

SIMPLIFIED

HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

BOOK ONE (1)

NOTES

A Competency Based Curriculum Approach

History and Political Education-Competency Based Curriculum (CBC)

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Chapter 1

Theme: UNDERSTANDING OUR PAST

Topic: FINDING OUT ABOUT OUR PAST

THE MEANING OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

What is history?

- ✓ History is a branch of knowledge that records and explains past events (Merriam Webster)
- ✓ History is a narrative of what civilized men have thought or done in past time. (Will Durant)
- ✓ History is an ending dialogue between the present and the past and the chief function of historians is to master and understand the past as a key to the understanding of the present. (E.H Carr)
- ✓ History is the unfolding story of human freedom. (Lord Acton)
- ✓ (General view). History is therefore the study of the past events in relation to the present events so as to predict the possible future events.

What is political education?

Political education comes from the word politics which mean;

- ✓ The art and science of managing the society.
- ✓ It is a study of distribution of power and economic resources among the different societies, nations or continents.
- ✓ It's the study of political behavior of man in relation to government of society.

The relationship between history and political education

Task

With the knowledge above, how is history related to political education.

- Helps in understanding political context. Studying history helps people understand the historical context in which political events unfold. This is crucial for comprehending the motives, decisions and consequences of political actions.
- Help in preserving democratic values. History often highlights the importance of democratic values, rule of law, and human rights. Political education then aims to instill and reinforce these values for the betterment of society.
- Analyzing historical events fosters critical thinking skills, enabling individuals to assess political information critically, question assumptions and make informed judgements.
- Political education grounded in history encourages civic engagement. Understanding historical struggles for rights and freedoms can inspire active participation in political progress.
- History provides a lens through which political education can analyze different political systems, ideologies and governance structures. This examination aids in evaluating the strength and weakness of various approaches.
- Historical events contribute to the formation of political identity. People often draw inspirations from historical figures, movements, shaping their political beliefs.
- History offers lessons from past political experiences, both successes and failures. Political education utilizes these lessons to inform decision-making, policy development.

- History contributes to cultural awareness, allowing individuals to understand the diverse cultural influences that have shaped political landscape. This is crucial for fostering tolerance and inclusivity in political education.
- History offers insight into effective and ineffective leadership styles. Political education can draw upon historical examples to teach leadership qualities and strategies that contribute to successful governance.
- History provides a perspective on the establishment and evolution of political institutions. Political education exposes the roles of institutions in governance, emphasizing their impact on political stability and development.
- History often presents examples of conflicts and their solutions. Political education can utilize these cases to teach effective conflicts resolution strategies, promoting peaceful and diplomatic approaches to political challenges.

Advantages of Learning About Our Past

- By studying history, we can better understand the present, as historical events shape current societies, cultures, and politics.
- Helps in the appreciation of cultural diversity. History teaches us about different cultures, traditions, and perspectives, fostering appreciation for diversity.
- Studying history develops critical thinking skills as we analyze past events, identify patterns, and draw conclusions.
- Tends to foster empathy and tolerance. Learning about the experiences of people from different times and places can foster empathy and tolerance.
- Historical knowledge helps us make informed decisions about current issues, such as social, political, and economic policies.
- Understanding history encourages active citizenship and participation in democratic processes.
- Studying history can help individuals develop a sense of identity and purpose.
- Acts as inspiration. Historical figures and events can inspire and motivate individuals to achieve their goals.
- Analyzing historical problems can help develop problem-solving skills that can be applied to contemporary challenges.
- Studying world history broadens our understanding of global issues and international relations.
- Preserving Cultural Heritage. History helps preserve cultural heritage and traditions of the people.
- By learning from past mistakes, we can avoid repeating them.
- Helps us to appreciate human ingenuity. History showcases the incredible achievements of human civilization.
- Studying history can also provide insights into human behavior and motivations.
- Tends to fostering a sense of community. Shared historical experiences can strengthen bonds within communities.

