



P.7 SOCIAL STUDIES SELF-STUDY LESSONS SET 4 11.6.2020

LESSON 1

TOPIC: NATIONALISM AND THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

SUB TOPIC: MULTI – POLITICAL PARTY DEMOCRACY

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

Read, spell and pronounce these words correctly: emblem, resistance, symbol, registered, forum

Learning outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- **Define the terms - multi party system, political party**
- **Give examples of political parties in Uganda**
- **Describe the sitting positions of different political leaders in the parliament**
- **Tell the roles of different leaders in the parliament**

CONTENT: Multi Political Party Democracy

This is a system of government where political power is competed for by more than one political party

What does the word multi mean?

The word "Multi "is a prefix that means more than one or many.

What is a political party?

Apolitical party is a group of people who seek to capture political power through an election in order to run the affairs of a country.

It has a registered name, an emblem and have significant symbols.

Examples of political parties competing for political power in Uganda today include;

1. National Resistance Movement (NRM) – H.E Y. K. Museveni
2. Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) – Patrick Oboi Amuriat

3. Uganda people's congress (UPC) – Jimmy Akena
4. Democratic Party (DP) - Norbert Mao
5. People's Progressive Party - Jaberu Bidandi Sali
6. The conservative Party (CP) – Hon Ken Lukyamuzi)
7. Alliance for National Transformation (ANT) – Mugisha Muntu.

Important points to note about how a Parliament in multi – political party democracy is organized

- The ruling political party sits **on the government side** of the parliament.
- The MPs of other political parties sit **on the opposition side of the parliament.**
- The leader of the government side in parliament is called **the leader of government business.**
- The leader of government business in Uganda **is the Prime minister.**
- The current leader of government business **is Hon. Ruhakana Rugunda**
- The title given to the leader of MPs from other political parties in parliament is called **Leader of opposition**
- The current leader of opposition in the parliament is – **Hon. Betty Aol Acan**
- The ministers occupy a special place in the parliament; **they sit on the front seats on each side.**
- The MPs who are not ministers sit on the benches which are at the back of the minister's benches.
- The set of ministers on the opposition side in parliament is called **the shadow cabinet.**
- The set of ministers on the government side is called **a Cabinet**
- The leader of the opposition **heads the shadow cabinet**
- The leader of the government **is the president**
- **The chief whip** in parliament is an MP appointed by MPs from a given political party in parliament to be responsible for the general discipline of their MPs.

Roles of the chief whip in the parliament

- He /she make sure that all members of his/her party vote on important matters as agreed by the party.
- He /she ensures the discipline of his members

Activity

1. State any two functions of the parliament of Uganda.
2. Apart from being elected, state any other way a person may become a member of parliament.
3. Give any two factors which may lead an MP to lose his/ her seat in parliament.
4. Who is the current speaker of the parliament of Uganda?
5. Why is a speaker also called a chairperson of the parliament?
6. Explain the meaning of each of the following terms below
 - a) Bill
 - b) Hansard
 - c) bye – law
 - d) ordinance
 - e) decree
7. What is a shadow cabinet?
8. Write the following in full.
 - a) NRM
 - b) FDC
 - c) DP
 - d) UPC
9. What is the work of a chief whip in parliament?
10. Explain the difference between a bill and an act
11. How does a bill become an act?
12. State the major function of the speaker of parliament
13. What is the main duty of a chief justice?
14. Which organ of government is responsible for settling disputes
15. Of what importance is a magistrate in a district?

TOPICAL TEST

NATIONALISM AND ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

1. Write short notes on the following
 - a. Patriotism
 - b. Nationalism
 - c. Pan Africanism
2. Give any one way school children express the spirit of nationalism.
3. Why is I.K Musaaazi regarded as a hero?
4. What was Pan African Movement?
5. Name any two examples of earliest Pan Africanists.
6. Give any one Pan Africanists helped Africans to get independence.
7. Where in Africa was the first Pan African conference held?
8. Give any two African leaders who attended the Accra Pan African congress in 1958.
9. Mention the city where the last Pan African conference was held.
10. State any two problems faced by the Pan Africanism.
11. What is independence?
12. Give any three ways Africans demanded their independence.
13. State any two political reasons why Africans wanted independence.
14. In which way did World War 1 help Africans gain independence?
15. What is empire Free states?
16. Give two examples of empire Free states in Africa.
17. Write short notes in the personalities below;
 - a. Tom Mboya
 - b. Samora Machel
 - c. Leopold Senghor
18. Write the date when Uganda got her independence.
19. What is multi-party system of governance?
20. Name any two first Ugandans to join the legislative council.

