

LESSON 1

TOPIC: NATIONALISM AND THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

SUB TOPIC: NATIONALISM

Spellings

- Nationalism
- Patriotism
- Pan Africanism
- Apartheid

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:-Spells and pronounces the words: nationalism, Pan Africanism, patriotism, movement

CONTENT: Nationalism

Nationalism

Nationalism is the strong love one has for his/ her country.

A nationalist

This is a person who has a strong love for his country.

Pan Africanism

This is the belief in the brotherhood and sisterhood of the black people.

Patriotism

This is the strong love one has for one's country and willingness to defend it.

Pan African movement

This was the movement by people of African origin to promote the welfare of the Africans within and outside Africa.

Reasons why the Pan African movement was started

- To promote unity among Africans and people of African origin.
- To promote the welfare of Africans within and outside Africa.

Feelings of nationalists

- To work hard for economic development of their countries.
- They are proud of their countries.
- They want their countries to be free from bad rule.

People who participate in the spirit of nationalism

- They army during war time
- The teachers in schools
- Doctors and nurses in hospitals

How nationalism is practiced in Uganda?

- Participating in national elections.
- Working hard to bring about economic development
- Singing the national anthem
- Respecting the national symbols

Activity

1. Briefly write the meaning of the following
 - a) Nationalism
 - b) Patriotism
 - c) Pan Africanism
2. What does the term pan mean?
3. Mention any two desires of the nationalists in Uganda.
4. Give two groups of people who participate in the spirit of nationalism.

5. State one way nationalism is practiced in Uganda.
6. Give the different between Nationalists and Pan Africanists.

LESSON 2

TOPIC: Nationalism and the Road to Independence

SUB TOPIC: Earliest Pan Africanism

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:-Spells and pronounces the words: conference, Negroes, welfare, domination

CONTENT: Examples of the earliest Pan Africanists

1. Booker T. Washington
2. J.E.K Aggrey
3. Dr. William e. Dubois Burrhardt
4. Mercus Garvey
5. Henry Sylvester Williams

Booker T. Washington

- He was a black American who lived in the slave state of Alabama in USA.

His contribution

- He encouraged the black people to cooperate and improve their welfare.
- He believed that Africans could progress gradually but through education.

Qn. How did Booker T demonstrate his love for his fellow Africans?

J.E.K. Aggrey

- He was a learned Ghanaian.
- He spread the ideas of booker throughout Africa.

Contribution

- He encouraged Africans to value education.

Dr. William e. Dubois

- He was a black American of Indian descent.
- He was not happy to see the world over dominated by the whites.

Contribution

- He encouraged Africans to write and oppose the white domination
- He wanted Africans to know their rights and defend them.

Marcus Garvey

- He was a Jamaican
- In 1914, he founded the universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA).

Contribution

- He advised the Africans to start business just as the whites did.
- He believed that African would get political power after gaining economic power.

Henry Sylvester Williams

- He was a wealthy Trinidad lawyer.

Contribution

- He used his money to sponsor the cause for Pan African Congress.
- He sponsored the first pan African congress which was held in London in 1900.

Activity

State how each of the following people promoted pan Africanism

1. Booker T. Washington
2. J.E.K Aggrey
3. Dr. William e. Dubois
4. Mercus Garvey
5. Hennery Sylvester Williams

LESSON 3

TOPIC: Nationalism and the Road to Independence

SUB TOPIC: Pan African Congress

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:-Spells and pronounces the word: congress, conference, Accra, colonialism, independence.

CONTENT: The Pan African Congress (conference) of 1958

- The first Pan African conference in Africa was hosted by Kwame Nkrumah in Accra, Ghana in 1958.
- Ghana had become independent,
- During the conference, Africans agreed to use armed struggle as part of their means to achieve independence.
- The conference was attended by eight leaders of the independent African states by then

Leaders who attended the 1958 Conference in Accra Ghana.

Country	Leader	Year of independence
Ghana	Kwame Nkrumah	1957
Egypt	Col Abdel Nasser	1922
Sudan	General Ibrahim Abboud	1956
Morocco	King Hassan II	1956
Tunisia	Bourguiba Mohammed	1956
Libya	Mohammed Idris	1951
Ethiopia	Haille Selassie	Not colonized but liberated in 1914 from the Italians
Liberia	William Tolbert	Not colonized

How Kwame Nkrumah increased his support for pan Africanism?

- He hosted the first pan African conference in Africa
- He suggested the idea of forming the united states of Africa.

Independence

- Independence is when a country is free from colonial rule.

How Africans fought for independence

- By forming political parties.
- By staging rebellions
- Through demonstrations
- Through boycotting European goods
- Staging riots.