Disadvantages of Learning About Our Past

- Historical accounts can be biased or misinterpreted, leading to inaccurate conclusions.
- Tends to over emphasis on negative events. Focusing too much on negative events can create a pessimistic view of history.
- A narrow focus on historical determinism can limit our understanding of human agency and free will.
- Traditional historical narratives also often prioritize European perspectives, neglecting other cultures and civilizations.
- Misuse of history can fuel nationalism and xenophobia.
- Studying traumatic historical events can be emotionally distressing to the people based on historical backgrounds.
- Complex historical events can be over simplified in textbooks and popular media.
- A lack of historical knowledge can lead to a narrow and superficial understanding of the world.
- Without a critical understanding of history, it can be difficult to evaluate cultural practices and values.
- The deliberate distortion of historical facts can undermine truth and understanding about a given historical truth.
- Brings back unpleasant memories such as wars, death etc. and also causes some people to live in the past.
- Depending solely on the past records can result to distorted understanding of events and lessons learned since historical records may be incomplete, biased, inaccurate etc.
- Tends to discourage innovation hence hindering progress and adaption to changing circumstances.
- Focusing too much on historical context may lead to a lack of foresight and inadequately prepares one for emerging trends and future challenges.

FINDING ABOUT OUR PAST

REASONS FOR STUDYING HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

Reasons for Studying History

- History helps us understand the present by providing context and perspective.
- Understanding history encourages active participation in society that is to say, one gets involved in a societies events because he or she belongs to a particular society.
- Inspiring Future Generations. Historical figures can serve as role models and inspire future generations.
- Helps in developing global citizenship. Studying world history broadens our understanding of global issues.
- Analyzing historical problems can help develop problem-solving skills. To know and understand the past and present events.
- To know the conditions that made dangerous events to occur long ago hence we can avoid it.
- To acquire knowledge of our past and be able to make wise decision for us and others people.
- To promote Nationalism and patriotism.
- To widen our knowledge.
- To understand ourselves and our environment i.e. to know where we are going and coming from.
- To get jobs in law, teaching and journalism professions in future in a given society.

- To help us understand our own identities and other cultures.
- Helps build up citizenship which is of a shared past and a communal identity and get this shared experience through our common knowledge of history.
- History builds the reading and writing skills.
- Builds on interpretation and analysis skills since its based-on records left behind in past decades and centuries.
- Gives insight into the present-day problems without understanding the root of a problem, and when there is no hope of solving it.

Reasons for Studying Political Education

- Helps individuals to comprehend the evolution of political ideologies, institutions and societal norms contributing to a broader historical perspective.
- Equips individuals with the knowledge to address disputes peacefully and advocate for positive change within societal structures.
- Emphasizes the importance of being actively involved in the community, understanding one's rights and duties contributing to the betterment of society.
- Enables individuals to analyze political systems, policies and decisions fostering a capacity to evaluate information and form well-reasoned opinions.
- To get employment opportunities. Like when one becomes a member of parliament, etc.
- To promote culture and appreciation of the past, beliefs and traditions.
- Helps one to appreciate the contribution of Uganda national independence movements towards the attainment and safe guarding of our national independence.
- Enables one to have a liberated and healthy mind with high morals, values and good qualities of leadership.
- Help citizens to develop into maturely informed, responsible citizens who participate in national issues.
- Political education helps us understand how governments work and the role of citizens.
- Political education promotes tolerance and respect for diverse political views.
- Understanding political issues helps us make informed decisions as voters and citizens.
- Also tends to teach leadership development skills to the learners. That is to say, learning about leadership qualities and effective governance.

Importance of Studying History and Political Education

- Both subjects equip individuals with the knowledge and skills to be informed and engaged citizens.
- Both subjects foster critical thinking skills, enabling individuals to analyze information and form independent opinions.
- Studying history and political education promotes cultural understanding and tolerance.
- Both history and political education help develop problem-solving skills, which are valuable in various aspects of life.
- Studying history and political education broadens our understanding of global issues and international relations.
- Both subjects help us develop a strong moral compass and make ethical choices.
- Studying history and political education helps us understand the past and its impact on the present.

- History and political education tend to encourage active participation in society and democratic processes.
- Knowledge of history and political science can open doors to various careers like lawyers, members of parliament among others.
- Studying these subjects also contributes to personal growth and self-development.
- Help in preserving our cultural heritage and integrity. History helps preserve cultural heritage and traditions.
- Studying history and political education provides insights into human behavior and motivations.
- Shared historical and political experiences can strengthen community bonds.

SOURCES OF HISTORY

Oral Tradition as a Source of History

Oral tradition is a form of human communication wherein knowledge, art, ideas, and cultural values are transmitted orally from one generation to another.

