- iii. Due to famine in their homeland.
- iv. Due to internal and external conflicts in their homeland.
- v. The Nilo Hamites moved due to love for adventure.
- vi. Due to over population in their cradle land.

Effects of the migration of the Plain Nilotes.

- i. They increased the population in the areas where they settled.
- ii. They introduced cattle raiding.
- iii. They intermarried with other tribes.
- iv. They introduced new cultures e.g. tattooing, languages.
- v. They improved the diet of Ugandans with their cattle.

Highland Nilotes

They are so called because they settled on highland areas.

They came from South Eastern Ethiopia.

An example of the highland nilotes is the Sabiny in Uganda.

The main occupation of these people was Pastoralism.

Pastoralism is the keeping of cattle as traditional practice.

Causes for their migration.

- i. Search for water and pasture.
- ii. Out break of epidemics.
- iii. Over population.

Result/ effect of their migration.

- i. They introduced a new language (Kupsabiny).
- ii. They introduced new cultures e.g. female genital mutilation.
- iii. They intermarried with other tribes.
- iv. They increased population in areas where they settled.

The Hamites (Cushites).

The word Hamites is derived from the name 'Ham' one of the sons of Noah.

Ham is believed to be the ancestor of the Hamites.

They came from the horn of Africa or the Red Sea region i.e. Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea and Somali republic.

They entered Uganda from the Southwestern direction through Tanzania.

The Bahima in Uganda are examples of the Cushites (Hamites).

The main occupation of the Hamites was Pastoralism but today they are now mixed farmers.

Why the Hamites migrated into Uganda.

- i. Search for water and pasture.
- ii. Due to over population in their homeland.
- iii. Due to internal and external conflicts in their homeland.
- iv. Due to out break of diseases for both cattle and people.

Effects of the migration of the Hamites.

- i. Introduced long horned cattle.
- ii. Increased the population in the areas they settled.
- iii. They intermarried with other tribes.

The Sudanic group.

They came from south western Sudan.

They include; Lugbara, Madi, Lendu, Okebu and Mehtu

Their economic activities that were carried out by the Sudanic people were:

Crop farming.

Handcraft.

Iron working.

Animal keeping.

Effects of the migration of the sudanic people.

- i. They introduced iron smelting in west Nile.
- ii. They introduced handcraft.
- iii. They provided military services to the colonialists.

Migration of people today.

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.

Factors that influence migration/settlement.

- i. Search for better social services like schools, hospitals, e.t.c.
- ii. Search for better social amenities like hotels, bars, piped water, electricity and recreation grounds.
- iii. To Trade.
- iv. Due to wars.
- v. Due to epidemics.
- vi. Search for employment.
- vii. Due to Shortage of land..
- viii. Due to Natural hazards like earthquake, storms, floods, and insects etc

Types of migration.

Urban- rural migration;

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

Urban- urban migrations;

This is the movement of people from one town to another town for settlement.

Rural- rural migration.

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

Rural- urban migration;

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

Causes of rural-urban migration.

- i. Search for job opportunities.
- ii. Search for better social services e.g. education, medical services.
- iii. To carry out trade urban areas.
- iv. Insecurity in some rural areas.
- v. Strict and painful cultural practices in some rural area e.g. female genital mutilation (female circumcision).
- vi. Due to Famine.

Problems of rural-urban migration.

- i. Un-employment in towns.
- ii. High crime rate in towns.
- iii. Shortage of accommodation in towns.
- iv. High cost of living in towns.
- v. Growth of slums.
- vi. Poor sanitation in towns.
- vii. Shortage of land in towns

Effects of rural- urban migration:

- i. Low agricultural production
- ii. High crime rate in towns
- iii. Poor accommodation in towns
- iv. Poor sanitation in towns
- v. Easy spread of diseases in towns
- vi. Increased labour force in towns
- vii. Increased market for goods
- viii. Increased revenue collection in form of taxes in towns

How rural-urban migration can be reduced.

- i. Set up small-scale industries in rural areas.
- ii. Improve on security in rural areas.
- iii. Improve on social services in rural areas.
- iv. By encouraging people to start income generating activities.
- v. By discourage harsh cultural practices.
- vi. Provision of soft loans to people in rural areas
- vii. Through rural electrification
- viii. Reducing taxes on agricultural inputs
- ix. Government should find market for agricultural produce.

Ways urban areas depend on rural areas.

- i. Rural areas provide agricultural raw materials to agro-based industries.
- ii. Rural areas provide foodstuffs to urban areas.
- iii. Rural areas provide market for the manufactured goods.
- iv. Rural people provide cheap labour to urban areas

Recent migration to Uganda.

Different groups of people have moved into Uganda.

These include people from; Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo and other parts of Africa.

There are also other people who came from India, Pakistan, and other countries of Asia, Arabia and Europe.

Problems created by immigrants in Uganda.

- i. Leads to increase in population.
- ii. Cause unemployment.
- iii. Some are discriminative.
- iv. Create shortage of land especially in urban areas.
- v. Encourage drug and human trafficking.
- vi. Moral decay due to copying western culture.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION IN THE PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA.

The word, Pre-Colonial, means before the coming colonialists.

Therefore, Pre-Colonial Political Organizations are the political organizations that existed in Africa before the coming of colonialists.

How Africans were politically organized before the coming of colonialists:

In the pre-colonial period, the Africans were politically organized into kingdoms, Chiefdoms, empires and the clan systems.

The systems of administration in the pre-colonial period:

Generally there were two systems of administration in Africa i. e. the Centralized and the Non-centralized system of government/administration.

Non- centralized Systems of Administration /Government.

Non-centralized system of administration was the type of administration where political powers were not centred in hands of one leader. These groups of people were headed by clan heads or elders.

Most of these non-centralized societies settled in small groups and many such areas had land that was not fertile, so the people led nomadic life.

These areas included the plains areas of northeastern Uganda (Karamoja region), west Nile, some parts of Northern Uganda and Teso region.

They did not form kingdoms because most of them were pastoral groups who did not live a settled life. Most of the Non-centralized societies in Uganda were Non-Bantu tribes like Madi, Lugbara, Sabiny, Okebu, Lendu etc. However, among these non-centralized groups were also some Bantu tribes like the Samia, Bagisu, and Banyole e.t.c.

Centralized systems of Administration/government.

The centralized system of administration was the type of government where all the powers came from one supreme or central hereditary ruler.

Some of these central rulers were called kings or emperors or chiefs for the case of Busoga.

The centralized system of administration was mainly applied in kingdoms, empires and chiefdoms for the case of Busoga. The Bantu formed most of the kingdoms in Uganda, because they lived a settled life. Most of the kingdoms in Uganda were found in the interlacustrine region because the region had with fertile soils and reliable rainfall since Bantu were farmers.

Definitions:

An Empire – Is an area controlled by an emperor or empress.

A kingdom – Is an area controlled by a king or a queen.

A principality_ Is an area under the control of a prince e.g. Bugwere, Bulamogi e.t.c in Busoga.

A Chiefdom_ Is an area under the control of a chief.

Characteristics of kingdoms:

- i. They have hereditary rulers.
- ii. They have single supreme leaders at a time.
- iii. The king owns all the land on behalf of his people.
- iv. They have regalia (special objects of royalty) as a sign kingship.
- v. The people are classified according to social status e.g. the royals, chiefs and the commoners.
- vi. Each kingdom has well-established social institutions such as clans and lineage.

Note:

Hereditary rule is the type of rule where the son succeeds the father.

Regalia are special instruments of power or royalty as a sign of kingship e.g. royal, royal spear, royal drum, royal shield, royal stool, royal robe, and the crown e.t.c

Advantages of kingdoms.

- i. Kingdoms have well-established systems of administration, which limit power struggle.
- ii. They encourage and promote unity among the society.
- iii. They encourage and promote peace and security.
- iv. They initiate and encourage developmental schemes.
- v. They preserve culture of the society.
- vi. They help in the mobilization of the public for national programs like immunization, elections, communal work etc.

Disadvantages of kingdoms.

- i. They encourage and promote social discrimination among its people.
- ii. Hereditary rule encourages and promotes dictatorship.
- iii. Hereditary rulers suppress the interest of the majority and promote those of the minority.
- iv. Hereditary rulers encourage sectarianism among the people of the kingdom.
- v. The king had the right over the lives of his people i.e. he could kill any of his subjects at will.
- vi. Hereditary rule does not promote good democracy in the society.
- vii. Kingdoms promote tribalism in the society.

Why kingdoms were restored in Uganda.

- i. To promote unity among tribes.
- ii. To preserve culture.
- iii. To mobilise people for development activities.
- iv. To strengthen leadership among clans.
- v. To help tribes regain their lost glory and property

THE GROWTH OF KINGDOMS.

THE INTERLACUSTRINE KINGDOMS.

The word "interlacustrine" means "within lakes".

Interlacustrine kingdoms are the kingdoms found within the Great Lakes region of East Africa.

The interlacustrine region refers to the areas within the Great Lakes of East Africa.

The examples of the Great Lakes of East Africa/the interlacustrine region are:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| i. L. Victoria. | iv. L. George | vii. L. Tanganyika |
| ii. L. Albert. | v. L. Kyoga. | |
| iii. L. Edward | vi. L. Kivu. | |

BUNYORO-KITARA EMPIRE.

Bunyoro-Kitara Empire was a legendary Empire because there was no emperor who ever ruled the region. Bunyoro-Kitara Empire was also some times called Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom and it was the first kingdom/empire in the interlacustrine region.

Bunyoro-Kitara comprised of the following states:

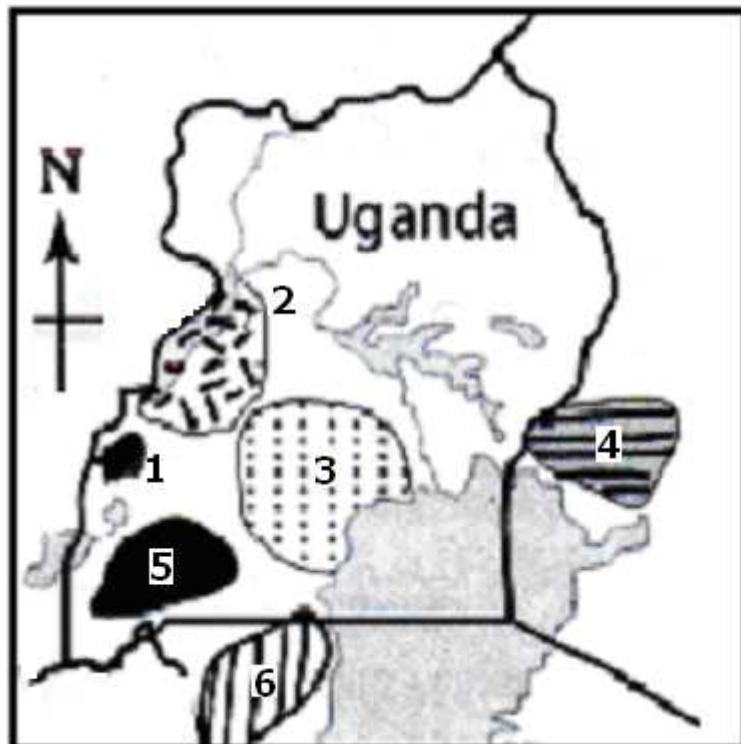
- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| i. Buganda | iv. Toro | vii. Rwanda |
| ii. Bunyoro | v. Karagwe | viii. Urundi |
| iii. Ankole | vi. Wanga | |

Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom/empire was ruled by three-different dynasties:

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| i. Tembuzi. | ii. Chwezi. | iii. Luo-babito |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|

A dynasty is a line of hereditary rulers.

THE MAP OF BUNYORO-KITARA EMPIRE.

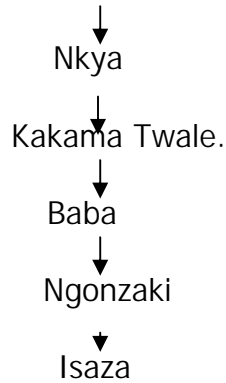


THE TEMBUZI DYNASTY.

The Tembuluzi were the first rulers of Bunyoro Kitara Empire/kingdom and the founder of Tembuluzi dynasty was Ruhanga (creator) and his brother Nkya. The Tembuluzi were believed to be demi-gods because they could perform miracles and their origin was not known.

The hierarchy of Tembuluzi rulers/dynasty:

Ruhanga (founder of the kingdom)



Isaza was the last ruler of the Tembuluzi dynasty.

THE BACHWEZI DYNASTY.

The Bachwezi were second rulers of Bunyoro– Kitara Empire/kingdom after the Tembuluzi.

The founder of the Bachwezi dynasty was Ndahura Karubumbi who was said to be the grand son of Isaza, the last ruler of the Tembuluzi dynasty.

Wamala the was last ruler of Bunyoro-kitara empire.

The Bachwezi were also referred to as semi-gods because they were capable of performing all kinds of miracles. They were pastoralists who kept long-horned cattle. They were variously known by many names i.e. Chwezi, Huma, Hima and Bahinda.

Their capital was at Bigobyamugenyi and other cultural sites included Kabengo, Mubende, Kasonko and Ntusi.

Importance of Bigobyamugenyi to the Chwezi.

- i. It was a center for protection.
- ii. It was the headquarters of administration.

Importance of Bigobyamugenyi to Ugandans today.

- i. Source of income through tourism.
- ii. Creates employment opportunities.

The contributions of the Bachwezi in Uganda.

Economic contributions.

- i. They introduced coffee cultivation / growing.
- ii. They introduced the knowledge of iron working / smelting.
- iii. They introduced long/horned cattle.
- iv. They introduced the knowledge of salt mining from Lake Katwe

Political contributions.

- i. Centralized system of administration leading to the formation of kingdoms.
- ii. They introduced royal regalias as a sign of kingship
- iii. They introduce the building of reed palaces commonly called the "Oirembos"
- i. Earthwork fortification at Bigobyamugenyi.

Social contributions.

- i. Introduced Local board games e.g. Omweso, Ludo e.t.c.
- ii. Introduced cowhide sandals.
- iii. Introduced pottery.
- iv. Introduced barkcloth making.

The reasons for the collapse of chwezi empire/kingdom.

- i. The Luo invasion was the final blow to the Chwezi empire/kingdom.
- ii. The kingdom was too large to be ruled by one ruler.
- iii. Increasing misfortunes e.g. the death of Bihogo the beloved cow of Wamala.
- iv. There was growing insubordination of the Saza chiefs and the subjects.
- v. Epidemic diseases e.g. small pox, cattle diseases etc.
- vi. External and internal conflicts.
- vii. Natural disasters such as earthquake, famine, prolonged drought e.t.c.

Evidence for the existence of the Bachwezi in Uganda.

- i. Presence of Bigobyamugenyi in Sembabule district.
- ii. Presence of iron tools and pottery.
- iii. Salt mining in Lake Katwe.
- iv. Existence of long horned cattle.
- v. Existence of bark cloth.
- vi. Existence of cultural sites like Nakaima tree in Mubende.

THE LUO–BABITO DYNASTY.

The Luo-Babito are believed to have been part of the nilotes who came from southern Sudan. They are believed to have arrived in Bunyoro Kitara peacefully and as a result they intermarried with the local people, which led to the formation of Luo Babito dynasty.

Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi was the founder of the Luo–Babiito dynasty and he had two brothers Kato Kimera and Kiiza.

The coming of the Luo was the final blow to the collapse of Chwezi rule or empire.

After the collapse of chwezi rule, the several states of Bunyoro Kitara emerged as independent kingdoms and chiefdoms e.g. Bunyoro kingdom, Buganda, Ankole, Toro, Karagwe, Wanga, Urundi, Rwanda, and Busoga chiefdom

Effects of the coming of the Lou-Babito:

- i. The collapse of Bunyoro Kitara Empire/kingdom.
- ii. Introduction of Biito dynasty.
- iii. Introduction of a new culture of Empako (the pet names) like Akiiki, Apuuli e.t.c
- iv. Introduction of royal burial, leading to the formation of cultural tombs like Mparo tombs.
- v. New items of royal regalia e.g. royal drums, throne e.t.c.
- vi. Emergence of kingdoms like Buganda, Ankole etc

Bunyoro kingdom:

It is the oldest kingdom in Uganda.

