

P.5 SST SESSION2 WK1

Monday

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA.

Foreign influence were the changes that were brought about by the coming of foreigners.

Foreigners are people who are not citizens to a particular country.

A foreigner is a person who lives in a country which is not his/ her motherland.

A citizen is a person who enjoys full rights of belonging to a particular country.

Foreigners in Uganda came from two continents i.e. Asia and Europe

Groups of foreigners in Uganda

- Traders
- Explorers
- Missionaries
- Administrators

TRADERS

- **Trade** is the buying and selling of goods and services.
- Traders are people who buy and sell goods or services.
- These were the first group of foreigners to enter Uganda.
- They came mainly **to carry out trade.**

Traders came in two groups

- Asian traders
- European traders

ASIAN TRADERS

Asian traders came to Uganda in two groups. These were;

- Arab traders
- Indian traders

ARAB TRADERS

- **Arab traders** were the first group of foreigners to enter Uganda
- They came from Saudi Arabia, Persia, Yemen, Oman in the continent of Asia
- They used their special boats called **dhows** to cross Indian Ocean.
- **The monsoon winds** helped them to blow their dhows to the coast of East Africa.
- The Arabs first settled at the coast of East Africa.
- They settled in places like;
 - Kilwa
 - Mogadishu
 - Mombasa
 - Lamu
 - Malindi
 - Zanzibar and
 - Sofala
- The Arabs named the land at the coast the "**Zenji**" empire
- The word Zenji means **the land of the black people**.
- The Arabs entered Uganda through Tanganyika present day Tanzania
- They passed through places of Tabora and Karagwe.

Why the Arabs entered Uganda through Tanganyika and not Kenya

- They feared to face the hostile people in Kenya
- The first Arab traders to come to Uganda were led by Ahmed Bin Ibrahim. **Ahmed Bin Ibrahim** therefore was the first Arab trader to come to Buganda in 1844.
- **Kabaka Sunna II** of Buganda received the first Arab traders in Buganda.

Reasons for the coming of Arabs to Uganda.

- To carry out trade.
- To spread Islam.
- To run away from religious wars from their homeland.
- To look for slaves to work on their plantations.

Tuesday

Goods (items) brought to Uganda by Arabs to Uganda

- Cloths
- Cups
- Mirrors
- Necklaces
- Beads
- Guns
- Glasses
- Some crops

Goods taken by Arabs from Uganda

- Slaves
- Ivory
- Salt
- Iron
- Skins
- Food stuffs

The Arabs used barter trade system

- **Barter trade** is the exchange of goods for goods or goods for services.
- They used barter trade because there was no currency/ money.
- The Arabs later introduced **cowrie shells**.
- **Cowrie shells** were later used as a medium of exchange
- Another group of Arabs to enter Uganda came from the north in 1841.
- These Arab traders came from Sudan and Egypt.
- These were called the **Khartoumers**
- They raided the areas of Acholi, Bunyoro and Lango for slaves.
- In Buganda, the traders were moving in big groups called **caravans** for protection.

Effects of the coming of Arabs in Uganda

Positive

- They introduced cowrie shells which was used in trade as the first form of money.
- They introduced new goods (e.g. cloths, beads, etc)
- They introduced Islam.
- They introduced new crops (e.g. mangoes, rice etc)
- They introduced new culture (dressing styles)
- Trade activities increased.
- They developed trade routes in Uganda
- Chiefdoms developed into kingdoms and empires.
- They introduced Swahili language.

Negative

- They introduced slave trade in Uganda
- Slave trade increased wars among communities in Uganda
- People lost their lives through slave trade
- They caused disunity among people

Why Islam took long to spread in Uganda.

- The Arabs were more interested in trade than religion.

- The Arabs were hated for being slave traders.
- Islam was preached in foreign language which proved hard to the natives.
- Arabs were not favoured by the colonialists.
- Men feared the practice of circumcision

Wednesday

SLAVE TRADE

Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.

Slavery is the illegal owning of a person by another person

Reasons why slave trade was started.

- There was need carry goods for the Arabs.
- There was need for cheap labour on the plantations.
- African kings wanted to sell off war captives.
- Rich Arabs wanted slaves to work at their homes.

How slaves were obtained by Arabs

- By raiding villages
- Through inter-tribal wars
- By direct buying(barter trade)
- Through surprise attacks.
- Through kidnapping lonely people.