It includes stories, songs, myths, legends, and folktales. As a source of history, oral tradition offers firsthand accounts, cultural insights, and historical narratives that may not be found in written records.

Advantages of Oral Tradition as a Source of History

- Oral traditions preserve cultural heritage, including myths, legends, and folktales.
- They provide a local perspective on historical events, often overlooked in official histories.
- Oral traditions strengthen community bonds and a shared sense of identity.
- Oral traditions are dynamic and evolve over time, reflecting changing social and cultural contexts.
- Oral traditions are accessible to a wide audience, including illiterate populations.
- Storytelling can evoke strong emotions and create a deeper connection to the past.
- Oral traditions can be adapted and reinterpreted to suit different audiences and contexts.
- Oral traditions encourage creativity and imagination, fostering a rich cultural heritage.
- Sharing oral traditions can strengthen social bonds and promote community cohesion.
- Oral traditions provide a link between the past, present, and future.
- Oral traditions contribute to the formation and maintenance of cultural identity.
- Oral traditions often convey moral and ethical lessons by being a source of entertainment and amusement.
- When carefully collected and analyzed, oral traditions can provide accurate historical information.
- Oral traditions can empower communities by preserving their cultural heritage and promoting cultural pride.

Disadvantages of Oral Tradition as a Source of History

- Oral traditions are often subjective and can be influenced by personal biases and memories.
- Over time, stories can become distorted or exaggerated through repeated retellings.
- Oral traditions are not always documented, making it difficult to verify their accuracy.

- Oral traditions may reflect the biases and prejudices of the culture that produced them.
- Oral traditions can be lost due to factors such as natural disasters, war, or cultural assimilation.
- It can be difficult to verify the accuracy of oral traditions, especially when there is no written evidence.
- Oral traditions may be transmitted in specific languages or dialects, making them inaccessible to those who do not understand them.
- Ethical considerations must be taken into account when working with oral traditions, particularly in terms of data privacy and community consent.

Written Records as a Source of History

Written records are any form of documented information, such as books, letters, diaries, newspapers, government documents, and digital records.

They provide a tangible and verifiable source of historical information, offering a glimpse into the past.

Advantages of Written Records as a Source of History

- Written records provide tangible evidence of historical events.
- They offer detailed information, including dates, names, and specific events.
- Written records can be more objective than oral traditions, as they are less influenced by personal biases.
- Written records can be preserved for centuries, allowing future generations to study the past.
- Written records from different sources can be compared and analyzed to uncover new insights.
- Written records can serve as legal documents, establishing rights and responsibilities.
- Written records often contain quantitative data, allowing for statistical analysis.
- Written records provide context for understanding historical events and offer insights into cultural and intellectual developments.
- Diaries and letters provide personal perspectives on historical events.
- Written records can document social and cultural changes.
- Scientific papers and journals document the history of scientific discovery.
- Written records allow for the study of global history and interconnectedness.

Disadvantages of Written Records as a Source of History

- Written records can be biased, reflecting the perspective of the author.
- Not all historical records are preserved, leading to a biased historical record.
- Access to historical archives can be restricted, limiting research opportunities.
- Written records in foreign languages may be difficult to access and interpret.
- Historical documents can be forged or falsified, leading to inaccurate information.
- Historical documents can be misinterpreted, leading to incorrect conclusions.
- Written records often reflect the perspective of the elite, neglecting the experiences of marginalized groups.
- Without proper context, written records can be misinterpreted.
- Researching historical documents can be time-consuming and labor-intensive.

- Access to historical archives and libraries can be expensive.
- Written records may not cover all aspects of historical events.
- Digital records can be vulnerable to technological obsolescence and data loss.

Archaeology as a Source of History

Archaeology is the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artifacts and other physical remains.

It provides tangible evidence of past cultures, societies, and individuals. By examining material remains, archaeologists can reconstruct past events, understand ancient civilizations, and gain insights into human behavior and development.

Advantages of Archaeology as a Source of History

- Archaeology provides tangible evidence of past civilizations, such as tools, pottery, and buildings.
- Artifacts offer a direct connection to the past, allowing for firsthand analysis.
- Archaeological findings can reveal information about various aspects of past societies, including economy, technology, and religion.
- By dating artifacts, archaeologists can establish a chronological framework for historical events.
- Archaeological studies can reveal patterns of trade, migration, and cultural exchange between different societies.
- Archaeological excavations continue to uncover new information and challenge existing theories.
- Archaeological sites and artifacts are preserved for future generations.
- Archaeological discoveries can spark public interest and inspire future generations.
- Archaeological sites can attract tourists and contribute to local economies.
- Archaeological research often employs advanced scientific techniques, contributing to scientific knowledge.
- Archaeology often involves collaboration with other disciplines, such as anthropology, geology, and chemistry.
- Archaeological findings can provide context for historical events and written records.