Reasons why Africans wanted independence

Economic reasons

- Africans wanted the return of their land from the white settlers.
- To end unfair taxation
- They wanted freedom of growing cash crops.
- Africans wanted better salaries.
- Africans wanted fair prices for their produce.

Political reasons

- Africans wanted to rule themselves
- They wanted to be represented on the LEGCo
- African chiefs and kings had lost their authority over their people.
- Africans were not allowed to elect their leaders.

Social reasons

- African wanted to practice their culture.
- Africans wanted to carry out their religious activities.
- They wanted to end racial discrimination.
- They wanted freedom of movement.

Problems faced by Africans during their struggle for independence.

- Loss of lives
- Imprisonment
- Destruction of property
- Some nationalists were tortured
- Africans were not united.
- Africans had inferior weapons.
- Shortage of funds.

How education helped nationalists during the struggle of independence in Africa.

- Education helped nationalists to form political parties.
- Africans learnt English and French to ease communication.
- Africans were able to write news papers which mobilized people.
- Nationalists became responsible and respectable

How did the Second World War help Africans to fight for independence?

- Africans acquired the skills of fighting
- Africans came to know that the whites can be defeated.

Why were Ugandans involved in the Second World War?

- They were supporting their colonial masters the British.

Mention the Africans who attended the pan African conference of 1945 in Manchester England.

- Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana
- Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya
- Kamuzi Banda of Malawi
- Peter Abrahams of South Africa.

What were the recommendations of the 1945 Pan African conference in Manchester England?

- The conference asked all Africans to form political parties.
- Africans were to form trade unions.
- Africans were to form cooperative societies.

Mention the recommendation of the 1958 conference in Accra Ghana

- Africans agreed to use armed struggle as part of their means to achieve independence.

Activity

1. a) Where in Africa was the first Pan African conference held?
b) Who was the chairperson of the first Pan African Conference?
c) Mention one recommendation that was made by the above conference.
2. Apart from the state of country being free from colonial rule, give any other meaning of independence.
3. Name one leader who attend the first pan African congress in Africa , Accra Ghana
4. Why didn't Uganda attend (send a representative) the Pan African Congress in 1958?
5. Give one way the 2nd world war promoted the spirit of nationalism among Africans
6. Give two political reasons why Africans wanted independence.

LESSON 4

TOPIC: Nationalism and the Road to Independence

SUB TOPIC: Prominent Africans who struggled for independence in their countries

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:-Spells and pronounces the words: struggle, personality, convention, political party

CONTENT:

1. Kwame Nkrumah

- He formed the convention people's party which led Ghana to independence.
- He was the first Prime minister of Ghana.
- He was one of the founder members of OAU
- He hosted the 1958 pan African conference in ACCRA.

2. Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere

- He formed TANU which led Tanganyika to independence.
- He was the first prime minister of Tanganyika
- He agreed with Abed Karume and united Zanzibar and Tanganyika to form Tanzania in 1964.
- He was one of the founder members of OAU.
- He was one of the founder of the EAC in 1967

How was Julius important to the political development of Tanganyika?

- He formed TANU which led Tanganyika to independence.

How did Julius Nyerere contribute to the economic development of Tanganyika?

- He called the Chinese to build the Tazara (Tanzam) railway.

Why did Tanganyika achieve independence before Uganda and Kenya?

- Tanganyika was a mandate territory.
- Governor Richard Turn Bull demanded for their independence.
- Tanganyika was supported by UNO.

3. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta

- He led Kenya to independence
- He was a leader of KANU
- He was the political leader of MAU MAU rebellion
- He was one of the founders of OAU
- He was one of the founders of EAC

4. Dr. Benjamin Namdi Azikiwe of Nigeria

- He led Nigeria to independence.
- He formed the first political party in Nigeria called the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroonians.
- He was the first president of Nigeria after independence.

Who was the first prime minister of Nigeria after independence? **Tafawa Balewa**

5. Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia

- He resisted the Italians invasion in Ethiopia which protected it from being colonized.
- He was the first chairman of OAU in 1963.
- He facilitated the building of the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa Ethiopia

Why did Emperor Haile Selassie organize the meeting of the heads of state of the independent African countries?

- Emperor Haile Selassie wanted the continent of Africa to be united.

Why did Haile Selassie adapt the title of the Lion of Judah?

- His ancestors originated from Judah's lineage in Israel.

Why did Haile Selassie refer to himself as an elect of God?

- He believed that he was among the chosen people of God the Israelites.

6. Patrice Lumumba of DRC

- He was the first prime minister of DRC (Zaire)
- He led Zaire to independence.
- He formed the movement national Congolese

7. Abdel Nasser of Egypt

- He was the first president of Egypt.
- He helped to build Aswan High Dam.