It was founded by the Luo- Babito.

Their first king was Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi.

Omukama Solomon Gafabusa is the present king of Bunyoro kingdom.

Bunyoro kingdom covers present day Hoima, Masindi Buliisa and Kibale districts.

Political organisation of Bunyoro kingdom.

The title of the King is Omukama.

The king appointed chiefs.

In times of war, each chief had to provide soldiers for a kingdom.

Some strong kings of Bunyoro included Kabalega and Kamurasi.

Economic organisation of Bunyoro.

They carried out iron smelting.

They mined salt from Katwe and Kibiro.

They carried out barter trade i.e. exchanging salt with other states like Buganda, Lango, Khartoumers e.t.c.

The Banyoro were farmers who grew crops and reared animals like cows.

Social organisation of Bunyoro.

People in Bunyoro were grouped into three social classes i.e.

- Royal class.
- Chiefs.
- Peasants.

They believed in a supreme god called Ruhanga and other smaller gods like Muhingo. (god of war.)

They had pet names (empako) e.g. Abwooli, Abwooki, Atwooki, Akiiki, Amooti. E.t.c.

Factors that led to the rise of Bunyoro kingdom.

- i. Strong army (Abarusura).
- ii. Trade in iron and salt. (The kingdom acquired wealth from trade in salt and iron.
- iii. Fertile soils.
- iv. Strong leaders like Kamurasi and Kabalega.
- v. Acquisition of guns from Arab traders and Egypt.
- vi. Peace because of hereditary system of ruling.

Factors that led to the decline of Bunyoro kingdom.

- i. The coming of the British i.e. Kabalega was exiled.
- ii. The growth and expansion of Buganda.
- iii. The breaking away of Toro.
- iv. Famine (The Bairu relaxed in crop growing because they were not listened to by the King).

Contributions of Kabalega to Bunyoro.

- i. Organized a strong army.(Abarusura)
- ii. Conquered neighboring states
- iii. Organized his people to rebel against foreign influence like (Baganda, Egyptians and British)

Buganda kingdom.

Buganda kingdom emerged from Bunyoro-Kitara.

Buganda is believed to have started from Kyandondo and later expanded to Busiro Mawokota and Kyaggwe.

It later grew by conquering Buddu, Bulemezi and Singo from Bunyoro.

According to legends, Kintu is believed to have been the founder of Buganda.

Some people believe that Kato Kimera founded Buganda.

Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II is the present king of Buganda.

Political organisation of Buganda.

The king was the overall ruler of the kingdom.

The title of the king is Kabaka.

The king was the chief commander of the army.

King owned all land on behalf of his people.

The kingdom had administrative units, which included; county (Ssaza), sub-county (Gombolola), Parish (Muluka), omutongole (sub-parish) and omutaka (village level).

The Prime Minister (Katikiro), his work was to supervised chiefs.

Other important persons included the queen mother, the chief Justice and the treasurer.

Laws were made by the Lukiiko. The Lukiiko was the parliament of Buganda.

The Lukiiko was made up of:

- i. The council of ministers i.e. The Prime minister (Katikiro), The Chief Justice (Omulamuzi) and The Treasurer (Omuwanika).
- ii. Elders chosen by the Kabaka from each clan.

Economic organisation of Buganda.

They were crop farmer and kept few animals.

They carried out iron smelting which they adopted from the Bachwezi.

They were traders i.e. carried out barter trade.

Made bark cloth for sale.

Fishing especially those who settled along I. Victoria.

Social organisation of Buganda.

Buganda was divided into three classes of people.

Royal class i.e. princes (Balangira) and princesses (Bambejja).

Chiefs- Bakungu.

Peasants (Bakopi)

Baganda believed in small gods e.g. Kibuuka- for war, Dungu- for hunting, Mukasa- for lakes, Musoke- for rainfall. Kiwanuka- for wealth, Mwanga - for Children. e.t.c.

Factors that led to the rise of Buganda.

- i. The kingdom had strong and powerful leaders.
- ii. There was support from the British.
- iii. The kingdom was small, compact and easy to rule.
- iv. The Kingdom had a good centralized system of administration making it easier to administer the kingdom.
- v. The kingdom got guns from Arabs.
- vi. The kingdom had a strong army- Empango.
- vii. Had enough food for its people.
- viii. Strategic position of the kingdom i.e. bordered by L. Victoria.

Factors that led to the decline of Buganda kingdom.

- i. The Baganda were divided by religions.
- ii. The coming of the British.
- iii. Disunity among the Baganda.

Tooro Kingdom.

Toro broke away from Bunyoro kingdom.

The kingdom was founded by Prince Kaboyo II son of Kyebambe III in 1830.

Tooro kingdom is today ruled by king Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru Rukidi IV

He is the youngest king in Uganda today.

Economic organisation of Toro kingdom.

People of Toro mined salt and sold it to their neighbours especially Bunyoro.

The people of Tooro were traders in iron and cash crops.

Political organisation of Toro kingdom.

Tooro was led by a king whose title was Omukama.

Toro kingdom was organized in provinces and each province had a chief like in Bunyoro.

The Omukama relied on the Basongora bowmen to safe guard his kingdom.

Social organisation of Toro kingdom.

The people of Tooro were grouped into the royal class, chiefs and peasants.

They believed in gods.

They had pet names. (Empako) Abwooli, Atwooki.

Factors that led to the rise and expansion of Tooro.

- i. Tooro kingdom had a strong army- the Basongora bowmen.
- ii. The kingdom got riches from salt.
- iii. Tooro had fertile soils.
- iv. The people of Tooro were united.
- v. Support from the British against Bunyoro

Factors that led to the decline of Toro.

- i. External wars i.e. attacks by Kabalega king of Bunyoro.
- ii. There was famine because the Bairu relaxed in growing crops..

Famous kings of Toro.

Prince Kaboyo II: The first king of Toro kingdom.

Olindi Kaboyo II: who ruled up to 1966 when Apollo Milton Obote abolished kingdoms.

Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru Rkidi IV: Current king of Toro kingdom.

ANKOLE KINGDOM.

Ankole kingdom was formed from the states of Mpororo, Igara, Bwehuju and Nkore.

Ankole kingdom is found in South Western Uganda in the present districts of Bushenyi, Isingiro, Mbarara, Ibanda and Kiruhura.

The kingdom was founded by Ruhinda son of Wamala..

Political organisation of Ankole.

Ankole kingdom was headed by a king entitled Omugabe.

Below the king was a prime minister entitled Engazi.

The kingdom was divided into small units headed by chiefs called Abakungu.

Clans were headed by clan heads known as Abakuru be'bika.

The kingdom had a royal drum called Bagyendanwa, which was a symbol of power.

Economic organisation of Ankole kingdom.

The Bahima kept long horned cattle.

The Bairu grew crops (peasants).

The people of Ankole were traders.

Social organisation of Ankole kingdom.

Ankole was divided into two classes.

The upper class -The Bahima of the cattle keepers and the rulers.

The lower class -The Bairu of the cultivators.

The Banyankole believed in small gods like Kagoro for good harvest and Mugara for war.

Reasons for the expansion of Ankole.

- i. The kingdom had powerful rulers.
- ii. The kingdom had fertile soils.
- iii. The kingdom was supported by the British.

Omugabe Ntare and Engazi Nuwa Mbaguta collaborated with the British.

Factors that led to the decline of Ankole kingdom.

- i. External wars.
- ii. Outbreak of diseases for both man and animals.
- iii. There was an outbreak of famine in the Kingdom.

CHIEFDOMS IN UGANDA.

A Chiefdom is an area ruled by a chief.

Busoga chiefdom.

This chiefdom is found in the Eastern part of Uganda.

It occupied areas of present day Kamuli, Iganga, Bugiri, Jinja, Mayuge, Kaliro and Namutumba districts.

People believed that the founder of Busoga was Kintu.

Busoga chiefdom was/is divided into principalities.

A principality is an area ruled by a prince.

The principalities of Busoga included: Bulamogi, Busiki, Bukoli, Bugabula, Budaka, Kigulu, Bunya, Luuka, Budiope and Bugwere among others.

The current cultural leader of Busoga is

The title for the cultural leader of Busoga is Kyabazinga.

Teso Chiefdom.

The Iteso formed the Teso chiefdom.

The title for the leader of the Iteso is Papa Emorimor.

The current paramount chief of Teso is Augustine Osuban.

A summary of cultural leaders in Uganda.

CULTURAL INSTITUTION:	TITLE OF LEADER:	CURRENT LEADER:
Buganda kingdom	Kabaka	Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II
Busoga chiefdom	Kyabazinga	
bunyoro kingdom	Omukama	Solomon Gafabusa Iguru Rukidi IV
Ankole kingdom	Omugabe	Not installed.
Toro kingdom	Omukama	Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru Rukidiii
Teso chiefdom	Emorimor.	Augustine Osuban Lemkol
Alur chiefdom	Rwot	
Acholi chiefdom	Rwot.	David Onen Achana II
Bakozzo\ bamba chiefdom	Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu.	Charles Wesley Mumbere

Culture.

Culture is a way of life and social organisation of a particular group of people.

Importance of culture.

- Culture unites people.
- Culture fosters discipline among people.
- Culture promotes values of a society.
- Culture promotes good moral.

Customs are accepted ways of behaving or doing things in a given society.

Norms are accepted standards of behavior in a given society..

Values are beliefs about what is right and wrong in a particular society..

Cultural ceremonies are performed for specific purpose e.g.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| i. New harvest. | iii. Circumcision. |
| ii. Marriage. | iv. Birth |
| v. Naming of children. | |

Today culture and customs have changed from traditional to European culture in various aspects like religion, marriage, dressing, politics, beliefs, among others.

Effects of western culture on African culture.

Western culture has resulted into:

- i. Sex workers.
- ii. Broken marriages.
- iii. Spread of diseases.
- iv. Change in dressing i.e. miniskirts, trousers for girls, open blouses.
- v. Change in marriage i.e. homosexuality and weddings.
- vi. Neglect of local language i.e. most children can't speak their mother tongues.

TOPIC: 6.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA.

Foreign influence is the effect of the coming of foreigners to Uganda.

A foreigner is a person who comes from another country.

In the 18th century, foreign groups started coming to Uganda.

They mostly came from Asia and Europe.

Groups of foreigners that came to Uganda.

- a) Arab Traders.
- b) Explorers.
- c) Missionaries.
- d) European traders
- e) Colonialists/ Administrators/ Imperialists.

Arab traders.

The Arabs were the first group of foreigners to come to Uganda.

Arabs came the continent of Asia from countries like Saudi Arabia Yemen, Persia, United Arab Emirates.

The Arabs first settled along the coast of East Africa.

Arabs settled in the islands of Pemba, Zanzibar, and Malindi; port Mombasa and port Dar-Es- Salaam.

Arabs came via the Indian Ocean using ships known as Dhows.

Dhows were driven by the winds called Monsoon winds.

Ahmed Bin Ibrahim was the first Arab trader to come to Uganda in 1844.

He was received by Kabaka Suuna II of Buganda.

Other Arabs included the Khartoumers who entered Uganda from Sudan (Khartoum) and came to raid slaves.

Why the Arabs took long to enter the interior of East Africa.

There were no clear roads.

The Arabs feared fierce wild animals.

The Arabs feared hostile tribes.

It was difficult to cross mountains, swamps the rift valley and thick forests.

Why Arabs Came To Uganda.

- i. The major reason was to carry out trade.
- ii. To spread Islam.

Arabs carried out long distance trade, which involved Ugandans and the people at the coast of East Africa.

Items brought by the Arabs.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| i. Guns. | vi. Cups and plates. |
| ii. Mirrors. | vii. Ornaments. |
| iii. Cloth. | viii. Rice. |
| iv. Cowrie shells. | ix. Wheat. |
| v. Watches. | x. Beads |

Items taken by Arabs.

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| i. Slaves. | iv. Skins and hides. |
| ii. Ivory. | v. Rhinoceros horns. |
| iii. Salt. | vi. Tortoise shells. |

The main articles of trade which the Arabs wanted were Ivory and slaves.

Slave trade.

Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.

A slave is a person who is legally owned and forced to work for some body without pay.

Slavery is the ownership of people as slaves.

In Uganda, People who participated in slave trade include: Arabs, the Khartoumers, and the Baganda.

Zanzibar was the biggest slave marketing East Africa.

Tabora was the main inland slave market in East Africa.

Others slave markets included Mombasa, Bagamoyo, , Ujiji, Malindi e.t.c.

The biggest inland market was Tabora.

Slaves from East Africa were taken to Saudi Arabia, United States of America, India and Mauritius.

The Khartoumers later introduced slave trade in Northern Uganda and some parts of Bunyoro.

Why slaves were needed.

- i. To work in tea and sugar plantations.
- ii. To work in mines.
- iii. To work in industries.
- iv. To work in people's homes as servants.

Methods used for getting slaves/How slaves were obtained.

- i. Arabs raided villages
- ii. Through intertribal wars.
- iii. By selling porters
- iv. By selling lawbreakers.
- v. African chiefs exchanged slaves for other goods.

EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE.

Positive Effects of Slave Trade.

- i. Slave markets grew into big towns e.g. Mombasa, Malindi, Zanzibar, Bagamoyo.
- ii. Kingdoms Expanded because they got guns from Arabs e.g. Buganda, Bunyoro.
- iii. New items were brought to Uganda e.g. Mirrors, cloth, beads, rice e.t.c
- iv. Caravan routes developed into major roads.
- v. It led to the introduction of cowrie shells as the first form of money in Uganda.
- vi. Some kings became wealthy e.g. of Buganda.
- vii. Slave trade led to the introduction of Zebu cows into Uganda.
- viii. It led to intermarriages between the Arabs and Africans.
- ix. It led to the development of Swahili culture and Kiswahili language.
- x. Spread of Islam.

Negative effects (Disadvantages of slave trade).

- i. Slave trade Caused death of people.
- ii. Slave trade led to displacement of people.
- iii. Decline in agricultural production.
- iv. Slave trade led to famine.
- v. Slave trade led to depopulation.
- vi. Slave trade fueled wars among states in Uganda.
- vii. Slave trade caused destruction of property.

Slave trade took long to be abolished in Uganda because it was supported by the African Chiefs.

Why African chiefs Supported Slave Trade.

- i. They were getting guns.
- ii. They were getting riches from slave trade.

Methods used to stop slave trade.

- i. Use of force i.e. the British brought army to control over the Indian Ocean.
- ii. Signing of treaties.
- iii. Preaching against it by the Christian Missionaries.

Note: Islam was the first foreign religion to be introduced in Uganda.
It was introduced by the Arabs.

Why Islam took long to spread in East Africa?

- i. Arabs were mostly interesting in trade other than spreading Islam.
- ii. People feared circumcision.
- iii. The Arabic language was difficult for the people to learn.
- iv. The Arabs were hated for being slave traders.
- v. Islam was strict and difficult to follow.

Effects of the coming of the Arabs.

- i. The Arabs introduced Zebu cows to Uganda.
- ii. The Arabs introduced guns to Uganda.
- iii. Arabs introduced Islam to Uganda.
- iv. Promoted trade.
- v. Introduced cash crops e.g. cloves.
- vi. Introduced Cowrie shells as the first form of money.
- vii. Introduced new way of building e.g. using stones.
- viii. Arabs built towns.

Trade in Uganda.

Trade is the buying and selling of goods.

Money is the medium of exchange.

Types of trade.

Home trade (Internal trade)

This is the buying and selling of goods between people in the same country.

International trade.

This is the trade that takes place across national boundaries

Bilateral trade:

This is the trade between two countries.

Multi- lateral trade:

This is the type of trade, which involves more than two countries.

BARTER TRADE.

Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods.

People exchanged salt with bark cloth, grains and cows. Other items included; meat, hoes, spears and pots.

People of long ago carried out barter trade because there was no currency like shilling or dollars.

Long distance trade was carried out using the barter system.

