

P.5 SST WEEKS

TERM II

THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA

- The first inhabitants of Uganda before the coming of ethnic groups were the Bushmen.
- They earned their living by hunting, gathering and fishing.
- They are believed to have lived during the stone age period.

Colonialism is a state when a country is under the control of a more powerful country.

Uganda was colonized by a European country called **Britain** therefore, her colonial masters were the **British**.

The Stone Age period

This was the period when most of early man's tools were made out of stones.

Examples of early man's tools

- Hand axe
- Bolas
- Bone needle
- Bow and arrow
- Hand axe
- Pick
- Club

Archaeology

This is the digging out and studying of remains of early man.

Fossils

Are the remains of early life, they include tools (weapons)

Archaeologists

Are people who dig out and study the remains of long ago.

Examples

Dr. L.S.B Leaky who found the oldest human skull in East Africa at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania

Stages of Stone Age

- Early Stone Age (old)
- Middle Stone Age
- Late Stone Age (new)

Early Stone Age

- People lived a wild life
- Food was obtained by gathering, hunting animals and collecting honey
- Ate raw meat
- Used simple tools of stones and sticks like bolas, spear heads, clubs of wood, a hand axe, cleaver

Middle Stone Age

- The most important discovery of early man was fire
- This marked the end of early stone age and the beginning of middle stone age.

How early man made fire

- He rubbed dry sticks fixed in a hole of a piece of wood through friction fires resulted.
- Man had a well-developed brain
- Early man was able to tame the dog during the middle stone age.
- The dog gave man protection, it helped him to hunt animals.
- Later, other animals e.g. sheep, goats, were tamed.

Importance of fire to early man

- Roasting meat
- Scaring away dangerous wild animals
- Provided light in caves
- Provided warmth on cold days and nights

New Stone Age

- It is also called Neolithic stage. The most important discovery in this period was farming

- Farming marked the end of the middle stone and beginning of the new Stone Age.
- Farming enabled man to live a settled life
- Man started living in communities and laws were made to maintain order.
- The discovery of iron led to the end of the Stone Age and beginning of the Iron Age.

Stone Age sites

These are places where early man is believed to have lived.

Stone Age sites in Uganda

- Magosi
- Nsongezi
- Nyero rock paintings
- Paraa
- Sango bay
- Luzira

Importance of Stone Age sites

- They are tourist attractions
- They are used for study and research
- They provide employment

Why is it important to study about Stone Age sites?

- To know how early man lived
- To know the activities and the tools early man used

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING STONE AGE SITES.



THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA

- The inhabitants of Uganda before the coming of different ethnic groups were the Bushmen

ETHNIC GROUPS

What is an ethnic group?

This is a group of people with different tribes sharing the same origin and speak related languages.

A tribe

This is a group of people with same beliefs, customs and languages.

Culture

This is the acceptable behavior in a given society.

