

Advantages of independence

- ❖ Uganda got back African leaders.
- ❖ People got their freedom.
- ❖ Uganda's got control over their resources.
- ❖ Uganda's economy was promoted.
- ❖ Democracy was promoted.

How we recognize Uganda as an independent nation.

- ❖ Has a national symbol.
- ❖ Has a head of state
- ❖ Has representative in other nations.
- ❖ Has a government organ.
- ❖ Has a national constitution.
- ❖ Prepares a national budget.
- ❖ Has a national forces like army(UPDF), police and prisons

Lesson 2

The independence of Uganda

- ❖ Uganda got her independence on Tuesday 9th October, 1962.
- ❖ Uganda people's congress led Uganda to independence after forming an alliance with Kabaka Yekka to defeat the democratic party of Benedicto Kiwanuka
- ❖ Dr. Apollo Milton led Uganda to independence as the first executive prime minister.
- ❖ The alliance of KY helped UPC to win the 1962 general elections.
- ❖ Apollo Milton Obote became the first executive president of Uganda.
- ❖ The British national flag called Union Jack was lowered.
- ❖ The national flag was raised by Captain Kanuti Skorimo.

- ❖ The Uganda national anthem was sung for the first time
- ❖ Sir Edward Mutesa II was appointed the first non-executive president of Uganda.
- ❖ Wilberforce Nadiope becomes the first vice president of Uganda.
- ❖ Sir Walter Coutts was the British governor who handed the independence of Uganda to Milton Obote.
- ❖ Prime minister was the title given to the leader of independent Uganda.
- ❖ The president had no executive powers as a head of state but the prime minister.

LESSON 3

Uganda's president since independence.

- ❖ Sir Edward Mutesa II-(1963 - 1967)
- ❖ Dr. Apollo Milton Obote(1967- 1971)
- ❖ Idi Amin Dada(1971- 1979)
- ❖ Yusuf kironde Lule (April – June 1979)
- ❖ Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa(June 1979- May 1980)
- ❖ Paul Muwanga(may – December 1980)
- ❖ Dr. Milton Obote(1980- 1985)
- ❖ Tito Okello Lutwa
- ❖ Yoweri Kagurta Museveni Tibuhabura

Sir Edward Mutesa II

- ❖ Was exiled to Britain in 1953 by Sir Andrew Cohen because of opposing the East African Federation.
- ❖ He became the first president of independent Uganda in 1963
- ❖ He was exiled to Britain for the second time by Obote in 1966.
- ❖ He died in exile in 1969 and his body was brought back for burial by Idd Amin Dada at Kasubi royal tombs in 1972.

Dr. Apollo Milton Obote

- ❖ Led Uganda to independence in 1962.
- ❖ Was the founder of Uganda People's Congress (UPC) party.

- ❖ Became the prime minister of Uganda with executive powers.
- ❖ Declared Uganda a republic in 1967.
- ❖ Became the first president of Uganda in 1967.
- ❖ Was overthrown by Amin in 1971.
- ❖ Was elected the president of Uganda for the second time.
- ❖ In 1980.
- ❖ He was later overthrown by Tito Okello Lutwa in 1985.
- ❖ He died in 2005 while.

Idi Amin Dada

- ❖ He overthrew Milton Obote in military coup on 25th Jan 1971
- ❖ A military coup is a violent change of government by an army against its own president.
- ❖ Obote had travelled to Singapore to attend the commonwealth conference.
- ❖ On coming back, Obote went to exile in Tanzania.
- ❖ Amin banned political parties in Uganda.
- ❖ There was no parliament to make laws.
- ❖ He ruled through decrees i.e. unquestionable law.
- ❖ He imprisoned people who opposed him.
- ❖ In 1972. He expelled all the British and Asians.
- ❖ He declared an economic war which led to scarcity of essential goods in the country.
- ❖ There was detention of people without trial.
- ❖ Massive killing of innocent people e.g. Ben Kiwanuka and Bishop Janan Luwum.
- ❖ Women were raped.
- ❖ Political opponents were kidnapped and killed.

Yusuf Kironde Lule

- ❖ He went to exile during Amin's regime.
- ❖ He formed Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) to fight Idi Amin.