Long distance trade was the trade between the people at the East African coast and those in the interior of East Africa.

The Baganda participated in long distance trade.

The goods from Buganda were mainly ivory and slaves.

The Arabs gave the Baganda cloth, beads and other goods including guns.

Advantages of barter trade.

- i. People could get what they don't have.
- ii. It didn't involve the use of any currency.

Disadvantages of barter trade.

- i. Difficult to decide value for goods.
- ii. Difficult to transport goods.
- iii. It promoted insecurity as people could get guns.
- iv. It encouraged slave trade.
- v. There was no balance given.
- vi. It was time wasting.

Systems of trade

- a) Monetary trade- Is the exchange of goods for money.
- b) Barter trade- Is the exchange of goods for goods.

Advantages of International trade.

- i. Individuals in a country acquire commodities from other countries, which they cannot produce
- ii. Creates employment.
- iii. Source of income.
- iv. Countries get foreign exchange.
- v. Promotes diplomatic relations or co-operation between countries.

Disadvantages of International trade.

- i. Encourages smuggling.
- ii. Fake goods may be imported.
- iii. A country may over exploit her resources for export.

Factors that promote trade.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| i. Security. | iii. Capital. |
| ii. Population. | |
| iv. Transport. | v. Market |

Problems faced when carrying out trade.

- i. Poor transport network.
- ii. Shortage of capital.
- iii. High taxes charged from goods.

Advantages of trade.

- i. Source of wealth (income) for traders.
- ii. Creates employment.
- iii. Source of revenue to the government.

Disadvantages of trade.

- i. Fake goods are sometimes traded.
- ii. Encourages smuggling.
- iii. Encourages dumping of out dated goods to other countries.
- iv. Destruction of culture.

EXPLORERS.

An explorer is a person who moves to new lands to make new discoveries.

European explorers started entering Uganda in the 18th century.

The Royal Geographical Society (R.G.S) funded the explorers to come to Uganda.

Dr. Rippon was the president of the Royal Geographical Society at the time John Speke came to Uganda.

Explorers mainly came to find the source of River Nile.

Reasons for the coming of the explorers.

- i. To find the source of the R. Nile (major).
- ii. Love for adventure.

Why explorers had to go to Zanzibar before entering the interior of East Africa.

- i. To get permission from the sultan (leader) to move through his territory.
- ii. To learn some Kiswahili language.
- iii. To get porters to carry their supplies.

Why most European explorers did not use a direct route to Uganda through Kenya.

- i. There were hostile tribes in Kenya e.g. the Masai.
- ii. There were fierce wild animals in Kenya.

THE EXPLORERS WHO CAME TO UGANDA.

John Speke and Richard Burton (1856- 1858).

John Speke and Richard Burton came to Uganda with an aim of finding the source of R. Nile.

The two explorers first reported to Zanzibar Island in 1856.

They followed the caravan route through Tabora to Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

They came back to Tabora where Burton fell sick.

At Tabora, Speke heard of a big lake in the north and went there.

At Mwanza, he saw a big lake, which he named Victoria after Queen Victoria of England.

Speke believed that it was the source of the Nile but when he returned to Tabora, he told Burton about his new findings which Burton did not accept.

The two-army men returned to Europe as enemies because of the disagreement.

John Speke and James Grant (1860- 1863).

John Speke did not have sufficient proof that the Lake he had seen was the source of the Nile.

He then convinced the Royal Geographical Society to finance another journey for the purpose of proving his conviction. Speke made his second journey to Uganda in order to prove whether L. Victoria was the actual source of the Nile.

In September 1860, John Speke accompanied by his friend James Grant set off with a caravan of over 200 people to the interior of East Africa from the coastal town of Bagamoyo.

They continued to Tabora then northwards to the kingdom of Karagwe.

At Karagwe king Rumanika gave them a warm welcome. King Rumanika helped the explorers by:

- i. Giving them guides.
- ii. Protecting them.
- iii. Allowing them to rest in his kingdom.

Grant fell sick and remained in Karagwe and Speke continued northwards to Buganda where he was well received by Kabaka Mutesa I of Buganda.

Mutesa I was pleased because his visitors gave him a gun, which he badly needed to fight his enemies like Bunyoro.

Speke was taken to the source of the Nile and they arrived on 28th/07/1862. Speke saw in series of rapids at the place where river Nile left the Lake, which he named Rippon falls.

Grant joined Speke and they decided to follow the Nile down to Sudan and Egypt in order to prove that the river whose source he saw is the Nile.

Both explorers moved northwards and reached the kingdom of Bunyoro in 1863.

In Bunyoro, Omukama Kamurasi detained them for several weeks.

Speke and grant met Sir Samuel Baker and his Wife Jane Baker at Gondokoro in Southern Sudan in 1863.

Speke told the Bakers that he had seen the source of the Nile.

It is wrong to say that Speke discovered the source of the Nile because the natives had already seen the source of river Nile.

Sir Samuel Baker (1863- 1865).

Sir Samuel Baker was the European explorer who came to Africa with his wife.

The main purpose of his journey was to find the source of River Nile.

He is the European who tried to find the source the Nile from its mouth (Mediterranean Sea).

He was welcomed by Omukama Kamurasi at his palace in 1864.

The Bakers went to Lake Mwitanzigye which they re- named Lake Albert after the husband of Queen Victoria of England.

They also visited Murchison falls in March 1864.

Henry Morton Stanley.

He was an American journalist working for two Newspapers i.e. The Telegraph

Newspaper of Britain and The New York Herald paper of America.

He made three different journeys to Africa.

H.M Stanley's first journey (1871-1873).

He came to look for David Livingstone who was not heard of in Europe for a long time.

He met him at Ujiji in Tanzania in 1871 and parted company at Kazeh (Tabora) in 1872 after failing to convince Livingstone to return to England.

Livingstone later died at Chitambos village on 01\05\1873.

His body was carried to the coast by his servants Susi and Chuma.

H.M Stanley's second journey (1874-75).

He came to prove Speke's discovery that L. Victoria is the source of R. Nile.

He confirmed the findings of Speke by making a complete journey around Lake Victoria using a canoe (Circum navigated).

In 1875, Henry Morton Stanley visited Mutesa I at his palace and told him about the missionaries.

Mutesa I picked interest and asked Stanley to write a letter on his behalf inviting the missionaries to Uganda.

This Letter was taken to England By Lennant De Bellefords.

This letter was published in The Daily Telegraph on the 15/11/1875.

In this journey, Stanley went to Western Uganda and became the first White man to see Mt. Rwenzori, L. George and L. Edward.

H.M Stanley's third journey (1888).

He had come to look for Emin Pasha who was trapped in Northern Uganda by the Madhist revolt.

He met him at Kavalis South of Lake Albert but failed to convince him to go back to Europe.

Emin Pasha was later killed by the Arab traders in D.R. Congo on his way to Europe in 1892.

Joseph Thomson (1883-84)

He was the first white man to pass through the Masai land.

He set off from Mombasa.

He named the Nyaruhura falls in Kenya Thomson falls.

He was welcomed by king Mumia of the Wanga kingdom in Kenya.

He made Kabaka Muteesa I to start hating missionaries who were in his Kingdom because Thomson was coming towards Uganda from the East.

Thomson's discoveries.

- i. Thomson falls. (in Kenya).
- ii. Mt. Masaba, which he re-named Elgon.
- iii. Abardare ranges. (in Kenya.).

Problems faced by early European explorers.

- i. The explorers were attacked by hostile tribes.
- ii. The explorers suffered tropical diseases.
- iii. The climate of East Africa was harsh to Europeans.
- iv. The explorers were attacked by dangerous wild animals.
- v. There was language difficulty.
- vi. There was poor transport network.
- vii. The explorers ran short of supplies.

ROUTES OF EARLY EXPLORERS OF UGANDA.



Effects of European Explorers.

- i. It led to the coming of Missionaries to Uganda.
- ii. It identified areas of social, economic and political importance.
- iii. It exposed Uganda to the outside world

A summary of explorers and discoveries in Uganda.

John Speke	L. Victoria.
	The Source of R. Nile.
Sir Samuel Baker.	L. Albert.
	Murchison falls.
Henry Morton Stanley.	Mt. Rwenzori.
	L. George.
	L. Edward.
Joseph Thomson	Mt. Elgon.
Chaille Long.	L. Kyoga.

THE COMING OF THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES TO BUGANDA:

Missionaries are people who leave their homeland to go to another place preaching the word of God.

Mutesa I requested Stanley to write a letter to England inviting Missionaries to come to Buganda.

This letter was taken by a French man called Linnant De Bellefords.

It was published in the Daily Telegraph on the 15th November 1875.

Why Kabaka Mutesa I Invited Missionaries To Buganda.

He thought they would protect him against his enemy-Egyptians.

He wanted them to teach his people how to read and write.

He thought missionaries would supply him with guns.

Why Missionaries came to Uganda.

- i. To spread Christianity.
- ii. To teach people how to read and write.
- iii. To stop slave trade.

The Church Missionary Society (C.M.S.)

The C.M.S (Protestants) missionaries were the first group of Missionaries to arrive in Buganda on 30th June 1877.

They were sent from England by The Church Missionary Society (C.M.S).

The first to arrive were Reverend C.T. Wilson and Shergold Smith.

Alexander Mackay joined them in 1878, who became the leader for the C.M.S.

O'Neil and Shergold Smith had soon got killed a fight at Ukerewe islands in Lake Victoria where they had gone to look for food.

Mackay was a Reverend, a teacher, a carpenter, a printer and a builder.

He brought the first printing press to Uganda..

He also taught technical work e.g. Carpentry and joinery, printery and building.

In 1879, another group of Protestants came including

- i. Rev. Litchfield.
- ii. C.W. Pearson.
- iii. Dr. Felkins

NB. The first African Anglican Bishop of Namirembe was Danstan Nsubuga.

The White Fathers

They were the Roman Catholics Missionaries.

They came from France and they arrived on the 21st Feb. 1879. They were led by Father Simeon Lourdel and Brother Delmas Amans.

Later in June the same year they were joined by Fr. Leon Barbot, Fr. Leon Livinhac and Fr. Ludovic Girault.

They were sent from Algeria by Cardinal Lavengerie of Missionaries of Africa.

Other groups of Catholic Missionaries in Uganda:

- i. The Mill Hill Fathers from Britain.
- ii. The Verona Fathers from Italy.
- iii. The Comboni Fathers from Italy.
- iv. The Holy Cross Fathers.
- v. The Franciscan Sisters – These were female Catholic Missionaries.

The first hospitals to be built in Uganda

S/N	HOSPITAL	YEAR	BUILT BY
1	Mengo Hospital	1897	C.M.S.
2	Rubaga	1899	White Fathers
3	Nsambya	1900	Mill hill Fathers
4	Entebbe	1903	Government
5	Mulago	1913	Government

The First schools to be built by the Missionaries.

School	Year	Missionary group
Namilyango College	1902	Mill hill fathers.
Nsambya sacred heart	1902	Mill hill fathers.
Gayaza High school for daughters of kings and chiefs	1905	C.M.S.
Kings college Buddo For sons of Kings.	1905	C.M.S.
St. Mary's College Kisubi	1906	White fathers.

Contributions of the Christian Missionaries in Uganda.

- i. Missionaries spread Christianity. (Rev. Pilkington translated the bible into Luganda)
- ii. Missionaries introduced formal education.
- iii. Missionaries built schools.
- iv. Missionaries built hospitals.
- v. Missionaries introduced cash crops in Uganda e.g. cotton- Kenneth Borup.
- vi. Missionaries fought against slave trade and slavery
- vii. Missionaries constructed feeder roads.
- viii. Missionaries taught vocational skills e.g. carpentry.
- ix. Missionaries built churches.
- x. Missionaries taught the 3Rs (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic)

Negative effects of the missionaries.

- i. They divided Ugandans on the basis of religion.
- ii. They fueled wars amongst Ugandans.
- iii. They taught against African cultures and regarded them evil.
- iv. They failed to unite the people of Uganda.

Problems Faced by the Christian Missionaries.

- i. Missionaries had language difficulty.
- ii. There was poor transport network
- iii. Missionaries were attacked by hostile tribes like the Nandi, and the Masai.
- iv. Missionaries suffered tropical diseases like malaria.
- v. There was resistance from the African Traditional Religion.
- vi. Some of Missionaries were killed by the traditional leaders e.g. Bishop Hanington was killed by chief Luba of Busoga.
- vii. There was rivalry between the Protestants and the Catholics.

Why Christianity spread faster than Islam.

- i. Christian missionaries were favoured and protected by colonialists.
- ii. Christian missionaries provided services that attracted people to Christianity.
- iii. Christian missionaries translated their books in local languages.

How religion has led to the development of Uganda.

- i. By teaching people good morals and values.
- ii. By giving support to the disadvantaged people e.g. the orphans.
- iii. By providing social services like education and medical care.
- iv. By providing banking services e.g. Centenary bank.
- v. By building schools.

Persecution of Christians in Buganda.

Mwanga succeeded his father Mutesa I in 1884.

He was kind to the Missionaries for some time back to the palace.

Later he disagreed with them.

On the 1st June 1885, he ordered for the killing of the three servants of Alexander Mackay at Busega- Mpimerebera near Natete. They were:

- i. Marko Kakumba.
- ii. Noah Serwanga.
- iii. Yusuf Lugalama.

In October, Mwanga ordered for the Killing of Bishop Hanington in Busoga at Luba's Palace: now Mayuge district. He believed Hanington would bring a bad omen as he was entering from the Eastern route.

On the 3rd June 1886, a large number of Christians (36) was burnt in Namugongo by Mukajanga. Mukajanga was the chief executioner of Mwanga.

The commemoration shrines have been built by both the Catholics and the Protestant in this place.

Pope Paul VI visited Uganda and canonised the burnt Christian converts in 1969.

Recently Okello Daudi and Irwa Jildo have been canonised martyrs.

In 1977 President Iddi Amin killed Bishop Janan Luwum in Kampala.

Why Christians were persecuted.

They disobeyed the king.

They did not respect traditional and cultural practices of Buganda.

The teaching of Missionaries was dividing people in Buganda.

The Arabs incited the Kabaka against Missionaries.

In 1888, Mwanga wanted to take Muslims and Christians to starve in islands in L. Victoria but the Christians attacked and drove him away.

His elder brother Kiwewa was made a king by the Muslims but when he refused to become a Muslim, he was murdered the Muslims made his young brother Kalema Rashid a king who accepted to become a Muslim.

Meanwhile, Mwanga with the Catholics teamed up at Bulungugwe Island on L. Victoria, attacked Buddu and overthrew Kalema in October 1889.

Mwanga ruled until August 1897 when he was deported to Mwanza by the British for staging a rebellion.

From Mwanza, he escaped and joined Kabalega in Northern Uganda and continued to the British.

Mwanga was succeeded by his 1 year-old son Daudi Chwa II as a king.

THE COMING OF COLONIALISTS TO UGANDA.

Foreign rule means administration carried out by non-citizens of a country.

Colonialism is the control of a weaker nation by a stronger nation.

A colony is a country, which is politically controlled and developed by another more powerful nation e.g. Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Kenya.

Colonies were for the permanent settlement of the excess population from Europe.

The Europeans settled there because of good climate and fertile soil.

It was difficult for such nations to get independence.

A colonial master is a person who came from a powerful country that was ruling a weaker country.

A colonial power is a powerful nation that controls a weaker nation.

A protectorate is a country that is politically controlled and defended by a more powerful one.

They were mainly for economic exploitation and after exhausting resources they were given independence e.g. Uganda

A mandate/ mandatory state was country that was under to Italy or Germany but was removed and handed to the League of Nations after World War I e.g. Tanganyika.

Trusteeships were former colonies of Italy or Germany, which were handed over to the UN after World War II.

The UN was to oversee the smooth process towards independence of these nations e.g. Rwanda and Burundi were given to Belgium and Tanganyika was given to Britain.

The Egyptian attempt to colonise Uganda.

It was the first country to try to colonise Uganda.

In 1860s Khedive Ismail of Egypt had extended the Equatorial Province from Gondokoro in Southern Sudan to Northern Uganda.