8. Tom Mboya

- He was the general secretary of KANU
- He helped to form KANU
- He represented Nairobi to the LEGCo.
- He fought for the release of political prisoners.

9. Ronald Angala

- He was the first leader of the Kenya African Democratic union (KADU).

10. Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia (Northern Rhodesia)

- He was the first president of Zambia.
- He led Zambia to independence.

11. Dr. Apollo Milton Obote (Uganda)

- He formed UPC that led Uganda to independence.
- He was the first executive prime minister of Uganda.
- He was one of the founders of OAU in 1963.
- He was one of the founders of the EAC.

12. Nelson Mandela (South Africa)

- He opposed the apartheid policy in South Africa
- He was the first black president of South Africa.
- He won the multi-racial elections in South Africa.
- He was imprisoned for 27 years in Robben island

13. Benedicto Kiwanuka

- He was the first prime minister of Uganda.
- He was the first chief minister of Uganda.
- He was a leader of DP.

Questions

1. Who formed D.P? **Joseph Kasolo**
2. Why did Kiwanuka go to the Lancaster house in London?
To write the independence constitution of Uganda
3. How was Ben Kiwanuka able to become the first chief minister of Uganda
After DP had won the 1961 general elections.
4. Why was DP able to win the UPC in the 1961 general elections
DP had more representatives in the LEGCo than UPC
5. How did KY help Obote to become the first executive prime minister of Uganda?
KY formed an alliance with UPC to win the 1962 elections
6. What title was given to the leader of government in 1962 – 1967?
1962 – Prime minister
1967 – President

14. Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia)

- He led Zimbabwe to independence.
- He was the first black executive prime minister of Zimbabwe

Political parties that were formed to struggle to Zimbabwe's independence

- Zimbabwe African People's Union(ZAPU)
- Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)

Give one reason why Zimbabwe took long to get independence

- The white settlers suppressed the Africans in Zimbabwe

Write short notes on Ian Smith

- He was a leader of the white settlers in Zimbabwe who strongly resisted the African demand for independence

Activity

1. Mention the political party that led Uganda to independence.
2. Write down the contribution made by the people below in their countries.
 - a) Dr. Milton Obote
 - b) Mzee Julius Nyerere

- c) I k Musaazi
 - d) Patrice Lumumba
3. Name the British governor who handed over the instruments of power to Dr. Milton Obote
 4. Give two instruments of power that were given to Milton Obote
 5. Write the following in full
 - a) KADU
 - b) KANU
 - c) FDC
 - d) TANU
 6. Who was the first black president of South Africa?
 7. Who was the first president of Uganda?
 8. Write the date, month and year when the countries below got independence.

LESSON 6

TOPIC: Nationalism and the Road to Independence

SUB TOPIC: Methods used by nationalists to struggle for independence

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:-Spells and pronounces the words: association, struggle, union, ideologies, armed

CONTENT:

Methods used by nationalism to struggle for independence

- Formation of trade unions.
- They formed political parties
- They formed nationalistic associations
- They also used armed struggle (rebellions)

Political party	Country	Nationalist	Year of independence.
Convention People's Party (CPP)	Ghana	Kwame Nkrumah	1957
Tanganyika African National Union	Tanganyika	Julius Nyerere	1961
Kenya African National Union	Kenya	Jomo Kenyatta	
Uganda People Congress	Uganda	Dr. Milton Obote	1963
National Council of Nigeria and Cameroonians	Nigeria	Namdi Azikiwe	1962

Problems faced by pan Africanists

- Lack of enough funds
- Lack of unity among the African leaders
- Differences in political ideologies
- They were tortured
- They were imprisoned

Problems faced by nationalists

- Loss of lives
- They were imprisoned
- Harsh rules
- Shortage of funds
- They were tortured.

Activity

LESSON 7

TOPIC: Nationalism and the Road to Independence

SUB TOPIC: Multi party system of governance

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:-Spells and pronounces the words: multi, multiparty, corruption, fundamental, campaigns, election, human rights

CONTENT: Multiparty System of Governance

This is a government formed after many political parties have solicited for state power through campaigns and election

Advantages of multiparty system

- There is room to choose better leaders.
- There is respect of fundamental human rights
- It promotes respect for literacy
- There is delegation of power.
- It checks and controls leadership.
- Government organs are positively developed.

Disadvantages of multiparty system

- It cause confusion, quarrel and conflicts
- Favoritism and corruption is increased.
- Political parties divide people.
- Injustice is increased in a country.
- Decisions and programmes take long to be worked on
- It leads to increased election petitions

Activity

1. Mention the system of government formed after many political parties have solicited for state power.
2. Mention one country in East Africa where the above system is used.
3. Mention one political problem caused by the above system
4. How does the above system of governance promote political development in a country?
5. What is an election?
6. Write down any two ways a person can get into state power as a head of state.