LESSON 2

TOPIC: POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: THE FORMATION OF O.A.U

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:-Uses the following words related to the topic: unity, founder, objective, charter, foreign.

Learning out comes

By the end of the lesson you should be able to:

- Give the meaning of Post independence Africa.**
- State the objectives of OAU.**
- State the founder member states of OAU.**

CONTENT: POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA

- Post independence Africa refers to the period when African countries were free from colonial rule.
- After the achievement of independence by most African countries, their governments had to protect it and work towards achieving economic progress.
- They also had to help those which had not yet achieved independence to do so.
- African countries formed the organization of African unity (O.A.U) in 1963.
 - This was after a conference which was held in Addis – Ababa in Ethiopia.
 - The name O.A.U was proposed by Herbert Maga the president of Benin.
- The Pan African movement was the fore runner of O.A.U.

Reasons why African countries had to unite after getting independence

- To promote trade.
- To promote co-operation.
- To promote peace and security.
- To eradicate poverty.
- To form regional economic groupings.

The formation of O.A.U

- O.A.U stands for Organization of African Unity.
- O.A.U was formed on the 25th May, 1963 after the meeting which was held in Addis – Ababa Ethiopia.
- It was as a result of the Pan – African movement.
- It was during this meeting that all Pan – African groups agreed to sign an agreement of **co-operation which was called the O.A.U charter.**
- The headquarters of the O.A.U were in Addis – Ababa

The charter stated that:

- All members are independent and equal.
- Peaceful settlement of grievances
- Respect for one another.
- No interference in another state's internal affairs.

Objectives of O.A.U

- To unite all independent African countries into one family.
- To eradicate colonialism in Africa (**To remove all forms of colonialism in Africa**)
- To improve on the standard of living of the Africans.
- To promote international co-operation and support respect for basic human rights.
- To promote co-operation among African states.
- To defend the independence of African countries.
- To foster economic development among the countries of Africa./**To promote social, economic and political development among member states.**
- To promote peaceful living among the different groups of people in Africa.
- To defend the sovereignty of the independent states.

Some founder members of O.A.U

No.	Leader	Country
1.	Haile Selassie	Ethiopia
2.	Milton Obote	Uganda
3.	Julius Nyerere	Tanzania
4.	Kenneth Kaunda	Zambia
5.	Kwame Nkrumah	Ghana
6.	Abdel Nasser	Egypt
7.	Sekou Toure	Guinea C
8.	Leopold Serghor	Senegal
	Herbert Maga	Benin?
	Kamuzu Banda	Malawi?
	King Hassan	Morocco?
	Mengai Milton –	Sierra Leone?

Activity

1. Write O.A.U in full.
2. How important was Herbert Maga during the formation of O.A.U?
3. Give any two reasons why it was important for the African countries to unite after getting independence.
4. Which country in Africa had the head quarters of O.A.U?
5. State any four reasons why the O.A.U was formed.
6. Mention any two leaders who were founder members of the O.A.U
7. In which year was the O.A.U formed?

LESSON 3

TOPIC: POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES OF O.A.U

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:-Uses the following words related to the sub topic in sentence:
failure, challenge, apartheid, policy, dependence, funds.

Learning out comes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- Mention the achievements of OAU
- State the failures of OAU

Content: The membership of O.A.U

- An African country automatically qualified to become a member state of O.A.U on achievement of its independence.
- O.A.U had 32 member states but is currently at 55.
- Morocco was the only country which was not a member of O.A.U
This is because Morocco had resigned from its membership in November, 1984.

O.A.U recognized Western Sahara as an independent state and its member. Kenya was not among the founder states of the O.A.U because Kenya got her independence after O.A.U was formed.

NOTE : Morocco joined the African Union in 2017

The principles of O.A.U were:-

- All member countries were independent and equal.
- Peaceful resolution of conflicts.
- Respect for one another.
- No interference in another state's internal affairs.

The organs of the former O.A.U were:-

The assembly of heads of state

- The council of ministers.
- The secretariat.
- The special committee

The Achievements (Success) of O.A.U

- It managed to end colonization in Africa.
- It helped to end the apartheid policy in South Africa.
- It encouraged the formation of regional bodies.

- It started the African Development Bank (ADB) whose headquarters were are in Abidjan Cote D'vore)
- It helped to solve border conflicts between some countries like Kenya and Somalia, Chad and Libya, Morocco and Algeria, Ethiopia and Eritrea.
- It promoted internal co-operation with the United Nations.
- It led to the formation of African Union.
- It has managed to keep African countries under one family.
- It resisted condemned and brought to end the apartheid policy in South Africa.
- It founded the African development bank.
- It has withstood the last time since it was found.
- It promoted African culture.