Equatorial Province was the area made up of Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda.

Khedive Ismail appointed governors to rule Equatorial province on his behalf.

There were three governors of Equatoria.

Sir Samuel Baker.

Colonel Charles Gordon.

Emin Pasha.

The duties of the governors of Equatoria were:

- i. To establish Egyptian government.
- ii. To stop slave trade.
- iii. To take over new areas for Egypt.

The Governors of the Equatorial Province.

i) Samuel Baker

He came to Uganda as an explorer at first but on his way back, in Egypt, Khedive Ismail appointed him the first governor of Equatoria –1869-1872..

He built a fort at Patiko near Gulu and Faweira.

A fort was a military base for the governor and his soldiers.

He tried to establish the Egyptian rule in Bunyoro but was defeated by the Abarusura of Kabalega.

He also fought against slave trade in Acholi. This made the Acholi people like him.

ii) Colonel Charles Gordon.

He was the second Governor of the Equatorial Province 1874.

He tried to put Buganda under Egyptian rule by sending messengers e.g.

He built a fort at Mruli in Masindi district.

a) Chaille Long:

He was sent to Buganda by Colonel Charles Gordon in 1874 to ask Mutesa I to allow Egypt to rule Buganda.

He came riding a horse and was the first white man to see Lake Kyoga.

b) Linnant De Bellefords:

He was sent to Buganda by Charles Gordon in 1875.

He met Stanley in Mutesa's court.

HM Stanley gave him the letter inviting missionaries to come to Buganda to take to England.

c) General Nuer Aga.

He was an Egyptian army general.

He was sent Gordon to take over Buganda by force.

He and his soldiers were imprisoned by Mutesa I.

Emin Pasha was sent to ask Mutesa to release the Egyptian soldiers captured in Buganda.

Gordon retired in 1876 but was killed in the Madhist revolt in Sudan

iii) Emin Pasha (Dr. Edward Schnitzer) 1878

He was the third governor of Equatorial province.

He was a Germany doctor.

He was medical doctor by profession.

His real name was DR. Edward Schnitzer.

He built a fort at Wadelai near Pakwach.

Gordon was appointed a governor of Equatorial province at the time the Sudanese were rebelling the Egyptian rule in what was known as the Madhist revolt.

The Madhist revolt.

The Madhist revolt was a rebellion of the Sudanese against Egyptian rule.

Causes of the Madhist revolt.

The Sudanese were heavily taxed by the Egyptian.

The Egyptians were ruling the Sudanese badly.

The Sudanese were captured and sold as slaves.

When Emin was cut off from Egypt, two people were sent to rescue him. They were:

H.M Stanley was sent from Britain and met Emin Pasha at Kavalis South of L. Albert.

Carl Peters who was sent from Germany remained in Tanganyika as a German imperialist there.

Emin was killed in the D.R.C by the Arab traders on his way back.

Why Egypt wanted to colonise Uganda.

- i. They wanted to have full control of R. Nile right from the source.
- ii. They wanted to take part in the East African trade in items like gold, ivory and iron.
- iii. They wanted to use Uganda's soil for farming.

EUROPEAN COLONIALISTS.

Why the Europeans wanted to colonise Uganda.

- i. They wanted to get raw materials for their industries in Europe.
- ii. They wanted to get market for finished products from their industries.
- iii. Britain wanted control of the Nile valley countries.
- iv. They wanted to get fertile land to grow crops.
- v. They wanted to protect their Missionaries in Uganda.
- vi. They wanted to settle excess population in Europe.
- vii. They wanted to spread Christianity.

The scramble for Africa.

The scramble for Africa was the struggle for colonies in Africa by European powers.

Partition of Africa.

Partition of Africa was the peaceful division of Africa among the European powers.

The European Countries held meetings to agree on how to partition Africa.

The Berlin conference (1884-1885)

This meeting was held in Berlin in Germany.

It was chaired by Chancellor Otto Von Bismark of Germany.

King Leopold II of Belgium started this idea.

The meeting was attended by Germany, France and Britain.

Why the conference was held.

- i. To decide on how to partition Africa.
- ii. To avoid possible conflicts among the powers.

Resolutions of the conference.

- i. Any power claiming for a colony must occupy and develop it effectively.
- ii. Missionaries and traders from Europe were allowed to move freely in any colony.
- iii. Colonial powers had to stop slave trade from their colonies.
- iv. Extension of colonial influence had to be done with consent of other powers.
- v. Any European nation was free to get a colony in Africa.

Partition of East Africa.

Some agreements were signed between European powers on how to partition Africa.

Anglo-German agreement of 1886

It was signed between Britain and Germany.

It gave Kenya to Britain and Tanganyika Rwanda and Burundi to Germany.

The Sultan of Zanzibar took a ten-mile coastal strip.

The Anglo-German agreement of 1890 (Heligoland Treaty).

IN 1889 Dr. Carl Peters had signed a friendship treaty with Mwanga of Buganda, which meant that Buganda was under the German rule.

In this agreement Britain exchanged Heligoland in the North Sea in Europe for Uganda with Germany.

That is why the agreement is called Heligoland treaty.

After the Heligoland treaty, Britain gave Imperial British East African Company a royal Charter to administer Kenya and Uganda on her behalf.

The Imperial British East African Company.

In 1887, William Mackinnon formed The British East Africa Company (BEACO).

Its aim was to carry out trade in Ivory and other goods.

Its headquarters were in Mombasa and had other trading posts at Machakos and Mumias in Kenya; it was also planning to set up another one in Uganda.

In 1888 this company was given a royal charter to administer the British sphere of influence i.e. Uganda and Kenya.

It then became The Imperial British East African Company (IBEACO).

Why IBEACO was formed.

- i. To administer Uganda and Kenya for Britain.
- ii. To carry out trade.

Captain F.D. Lugard.

He was sent to Uganda in 1890 as a special representative of the IBEACO in Uganda.

He established his headquarters at old Kampala hill (a fort), which is now called Fort Lugard where he raised the company flag.

He signed a partition treaty with Mwanga in 1890.

The terms of Lugard's agreement.

- i. Missionaries were allowed to spread Christianity in Uganda.
- ii. Lugard agreed to protect Mwanga and his people.
- iii. Buganda was not supposed to sign a treaty with another European nation.
- iv. Buganda was not supposed to conduct trade with another company without permission from IBEACO.
- v. The officials of the company were to help the Kabaka to rule the Kingdom.

In 1891 Lugard signed a friendship treaty with Omugabe Ntare of Ankole.

In the same year Captain Lugard restored Kasagama of Tooro to the throne.

He built forts and deployed the Sudanese soldiers to protect Kasagama.

When Lugard was coming to Buganda from Western Uganda, he found the Protestants fighting with the Catholics.

Mwanga supported the Catholics and Lugard supported the Protestants and Mwanga and the Catholics were defeated.

In 1892 the company was running bankrupt and Lugard was recalled to Mombasa.

Bishop Alfred Turker requested the CMS to fund the company activities so that the company continues protecting the C.M.S. Missionaries in Uganda.

Why the IBEACO became bankrupt.

- i. It was making losses in its trade.
- ii. It was expensive to administer Uganda and Kenya.
- iii. The company received no support from its government.
- iv. The company spent a lot of money on surveying the railway line.

Problems faced by IBEACO.

- i. Shortage of funds to run its activities.
- ii. There was poor transport network.
- iii. Shortage of manpower to run administration.
- iv. There were constant rebellions.
- v. There was language difficulty.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

The railway line from Mombasa to Kisumu was called the Uganda railway.

It was called the Uganda railway because it was built to develop Uganda economically.

Originally the line ended in Kisumu and Uganda was connected through L. Victoria by use of a steamer.

The British government funded the construction of the Uganda railway.

Personalities in the railway construction.

- i. William Mackinnon: Proposed the construction of the Uganda railway.
- ii. Major Macdonald: Was the chief Surveyor of the line.
- iii. Colonel Patterson: Killed the man eating lions at Tsavo National Game Park.
- iv. George White House: Was the chief engineer during the construction of the Uganda railway.
- v. Guildford Molesworth: Was the inspector of the construction work.

Why the Uganda railway was built.

- i. To develop Uganda economically.
- ii. To link Uganda to the coast.
- iii. To speed up abolition of slave trade.
- iv. To improve trade in Uganda.
- v. To make the movement of colonialists and missionaries easy.

The construction work.

It started in Mombasa on 5th August 1896 and reached Kisumu in 1901.

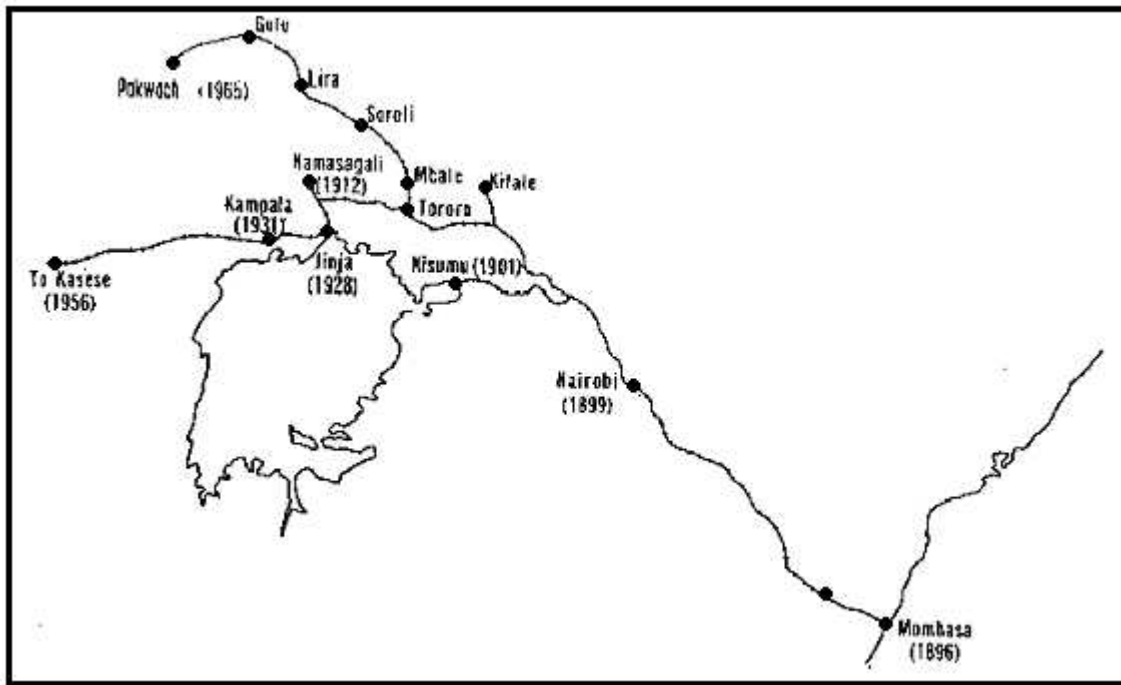
The Africans refused to build the line so the British had to go for the Indian Coolies.

The Indian Coolies were brought to construct the railway line because they were experienced in railway construction.

Why the Africans refused to build the Uganda railway line:

- i. They did not want to leave their home and stay in camps.
- ii. They did not want to leave their wives and children at home alone.
- iii. They did not like the idea of the railway calling it a long iron snake.

THE MAP SHOWING THE UGANDA RAILWAY



The Extension of the Uganda Railway Line.

Country	Town	Year	Purpose of extension.
Kenya.	Mombasa	30.05.1896	
	Voi	30.05.1897	
	Tsavo	1898	
	Kibwezi		
	Nairobi	30.06.1899	
	Naivasha		
	Nakuru	1900	
Uganda	Kisumu	20.12.1901	
	Eldoret		
	Tororo		
	Namasagali	1912	To transport cotton.
	Jinja.	1928	To access processing industries.
	Kampala	1931	To access market.
	Kasese	1956	To transport copper ore to Jinja for smelting.
	Soroti	1929	To transport cotton
	Lira		To transport cotton
	Gulu		To transport cotton
	Pakwach	1965	To transport tobacco

Problems faced by the railway builders.

- i. There was shortage of labour to do construction work.
- ii. They were delayed for one year by the Mazrui Arab revolt of 1895.
- iii. They suffered diseases e.g. malaria small pox and human parasites e.g. jiggers.
- iv. They were killed and eaten by the man-eating lions of Tsavo.
- v. It was difficult to construct the line across the valleys, swamps and hills.
- vi. Shortage of food and medicine.
- vii. Construction work was also delayed as workers used to go on strikes.
- viii. There was delay of construction materials, as they had to be brought from Britain.
- ix. They were attacked by hostile tribes e.g. the Nandi who:
 - Beat the workers.
 - Dismantled the line.
 - Stole the wires for making ornaments.

NB: 32000 Indians built the line but:
2500 died of diseases and other causes.
6500 were incapacitated by diseases.

Results of the railway.

- i. It led to abolition of slave trade in East Africa by eliminating the services of porters.
- ii. It made transportation of goods to the coast easy.
- iii. It led to the development of towns e.g. Nairobi which started as a store and a workshop for the Railway builders; Kisumu, Voi etc.
- iv. Uganda was linked to the coast.
- v. The Indians introduced Indian rupees as the first to be used in Uganda.
- vi. Indian traders spread through out East Africa.
- vii. Nanji Khalidas Mehta opened a sugar factory at Lugazi.
- viii. Mulijibhai Madhivani set up a sugar factory at Kakira.
- ix. Aldina Visram opened the first shop in Kampala in 1898, built a ginnery in 1914 and a sawmill in 1916.
- x. It made the movement of missionaries and colonialists to Uganda easy.
- xi. The white settlers came to the Kenyan highlands under the leadership of Lord Boron Delamere.
- xii. It led to the coming of Indian settlers to Uganda.

TOPIC: 7.

HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION.

The British send Sir Gerard Portal.

He at first worked for the British in Zanzibar as a counsel in 1892-1893.

He was sent to Uganda in March 1893 to make a report about Uganda and to advise the British on the future of Uganda.

When Portal arrived in Uganda, he raised The Union Jack to show that Uganda had come under British rule.

He went to Western Uganda and built a line of Forts separating Tooro from Bunyoro.

One of the Forts developed into the present town of Fort Portal.

He also built a fort at Entebbe and named it after his wife Alice- Fort Alice.

He recommended that:

- i. Taxes should be collected to finance the administration in Uganda.
- ii. Britain should secure the source of the Nile to strengthen her rule over Egypt.
- iii. Britain should control the expansion of the German rule.
- iv. The British government should take direct responsibility over colonial administration.

In 1893, Gerald returned to England to take his report.

The British parliament approved the report, Gerald returned to Uganda in 1894.

In 1894, Sir Gerald Portal declared Uganda a British Protectorate.

Methods used by the British to establish colonial rule in Uganda.

- i. By signing treaties or agreements with African Kings.
- ii. By using agents or collaborators.
- iii. By using force.

Systems or methods of administration used by colonialists in Africa.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| i. Indirect rule | iii. Assimilation policy |
| ii. Direct rule | |

The British used mainly indirect rule in Uganda.

Indirect rule.

This is a system where the colonialists used the traditional leaders to rule on their behalf.

Why indirect rule was used.

- i. To minimise rebellions.
- ii. To solve the problem of language difficulty.
- iii. To solve the problem of shortage of manpower.
- iv. To reduce the cost of colonial administration.
- v. To preserve the already existing organised systems e.g. Kingdoms.

Advantages of indirect rule.

- i. It minimised Rebellions.
- ii. It was cheaper.
- iii. It solved the problem of language difficulty.
- iv. It solved the problem of shortage of manpower.
- v. Kingdoms and chiefdoms were preserved.
- vi. Local leaders learnt new skills in administration.
- vii. It did not interfere with the cultures of Ugandans.

Disadvantages of indirect rule.

The local leaders lost trust from the natives.

Local leaders were used as puppets.

It caused division among the natives – there were resistors and there were collaborators.

The British administrators in Uganda.

A) The commissioners in Uganda.

These were the administrators who ruled Uganda from 1894 up to 1905.