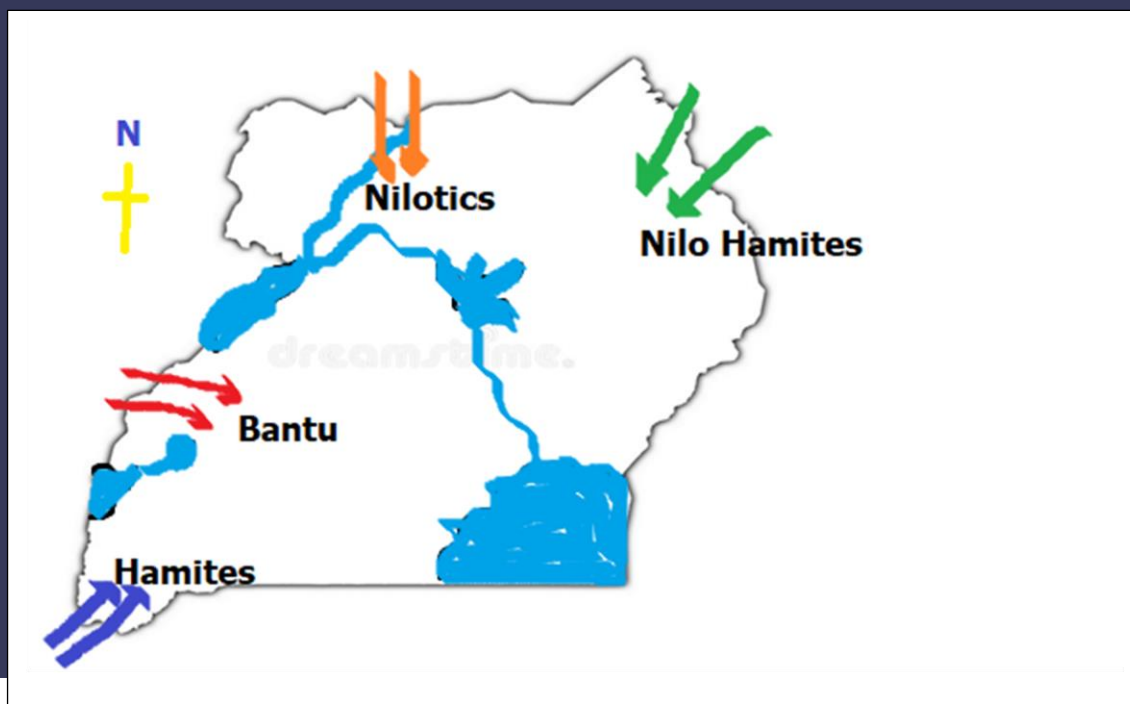
Norms

This is an expected behavior in a given society.

Major ethnic groups in Uganda

- Bantu
- Nilotics
- Nilo-hamites
- Hamites
- The Sudanic

MAP SHOWING MIGRATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS INTO UGANDA



THE BANTU

Who were the Bantu?

- Bantu were the people who speak related languages with a common syllable “ntu”
- Bantu were the first group of people to come to Uganda.
- Bantu are said to have migrated from Cameroon highlands.
- The main occupation of the Bantu was crop farming
- The Bantu entered Uganda from the western direction.
- Bantu settled in the interlacustrine regions

Interlacustrine region

This was the area between the great lakes of East Africa

Why did the Bantu settle in the interlacustrine region?

- Presence of fertile soils for farming
- Reliable rainfall
- The area had weak inhabitants.

In which way did fertile soils influence Bantu to settle in Uganda?

The fertile soils encouraged them to carry out agriculture.

Tribes that belong to Bantu

- Baganda
- Banankole
- Basoga
- Batoro
- Bakiga
- Bakiga
- Banyoro
- Bagisu
- Bafumbira
- Baruri
- Banyara
- Bakonjo
- Bamba

NB: The Bagisu and Bakonjo carry out circumcision as part of their culture

Reasons why the Bantu migrated from their homeland

- Attacks from wild animals
- Harsh climate
- Wars on the way
- Shortage of food
- Presence of thick forests
- Our break of epidemic diseases
- Presence of mountains and rivers
- Rough terrain

Qn: How were thick forests, mountains and rivers affect the ethnic groups during their movements?

- It was difficult to cross them

Effects of Bantu migration

- The population increased
- They introduced new culture
- Some Bantu formed kingdoms
- They introduced new crops like banana

Reasons why the Bantu were able to form Kingdoms

- They were united
- They were organized
- They lived settled life

THE NILOTES

- The Nilotes were called so because they originated from the Nile valley.
- Nile valley is an area drained by R.Nile, its tributaries and distributaries.

Examples of Nile valley countries

- Uganda
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Egypt
- Ethiopia

Groups of Nilotes

- River-Lake Nilotes
- Plain Nilotes
- Highland Nilotes

THE RIVER LAKE NILOTES

- They are also called Nilotics or Luo speakers
- They are called Luo speakers because they speak Luo language.
- They were said to have migrated from Bahr-el-Ghazal region in south Sudan.
- They were led to Uganda by the two brothers Gipiir and Labong sons of Olum.
- They first settled at Pubungu present day Pakwach district when they entered Uganda.

Examples of Nilotics tribes in Uganda

- Acholi
- Alur
- Japadhola
- Jonam

Qn:

1. Name the Nilotic tribe that lives in eastern Uganda (Tororo district)

Japadhola

2. Name the Nilotic tribe that is found in Kenya

Jaluo

Movement of River Lake Nilotes into Uganda

- They entered Uganda from the Northern direction following River Nile
- They first settled at Pubugu present day Pakwach
- The Nilotes were cattle keepers (pastoralists)
- The Acholi and Alur practice de-toothing on the lower jaws.