Disadvantages of Archaeology as a Source of History

- Archaeological evidence often provides limited information about social and cultural aspects of past societies.
- Interpretation of archaeological data can be subjective and influenced by the archaeologist's biases.
- Excavation can damage or destroy archaeological sites, leading to a loss of information.
- Ethical issues, such as the repatriation of cultural artifacts, can complicate archaeological research.
- Archaeological research can be time-consuming and expensive, requiring significant resources.
- Archaeological excavations can have a negative impact on the environment.
- It can also be difficult to reconstruct the original context of artifacts.
- Archaeological research can be sensitive to cultural and religious beliefs.
- Illegal digging and looting can damage archaeological sites and destroy valuable artifacts.

- Political instability and conflict can hinder archaeological research.
- Access to archaeological sites may be restricted due to legal or logistical constraints.
- Misconceptions about archaeology can lead to public opposition to archaeological projects.

Anthropology as a Source of History

Anthropology Is the scientific study of humanity, concerned with human behavior, human biology, cultures, societies and linguistics in both the present and the past.

It explores human societies and cultures, their development, and their variations across time and space. As a source of history, anthropology provides insights into the past through the study of human behavior, culture, and material remains.

Advantages of Anthropology as a Source of History

- Anthropology offers a holistic perspective on human societies, considering cultural, social, and biological aspects.
- Anthropologists can provide valuable insights into cultural practices, beliefs, and values of past and present societies.
- Anthropologists use a variety of methods, including fieldwork, interviews, and archival research, to gather information.
- Anthropologists often work closely with local communities, gaining firsthand knowledge and perspectives.
- Anthropological studies can provide a long-term perspective on human history and evolution.
- Anthropology draws on insights from various disciplines, such as archaeology, linguistics, and biology.
- Anthropological research often involves community engagement and collaboration.
- Anthropologists can uncover hidden histories and marginalized perspectives.
- Anthropologists contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage.
- Anthropologists can offer a global perspective on human societies and cultures.
- Anthropological research encourages critical thinking and questioning of assumptions.
- Anthropologists often collaborate with other disciplines to address complex social issues.

Disadvantages of Anthropology as a Source of History

- Anthropological research can be subjective, influenced by the researcher's biases and perspectives.
- Anthropological studies often rely on small sample sizes, which can limit the generalizability of findings.
- Anthropologists must be careful to avoid ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.
- Anthropological research can raise ethical concerns, such as privacy, informed consent, and the potential for harm.
- Anthropological research can be time-consuming and labor-intensive.
- Language barriers can hinder communication and data collection.
- Access to certain communities and cultural groups may be restricted.

- Political instability and conflict can disrupt anthropological research.
- Limited funding can constrain the scope and depth of anthropological research.
- Anthropologists must be sensitive to cultural differences and avoid causing offense.
- Interpreting cultural symbols and practices can be challenging and open to multiple interpretations.
- Anthropologists may face ethical dilemmas regarding the publication of sensitive information.

Linguistics as a Source of History

Linguistics is the scientific study of language.

As a source of history, linguistics can reveal information about the past, such as the migration of peoples, cultural exchange, and societal changes. By analyzing language patterns, sounds, grammar, and vocabulary, linguists can reconstruct historical events and cultural practices.

Advantages of Linguistics as a Source of History

- Language preserves cultural heritage, including myths, legends, and historical events.
- By studying language families and dialects, linguists can trace the migration patterns of ancient peoples.
- Language can reveal patterns of cultural exchange and interaction between different groups.
- Linguistic analysis can provide insights into economic activities and trade routes.
- Language can reflect social and political structures, power dynamics, and ideologies.
- The study of language can shed light on cognitive development and human thought processes.
- Language is a fundamental aspect of cultural identity and can shape a people's worldview.
- Linguistic changes can reflect historical events, such as invasions, conquests, and cultural shifts.
- Linguistics can be combined with other disciplines, such as archaeology and anthropology, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the past.
- Language provides insights into non-material aspects of culture, such as beliefs, values, and customs.
- Linguistic studies can provide a global perspective on human history and culture.
- Linguistic studies can raise ethical questions about language rights, cultural preservation, and linguistic diversity.
- Linguists often collaborate with other scholars to address complex historical and cultural questions.