Failures of O.A.U

- It failed to have a military force. It has failed to create a peace keeping force or army.
- It failed to prevent coups in some African countries.
- It failed to end civil wars in some African countries.
- It failed to promote co-operation between some African countries.
- It failed to establish democracy and good governance in Africa.
- It failed to stop poverty in Africa.
- It failed to stop African countries from over dependence on foreign aid.
- It has failed to cause political and economic unification of Africa.
- It has not been successful in creating a common front of Africa in international policies.
- It has failed to liberate African countries from Neo-colonialism.

Factors that led to the failure of O.A.U

- Shortage of funds to run its activities.
- Lack of a standing army.
- Political differences among African leaders.
- Influence of colonial powers (Neo – colonialism)
- Lack of co-operation among member countries

- Unfavorable geographical location of some African states.
- Poverty among Africa states.
- Frequent civil wars.
- Disease like HIV/ AIDS.

Activity

1. Which countries qualified to be members of O.A.U?
2. Why do you think South Africa was not a member of O.A.U until 1994?
3. a) Which African country wasn't a member of O.A.U?
b) Give a reason why the above country wasn't a member of O.A.U.
4. State any two principles of O.A.U
5. Name any two organs of the forms O.A.U
6. Mention any two ways in which the O.A.U achieved its objectives.
7. What factors contributed to the failure of O.A.U?
8. Which organization was formed to replace O.A.U?
9. Why was Kenya not a founder country O.A.U?

LESSON 4

TOPIC: POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA

SUB TOPIC: SPECIALIZED COMMISSIONS OF O.A.U

Spellings

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| - Secretariat | - Stability |
| - Commission | - Supreme |
| - Political | |

Learning out comes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- Mention the specialized commissions of O.A.U
- State the organs of O.A.U

CONTENT: Specialized commissions of O.A.U

- Scientific and research commission.
- Organization of African trade unions.
- African civil Aviation commission

- Union of African railways.
- Supreme council for sports in Africa.
- Pan African postal union.
- Pan African telecommunication Union.
- Pan African News Agency.

THE ORGANINATIONS OF O.A.U

The major organizations that make up the OAU are:

- The Assembly of Heads of state of government.
- The secretariat.
- The council of ministers.

The Assembly of Heads of state

- The heads of state form the O.A.U assembly.
- They meet once a year.
- The assembly is held in different countries on a rotation basis.
- The hosting president becomes the chairman of that year.
- Uganda has hosted the assembly of heads of state for two times.
- In 1975 when Idi Amin was the president of Uganda.
- When the presidents meet, they discuss the problems affecting Africa.

The council of ministers

- The ministers of foreign affairs of each member state form the council of ministers.
- All the specialized commission report to this council and the council is responsible to the heads of state.
- They meet twice a year.
- They prepare the agenda for heads of state assembly.

The Secretariat

- This is concerned with the day to day affairs of the OAU.
- It is headed by the secretary general who organizes meetings for both heads of state and the council of ministers.

- He also prepares the OAU budget.
- He serves for a period of 4 years.
- His main seat is in Addis Ababa, where the OAU headquarters are found.
- The first secretary general of OAU was Diallo Telli of Guinea.

Secretary Generals of OAU since its formation

M. Diallo Telli – Guinea 1963 – 1972

Nzo Ekangaki – Camerron 1972 – 1974

Eteki Mboumoua – Cameroon 1974 – 1978

Edenu Kodjo – Cameroon 1978 – 1983

Dr. Ide Doumorou – Cameroon 1983 – 891

Dr. Salim Ahmmed Salim – Tanzania 1989 – 2000

Amora Essy – Ivory Coast 2001 – 2005

Assistant secretary generals of O.A.U

- These represent the five distinct regions of Africa.
- These regions include: Eastern region, Northern region, Southern region, Western region, Central region as shown below;

NAME	REGION	COUNTRY
Pascal Gayana	Central	Congo
Antonio	Southern	Mozambique
Salim Ahamed Salim	Eastern	Tanzania
Onderago	Western	Burkina Faso
Gashuz	Northern	Egypt

The failures of OAU brought about its transformation into a union called African Union.

The prospects of OAU

OAU emerged to strengthen regional bodies which bring hope for the failure unity of Africa.

OAU is establishing democratic rule in several countries shows that Africa will in the near future have political stability and peace.