Causes of their migration

- They were looking for pasture and water
- Love for adventure
- They were over populated
- They were running away from civil wars
- Outbreak of famine in their homeland
- Outbreak of epidemic diseases in their homeland.
- Long drought seasons

Results of their migration

- They introduced new language called Luo
- They introduced pet names e.g. Akiiki, Abwoli, Adyeri, Apuli etc.
- The population increased
- They introduced short horned cattle
- They led to the formation of the Luo Babito dynasty.

Why did the Nilotes change from cattle keeping to mixed farming?

- Presence of fertile soils for farming
- Reliable rainfall for farming
- They settled in areas with reliable rainfall for agriculture.

NILO HAMITES

- The Nilo Hamites originated from Ethiopia
- They entered Uganda from the North East direction.
- They were mainly pastoralists but some have changed to mixed farming.

They are also made p of;

- Plain Nilotes
- Highland Nilotes

THE PLAIN NILOTES

- They originated from the west of L. Turkana
- They entered Uganda from North East direction.

Examples of plain Nilotes

- Iteso
- Karimojong
- Kumam
- Langi
- Jie

The major occupation of the Plain Nilotes was cattle keeping

HIGHLAND NILOTES

- They entered Uganda from north East
- They settled around foothills of Mt. Elgon in the present day Kapchorwa
- They highland Nilotes in Uganda include the Sabiny
- Highland Nilotes were cultivators (crop growing)

Qn: Why did the highland Nilotes settle on the slopes of Mt. Elgon?

- Presence of fertile volcanic soils
- Presence of reliable rainfall

Crops grown by the Sabiny

- Wheat
- Finger nails
- Maize
- Beans
- Irish potatoes

Today, wheat is the major crop grown in Kapchorwa.

Reasons for the success of wheat growing in Kapchorwa

- Presence of fertile soils
- Presence of reliable rainfall
- Presence of cool climate

Reasons why the highland Nilotes migrated

- Love for adventure
- Outbreak of famine

- Long drought season
- They were over populated

Results of the Nilo Hamites

- They introduced new culture
- The population increased
- The plain Nilotes introduced new breeds of cattle
- The plain Nilotes introduced cattle rustling which created insecurity in the neighbouring districts.

THE SUDANIC PEOPLE

- They are found in west Nile
- They were crop farmers and fishermen
- Their origin started in Juba.

Sudanic tribes in Uganda

- Lugbara
- Madi
- Okebu
- Kakwa
- Lendu

Reasons for their migration

- Running away from civil wars
- Outbreak of famine

THE HAMITES

- They entered Uganda from the south west.
- They originated from Asia and first settled at Cush in Ethiopia.
- They were the last and smallest ethnic group to enter Uganda.

They include:-

- Bahima
- Basita
- Batutsi

POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETIES

- Pre-colonial period was the period before Uganda was taken over by the British.

Types of political organization include:

- Kingdoms
- Chiefdoms
- Clans

How did Ugandans rule over before the coming of Europeans?

- They ruled themselves under kingdoms
- They ruled themselves under kingdoms
- They ruled themselves under clans

Why is it wrong to say that there was no government before the British came?

- It was governed by a king
- It was governed by a chief
- It was governed by a clan member

KINGDOMS IN UGANDA

A kingdom

This is an area ruled by a king

Chiefdom

This is an area ruled by a chief

An empire

This is an area ruled by an emperor

Kingdom/chiefdom	Title of the leader
Buganda	Kabaka
Bunyoro	Omukama
Ankole	Omugabe
Toro	Omukama
Basoga	Kyabazinga
Teso	Emunmon
Acholi	Rwot
Alur	Rwoth

All the above kingdoms were part of the great Bunyoro Kitara Empire.

Reasons why the Bantu were able to form kingdoms.

- They lived a settled life.
- They were politically organized.
- They were united.

BUNYORO KITARA EMPIRE

- It was the earliest pre-colonial state in Uganda
- It was founded by the Batembuzi
- The first king of Batembuzi was Isaza interlacustrine region
- The Bachwezi replaced the Batembuzi.
- The Tembuzi dynasty came to an end when their king Isaza was locked underground by King Nyamiyonga the king of the under world.
- The last king of the Batembuzi was King Isaza.
- The first king of Bachwezi was Ndahura the grandson of Isaza.
- The last king of Bachwezi was Wamala
- The Bachwezi were displaced by the Luo Babito dynasty.
- Both the Batembuzi and Bachwezi are said to be demigods.