- i. Sir Henry Colville.
- ii. Sir Harry Johnston.
- iii. Sir Earnest Berkeley.
- iv. Sir James Hayes Suddles 1902-1905.

Sir Lord Colville.

He was the first commissioner.

He fought and defeated Kabalega of Bunyoro.

He brought Bunyoro under British rule by force.

Sir Earnest Berkeley 1895-1899

Signed the Bunyoro agreement in 1896.

Terms of the agreement.

Bunyoro was put under military rule because of Kabalega's rebellious attitude.

Bunyoro lost over 6000 square miles to Buganda.

Sir Harry Johnston. 1899-1902.

He was sent to settle the political confusion caused by Mwanga's revolt.

He signed the Buganda agreement on behalf of the British and Sir Apollo Kaggwa signed on behalf Buganda.

This agreement was signed on the 10th March 1900.

The Buganda agreement of 1900.

It was signed between the British and the Uganda government.

Sir Harry Johnston signed on the British and Sir Apollo Kaggwa signed on behalf of Buganda.

Kabaka Daudi Chwa did not sign the agreement because he was too young.

The three people who helped Daudi to rule Uganda were called regents, they were:

- i. Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
- ii. Stanslus Muggwanya.
- iii. Zakaria Kisingiri.

Terms or provisions of the 1900 Buganda agreement.

There were three aspects or items or points on which the Buganda agreement was based i.e.:

- i. Land
- ii. Taxation.
- iii. Administration or Governance.

The terms of Buganda agreement:

Land.

- i. The land of Buganda was to be divided into two, i.e. Mailo land for the Kabaka and the chiefs and Crown land for the protectorate government (British).

This land was used for Churches, schools, hospitals etc.

Taxation.

- i. Hut and gun taxes were introduced.
- ii. No any other tax was to be levied on Baganda without the knowledge of the Kabaka.

Administration/Governance.

- i. The boundaries of Buganda were to be fixed to include the lost counties of Buyaga and Bugangaizi.
- ii. Buganda was to be recognized as a province of Uganda.
- iii. Buganda was to be divided into 20 counties each ruled by a county chief.
- iv. The kabaka was to rule in the manner approved by the Queen of England.
- v. Three natives of state were to be appointed i.e. The Prime minister, Chief Justice and Treasurer.
- vi. It was to set up general regulations on finance and appointment of protectorate rulers.
- vii. The membership of the Lukiiiko was to be set up to include:
 - 3 ministers.
 - 20 county chiefs.
 - 3 notables chosen by the Kabaka from each county.
 - 6 Kabaka nominees.

Effects of the Uganda agreement.

- i. The British started collecting taxes in Buganda.
- ii. The British got land in Buganda i.e. Crown land.
- iii. Kabaka's powers were reduced.
- iv. Buganda could no longer expand because the agreement fixed her boundaries.

The Tooro agreement.

Terms.

- i. Omukama accepted the British rule.
- ii. Tooro became independent of Bunyoro.
- iii. Hut and gun tax was introduced in Tooro.
- iv. All land in use belonged to the colonial government.

The Ankole agreement.

It was signed by the British and Omugabe Kahaya of Ankole.

Terms.

- i. The British recognised Kahaya as the Omugabe of Ankole.
- ii. The British accepted to protect Kahaya from his enemies.
- iii. The colonial administration in Ankole was confirmed.
- iv. The independent states of Igara, Kajara, Bwehuju and Bunyuruguru were added to Ankole.

B) The British Governors in Uganda.

The title of commissioner changed to governor when the colonial office was transferred from Britain to Entebbe.

Sir Hesketh Bell 1905-1910.

He was the first British governor of Uganda.

He encouraged the growing of cash crops like cotton.

He constructed many roads in Uganda to facilitate transportation of cash crops.

He started the department of agriculture.

He introduced the first (ford) car in Uganda.

He extended the railway line from Jinja to Namsagali.

He established steamers on L. Victoria, Kyoga and Albert (port Bell, Bukakata, Butiaba, Atura and Masindi).

Sir Fredrick Jackson 1911-1918.

Governed Uganda at the time of the World War I.

He overcame the Lamogi rebellion of 1911- 1912.

Sir Robert Thone Corydon 1918-1922.
Established the first legislative council (LEGCO) in 1921.

Sir Geoffrey F. Archer 1922-1925.

Sir William Gowers 1925-1932.
Set up a department of education.

Sir Bernard H. Bourdillon 1932-1935.
Signed an agreement to end military rule in Bunyoro.
Supported the establishment of more schools.

Sir Philip Mitchell 1935-1939.
Promoted higher education in Uganda.
He turned Makerere College to a University.

Sir Charles Dundas 1939- 1944
He governed Uganda during World War II.
He promoted Education.
He drew a development plan for Uganda.

Sir John Hathon Hall 1944-1952.
He stopped many riots especially in 1949
The first political parties were formed during his time.
The first Africans to the Legco were appointed during his term of office (1945). i.e.

Sir Andrew Cohen 1952-1957.
During his term:
i. Owen Falls Dam was opened.
ii. The construction of the parliamentary building was started.
iii. Radio Uganda was opened.
iv. Started the Uganda Development Corporation.
v. Nyanza Textile limited was built.
He exiled Mutesa II to Britain in 1953.

Sir Fredrick Crawford 1957-1961.
During his term:
The first Legco elections took place in 1958.
Set up the department of health.
Construction of the parliamentary building was complete.

Sir Walter Coutts 1961-1962.
During his term;
The last general elections to independence took place.
He was the last colonial governor of Uganda.
He handed over power to Dr. Apollo Milton Obote.
Obote Milton became the first Prime Minister with executive powers.

Sir Edward Mutesa II became the first President of Uganda without executive powers.

RESPONSE TO COLONIAL RULE.

The Ugandans responded to Colonial rule in two ways.

- i. By resisting (the resistors).
- ii. By accepting (the collaborators).

The Collaborators.

They were mainly:

- i. Nuwa Mbaguta-in Western Uganda.
- ii. Semei Kakungulu- Eastern and parts of Northern Uganda..

The Role Of Collaborators In Colonial Administration.

- i. Maintained law and order in the territories acquired.
- ii. Collected taxes on behalf of the colonialists.
- iii. Implemented the colonial policies.
- iv. Signed agreements and extended colonialism to other parts if Uganda.
- v. Persuaded the local people to accept colonialism.

Semei Kakungulu.

He Was a Muganda general.

He conquered parts of Eastern Uganda for the British.

His headquarters were in Budaka.

He led troops that captured Mwanga and Kabalega in Lango on the 9th April 1899.

His contributions.

Encouraged planting of trees (Mvule and Mangoes).

Encouraged the construction of feeder roads.

However, Kakungulu did not reach Karamoja because the Karimojong were hostile.

Nuwa Mbaguta.

He was a wrestler.

- i. Extended colonialism to Ankole region.
- ii. Encouraged planting of trees.
- iii. Promoted education by constructing of mission schools.
- iv. Encouraged construction of feeder roads.

The resistors.

The main resistors were:

- i. Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.
- ii. Kabaka Mwanga II of Buganda.
- iii. Chief Awich of Payera.

Mwanga revolt of 1897.

It was a rebellion against the British.

Causes.

- i. Mwanga was stopped from selling ivory to Arabs.
- ii. Mwanga lost most of his power to the British.
- iii. Mwanga did not want Buganda to lose her independence.

Mwanga was finally deported to Mwanza.

He escaped from Mwanza to Lango and joined Kabalega

His one-year-old son Daudi Chwa II was made Kabaka of Buganda.

They were arrested by the troops led by Semei Kakungulu on 9th April 1899 in Lango.

The two were brought to Kampala and later exiled to the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean.

Unfortunately, Mwanga died in exile in 1903 and his body was buried in Kasubi in 1910.

Kabalega died in Jinja on his way to Bunyoro in 1923.

The Nyangire Rebellion (1889)

It was staged by Omukama Kabalega against British.

It derived its name from the Runyoro word "Nyangire" meaning "I have refused."

Why Kabalega fought the British.

He wanted to be free from the British.

He did not want Bunyoro to pay taxes to the British.

Effects of the Nyangire rebellion.

- i. Kabalega was driven out to Lango.
- ii. Many people died.
- iii. The kingdom of Bunyoro fell under colonial rule.

The Lamogi rebellion 1911-1912

Staged by Chief Awich of Payera in Northern Uganda (Acholi land).

It was crushed by Sir Frederick Jackson.

Causes.

- i. The Acholi did not want the idea of registering their guns.
- ii. The Acholi were against British rule in their land.
- iii. Awich was accused of amassing guns from the Arab slave traders.
- iv. Chief Awich wanted to make a name like Kabalega and Mwanga.

Effects.

The Acholi retained their guns.

People lost lives.

Awich lost his chiefdom.

NB: the British wanted to disarm the Acholi by asking them to register their guns.

The Uganda Mutiny 1897.

A Mutiny is a rebellion against a lawful authority.
It was staged by the Sudanese soldiers against the British.
It took place in Western Uganda near Lake Albert.

Causes.

- i. The soldiers were not paid their salaries.
- ii. The soldiers were tired of fighting.
- iii. The soldiers were tired of walking long distances.

Effects of colonialism.

Positive:

- i. They promoted formal education.
- ii. Slave trade was stopped.
- iii. They introduced and encouraged growing of cash crops.
- iv. They built hospitals e.g. Mulago and Entebbe.
- v. They constructed schools e.g. Makerere College.
- vi. They introduced English as official language.
- vii. They constructed infrastructure e.g. the Parliamentary building, Owen Falls Dam, Entebbe Air
- viii. Port, The Uganda railway line.
- ix. They introduced paying of taxes for the development of the country.
- x. They introduced western democracy.
- xi. They constructed industries and parastatals.

Negative:

- i. Colonialism caused rebellions e.g. the Lamogi and the Nyangire.
- ii. Traditional leaders lost power e.g. Mutesa II.
- iii. Colonialists exploited Uganda's resources.
- iv. Many Ugandans died in the rebellions.
- v. Ugandans lost their land to the colonialists e.g. crown land in Buganda.
- vi. Irrelevant systems of education were introduced to Uganda.
- vii. African culture was destroyed.
- viii. Colonialism caused separation of some tribes Fixing of boundaries e.g. the Sabiny, Lugbara, the Alur and Iteso.
- ix. Western democracy interfered with the African traditional system of governance.

EVOLUTION OF BOUNDARIES IN UGANDA.

It was done by signing agreements between the British and other colonial powers like Germany and Belgium.

Some parts of Uganda were transferred to Kenya, Sudan and D.R.C.

While some parts of Uganda were added to D.R.C. and Tanzania.

How the boundaries were fixed:

a) The Nyanza Province.

It was made up of Western parts of Kenya from L. Turkana.

Transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1902.

Reasons:

- i. For the railway line to be under one government.
- ii. For the Masai and the Nandi to be together
- iii. To allow Uganda to concentrate in developing Northern Uganda.
- iv. To make the administration of Turkana from Kenya easy.

b) The North Eastern Uganda.

Transferred to Kenya in 1926.

Reason:

To control cattle raiding between the Karimojong and the Turkana.

Lado Enclave.

Transferred from Uganda to Sudan in 1914.

Reason:

To separate the Sudanese and the Acholi in order to reduce resistance to colonial rule.

d) West Nile.

Transferred from Congo in 1914.

Reason:

It was transferred to allow the British have full control of the Nile.

e) Parts of South Western Uganda.

Transferred to Uganda in 1910 from Tanzania.

f) Western Uganda.

Transferred to Congo in 1910 and the area near L. Edward was added to Uganda.

Disadvantages of boundary transfers.

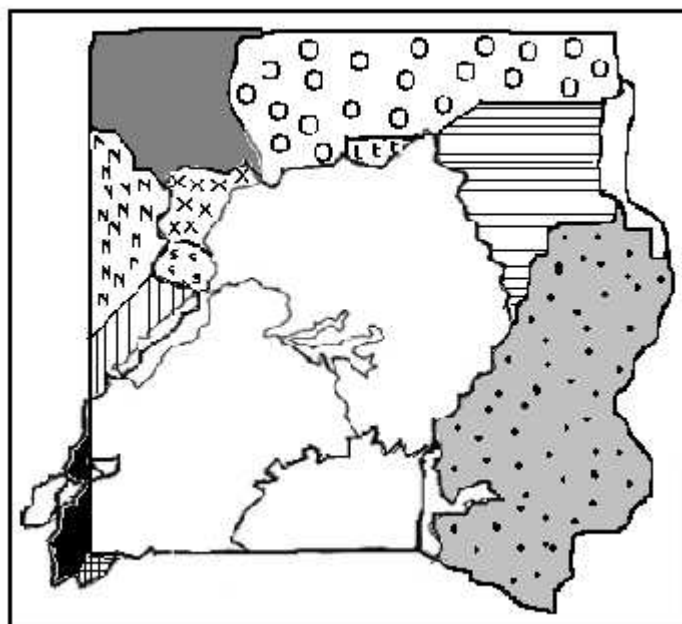
It led to the displacement of some people from their indigenous homelands.

The natives lost traditional origins.

Some people were separated from their relatives.

Some tribes were split e.g. the Iteso, Samia, Sabiny etc.

A map showing the fixing of Uganda's boundaries:



KEY

	Transferred from Congo in 1910.
	Lado Enclave transferred to Sudan in 1910
	Mahagi strip transferred to Congo in 1894.
	Transferred to Sudan in 1926.
	Part of Lado Enclave transferred from Congo in 1914.
	Transferred from G.E.A. in 1910.
	Transferred to Kenya in 1902.
	Transferred to Kenya in 1926.
	Transferred to Congo in 1910.
	Transferred to Sudan in 1914.
	Added to Congo in 1894.

TOPIC 8.

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE.

Independence is political freedom from colonialism.

From 1894, The British ruled Uganda under foreign office in London.

The secretary for the foreign office was Lord Roseberry, the First Prime Minister of Britain.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

It was characterized by:

- i. Taxation
- ii. Foreign law
- iii. Segregation
- iv. Exploitation of resources.

Why People Hated Taxation.

Taxation is the levying of taxes to people.

- i. Tax collectors were harsh.
- ii. People who did not have money were forced to work in British farms.
- iii. People were forced to give away their sheep, goats or cattle if they lacked money for taxes.

Why The British Introduced Cash Crops.

- i. To provide raw material for the British industries.
- ii. To raise money for running colonial government.
- iii. For people to get money for paying taxes.

Results of the Growing Of Cash Crops.

- i. It led to shortage of food as people were forced to grow cash crops.
- ii. Roads and railway lines we built to transport cash crops.
- iii. Colonial government got revenue.
- iv. People got money to pay taxes.

Why Africans Were Not Happy With Colonial Policies.

- i. They were paid low prices for their crops.
- ii. They were forced to grow cash crops instead of food crops.
- iii. They were denied chance to process and export their crops.
- iv. They hated forced labour and low wages.
- v. They hated harsh colonial agents.

African Reaction To Colonial Policies.

- i. By forming parties e.g. the Bataka party 1946 by James Miti.
- ii. By forming associations e.g. Uganda African Farmers' Association 1945 by I.K.
- iii. Musaazi. It was formed to:
- iv. By staging rebellions e.g. the Nyangire rebellion.
- v. By rioting.

The Legislative Council (Legco.)

This was the colonial parliament.

It was formed in 1921.

Its meetings took place at Entebbe, the colonial capital of Uganda.

At first the meetings were chaired by the governor.

Its first speaker was Sir George Griffin – 1958.

It started with seven members who were all foreigners.

In 1945, the first three Africans were nominated to the Legco. ie.

Petero Nyangabyaki Akiiki – to represent Western/ Bunyoro.

Yokonia Zirabamuzale – to represent Busoga/ Eastern.

Kawalya Kaggwa- to represent Buganda/ Central region.

In 1949, Yokosofati Inyoin was nominated to represent Teso and Northern Uganda.

The roles of the Legco

- i. To make laws and policies.
- ii. The legco approved the protectorate budget.

Factors that led to the demand of Uganda's Independence.