Disadvantages of Linguistics as a Source of History

- Linguistic analysis can be subjective, and interpretations may vary among researchers.
- Language data may be limited or incomplete, particularly for ancient languages.
- Linguistic analysis can be complex and requires specialized knowledge and skills.
- Linguistic analysis can be influenced by cultural bias and preconceptions.
- Linguistic evidence may not always provide detailed information about specific historical events.
- Languages evolve over time, making it difficult to reconstruct precise historical information.
- Interpreting language in its historical context can be challenging, especially for ancient languages.
- Ethical issues may arise, such as the preservation of endangered languages and the rights of language communities.

- Access to language data and resources may be limited, particularly for endangered languages.
- Collaborating with other disciplines can be challenging due to different methodologies and theoretical frameworks.
- Technological limitations can hinder linguistic analysis.
- Ethical dilemmas may arise regarding the use and dissemination of linguistic data.

Genetics as a Source of History

Genetics is the study of the human DNAs and human adaption to the environment.

The study of DNAs determines the characteristics or features that are passed on from one generation to another generation.

The frequencies of DNAs in a given population of human society helped to determine human relationship to descents from different ancestors.

Advantages of Genetics as a Source of History

- Genetic analysis provides direct biological evidence of human history.
- Genetic studies can trace the migration patterns of ancient populations.
- By comparing DNA, scientists can identify genetic relationships between different populations.
- Genetic studies can help reconstruct the demographics and genetic diversity of ancient populations.
- Genetic analysis can provide insights into the history of diseases and their spread.
- Genetic markers can reveal information about ancestry and ethnic origins.
- Genetic studies can provide information about population size, structure, and migration.
- Genetic analysis can complement archaeological findings, providing additional insights into past cultures.
- Ancient DNA analysis can provide direct genetic information from ancient remains.
- Genetic studies can reveal how humans have adapted to different environments.
- Genetic analysis has applications in forensic science and criminal investigations.
- Genetic studies can help identify genetic diseases and develop treatments.
- Genetic analysis can be used to develop personalized medical treatments.

Disadvantages of Genetics as a Source of History

- Genetic research raises ethical concerns, such as privacy, consent, and discrimination.
- Genetic analysis is limited by the availability of ancient DNA and the preservation of genetic material.
- Genetic research can be sensitive to cultural and religious beliefs.
- Genetic analysis can be expensive and requires specialized equipment.
- Genetic information can be sensitive and requires careful handling.
- Genetic data alone cannot provide a complete picture of the past.
- Technological limitations can affect the accuracy and precision of genetic analysis.
- Ethical dilemmas may arise regarding the use of genetic information, such as genetic engineering and cloning.
- Public misconceptions and fears about genetic technology can hinder research.
- The regulation of genetic research can be complex and vary across countries.

- The social implications of genetic research, such as genetic discrimination, must be carefully considered.

Museums as a Source of History

Museums are institutions that collect, preserve, interpret, and exhibit objects of historical, artistic, scientific, or cultural significance.

They serve as repositories of human history, providing tangible evidence of past civilizations and cultures. By studying the artifacts and exhibits housed in museums, historians and the public can gain valuable insights into the past.

Advantages of Museums as a Source of History

- Museums provide tangible evidence of the past, such as artifacts, documents, and artwork.
- Museums help preserve cultural heritage by protecting artifacts from decay and destruction.
- Museums offer educational opportunities for people of all ages, promoting historical understanding and cultural appreciation.
- Museums can inspire creativity and innovation by showcasing the works of artists, designers, and inventors.
- Museums can foster a sense of community and belonging by connecting people to their shared history and culture.
- Museums provide valuable resources for researchers and scholars.
- Museums can raise public awareness of historical and cultural issues.
- Museums can attract tourists and contribute to local economies.
- Museums can facilitate interdisciplinary learning, combining history, art, science, and other fields.
- Many museums offer online collections and virtual tours, expanding access to historical and cultural materials.
- Museums can help preserve indigenous knowledge and traditions.
- Visiting a museum can create a personal connection to the past, evoking emotions and inspiring reflection.
- Museums often have ethical guidelines for the acquisition, preservation, and display of artifacts.
- Museums can collaborate with communities to develop exhibitions and programs that reflect local interests and needs.