Activity

1. Who was the first secretary general of the OAU?
2. State any two roles that were played by the Secretary General.
3. Why is Amara Essy remembered in the history of OAU?
4. Name the first Secretary General of OAU from East Africa
5. Mention the organization that replaced OAU.
6. Name any two organs of the OAU.
8. What title was given to the of the OAU Secretariat?
9. Give any one way the African states benefited OAU.
10. Give any two achievements of the OAU.

LESSON 5

TOPIC: POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: THE FORMATION OF AFRICAN UNION

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:-Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: union, unity, launch, summit, governance, assembly, commission

Learning out comes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- Identify the organization that replaced OAU.
- Mention the objectives of the African Union.
- Identify the organs of the African Union.
- Give the achievements of the AU.

Content: The African Union (A.U)

Following the many failures of the O.A.U, the union was later transformed into a union called African union.

It was transformed because there was need to have a stronger body that could face the current challenges of modern Africa.

O.A.U had achieved its main objective of ending colonialism in Africa.

How it was formed

- African union was the body which was formed to replace the O.A.U which had existed for 39 years.
- The African union was launched on 9th July 2002 in Durban South Africa. It was formed in 2002.
- The Idea of the A.U was proposed by the Late Col. Muammar Gadaffi the former president of Libya in 1999 at the O.A.U summit in Sirte
- The first AU meeting was chaired by Thabo Mbeki.
- Thabo Mbeki was the first chairman of African union (UA).

Objectives of AU

- To promote democracy and good governance
- To promote regional bodies
- To aid development
- To support and defend African interests
- To improve on the standard of living in Africa
- To promote and protect human rights
- To promote trade
- To promote co-operation

Major organs of the African union

- The Assembly of the Union
- The Executive council of the union
- The Pan African parliament
- The African union commission
- The Court of justice of the union
- The Peace and Security council

The Assembly of the Union

- The Heads of state of all member states form the Assembly of the union.
- They meet once a year.
- Chairmanship is rotational as it was in the O.A.U.
- The first chairman was H.E Thabo Mbeki of South Africa.
- The current chairman is H.E Abdel Fattah Al- Sisi of Egypt

The Executive council of the Union

- It is made up of all ministers of foreign affairs of member states.
- The executive council coordinates and takes decision on policies of common interest.

The Pan African Parliament

- This is the law making organ of the A.U.
- It is made up of 4 members of each member state national parliament.

The roles of the African Union

- To ensure full participation of African people.
- To advise and consult other organs of the union.

The African Union Commission (AUC)

It replaced the OAU Secretariat.

- It is made up of four members who include the Chairperson and the vice chairperson.
- During the AU's first meeting in Durban South Africa, Amara Essy, the former and last secretary general of OAU became the Chairperson of the AU commission.
- The headquarters of AUC are in Addis – Ababa the capital city of Ethiopia
- The current of justice of the union. – the current President of the AU is Mr. Moussa Faki Mahamat.
- The court of justice of the union. It settles disputes.

The Security and Peace Council

- This is the African peace keeping force.
- This organ was formed to send troupes to intervene in troubled areas as a way of resolving conflicts in the continent.

The areas where this force is operating are:

- Sudan – AMIS – African Union Mission in Sudan. (UNAMIDA)
- Somalia – AMISOM African Union Mission in Somalia.

Uganda was the first country to send 1500 soldiers to keep peace in Somalia. It was followed by Burundi.

Other Organs of the African Union include:

Economic, Social and Cultural council (ECOSOC)

- It builds partnership between African governments.

Economic Development Plan

- This was set up to promote economic development activities to reduce poverty.
- It encourages international investors from outside Africa.
- It is done through the New partnership for African development (NEPAD)

The African Women Committee on Peace and Development (AWCPD)

- It empowers women

Financial Institutions of AU

- African union shall set up financial institutions which will support the continents economic and financial planning and budgeting.
- This institution will include;
 - The African Central Bank
 - The African Monetary Fund
 - The African Investment Bank

Achievements of the A.U so far

- It has promoted the African Development Bank (ADB)
- It has created a peace keeping force in Africa.
- It has tried to promote good governance and democracy.
- It has tried to solve some conflicts among member states.
- It has promoted common markets.

Challenges of AU

- Limited funds to operate its activities.
- Constant civil wars in the continent.
- Different political ideologies.

- A small military force.
- Poverty among member states.
- Dependence on developed countries.
- Prevalence of diseases like HIV/AIDS.
- High numbers of refugees
- Shortage of funds
- Poor roads.

Possible solutions to challenges

- Creating close links with international bodies for financial support.
- Creating a strong standing force to curb wars.