Causes for the decline of Bunyoro Kitara

- It was too big to be ruled by one king
- The death of their beloved cow Bihogo
- Internal and external wars
- The coming of the Luo Babito
- Outbreak of epidemic disease
- Outbreak of famine

Contributions made by the Bachwezi

Economic

- They introduced long horned cattle
- They introduced iron smelting
- They introduced bark cloth making

- They introduced coffee growing
- They introduced pottery
- They started salt mining at L.Katwe

Social

- They introduced new games like Omweso
- They started digging of ditches to provide water.
- They started formation of friendship using coffee beans.
- They started the idea of building grass thatched huts.
- They started the wearing of cow hide sandals.

Political

- They introduced centralized monarchies.
- They started the building of reed palaces.
- They introduced royal regalia in kingdoms.
- They introduced hereditary rule in kingdoms.

Regalia are tools used in a kingdom.

Examples of royal regalias

- Royal spear
- Royal drums
- Royal tombs
- Royal stools
- Royal arrows
- Royal shields

Qns:

1. How did the size of Bunyoro kitara lead to its decline?
2. How did climate affect Bunyoro Kitara?
3. How did the coming of Luo Babito affect Bunyoro Kitara?
 - It led to the collapse of Bunyoro Kitara

Bigobyamugenyi was the headquarters of Bachwezi

Importance of Bigobyamugenyi to Uganda

- It acts as a tourist attraction

- It creates employment to people
- It is used for research purposes

BUGANDA KINGDOM

- It started as a very small kingdom on the northern shores of L Victoria
- It broke away from Bunoro Kitara
- It was founded by Kato Kimera.

Factors that led to the growth of Buganda Kingdom

- Had a strong leader
- Had a strong army
- Had plenty of food
- It was small in size
- It had fertile soils
- It received reliable rainfall

Advantages of kingdoms

- They promote peace and unity
- They promote culture
- Mobilize people for development

Disadvantages of kingdoms

- Promote dictatorship
- Promote the interest of the minority

ANKOLE KINGDOM

- Ankole kingdom was formed in south western
- It traces the origin of the period of Batembuzi
- British colonialists combined other kings together to form Ankole

Examples of such states were

- Kajara
- Igara
- Mpororo

- Buhweju
- It then got its new name Ankole
- Its king was called Omugabe

TORO KINGDOM

- It broke away from Bunyoro Kitara
- It was founded by Prince Kaboyo in 1830
- Kaboyo was the oldest of the Omukama

Reasons why Omukama Kasagama of Toro welcomed Capt. F.D. Lugard

- He wanted to be restored to his throne
- He wanted protection against his enemies.

How did Omukama Kasagama benefit from the coming of Captain Lugard?

- He restored him to his throne
- He gave protection against Omukama KAbalega
- He drove Kabalega out of Toro kingdom

CHIEFDOMS

- A chiefdom is an area ruled by a chief.

BUSOGA CHIEFDOM

- Busoga is a chiefdom
- The title given to a chief is Kyabazinga
- Kadhumbula Wilberforce was the Kyabazinga of Busoga at the time of Uganda's independence in 1962.
- He mobilized his people to support the struggle for independence.
- He later became Uganda's first Vice President.

SOCIAL ORGANISATION OF PRE-COLONIAL PEOPLE

- People related by clans were organized
- The children belong to the clans of their fathers
- On the side of religion, spirits received much attention

- Traditional religious leaders such as rain makers, medicine men and fortune tellers got a lot of respect.
- Education was passed through stories
- They had language, names, customs, clans, totems, values, games

CULTURE

This is the way of life and beliefs in a given society.

Examples of culture

- Child naming
- Circumcision
- Dressing
- Dancing
- Type of food
- Initiation
- Marriage

Types of culture

- Material culture
- Non material culture

Material culture are the physical things used in a given society

Non material culture are the practices in a given society.

Importance of culture

- It promotes unity
- It promotes identity
- It promotes morals
- It promotes hard work
- It promotes respect.

LEGENDS

These are stories which tell people about the past.

Why legends are important to us.

- We learn the different origins of other communities
- We learn ways early people lived
- We learn the origin of people and places
- Helps to identify some of the ancestors of different communities
- It makes our traditional values richer
- It promotes morals

VALUES

These are beliefs about what is right or wrong and what is important in life.