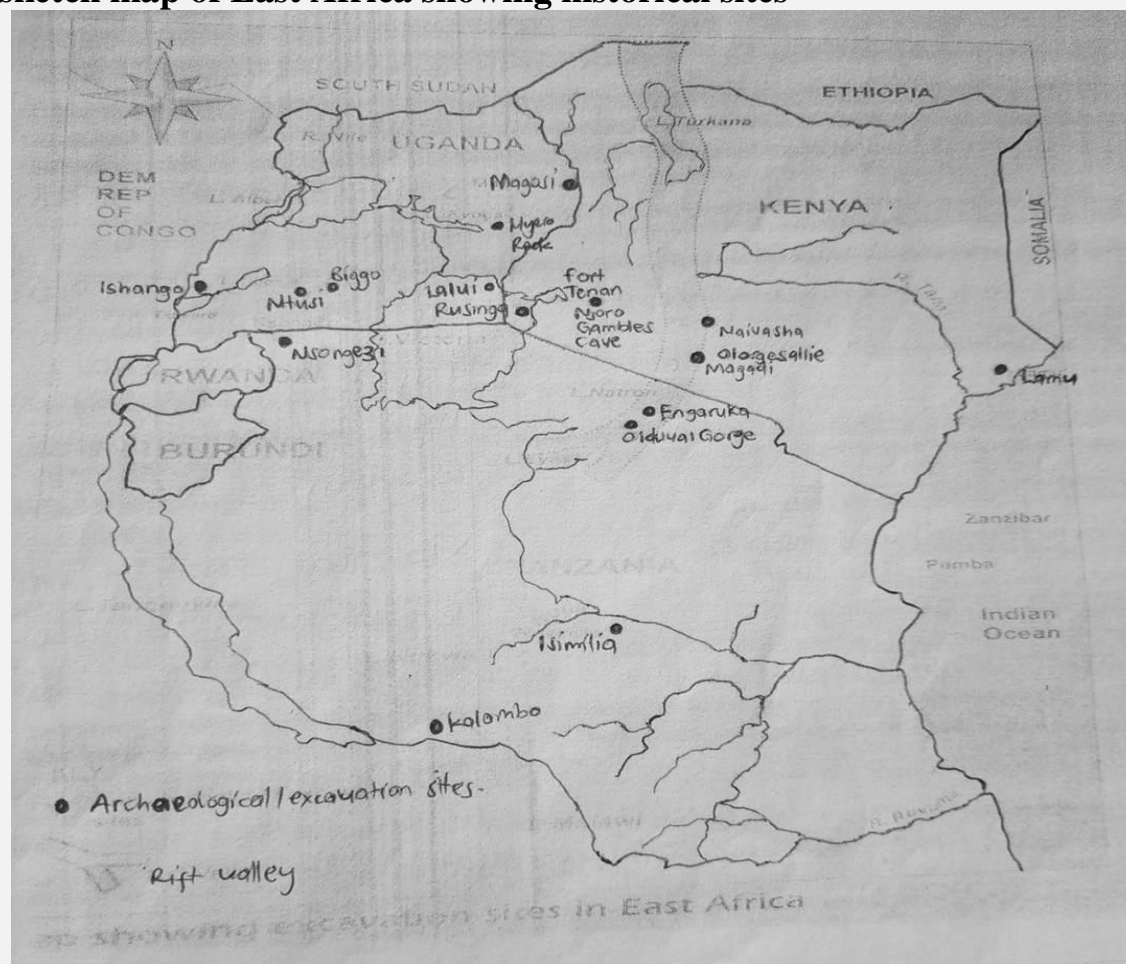
Disadvantages of Museums as a Source of History

- Museum exhibits may be biased, reflecting the perspectives of the curators or the institutions that fund them.
- Some museums may have limited access, especially for people with disabilities or those living in remote areas.
- Interpreting historical artifacts can be subjective and open to different interpretations.
- Preserving artifacts can be challenging, requiring specialized knowledge and resources.
- Ethical issues may arise regarding the acquisition, display, and repatriation of artifacts.