Activity

1. Write A.U in full.
2. Where are the headquarters of A.U
3. How important was Col. Muammar Gadaffi to the unification of Africa?
4. State any two reasons for the formation of A.U
5. Why was Durban city in South Africa important during the formation of African Union?
6. Mention any four organs of the African Union (A.U)
7. What do the palm leaves on the A.U flag signify?
8. Name the African leader who spearheaded the formation of the African Union.
9. Who was the first chairman of the A.U?
10. outline any two challenges facing the A.U
11. In which country is the Africa Development Bank located.
12. Which organ of the African Union has replaced the secretariat of the O.A.U?
13. Mention the organ of A.U responsible for day to day affairs of the organization A.U. C
14. How important is the peace and security council of the A.U in Africa today?

15. Why was the O.A.U transformed into the African Union?

16. Name the body that was formed to replace O.A.U.

LESSON 6

TOPIC : POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA

SUB TOPIC: ECONOMIC GROUPINGS (COMMON MARKETS)

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:-Spells and uses words in the sentences: market, common market, economic, geographical, co-operation, development.

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson, you will be able to:

- Give the meaning of Economic groupings.
- State the examples of Economic groupings in Africa.
- Mention the objectives of common markets

Content: Regional Economic groupings

- These are organizations formed by countries that lie in one geographical region to promote common interests like trade.
- They are also known as common markets.

A common market is an organization formed by countries to promote common interests like trade.

Regional economic groupings in Africa

No.	Regional grouping	Abbr.	Region
1.	East African community	EAC	East Africa
2.	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	COMESA	East/ Southern Africa
3.	Southern African Development Community	SADC	Southern Africa
4.	Economic Community of central African States	ECCAS	Central Africa
5.	Economic Community of west African States	ECOWAS	West Africa
6.	Inter – Governmental Authority in Development	IGAD	East Africa/ Horn of Africa

The largest common market for Eastern and southern Africa is COMESA

Reasons for the formation of regional economic groupings

- To promote regional trade among member states.
- To create a wider regional market for goods.
- To promote development.
- To promote co-operation among member states.
- To improve border security and control the smuggling of goods.
- To promote industrialization.
- To ease the movement of people with their goods and services.
- To finance development projects.
- To promote transport and communication.

Activity

1. What is a common market?
2. Explain what economic groupings are.
3. How do member countries benefit from common markets to which they belong?
4. In which way do common markets promote trade in a region?
5. Which economic groupings unite countries in the following regions?
 - East Africa: **EAC**
 - West Africa: **ECOWAS**
 - Southern Africa: **SADC**
 - Central Africa: **ECCAS**
 - Oil exporting countries: **OPEC**
6. Name the largest economic grouping in Africa.
7. What is a common market

LESSON 7

TOPIC : POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA

SUB TOPIC: THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Learning out comes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the objectives of EAC.

-Identify the member states of EAC.

-Mention the benefits of the EAC to member states

Content: The East African Community (EAC)

- It was formed in 1967 by the presidents of East Africa by then who were:-
 - Milton Obote of Uganda.
 - Julius Nyerere of Tanzania
 - Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya
- The headquarters of the EAC were at Arusha in Tanzania.

The departments and services provided by the EAC

No.	Department	Headquarters	Service
1.	The East African Air ways	Nairobi	Transport
2.	The East African Posts and Telecommunication.	Kampala	Communication
3.	The East African Development Bank	Kampala	Banking
4.	The East Africa Examination council	Nairobi	Education
5.	The East African Virus research.	Entebbe	Health

Reasons for the formation of the EAC

- To promote sub – regional trade.
- To promote and strengthen closer co-operation among member states.
- To enable the countries of East Africa share common social and economic services and facilities.
- To bring about economic development among member states.

The collapse of the EAC

- The EAC collapsed in 1977.

Reasons for the collapse of the EAC

- Political misunderstandings between Uganda and Tanzania.
- Kenya was benefiting more than Uganda and Tanzania.
- Shortage of funds.
- The closure of the border between Kenya and Tanzania.
- Poor regimes like Idi Amin in Uganda

The departments of the EAC that remained operational after its collapse in 1977 included:

- The East African Development Bank. (EADB) – Kampala
- The East African civil Aviation school – Soroti
- The East African school of library and information science – Makerere University – Kampala

Departments that collapsed with the EAC in 1977 were:-

- East African Examination Council (EAEC)
- The East African Literature Bureau (EALB)
- The East African Tax Department (EATD)
- The East African Railways and Harbours (EARH)

Exercise

1. How does Uganda benefit from being a member of the EAC?
2. How many countries make up the EAC today?
4. Who were the founders of the EAC?
5. Where were the headquarters of the EAC established?