- i. Influence of the World War II.
- ii. Formation of political parties.
- iii. Pressure from U.S.A
- iv. Formation of riots against colonial policies.

How Africans demanded for independence.

- i. By rioting
- ii. By rebellions
- iii. Forming political parties.
- iv. Through demonstration.

Reasons Why Africans Demanded For Independence.

- i. They were being heavily taxed.
- ii. They were not happy with discrimination.
- iii. They were not happy with forced labour.

The 1949 riot.

It was organised by I.K. Musaazi.

Demands of rioters:

The rioters wanted:

- i. Powers to choose their own government (Buganda government)
- ii. To be allowed to process and export their crops.

As a result of the riot, I.K. Musaazi was arrested and imprisoned.

The 1953 Kabaka Crisis.

This was the unrest, which occurred after the exilation of Sir Edward Muteesa II by Sir Andrew Cohen.

Why Kabaka Muteesa II was exiled.

- i. The Kabaka rejected the idea of the East African federation.

- ii. The Kabaka wanted a separate independent state of Buganda from Uganda.

Reactions of the Baganda.

- i. Rioting and demonstrating demanding for the return of the Kabaka.
- ii. Mobilizing people not to buy European goods (economic boycott).

The mobilization was done by Augustin Kamyamba through the Uganda National Movement.

The Namirembe agreement of 1955

It was signed to allow Kabaka Mutesa II to return from exile.

Mr. Michael Kintu signed on behalf of Buganda while Sir Keith Hancock signed for the British. Mutesa returned from exile on the 17th, October 1955.

Formation of Political Parties in Uganda.

A political party is an organization of people with the same political ideas and aims.

The main reason for the formation of political parties in Uganda was to demand for independence.

The Uganda National Congress.

It was the first national political party to be formed in Uganda.

It was formed by I.K. Musaazi in 1952.

The Objectives of UNC.

- i. To struggle for Uganda's independence.
- ii. To promote democracy in Uganda.
- iii. To promote the economy in the interest of Ugandans.

I.K Musaazi is considered a national hero because he formed the first national political party in Uganda.

The Democratic Party.

It was formed by Joseph Kasolo in 1954.

Objective of D.P

- i. To demand for independence.
- ii. To protect the interests of the Catholics in Government.

Matayo Mugwanya became its leader in 1956.

Benedicto Kiwanuka led it from 1956-1961.

The United Congress Party.

It was formed as a break away from the U.N.C. in 1957.

It was led by David K. Lubogo.

Its objective was to promote federal governance.

The Uganda People's Congress.

It was formed when the splinter group of UNC combined with Obote's UPU.

It was formed by Dr. Apollo Milton Obote.

Its objective was to lead Uganda to independence.

It also aimed at uniting all Ugandans.

Kabaka Yekka. (K.Y.)

It was formed by Masembe and Augustine Kamyamba in 1961.

It was formed to protect the interests of Kabaka and Buganda.

It made an alliance with UPC on the 8th Sept. 1961 so that:

- i. The Kabaka could get a favorable position in government.
- ii. The influence of DP is destroyed in Uganda.

Uganda Gains Independence.

The colonial government agreed to hold elections, granting independence to Uganda.

In March 1961, elections were held, the Democratic Party (D.P) won and its leader Ben Kiwanuka became the first Chief Minister in Uganda. This election granted Uganda self rule.

Self-government meant that although Uganda was not yet independent, her administration had been taken over by Ugandans.

The LEGCO then became the National Assembly. (Parliament)

On 25th April 1962, pre-independence elections were held in Uganda.

The U.P.C - K.Y alliance won the 1962 elections defeating D.P

Uganda got her independence on 9th October 1962.

Apollo Milton Obote became the first executive Prime minister of independent Uganda. And Sir Edward Mutesa II became the first President of Uganda in 1963 with Wilberforce Nadiope as the First Vice-president.

The instruments of power given to Obote as a head of state.

- i. National constitution.
- ii. National flag
- iii. National coat of arms.
- iv. National Anthem.
- v. Public seal
- vi. Presidential standard

A presidential standard is the official flag of the president.

Changes That Marked Uganda's Independence.

- i. The Uganda flag was flown or raised for the first time and the Union Jack (British colonial flag) was lowered by Major Kenneth Ikanut Akorimo at Kololo airstrip.
- ii. The Uganda National Anthem was sung officially for the first time. This replaced the British Anthem- God Save the Queen.

UGANDA AFTER INDEPENDENCE (Post Independence)

Uganda Becomes a Republic

The return of the lost counties to Bunyoro through a referendum in 1964 caused a misunderstanding between Obote and Mutesa II.

On 25th May 1966, Obote sent the army to attack Lubiri (the king's Palace). As a result: Kabaka was exiled to England where he died in 1969.

Obote abolished Kingdoms in Uganda in 1966 and suspended the independence constitution and replaced with the pigeonhole constitution in 1966.

Obote declared Uganda a republic and he replaced the 1966 constitution with the republican constitution.

Obote became the first executive president of Uganda.

The attack on Lubiri in 1966 by central government caused confusion, which was commonly known as Mengo crisis of 1966.

The body of Kabaka Mutesa II was brought back in 1972 by General Idi Amin Dada and it was laid to rest at Kasubi tombs.

Other Leaders of Uganda after Independence.

Idi Amin Dada.

Idi Amin Dada was Obote's army commander. He overthrew Dr. Apollo Milton Obote on 25th January 1971.

Obote had gone to Singapore for a Common Wealth summit.

Amin's Regime:

He banned all political parties.

He expelled Indians from Uganda in 1972. This caused scarcity of essential Commodities e.g. salt.

He made decrees and there was no parliament in Uganda.

Human rights were violated e.g.;

Some people were imprisoned without trial.

Political opponents and elite people were kidnapped and killed.

He killed Arch Bishop Jonan Luwum in 1977.

Professor Yusuf Kironde Lule.

Many Ugandans who had run away during Amin's government formed the UNLF and combined with Tanzanian forces, attacked and overthrew Idi Amin Dada on 11th April 1979.

Professor Yusuf Lule became the president but he ruled for only 68 days. At that time, the National Consultative Council (NCC) acted as the Parliament of Uganda.

Godfrey Edward Lukongwa Binaisa (Q.C.)

He was the president of Uganda after Professor Yusuf Lule.

He ruled from 21st June 1979 up to 12th May 1980.

On the 12th May 1980 he was put under house arrest and Uganda was run by a military Commission chaired by Paulo Mwanga.

He returned from exile during Museveni's regime.

He died on 5th August 2010 and was buried on 11th Aug 2010.

The 1980 General Elections.

It was organized by the Military Commission.

The electoral commission was chaired by Vincent Senkko.

The parties that took part in this election were:

- i. Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC) led by Apollo Milton Obote.
- ii. Democratic Party (D.P) led by Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere.

- iii. Uganda Patriotic Movement (U.P.M) led by Yoweri Kaguta Museveni.
 - iv. Conservative Party (C.P) led by Jehoash Mayanja Nkanji.
- U.P.C won the elections and Apollo Milton Obote became the president for the second time but people insisted there was rigging (cheating) of elections.
This made Museveni to go for a guerilla war from 1981 to 1986.

Tito Okello Lutwa

He overthrew Obote's second government through a military coup when he was made army commander.
He tried to have peace talks with Museveni in Kenya but it failed. Museveni the overthrew him on the 26th, January 1986.
He ran to exile in Tanzania.

Yoweri Kaguta Museveni.

He was the leader of the National Resistance Army (now Uganda People's Defence Forces) that ousted (overthrew) Tito Okello Lutwa on 26th January 1986.
Yoweri Kaguta Museveni was sworn in as the president of the republic of Uganda
Yoweri Kaguta Museveni is the first directly elected president in Uganda-09th May 1996, 2001 and also on the 23rd March, 2006.

The parties that took part in the 2006 election were:

- i. FDC- Led by Retired Colonel Dr. Kiiza Besige.
- ii. UPC- Led by Mama Miria Obote.
- iii. NRM- Led by H.E. Y.K. Museveni.
- iv. DP- Led by Ssebaana Kizito.
- v. Dr. Abbed Bwanika stood as an independent candidate.

Some of the contributions of the NRM government.

- i. Making of the 1995 constitution.
- ii. Restoration of kingdoms (Monarchies) in 1993.
- iii. Implementation of U.P.E.
- iv. Organising of the democratic elections.
- v. The Indians were allowed to return to Uganda.
- vi. The economy has been diversified..
- vii. Liberalisation of the economy.
- viii. Reconstruction of the infrastructure.
- ix. Industrial development through investors.
- x. Many universities have been set up.

Problems faced by the NRM government.

- i. Civil wars e.g. in the North. LRA (Lords resistance army led by Joseph Kony)
- ii. Corruption and misuse of public funds.
- iii. Shortage of funds to run government activities.

The office of the IGG (Inspector General of Government) was set up to combat corruption together with the ministry of Ethics and Integrity.

Qn: Who is the current IGG of Uganda?

Topic 9.

UGANDA AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

A nation is a large community of people united among themselves by common aspirations that make them desire to be under the same government.

A nation is a group of people living together independently with common interests

Characteristics of a nation.

- i. Has common culture.
- ii. Has common language
- iii. Share common ethnicity
- iv. It has common desires

Types of a nation.

- i. Monolithic nation;

A nation with common origin, language, history, desires, territory and cultural institutions. E.g. Buganda, Bunyoro, e.t.c

- ii. Heterogeneous nation:

A nation composed of people of different cultures, origins, languages but share the same territory. E.g. Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania e.t.c

A state is a group of people living within a defined territory with a government and having established system of law.

Attributes (Symbols) Of A Nation.

Attributes are special symbols used to identify one nation from another e.g.

- i. The National flag.
- ii. The National emblem.
- iii. The National coat of Arms.
- iv. The National Anthem
- v. The National Motto.

The Uganda National Flag.

It was first flown on the day when Uganda got her independence- 09th October 1962.

It was first flown by Major Ikanuti Kenneth Akorimo at Kololo Air strip and the Union Jack was lowered to show the end of British rule in Uganda.

The national flag was designed by Grace Ibingira.

The Uganda National Flag has three colours in six strips.

- i. Black.
- ii. Yellow.
- iii. Red.

Diagram of the Uganda National Flag



Meaning Of The Colours On The Uganda National Flag.

The Black Colour: This symbolizes that Ugandans are indigenous Africans.
The Yellow Colour: It signifies that Uganda receives plenty of sunshine.
The Red Colour: This represents brotherhood.
It has a crested crane at the center of the flag on a white background.
The white background symbolizes peace in Uganda.

Place where a Uganda National flag is commonly found.

- i. National parliament
- ii. Public office
- iii. State house
- iv. National airports
- v. School compounds.

How the national flag is used.

- i. The national flag should be raised early in the morning and lowered late in the evening
- ii. The flag is raised in public places e.g. school, government offices, and Parliament.
- iii. The flag is also raised in public places during national days like Independence Day, heroes' day, and liberation day.
- iv. The flag must be flown with the crested crane facing the flag pole/ mast.
- v. It is raised at half-mast to show national mourning or when there is national mourning.

The Uganda National Coat Of Arms.

It was designed by Paul Mukasa.

It displays the Uganda's National Motto among other things.

Features on the Coat Of Arms:

The Crested Crane.

It is the Emblem of Uganda. The Crested Crane stands on one leg to show that Uganda is going forward (developing).

The Sun.

It represents abundant sunshine received by Uganda.

The Kob.
It represents the wild life of Uganda.

Coffee and cotton.
These are the chief export cash crops of Uganda.
They show that Uganda's economy relies on agriculture.

Blue stripes of water entering the shield from the bottom.
These represent rivers found in Uganda.

Blue stripes of water at the top of the shield.
These stripes represent the Lakes.

The drum.
The drum represents Uganda's Culture.
However, it is a traditional instrument for communication and entertainment.

The spears and shield.
These stand for defence.
They show that Uganda is ready to defend herself against her enemies.

Uganda motto (for god and my country).
It represents Ugandans as God-fearing people.

The black colour of the shield.
This symbolizes the indigenous colour of Ugandans and Africans.

The green hills.
These symbolize the physical features of Uganda.

The green colour on the base.
It shows the vegetation cover of Uganda.

Diagram of the Uganda National Coat of Arms.



The Uganda National Anthem.

Before Uganda gained her independence the British National Anthem was always sung. The Uganda National Anthem was first sung officially on 9th October 1962. The Uganda National Anthem was composed by George William Kakoma. It is the official song of Uganda.

Some occasions on which the National Anthem is sung.

- i. Independence Day.
- ii. Heroes' day.
- iii. Opening of ' parliamentary session.
- iv. School assemblies/Parades
- v. Swearing in of a president and any other high-ranking political leader.

It symbolises the country's principles, hopes and goals.

How the national Anthem is sung

- i. Only the first stanza is sung on an occasion when the President is not present.
- ii. When the president is present, the first two stanzas are sung.
- iii. All the three stanzas are sung after the president has been sworn in.
- iv. While it is being sung or played all people around have to stand up-right; the crippled raise the right hand as a sign of respect to the nation.
- v. It is sung first in case other anthems are to be sung.

The structure of the National Anthem.

STANZA I.

Oh Uganda! May God up hold thee,
We lay our future in thy hand,
United free for liberty
Together we'll always stand.

STANZA II.

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.

STANZA III.

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

Messages conveyed in the Uganda National Anthem.

First Stanza

- i. Uganda is a God fearing nation.
- ii. There is unity and liberty in Uganda.

Second Stanza.

- i. There is freedom in Uganda.
- ii. Says that Ugandans provide labour for the development of their country.
- iii. Uganda has a good relationship with her neighbours.

Third Stanza.

- i. Uganda depends on agriculture.
- ii. Praises Uganda as the pearl of Africa.
- iii. It shows that Ugandans love their country.

The Uganda National Emblem.

The Crested Crane is the National Emblem of Uganda.

The Crested Crane was chosen as a national emblem because it is gentle, peaceful and gracious.

It shows that Ugandans are gentle, humble and peace loving people.

The Crested Crane symbol is used on any government official document, (National seal) National flag, parliamentary building, security flags, national currencies and on the hats of police, prison and army officials.

Diagram of the Uganda National Emblem.



THE UGANDA NATIONAL MOTTO

The Uganda National Motto is "FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY".

This motto promotes patriotism (love for one's country).

Respect for God, our creator.

It represents Uganda as a God fearing country.

TOPIC 10.

THE GOVERNMENT:

A government is the ruling body in the country.

Types of a government

- i. Military government
- ii. Democratic government
- iii. Monarchy government
- iv. Unitary government.

Duties of a government.

- i. To protect the citizens and their property from internal and external attacks.
- ii. Paying active and retired civil servants.
- iii. To maintain law and order within the country.
- iv. To provide social services.
- v. To foster national unity.
- vi. To ensure respect for human rights and dignity.
- vii. To promote development in the country.
- viii. To guarantee democracy.
- ix. To settle disputes between people.

Levels of a government

- a) The central government.
- b) Local government.

Local government.

The local government is made up of the local council system from the L.C.I to L.C. V

The Local Council system of administration was introduced in 1986 by the NRM government.

It was formerly called the Resistance Councils (RCs) until 1995 when the constitution changed it to Local councils (LCs).

The ministry of Local Government is in-charge of Local Councils.

Functions of local councils:

- i. To maintain law and order in the area/ to ensure there is security in an area.
- ii. To implement government policies at the district level.
- iii. To settle some minor disputes.
- iv. To promote sanitation
- v. To mobilise people for community development i.e. doing communal work.
- vi. To spread information about government policies e.g. immunization, census etc..
- vii. To recommend applicants e.g. to join forces and to get loans etc.

How Local Councils Maintain Law And Order In An Area:

- i. They arrest lawbreakers.
- ii. They punish criminals of minor cases..
- iii. They settle some civil cases with small fines only.

- iv. They patrol the area at night.
- v. They report serious cases to police etc.

Differences between the two government levels.