LESSON 8

TOPIC: Nationalism and the Road to Independence

SUB TOPIC: Single Party System of Governance

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:-Spells and pronounces the words: single party, dictatorship, petition, dictator, accountability

CONTENT: Single Party System of Governance

This is the type of government whose political leaders are only from one political party.

Advantage of single party system

- There is respect for the leaders.
- There is less conflict.
- There is less rigging of elections and few petitions.
- It is cheaper to conduct elections.
- It is easy to take decisions.

Disadvantages of single party system

- It encourage dictatorship
- Decisions take long to be implemented
- There is less accountability
- New ideas may not be accepted or got.

Other systems of governments

a) Unitary System of Government

- This is the system of government where all political power and important decisions are in the hands of the central government. e.g. Obote's government of 1980 – 1985

b) Federal system of government

- This is the system of government where the political powers are shared between the central government and local government units called states.

Examples of countries with federal government

- Britain
- United States of America
- Nigeria

c) The Communist system of government

- This is the system of government where all the political power, means of production and the economic systems are held by the central government; in the name of all the people.

Examples of such countries

- China
- Russia
- Cuba

d) The movement system of government

- This is the system of government whose leaders are non – partisan and are elected on the basis of individual merit.
- Such a government is based on the principles of participatory democracy, accountability, transparency and includes all the people.

Forms of government

All governments all over the world fall into any one of the following broad groups;

a) Democratic government

- This is a form of government where political leaders make national policies that are based on the wishes of the majority of the people they rule.

Examples of countries with democratic governments

- USA, Ghana, Tanzania, Germany, Kenya, India, South Africa, Malaysia, Uganda, Britain, Botswana

- In democratic country, all power belongs to the people.
- The power is exercised through elected leaders and formed institutions.

b) Monarchical government

- This is a form of government headed by either a king or queen.
- The ruling family holds political power which it shares with the citizens

Examples of countries with monarchical governments

- Morocco – King Sidi Mohammed
- Saudi Arabia
- Lesotho – King Letsic III
- Swaziland – King Mswati III

c) Dictatorial government

- This is a form of government whereby an individual or groups of people hold total political power.
- This form of government can also be called an autocracy

Examples of countries with dictatorial governments

- North Korea, Cuba, Libya

d) Broad based government

- This is a type of government whereby political power is held by all the political forces in the country.
- It can also be called a government of national unity.

e) Military government

- It is a government whose origin of political power is soldiers / army.

Examples of such governments

- Amin's government of 1971 – 1977
- Gen Tito Okello Lutwa of 1985

f) Theocratic government

- This is a form of government headed by a religious leader and governed according to religious principles.

Examples of such countries

- Vatican – ruled by the Pope
His Holiness Francis
The head of state of Vatican

Activity

1. What is a central government?
2. What name is given to a form of government headed by a king of queen?
3. Name any one past military leaders of Uganda.
4. What form of government do we have in Uganda?
5. Name the system of government practiced in Uganda.
6. Give one reason why single party system is a good system of government.

LESSON 9

TOPIC: Nationalism and the Road to Independence

SUB TOPIC: Multi – Political Party Democracy

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:-Spells and pronounces the words: emblem, resistance, symbol, registered, forum.

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?

A political party is a group of people with a registered name, emblem and symbols that is concerned with the competition for political power in a country.

Examples of political parties competing for political power in Uganda today

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.

Parliament in a multi – political party democracy

Official sides in a multi – political parties’ parliament.

Mention the side where members of the ruling political party sit in a parliament.

- The government side

On which side in the parliament do MPs of other political parties sit?

- On the opposition side of the parliament

How is the leader of the government side in parliaments called?

- The leader of government business

What title is given to the leader of government business in Uganda?

- Prime minister.

What title is given to the leader of Mps from other political parties in parliament?

- Leader of opposition

Qn. Name the current leader of government business. Hon. Ruhakana Rugunda

Qn. Who is the current leader of opposition in the parliaments? – Hon. Betty AoL Acan

Where in parliament do ministers sit?

- They occupy the front seats on each side.

Identify the area in parliament where MPs who are not ministers sit.

- They sit on the benches which are at the back of the minister’s benches.

How is the set of ministers on the opposition side in parliament called?

- The shadow cabinet.

How is a set of ministers on the government side called?

- Cabinet

Who heads the shadow cabinet?

- The leader of the opposition

Who is the leader of the government?

- The president

Who is a 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.

Role of the chief whip

- Makes sure that all members of his/her party vote on important matters as agreed by the party.
- Ensures discipline of his members

Activity

1. Suggest 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 parliaments.
4. Who is the current speaker of the parliament of Uganda?
5. Why is a speaker is 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 of 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 are 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.