Types of values

- Personal values
- Family values
- Community values

Examples of values

- God fearing
- Cleanliness
- Law abiding
- Helpfulness
- Faithfulness
- Respect
- Smartness
- God fearing

Importance of values.

- It promotes unity
- It promotes identity
- It promotes morals
- It promotes hard work
- It promotes respect.

RELATIONSHIPS

These are different ways how people interact with one another.

Types of relationships.

- Relationship by blood
- Relationship by peer
- Relationship by marriage

Importance of relationships.

- It promotes unity
- It promotes love
- It promotes security
- It promotes hard work
- It promotes respect.

Dangers of relationships

- Some relationships can lead to laziness.
- Some relationships can lead to early marriages.
- Some relationships can lead to insecurity.
- Some relationships can lead to immorality.

MYTH

This is a story that is told to explain about the mysteries of the world. Such stories tell how the earth and life began, the origin of death, day and night, rain drought

Factors that influence the settlement patterns of ethnic groups

- Land
- Vegetations
- Climate
- Water

Influence of occupation

- Fisherman settled near lakes
- Traders settled in trading areas

- Crop farmers settled in areas with reliable rainfall and fertile soils.
- Pastoralists settled in areas with enough grass
- Forested areas were avoided due to dangerous animals and pests

MIGRATION OF PEOPLE TODAY

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

Forms of migration

- Internal migration
- External migration

Internal migration

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

Causes of rural –urban migration

- Looking for employment in towns
- Looking for better medical services in towns
- Looking for better education services
- To look for better security

Problems caused by rural urban migration in towns

- It leads to high crime rate
- Easy spread of diseases
- Un employment in towns
- Poor sanitation
- Shortage of food

Rural-Rural migration

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

Causes of rural-rural migration

- Need for water and pasture for animals
- Need for fertile soils for agriculture in
- Insecurity
- Natural disasters

Land fragmentation

This is the dividing u of land into small pieces due to over population

How is land fragmentation affecting villages?

There is low food production

External migration

This is the movement of people out of the country

Causes of emigration

- Political instability
- Search for better employment

Immigration

This is the movement of people into the country for permanent settlement.

Causes of immigration

- Political instability
- Civil wars
- Search for better employment
- For investment

Advantages of immigration

- It creates employment
- It increases the government revenue
- The natural resources are put into use
- Importation of skilled labour

Disadvantages of immigration

- Leads to shortage of land
- Leads to importation of bad cultures
- Leads to over exploitation of natural resources

Reasons why people leave Uganda for other countries

- Searching for chances of employment
- For further studies
- For adventure
- To get medical treatment

Recent immigrants into Uganda

- Rwandans
- Congolese
- Sudanese
- Indians

Reasons why people migrate today

- To look for better medical care
- To look for employment
- To look for better entertainment
- To search for better education

Ways the government can encourage people to go back to villages.

- Improving on security in villages
- Modernizing agriculture
- Improving on medical care in villages
- Building better hospitals in villages

Contribution of immigration to Uganda development

- They have built industries
- They have served as doctors and engineers

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF PRE-COLONIAL RULE

- People grew their food
- People reared their animals
- People practiced barter trade on a small scale
- People made their clothes from the bark of trees

BARTER TRADE

This is the exchange of goods for goods or goods for services.

Advantages of barter trade

- It doesn't involve money
- It promotes friendship
- It discourages theft.
- It is cheap

Disadvantages of barter trade

- It is difficult to get a customer
- It is difficult to carry bulky goods
- It is time consuming
- There is no measure of value hence cheating.

Barter trade items included: -

- Bark cloth
- Salt

NB: Barter trade was commonly practiced because there was no money/currency

It was replaced by monetary trade.

Monetary trade

Monetary trade is the exchange of goods for money.

Uses of money

- It is a medium of exchange.
- It is a measure of value.
- It is a store of value.

Forms of money that were introduced to Uganda.

- Cowrie shells
- Rupees
- Shillings

LONG DISTANCE TRADE

- This was the trade carried out between the people of the interior and the people on East African Coast.
- It was called so because it involved walking long distances with goods.
- The traders used to move in groups called caravans.
- They moved in caravans for protection.

Tribes that participated in long distance trade in Uganda

- Baganda
- Banyoro

The above tribes got a lot of wealth and goods from the Arabs at the coast for expansion.

Reasons why countries should trade with one another.

- To strengthen cooperation.
- To widen their markets.
- To get what they can't produce.