- Maintaining and operating museums can be expensive.
- Museums may focus on specific periods, cultures, or themes, limiting their overall scope.
- The quality of the visitor experience can vary depending on factors such as exhibition design, accessibility, and staff training.
- Not everyone has access to digital technology, limiting the reach of online museum resource.
- Museums must be sensitive to cultural differences and avoid perpetuating stereotypes.
- Political factors can influence the content and interpretation of museum exhibitions.
- Climate change can pose a threat to museum collections, particularly those housed in vulnerable locations.
- Some museums may lack diversity in their collections and staff, leading to a limited perspective.

HISTORICAL SITES IN EAST AFRICA

A sketch map of East Africa showing historical sites



From the map, identify the major historical sites and Archeological sites in the different countries named below.

Uganda.

- a) Kasubi Royal tombs
- b) Amabere Ga Nyinamwiru.
- c) Walumbe Tonda Pits.
- d) Dufile.
- e) Nyeru Rock Paintings.
- f) Nsongezi Rock Shelter.
- g) Fort Lugard.
- h) Bahai Temple.

Kenya

- a) Garrissa
- b) Wajir
- c) Marsabit
- d) Moyale
- e) Mount Kenya
- f) Lodwar
- g) Fort Jesus
- h) Nairobi National Museum

Tanzania

- a) Songea
- b) Slave Caves in Zanzibar
- c) Olduvai George
- d) Karibu Heritage sites
- e) Shiyanga
- f) Mbeya
- g) Kandoa Rock art sites
- h) Tangoni Ruins

Give brief explanations of each of the historical sites in Uganda today.

➤ **Speke's monument at the source of the Nile near Jinja city.**

This was built in memory of John Speke who was the first European to see the source of the Nile.

➤ **Kasubi tombs in Kampala city.**

Are the burial grounds of the four Kabaka's and other members of the Baganda royal family. It's an important spiritual and political site for the Ganda people.

➤ **Uganda Martyrs shrine Namugongo in Wakiso district.**

The shrine is one of the best religious and cultural sites in Uganda drawing many travelers from Africa and all over the world. It's built in memory of the Christians who died for their faith in Uganda.

➤ **Sir Samuel Baker's fort in Gulu district.**

This was a military fort built by Samuel Baker for protection.

➤ **Bahai Temple in Kampala city.**

Is a temple of the Bahai faith that was introduced in Uganda in 1951. It's one of the earliest Bahai communities in East Africa.

➤ **Bigo bya Mugenyi in Sembabule district.**

It's found in Ntusi in Sembabule district. It's believed to be a place for the vanished Bachwezi people.

➤ **Karambi Royal Tombs in fort Portal city.**

These are tombs of the royal family of Toro.

➤ **Mparo Tombs in Hoima city.**

Are the burial grounds of the kings and the royal family of Bunyoro.

➤ **Sezibwa falls in Mukono district.**

Are located in Mukono. The spectacular waterfalls are believed to have been born by humans many hundred years ago. The falls are one of the most spiritual and cultural centres where many natives flock for blessings, wealth and fortunes.

➤ **Nakayima tree in Mubende district.**

Is one of the strongest and oldest trees in existence today. It's also known as the witch tree and is located in Mubende.

➤ **Nkokonjeru Tombs in Mbarara city.**

Are located in Kakiika in Mbarara inside a deserted colonial styled house, marked by two concrete slabs. They are the Ankole kingdom burial grounds.

➤ **Nyeru Rock paintings in Kumi district.**

The rock art site is believed to have been a sacred place of the gods. The red and white paintings remain valuable to the people of Teso but are also mysterious since the painters are unknown. In the past, the

Iteso people of Ngero would sacrifice and pay offering to the gods for the problems of rain, misfortunes, child bearing etc.

➤ **Nagalabi coronation sites in Wakiso district.**

Was established back in the 14th century. This hill is the place where the king (Kabaka's) of Buganda kingdom have always been enthroned for the past eight centuries.

➤ **Wamala tombs in Wakiso district.**

Are the resting grounds of one of the greatest ancient kings of Buganda, Kabaka Suuna II. Notably, Kabaka Suuna II was the first kabaka to admit outside traders into Buganda.

➤ **Ndele cultural centre in Kampala city.**

It was founded by Rwangyezi Stephen as a cultural organization in 1986 for universal unity through music, dance and drama. The troupe is among the over 1600. Uganda development theatre association groups entertaining and educating people through music, dance and drama. The word "Ndere" means a flute.