NATIONAL (CENTRAL) GOVERNMENT	LOCAL GOVERNMENT.
ii. It controls all armed forces	Controls the local defence forces.
iii. It cares for the national development	Cares only for the development of districts.
iv. Runs the major hospitals	Controls dispensaries & health centres.
v. Builds and maintains main roads	Builds & maintains feeder roads.

Organs/Arms/structures of the Government

There are three organs or arms of the government.

These are;

- a) Legislature.
- b) Executive
- c) The Judiciary

The Legislature.

It is the law making body of government.

It can also be called National Assembly or parliament (the National House).

Before independence, the assembly was called the legislative council (LEGCO)

The parliament comprises Members of Parliament headed by the speaker (Honorable Edward Sekandi) current.

The speaker chairs the parliamentary meetings (proceedings). So he/she has to endeavour to attend all meetings.

Written records of parliament are referred to as Hansard.

The categories of people who constitute parliament in Uganda:

- i. Directly elected members of parliament from constituencies.
- ii. Members of parliament representing special interest groups e.g.
 - o Women (elected from each district).
 - The youth representative.
 - o The army representative.
 - o The workers representative.
 - o Persons with disabilities representative.
 - o In addition to members of parliament, there are ministers without constituencies called ex-officio in the parliament.

Function of legislature (Parliament).

- i. To make laws.
- ii. To approve the national budget.
- iii. To control the executive/ vets the powers of the president.
- iv. To approve government appointees.

How Laws are made by The Parliament.

Laws are rules that govern the conduct or behavior of the citizens of a country.

These laws are found in the Uganda national constitution.

A bill is a proposed law.

A private member's bill is a law proposed by an individual member of parliament.

It becomes a law when passed by the parliament and assented by the president.
An act/ ordinance is a law which is already signed by the president.

Terms Associated With The Parliament.

The clerk

Records the parliamentary proceedings.

Is the in-charge of all workers in parliament.

The sergeant-at-arms

Ensures order in a parliament.

Alerts members of the house when the speaker is about to enter.

The sergeant at arms is a senior police officer.

All firearms are handed over to the sergeant at arms.

Mace:

Is a symbol of authority put on the Speaker's table.

It's put before the start of the a parliamentary session.

It's put by the Sergeant-at- arms.

By-laws:

These are local laws made by local councils of a particular place.

Decrees:

These are laws, which are passed by a military government.

The Executive.

The executive is the ruling organ of the government.

It is the government organ that implements laws.

The executive consists of the;

- i. President
- ii. The cabinet (a team of ministers)
- iii. The civil servants.

The president is the head of the Executive.

Duties of a president.

- i. To chair cabinet meetings.
- ii. To give pardon (forgive) offenders of capital offences.
- iii. Launches and dissolves parliament..
- iv. Gives honour to distinguished guests e.g. a visiting president.
- v. Appoints Vice President, Prime Minister, Ambassadors, Ministers, RDCs etc.

The Ministers.

They supervise the activities of ministries.

The Civil Servants.

All people employed in various ministries are known as civil servants.

The Permanent Secretary

Heads all civil servants in every ministry (is the highest civil servant in a ministry).

Duties (Roles) Of the Executive.

- i. Implement laws and government policies..
- ii. Plans for the country
- iii. It is concerned with security and welfare of the people.
- iv. Protects the constitution.
- vi. Promotes development projects for the good of the citizens.

The Judiciary.

The chief Justice heads the Judiciary.

The chief justice presides over the highest court in Uganda called the Supreme Court.

The judiciary is made up of;

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| i. The judges, | iv. The justices |
| ii. The magistrates, | v. The attorneys. |
| iii. The lawyers, | |

Duties of the judiciary.

- i. To ensure / maintain justice (fair treatment of people).
- ii. To interpret the law to the citizens.
- iii. To advise executive on legal matters.
- iv. To judge cases.
- v. To punish lawbreakers.

HOW THE JUDICIARY PUNISH LAWBREAKERS:

- i. By charging fines.
- ii. By sentencing them to death.
- iii. By sentencing them to imprisonment.

HUMAN RIGHTS.

Human rights is the natural freedom all the people are entitled to.

Human rights are found in the Uganda National Constitution.

Examples of human rights are;

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| i. The right to protection. | v. Right to medical care. |
| ii. The right to fair judgment. | vi. Right to freedom of worship. |
| iii. The right to education. | vii. Right to marry. |
| iv. The right to possess travel document e.g. a passport.. | viii. Right to freedom of speech. |
| | ix. Right to food. |

Violation of Human Rights.

The violation of human rights is abuse of human rights (People freedom).

- i. Denying ' people freedom of movement.

- ii. By torturing/ victimizing people.
- iii. Restriction of people's participation in their country's politics.
- iv. Lack of freedom of speech and of the press.
- v. Lack of freedom of worship.
- vi. Detaining people in prison without trial.
- vii. Denying people fair judgment in the courts of law.

To protect human rights, the government of Uganda set up the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)

It is chaired by Mr. Med Kaggwa.

This commission fights against the abuse of human rights.

Children's Rights.

These are rights that protect the interests of children.

These include;

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| i. Right to food | iv. Right to play. |
| ii. Right to protection. | v. Right to Education. etc. |
| iii. Right to medical care. | |

Child Abuse.

This is the violation of children's rights.

Child abuse is an offence committed against a child e.g.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| i. Defilement (for girls) | vii. Denying a child education. |
| ii. Child labour. | viii. Burning a child. |
| iii. Sexual harassment. | ix. Corporal punishments. |
| iv. Child battering | x. Indecent assault (for boys). |
| v. Child neglect. | |
| vi. Denying the child food. | |

Causes of Child Abuse in Uganda.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| i. Poverty | iv. Peer pressure. |
| ii. Neglect of the parents. | v. Broken families. |
| iii. Indiscipline of the children. | vi. Cruelty of the parents. |
| | vii. Loss of both parents. |

How Child Abuse Affects The Children.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| i. Leads to death. | v. Children get diseases like AIDS. |
| ii. Leads to deformity. | vi. It causes indiscipline among children |
| iii. Leads to early pregnancy. | |
| iv. Children go to streets. | |

Ways of controlling child abuse.

- i. Encouraging children to be disciplined..
- ii. By teaching children their rights.
- iii. By sensitizing the public about children's rights.
- iv. By parents should stay together.
- v. Children must not be employed.

- vi. By providing children their needs.

CITIZENSHIP.

A citizen is a person who enjoys full civil, democratic and human rights in a Country.

A citizen is a person who is recognized by the constitution of a country.

How one can become a citizen?

1. Citizenship by birth.

A person becomes a citizen of Uganda if:

- i. A person is born in Uganda,
- ii. One of his parents or grandparents is or was a member of any of the indigenous communities existing and residing within the borders of Uganda by 1926.

2. Citizenship by Registration.

The following people can become citizens of Uganda by registration:

- i. An adopted child (under the age of eighteen).
- ii. A person who has lived in Uganda since independence continuously.
- iii. A person married to a Ugandan citizen for at least three years.
- iv. Legal and voluntary immigrant for at least ten years.

3. Citizenship by naturalization.

It is where a person becomes a citizen of another country by swearing in a court of law.

4. Citizenship by descent:

A person becomes a citizen of a country if his/her parents belong to one of the tribes of that country.

Dual citizenship.

This is when a person becomes a citizen of two countries at the same time. This is not allowed in Uganda.

Loss Of Citizenship.

A person can lose his Ugandan citizenship on any of the following grounds:

- i. When one becomes a citizen of another country.
- ii. Joining an armed force of a hostile country to Uganda.
- iii. Spying against Uganda.

Roles / duties of a citizen.

- i. Defend the national constitution.
- ii. Pays taxes promptly.
- iii. Register and vote.
- iv. Educate children.
- v. Take care of public and personal property.
- vi. Participate in self-help projects.
- vii. Promote peace and security.
- viii. Preserve the environment.
- ix. Respect national symbols.

- x. To maintain law and order i.e. Reporting law breakers, by obeying the laws.
- xi. Respect and protect the rights of others.
- xii. Protect children and other vulnerable persons against any form of abuse.

A National Constitution:

A national constitution is a set of laws governing a country. or
The supreme law that governs a country or a nation.

Importance of a constitution to a country:

- i. Provides a basis for proper governance of a country.
- ii. Provides a ground for peaceful change of government (elections).
- iii. Provides peaceful means of solving conflicts.
- iv. It promotes unity among citizens.
- v. It protects and promotes the rights of citizens.
- vi. It provides a country with a sense of direction i.e. Vision for the future.

The Constitutional Process in Uganda.

The 1961 constitution.

It was made in London between 18th September and 9th October 1961.

It was made to enable Uganda gain self-government.

The main forces behind its making were UPC, DP, KY and the British.

The 1961 elections were held under this constitution.

The 1962 Constitution (Independence Constitution):

A conference was opened on 12th June 1962 and it took one month.

It introduced the posts of:

Executive Prime Minister- Leader of government.

Ceremonial President- Head of state.

It gave Buganda a semi-federal status.

The 1966 Constitution:

Dr Apollo Milton Obote promulgated the 1966 constitution after abrogating the 1962 constitution.

It was also known as the Red Book or the Pigeon-hole constitution.

It abolished the kingdoms or traditional institutions in Uganda.

It was made in one night by:

- i. Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa.
- ii. Nsamba Mugerwa.
- iii. Kofi Crable (Ghana).

The 1967 Constitution:

It was an amendment of the 1966 constitution by the same people who made it.

It is sometimes referred to as:

Republican constitution because it made Uganda a republic on 8th September 1967.

It was also called a Black book.

This national constitution gave the president executive powers and made the prime minister to lose executive powers.

The 1995 Constitution:

It was drafted by a commission led by Justice Benjamin Odoki.

It was debated by the Constituent Assembly Delegates.

It was promulgated on the 8th October 1995 at the Constitution Square.

The delegates were elected under a commission chaired by Stephen Besweri Akabwai – 1994.

The Speaker of the Constituent Assembly was James Wapakhabulo and his deputy was Prof. Victoria Mwaka.

There were also representatives of the special groups i.e. the women, youth, workers, army and people with disabilities.

Duties of the Constituent Assembly Delegates s:

- i. To represent Ugandans during the making of the constitution.
- ii. To discuss the draft constitution.
- iii. To enact the new constitution.

This is the first constitution in which all the people of the country participated in its making.

Since its promulgation, the constitution has been amended three times.

In 2002, a constitution Review Commission was set up headed by Professor Sempebwa.

It was charged with the responsibility of collecting people's views from different parts of the country.

These views would guide the making of some changes to the 1995 constitution.

This current print of the constitution includes all the amendments up to 15th February 2006.

Modern Democracy.

Democracy is the system of governance that allows the rights of citizens to be practiced.

It can also be defined as the government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Characteristics of democratic government.

- i. It promotes the rule of law.
- ii. It allows people to elect political leaders.
- iii. Regular elections are conducted.
- iv. Respects the national constitution.
- v. It observes human rights.
- vi. It has independent parliament, judiciary and executive.
- vii. It allows competitive politics (multi-party politics).
- viii. Referenda are held to decide on sensitive issues.

Elections.

An election is a democratic process of choosing leaders.

In Uganda, a person is allowed to vote if:

- i. He/she is 18 years of age and above.
- ii. He/she is a citizen of Uganda.
- iii. If he/she is a registered voter.

Types Of Elections.

1. General elections people elect their leaders at national level. They include parliamentary and presidential.

a). Parliamentary

Elections organized to vote for Members of Parliament.

Qualifications of a member of parliament.

- i. The person must be an adult i.e. 18 years and above
- ii. He or she must be a Ugandan.
- iii. He or she must be a registered voter.
- iv. He or she must have a minimum qualification of A 'Level (senior six or its equivalent)

Factors that may lead to a Member of parliament to lose his / her seat.

- i. If the member resigns by him/herself.
- ii. If a member fails to attend the parliamentary sessions for fifteen times without permission from the speaker of parliament.
- iii. If the member is found guilty of gross violation of leadership code of conduct.
- iv. If the member is recalled (given a vote of no confidence) by the electorate)

b). Presidential election. People elect a president directly.

Qualifications of a president.

- i. He/she should be 35 years and above.
- ii. He or she must be a Ugandan citizen.
- iii. He or she must be a registered voter.
- iv. He or she must have a minimum qualification of A ' Level (senior six)

- 2 Local elections. People elect their leaders at town/district levels, sub-county and village levels.
3. Referendum. People vote to decide on a contentious issue other than the government to decide for them.
4. Bye-elections. These are elections organized to fill a vacant political post.

Causes of Bye-elections.

- i. Death of the elected leader.
- ii. Mental illness of the elected leader.
- iii. Imprisonment of the elected leader
- iv. Resignation of the elected leader.
- v. If elected leader is given a vote of no confidence.
- vi. If a court cancels election results.

Organisation Of Election.

Elections are organized by electoral commission.

It is appointed by the president. The present chairperson is Engineer Badru Kigundu.

Duties Of The Electoral Commission (E.C)

- i. To demarcate constituencies.
- ii. To register voters.
- iii. To carry out civic education.
- iv. To demarcate polling stations.
- v. To appoint and train election officials.
- vi. To conduct and supervise elections.
- vii. To declare election results.
- viii. To register candidates.
- ix. To prepare election materials e.g. ballot papers, boxes, etc.
- x. To pay election officials.

Terms Used In Elections:

1. Ballot paper: it is a piece of paper used to elect leaders.
2. A constituency:
A constituency is a electoral area demarcated by electoral commission.
3. Polling Station:
It's where voting takes place.
4. Voters' register:
It's a list of all the voters' names in an area.
5. Polling day:
It's the day when voting takes place.
6. Presiding officer:
Is a person who is in-charge of a polling station.
7. Polling assistants:
Assist the presiding officer at the polling station.
8. Polling agent:
Represents a candidate in a polling station.
9. Returning officer:
He or she is in charge of elections in a district..
10. Polling constable:
He is in charge of security in the polling station.
11. Ballot boxes:
They are boxes where voters cast their ballot papers.
12. Voting by Proxy:
It's when a person gives authority to another to vote for him/her.
E.g. soldier in the war front, very old people.
13. Monitors:
Come to watch election process. These include internal observers, foreign observers and church leaders. etc.
14. Electorate.
These are registered voters of a given electoral area.
15. Adult suffrage:

All people who are of the voting age i.e. those who are eighteen years and above.

Electoral Systems. (Methods)

There are two main electoral systems.

- a) Secret ballot system.
- b) Open elections.

A. Secret Ballot System:

Is when voting is done by use of a secret ballot.

Advantages of secret ballot.

- i. The voter is free from interference.
- ii. It is time saving on the side of voters..
- iii. Elections can be monitored by computers.

Disadvantages of secret ballot.

- i. It's difficult for people who can't read and write (illiterate).
- ii. It's expensive to buy election materials etc.
- iii. Votes can easily be rigged.

B. Open Elections

Is where the voters chose a leader by lining up behind candidates or raising up their hands.

Advantages of open elections.

- i. Results can't be rigged.
- ii. It's cheap to carry out.
- iii. It's simple for illiterates as well.

Disadvantages of open elections.

- i. It's tiresome since voters have to be counted in person.
- ii. It's not free i.e. on lookers affect voters' decisions.
- iii. It can't be computerised.
- iv. It's time wasting since all people have to be present before it starts.

Government Income and Expenditure.

Government's income is also called revenue.

Government's expenditure is the money spent by government.

The major source of government revenue is taxation.

The Uganda Revenue Authority (U.R.A)is the body responsible for collecting government's revenue.

Duties of the Uganda Revenue Authority.

- i. Fights against smuggling.
- ii. To assess and collect taxes.

People should pay taxes to develop a country.

Taxation: Taxation is the levying of taxes to people.

Types of Taxes:

1. Direct tax.

This is a tax paid by people directly e.g. Income tax, PAYE and the Local Service Tax (L.S.T)

Income tax is the tax paid for the value of one's property or earnings.

It is commonly paid by businessmen.

Pay As You Earn (PAYE) is a tax paid by employees.

2. Indirect Tax.

This is a tax charged on goods and services e.g. excise duty, customs duty, value-added tax, court fees, market dues and licenses.