- ❖ In 1978 Uganda was attacked by Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF) together with Uganda in exile.
- ❖ On 11th April 1979 Amin was over thrown by Yusuf Lule became the next president.
- ❖ He became the first president of UNLF government.
- ❖ He formed national consultative council(NCC)which acted as the national assembly(parliament)
- ❖ He ruled Uganda for 68 days.
- ❖ He was regarded as a national hero because he liberated Uganda from Amin's dictatorship.
- ❖ He was buried at Kololo hero's ground.

LESSON 4

Godfrey Lukongwa Binasisa

- ❖ He took over government from Yusuf Lule on 21st June 1979 after being appointed by the national consultative council(NCC)
- ❖ On 12th may 1980. He was removed and put under house arrest by Paul Muwanga.
- ❖ Paul Muwange was the chairman of the military commission that had taken over power.

THE 1980 GENERAL ELECTIONS.

- ❖ Puul Muwanga the chairman of the military commission organized the 1980 general elections.
- ❖ Mr. Vincent Sekkono was appointed as the electoral commission chairman by Muwanga.
- ❖ Political parties that took part in the 1980 general elections.
- ❖ Uganda people's congress under dr. Apollo Obote.
- ❖ Democratic Party under: Paul Kawanga Semwogerere.
- ❖ Uganda patriotic movement under Yoweri Yaguta Museveni Tibuhabura.
- ❖ Conservative part under Joash Mayanja Nkangi.
- ❖ According to the election result, Uganda people's congress became the ruling party for the second time.

- ❖ Dr. Milton Obote was sworn in as the president of Uganda on 15th December 1980.
- ❖ Yoweri Kaguta and other political party leaders were not satisfied with the election results due to the fact that there was rigging of votes.

Guerrilla war group against Obot's government from 1981.

- ❖ National resistance army under Y.K.M
- ❖ Federal democratic movement under the late Captain George Nkwanga.
- ❖ Uganda freedom movement under Dr. Andrew Lutakome Kayiira.

Tito Okello Lutwa.

- ❖ He took over government from Obote in a military coup.
- ❖ Lutwa failed to agree with other Guerrillas.
- ❖ Lutwa was overthrown on 26th January 1986 by the national resistance army lead Y.K.M
- ❖ Lutwa went to exile in Tanzania and came back to Uganda under the presidential pardon and died in 1996.

LESSON 5

Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

He overthrew Tito Okello on 26th January 1986.

His army was called national resistance army.

The national resistance army is now called the Uganda People's Defense Force(UPDF)

He is now the chairman of the national resistance movement (nrm)

Some of the reforms under national resistance movement.

Completion of the 1995 constitution.

Restoration of kingdoms and chiefdom.

Implementation of the universal primary education and universal secondary education

Promotion of democratic general elections in Uganda.

Reconstruction of infrastructure.

Has promoted woman empowerment.

Industrial development through both foreign and local investors.
Many private and government universities have been put in place
Organized the first direct presidential elections in 1996.
He allowed the Ugandans of Asians origin who had been expelled by Amin to come back and invest in Uganda.
However , some of the reforms have been affected by corruption through corrupt officials.
Corruption is the misuse of a public office for personal gains.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT FIGHTS AGAINST CORRUPTION.

By empowering the office of the Inspector General of Government (IGG).
Through sensitization done by the Ministry of Ethics and Integrity.
Enforcing laws against corrupt officials.
Forming commissions of inquiry.

EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION.

Poor provision of social services.
Sub –standard work
Imprisonment of corrupt officials.
Human right abuse.
Loss of government revenue.

LESSON 6

SYMBOLS OF UGANDAN AS A NATION.

These are different items which identify an independent nation.
NATIONALS SYMBOLS ARE ALSO CALLED NATIONAL ATTRIBUTES.
These include ;
The Uganda National Flag
The Uganda National coat of Arms
The Uganda National constitution
The Uganda National Motto

The Uganda National Anthem
The Uganda National Emblem
The Uganda National Currency

The Uganda National Flag

It is made up of three colours i.e Black, yellow, Red.
They appear in six stripes.(each colour appears twice)
The National flag was designed by the late Grace Ibingira.