Why slave trade developed in Uganda

- There was need for labour at the coast and the other countries
- The Arab traders and African chiefs wanted money
- The African chiefs wanted guns for defense and expansion
- Disunity among communities in Uganda

Why slave trade took long to come to an end

- Chiefs and kings were getting riches
- African chiefs and kings supported it
- There was still need for cheap labour.
- Briatrain thought abolishing it would weaken their army.

NB: African kings and chiefs supported slave trade because they were benefiting from it.

Effects of slave trade in Uganda

Negative

- Population decrease
- Uganda lost strong men and women
- A lot of suffering and death was experienced
- Property was destroyed
- Families split up
- It led to famine
- Slave trade caused wars

Positive

- Kingdoms developed
- New crops were introduced
- New items were introduced
- It led to development of coastal towns.
- It led to construction of the Uganda railway.

Thursday

ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE

To abolish means to stop the activities of something.

Methods that were used to abolish slave trade.

- By signing agreements/ treaties.
- By the work of missionaries.
- By constructing the Uganda railway.

Explain how each of the above methods helped to stop slave trade.

Agreements that were signed to stop slave trade.

- Moresby treaty of 1822
- Hammerton treaty of 1845
- Frere treaty of 1873

INDIAN TRADERS

- This was another group of Asian traders
- Indian traders came from India.
- The first Indians to come to Uganda were the ***Indian Coolies*** (prisoners).
- Indian Coolies were invited by the British ***to help in the construction of the Uganda railway.***
- After constructing the railway, some returned while others remained in Uganda.

- Those who remained started up shops and other businesses.
- Those who settled in Uganda were called ***Banyans***.
- ***Banyans*** were Indian money lenders. They used to lend money to the native traders of Uganda.
- ***Alidina Visram*** was the first Indian trader to open up a shop in Kampala
- Indians introduced ***Rupees*** as a form of money
- Rupees replaced the cowrie shells that was introduced by the Arabs

Other important Indian traders include

Nanji Khalidas Mehta

- He established the first sugarcane plantation in Uganda at Lugazi in 1924.
- He opened up the first sugar refinery in Uganda at Lugazi.

Muljibhai Madhvan

- He started Kakira sugar plantation at Jinja

Effects of Indians in Uganda

- They introduced rupees in Uganda
- They started sugarcane growing in Uganda
- They started the banking system (Banyans / Indian money lender)
- They set up sugar factories in Uganda
- They set up ginneries
- They increased business in Uganda
- They controlled all the economy of Uganda

NB: The Indians were later expelled from Uganda by President Idi Amin Dada in 1972

Friday

THE UGANDA RAILWAY

- The construction of the Uganda railway started from Mombasa in 1896.
- It was called Uganda railway because it was mainly built to link Uganda to the coast.
- It was built by the British government by the help of the Indian Coolies since Africans had refused to construct it.

Reasons why Africans refused to construct the Uganda railway.

- They never wanted to leave their families behind.
- They were tired of walking long distances.
- They were mistreated by the supervisors.

- They were under paid.
- They were under fed.
- They didn't see any use of the railway.

Reasons why the Uganda railway was constructed.

- To link Uganda to the coast.
- To develop Uganda economically.
- To stop slave trade.
- To make administration easy.

Effects of the construction of the Uganda railway.

- Uganda was linked to the coast.
- Slave trade was abolished.
- It eased transportation of goods and services.

Problems faced during the construction of the Uganda railway.

- Shortage of skilled labour.
- Attacks from lions from Tsavo.
- Resistance from hostile tribes like Nandi and Masai.
- Difficulty in crossing the escarpments.
- Harsh climatic conditions like heavy rainfall.

Solutions to some problems.

- By bringing the Indian Coolies to help in the construction.
- By employing Colonel Patterson to kill the lions.

Extension of the railway to other parts of Uganda.

- **To Pakwach:** To collect tobacco.
- **To Kasese:** To transport copper to Jinja.
- **To Namasagali:** To transport cotton to Jinja.

Personalities involved in the construction of the Uganda railway.

- **Sir William Mackinnon:** He brought the idea of the construction of the Uganda railway.
- **Sir George WhiteHouse:** He was the chief engineer during the construction of the Uganda railway.
- **Captain MacDonald:** He was the chief surveyor of the land.
- **Colonel Patterson:** He killed the two fierce lions at Tsavo national park.
- **Sir Guildford Molesworth:** He was the engineer who made the last inspection of the Uganda railway.