Value Added Tax (V.A.T)

This was introduced in 1996 to replace Sales tax and Commercial Transactions Levy (C.T.L).

V.A.T is tax charged on an extra amount of money a good is sold.

Customs Duty.

This tax is paid on imported goods like, vehicles, electronics, textile, etc. It is called Import Tax.

Excise duty;

This is tax charged on goods that are manufactured within the country.

Other sources of government revenue include;

i. Grants.

This is the form of aid given to a country to solve a particular problem and paid back without interest.

ii. Loans.

A loan is the amount of money given to a country to promote development programmes but has to be paid with interest.

iii. Donation.

This is aid given to any country that is not paid back.

It can be in form of finances, equipments, technical assistance etc.

iv. Fines.

A fine is money charged on people who have been found guilty of breaking the law within Uganda.

v. Tourism.

vi. Sale of minerals.

vii. Sale of agricultural products like; coffee, cotton, tea, tobacco, e.t.c.

viii. Sale of timber.

Why people should pay taxes.

- i. To pay civil servants.
- ii. So that government can provide social services.

Reasons why people don't want to pay taxes.

- vii. Poverty.
- iii. Lack of tax education.
- vi. Cruelty of the tax collectors.
- iv. Corruption amongst tax collectors.
- ii. Tax rates are very high.

Qualities of a good tax.

- i. It must be fair to all
- ii. It should not discourage people from working.
- iii. It should be convenient to pay.
- iv. It should earn more money than it costs to collect.

Problems faced in revenue collection.

- i. Smuggling of goods.
- ii. Tax defaulting.
- iii. Bribery and corruption among tax collectors.

Solutions.

- i. Government tries to give good salary benefits to tax collectors.
- ii. Government has set up special revenue protection unit to fight smuggling.

Effects of smuggling on economy.

- i. A country gets less revenue collection.
- ii. It may lead to collapse of home industries.
- iii. It may lead to price fluctuation.
- iv. It promotes corruption.
- v. Poor quality goods may be imported.

Government Expenditure.

Expenditure is the money the government spends .

How Government Spends Her Money.

- i. Payment of salaries and pensions.
- ii. Provision of social services i.e. maintenance of hospitals, schools, public houses and roads etc.
- iii. Providing national defence and security.
- iv. Carrying out economic development i.e. exploitation of minerals,
- v. construction of new roads, hospitals, industries, etc.
- vi. Modernizing agriculture.
- vii. Poverty eradication programme i.e Bonna Bagaggawale (Prosperity for all)

A Budget:

A budget is an estimate of income and expenditure.

National Budgeting:

A national budget is the government's annual estimate on income and expenditure. It caters for government activities for one financial year i.e. from 1st July to 30th June the following year.

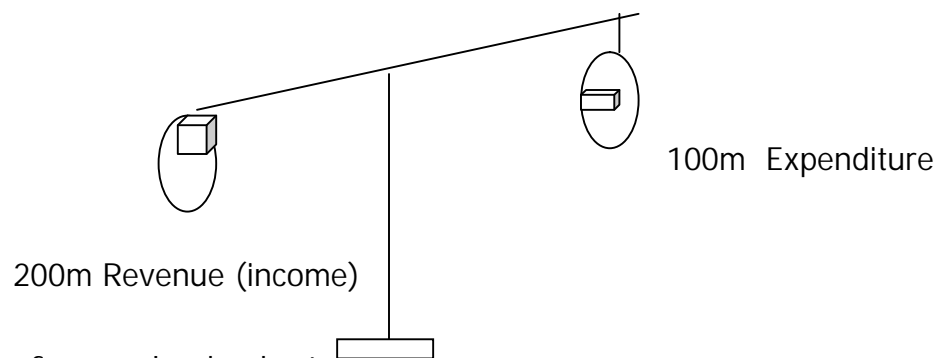
This budget is prepared by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

The current minister of Finance, planning and Economic development is Hon. Syda Bumba.

Types of Budget.

1. Surplus Budget;

This is a type of budget where the income is greater than the expenditure.

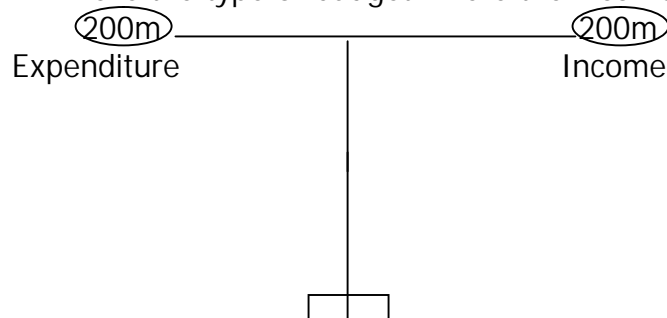


Advantages of a surplus budget.

- i. Money is saved.
- ii. No debts are incurred.
- iii. Development takes place.

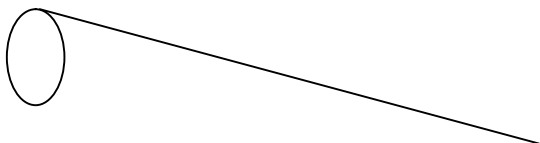
3. Balanced Budget.

This is the type of budget where the income is equal to the expenditure.

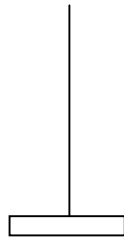


3. Deficit Budget.

This is the type of budget where the expenditure is more than the income.



100m
Income



200m
Expenditure

Disadvantages of a deficit budget.

- i. it causes debts to a country.
- ii. It makes a country to depend on foreign aid.
- iii. The government can't provide services in a proper way. .
- iv. It leads to political instability in the country.

Solutions to a deficit budget.

- i. Getting more sources of revenue like exploiting the available minerals e.g. Petroleum oil, Kaolin in Rakai district, uranium in Mubende e.t.c.
- ii. Increasing taxable areas (widening tax base).
- iii. Privatising parastatal bodies.
- iv. Fighting corruption at all levels/ (discouraging the misuse of public funds and property).
- v. Encouraging more foreign investors to come to our country.
- vi. Promoting industrialization.
- vii. Modernizing agriculture.
- viii. Getting loans.

Importance of budgeting to a country.

- i. It helps the government to cater for priorities.
- ii. It helps the government to know the income and expenditure.
- iii. Development is carried out.
- iv. Money is used carefully /properly.

Problems caused by poor budgeting in families.

- i. Family quarrels/breakages.
- ii. A family can fail to provide needs.

TOPIC 11.

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION IN UGANDA AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.

POPULATION TERMINOLOGY:

1. Population.

This refers to the number of people living in an area at a particular time.

2. Population Size;

This is the number of people in a country at a given time.

3. Population Growth.

It is the increase in the number of people in an area.

4. National Population Census.

This is the counting of people in an area.

5. Population Distribution.

This refers to the spread of a population in an area.

6. Even Distribution.

This is when the number of people per square kilometer is almost the same.

7. Over Population.

This means that the number of people in an area is greater than its resources can support.

8. Under Population.

This occurs when the population of an area is less than what the resources can support.

9. Optimum Population.

Refers that the number of people in an area is equivalent to what the resources can support.

10. Population Density.

It is the number of people living in an area per square kilometer.

11. Sparse Population.

An area can be sparsely populated when it has few people compared to the size of its land.

12. Dense Population.

A densely populated area is the one with very many people compared to its size of land.

13. Moderate Population.

This means that an area does not have few nor many people.

14. Population Explosion.

This is the sudden increase of a population in an area.

POPULATION CENSUS:

Population census is the general counting of people in an area/country.

In Uganda it is always carried out every after ten years.

It's carried out by the ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

Importance of a population census:

- i. To know the number of people in the country.
- ii. To know information about people..
- iii. To be able to plan for the citizens of the country.
- iv. To compare birth to death rates.

Information gathered during population census includes Age, sex, race, marital status, religion, language, level of education, type of housing, occupation etc.

Difficulties faced during census:

- i. Shortage of equipment.
- ii. Lack of co-operation from the people.
- iii. Some people give false information.
- iv. Bad weather.

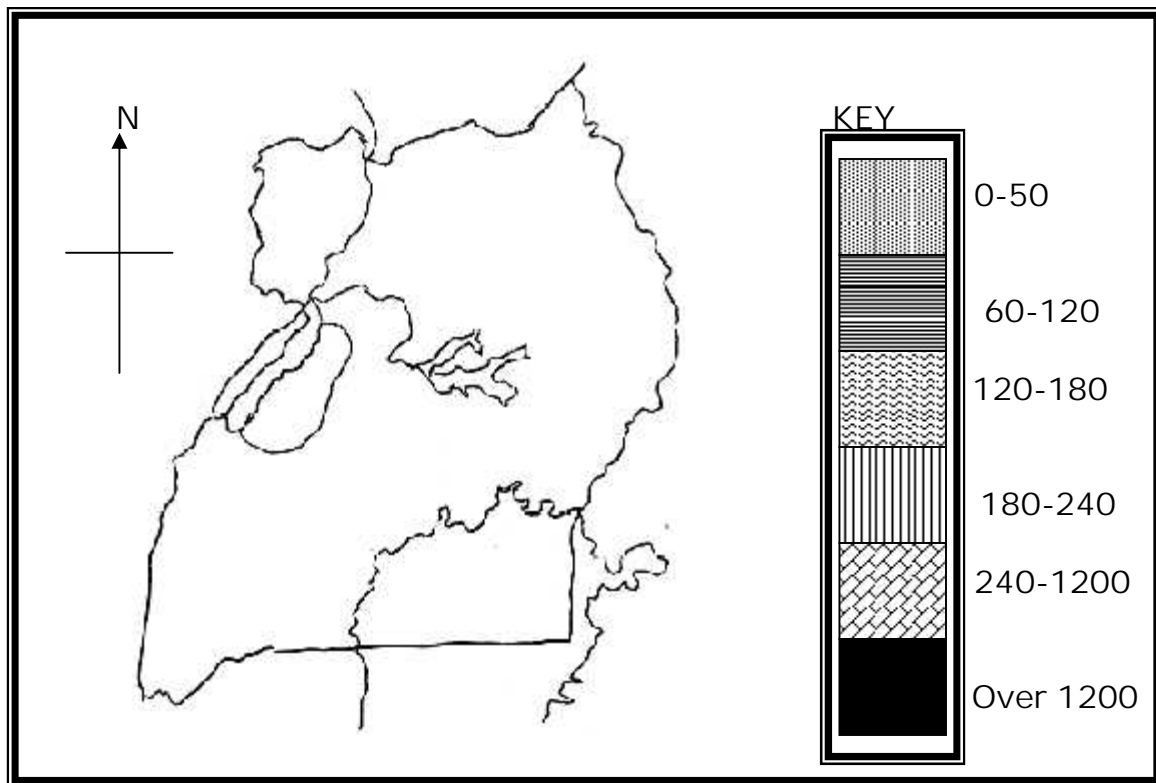
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

This refers to how the population is spread in an area.

FACTORS INFLUENCING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION;

- i. Rainfall – Areas with reliable rainfall more people than dry areas.
- ii. Fertility of the soils- Areas with fertile soils have more people compared to those with less fertile soils.
- iii. Employment opportunities- people flock to towns, mining areas and industrial areas in search of employment.
- iv. Reliefs of the area – i.e. sloppy areas discourage settlement.
- v. Social services – More people are found in areas that have better social services eg towns.
- vi. Vegetation cover- Forested areas are sparsely populated.
- vii. Drainage patterns- Fishing attracts more people to the lake shores have.
- viii. Female fertility rates-Refers to the average number of children a woman can produce.
- ix. Insecurity-People run away from areas hit by war making it less populated.
- x. Trade – More people prefer to settle where there are markets so that they can sell their produce than places which do not do well with trade.
- xi. Disasters – e.g. famine, drought, floods, earthquakes, insect infestation etc make people to run away from an area there by reducing its population.
- xii. Government policy – e.g. family planning, settlement schemes, forest reserves and game parks have an impact on population.

A Map Of Uganda Showing Population Distribution



POPULATION GROWTH:

Population growth is the increase in the number of people in an area.

Factors that contribute to increase of the population.

- i. Increased birth rates and low death rates.
- ii. Low infant mortality rates.
- iii. Improved medical services.
- iv. Existence of peace in most parts of a country.
- v. Availability of food.
- vi. Immigration.
- vii. Social-cultural factors like polygamy and early marriages.
- viii. Pre-marital sex.
- ix. High female fertility rates.

Factors that affect population growth negatively.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| i. Increased death rates. | v. Natural disasters e.g. hunger, floods etc. |
| ii. Presence of wars. | vi. Emigration rate. |
| iii. Poor social services. | |
| iv. Disasters. | |

Ways of controlling population growth.

- i. Discouraging polygamy.
- ii. Discouraging premarital sex and early marriages.
- iii. Tax benefits for small families.
- iv. Educating and encouraging people to practice family planning.

Birth control methods used in Uganda.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| i. Injecta plan. | iv. By abstinence. |
| ii. Pill plan. | v. Withdrawal method. |
| iii. Using condoms. | vi. Using coils. |

Advantages of family planning

- i. It enables parents to space children for easy management.
- ii. Mothers get chance to become economically productive.

FACTORS WHICH CHECK ON POPULATION GROWTH:

Natural hazards.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| i. Pests and diseases. | v. Drought. |
| ii. Floods. | vi. Volcanic eruptions. |
| iii. Earthquakes. | vii. Lightening. |
| iv. Strong winds e.g. Hurricane. | |

Man-made hazards:

- i. Wars
- ii. Pollution.
- iii. Accidents.

POPULATION DENSITY.

Population density is the average number of people in an area per square kilometre.

Formula

Population density = $\frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Area}}$.

Example; the population of Masaka district is 600,000 people with an area of 600km².

What is the population density of Masaka district?

PD = $\frac{\text{Total population.}}{\text{Area}}$

$$= \frac{600,000}{600} = 1,000.$$

So, Pd = 1,000 people per square kilometer.

Densely populated areas in Uganda include:

- a) Slopes of Mt. Rwenzori
- b) Slopes of Mt. Elgon.
- c) Urban centers.
- d) Slopes of Mt. Mufumbiro.
- d) Shores of Lake Victoria. E.t.c.

Sparsely populated areas in Uganda include:

- i. Kalangala district.
- ii. Karamoja region due to drought.

Why Kalangala district is sparsely populated?

- i. Poor social services and amenities.
- ii. Many disease vectors.
- iii. Poor transport facilities. Etc.

Advantages of a low population.

- i. Easy to provide social services.
- ii. Effective distribution of resources.
- iii. Easy to provide security.
- iv. Natural resources are not over exploited.

Disadvantages of sparse \ low population:

- i. Scarcity of labour.
- ii. Shortage of market.
- iii. Low revenue collection.
- iv. Expansion of forests with fierce wild animals.

Advantages of a high population.

- i. A lot of money collected in form of taxes.
- ii. There is enough labour force.
- iii. Provides market for the locally manufactured goods.
- iv. It encourages investment.

Disadvantages/problems of a high population.

- i. It leads to shortage of food.
- ii. It leads to land fragmentation.
- iii. High crime rate.
- iv. Unemployment.
- v. It leads to easy spread of diseases e.g. cholera
- vi. Growth of slums.
- vii. Shortage of accommodation.
- viii. Over utilization of resources e.g. land.
- ix. It leads to encroachment in swamps, game parks, Etc.

Effects of a high population on environment.

a) It causes deforestation leading to;

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| i. Soil erosion. | iii. Drought. |
| ii. Soil exhaustion. | iv. Desertification. |

b) It causes land fragmentation leading to low agricultural production.

c) It causes swamp drainage leading to;

- Drought.
- Desertification.
- Lowering of the water table, which causes deforestation.
- Destruction of animal habitats

- a) Solutions to problems of a high population:
 - i. By encouraging voluntary migration to areas with a low population.
 - ii. By family planning campaigns.
 - iii. By setting up settlement schemes for landless people.
 - iv. By constructing storied houses especially in towns.
 - v. By guaranteeing peace and security.
 - vi. Supporting girl child education.