MEANING OF THE COLOURS.

BLACK

Uganda is a black African country.
Uganda are dark skinned people.

YELLOW

Uganda receives abundant sunshine.
Uganda is found along the Equator.
Sunshine is experienced in Uganda almost all the days of the year.

RED

It stands for International brotherhood.
Different colours of people but same blood.

In the centre of the flag is the National Emblem i.e. crested crane.
It has one of its leg pointing in front to show that Uganda is still developing.

In some circumstances the Uganda flag is flown at half mast to show national mourning on the days that have been declared national mourning days.

LESSON 7

More about the Uganda National Flag.

The Uganda National flag was first raised on 9th October 1962.

The Uganda National flag was first raised by Captain Akorimo Kanuti.

The Uganda National flag replaced the British flag called Union Jack.

Some places where the Uganda National flag is flown.

At the parliament.

Government ministries and department.

Learning institutions (schools, colleges and universities)

At National radio and television stations.

Uganda Embassies and High Commissions.

District Headquarters.

At state house.

IMPORTANCE OF THE UGANDA FLAG.

It identifies Uganda as a nation.

Promotes national unity.

OCCASSIONS WHEN THE NATIONAL FLAG CAN BE FLOWN.

Independence Day celebration.

Heroes `day celebration.

School Assemblies.

Liberation day.

The National flag is also flown a long streets when there is a visiting president as a symbol of welcome.

Situations that may lead to national mourning.

Death of the president.

When a calamity has befallen the country e.g landslides ,floods ,earthquakes.

Death of Very Important people (VIP)recognized by the government.

Ways of showing respect to the National flag.

It should not touch the ground when being carried.

It should not be left out under rain.

When being raised or lowered ,people around should stop and stand upright and those in uniform salute the flag.

When it is being raised, the crested crane should face the flag the flag pole (mast).

It may be flown at half-mast as a sign of national mourning.

It should not be used for the clothing.

LESSON 8

The Uganda national anthem

This is the national song which is sung on important national functions in the country.

It was composed by late George Wilberforce Kakoma, he was assisted by Peter G. Wingard.

Before independence, the British national anthem was sung.

When the national anthem is being sung people around should stand at attention or upright to show respect to the nation, for the people who can not stand, they put up their right hand.

Why do people in Uganda show respect by standing at attention or upright when ever the Uganda national anthem is sung.

In order to pray to God for the nation.

To respect our nation

To remind ourselves about national duties.

Messages of the national anthem.

Ugandans believe in God

Uganda are free from foreign control.

Uganda live at peace with our neighbours

It reminds people about the fertile soils and favourable climate of Uganda.

Occasions where the national anthem should be sung.

Independence day celebrations.

Heroes' day celebrations.

Liberation days.

School assemblies

School debates.

When people gather at public occasions.

During parliamentary sessions.

Importance of the national anthem.

Promotes national unity.

Promotes patriotism and nationalism

Promotes the fear of God among Ugandans.

It is a prayer for Uganda.

More about the Uganda National Anthem.

The Uganda National Anthem has three stanzas.

These include;

Oh Uganda ! May God uphold thee,

We lay our future in thy hand ,

United free ,for Liberty

Together we `all always stand.

Oh Uganda! The land of freedom,

Our love and labour we give,

And with neighbours all

At ours country's call

In peace and friendship we'll live.

Oh Uganda! The land that feeds us,

By sun and fertile soil grown

For our own dear land.

We shall always stand.

The pearl of Africa `s crown.

Uganda was named the pearl of Africa by the British Prime Minister called Sir Winston Churchill because ;

Uganda had rich natural resources ,

Uganda had beautiful sceneries.

Uganda has the sources of River Nile.

N.B: On 9th October 2012 the government of Uganda ordered that all stanzas of the Uganda National Anthem should be sung at all national functions in respect of Wilberforce Kakoma.

The Uganda National Coat of Arms.

LESSON 10:

It is the national seal of Uganda.

It symbolizes National Unity.

It identifies Uganda as a nation.

It is a symbol of authority of the government.

The National coat of Arms was designed by Paul Mukasa.