➤ **Igongo Cultural centre in Mbarara city.**

Promotes research, people who make handicrafts, musicians and singers. It also promotes herbal medicine, forestry and other issues relevant to African history and culture.

➤ **Haaba Kyabanyoro in Rwampara district.**

It's a very important site in the history of Ankole kingdom. This spot is exactly where the very last king of the great Bagyendanwa royal drum. Haaba Kyabanyoro is situated just a few kilometers on Mbarara-Kabale road.

➤ **Katereke prison in Wakiso district.**

Katereke prison ditch is claimed to have been dug by former king of Buganda. Kabaka Kalema, in the late 19th century in Nsangi near Kampala. It's 70 meters wide and 10 meters deep. In a struggle for power in 1669, Kabaka Kalema killed 30 of his sisters and brothers and buried them there.

The Benefits of Historical Sites

- Help in cultural heritage preservation. Historical sites preserve cultural heritage and traditions.
- Act as tourism revenue. They attract tourists, boosting local and national economies.
- They also provide educational value. Historical sites provide valuable educational opportunities.
- Offer historical understanding. They offer insights into the past, helping us understand the present.
- Historical sites contribute to a strong sense of community identity.
- They provide valuable data for scientific research.
- They can stimulate economic development through tourism and related industries.
- Tend to improve on diplomatic relations. Historical sites can strengthen diplomatic relations between countries.
- They can contribute to peacebuilding efforts by promoting understanding and tolerance.
- Job Creation. They create jobs in tourism, conservation, and other related fields.

Challenges Faced while Preserving Historical Sites

- Natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes can damage or destroy historical sites.
- Human activities such as construction, pollution, and vandalism can damage or destroy historical sites.
- Inadequate funding can hinder preservation efforts i.e. Funds for reconstructions, paying workers, rehabilitations among others.

- Political instability can lead to neglect and destruction of historical sites. This include, wars and conflicts which tend to damage or destroy historical sites.
- Can also be affected by climate changes. Climate change can accelerate the deterioration of historical sites.
- At time Illegal excavation and looting can damage and destroy archaeological sites and compliments in museums.
- Lack of public awareness about the importance of historical sites can lead to neglect.
- Mass tourism can damage historical sites and disrupt local communities.
- Urbanization can lead to the destruction of historical sites to make way for development like road constructions, infrastructure developments among others.
- Theft and illegal trade of cultural artifacts can deplete historical collections.
- A shortage of skilled professionals to manage the museums adequately can hinder preservation efforts.
- Competing land use pressures, such as agriculture and industry, can threaten historical sites.
- International cooperation is essential for the protection of transnational historical sites.

Activity of Integration

Item 1

One parent of a S.1 learner complained before the headteacher that although the government through National Curriculum Development Center (NCDC) reduced subjects done at O level, the subjects are still many on his small boy. The headteacher told him all the remaining subjects were left for a reason and that his boy was to benefit a lot. The parent rejected the head teacher's argument and wondered how history and political education will benefit his boy. The headteacher called you as one of the S.1 learners to help the parent understand why history and political education was left on the O level subject menu

Task:

Write an essay of what you are going to tell the parent

Item 2

In areas of Kasese in Uganda, river Nyamwamba flooded and a lot of property was destroyed including houses, gardens, small scale industries while many of the people surrounding the river were left dead. A few who survived were relocated to neighboring districts. The children of those who died are cautiously asking themselves many questions regarding the origins of their parents and relatives and have failed to get clear responses.

Task:

Explain to the above children the steps they should follow to achieve their desires.

Chapter 2

Theme: UNDERSTANDING OUR PAST

Topic: ORIGIN OF MAN

TRADITIONAL AFRICAN BELIEFS AND ETHNIC VIEWS ON THE ORIGIN OF MAN

Beliefs are things that society or people may consider or accept to be true.

Different Africans have different views and beliefs on the origin of man. In East Africa for example, different ethnic groups have different views on the origin of man. These can be observed from below.

Distinguish between Traditional and cultural views.

Traditional theories believe that man is a result of a single direction of genes. It's through genes that man displays observable traits, for example physical characteristics, biological processes or behavior.

Cultural beliefs assert that man is a result of social change, individuals are affected by other members of their species through imitation, teaching and others forms of social transmission.

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