

Geographic Location: officially the Republic of Uganda, is a landlocked country in East Africa. It is bordered to the east by Kenya, to the north by South Sudan, to the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to the southwest by Rwanda, and to the south by Tanzania. Uganda is the world's second most populous landlocked country after Ethiopia. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, shared with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda is in the African Great Lakes region. Uganda also lies within the Nile basin, and has a varied but generally a modified equatorial climate. Kampala is the capital of Uganda.

Uganda Protectorate (1894–1962): was a [protectorate](#) of the [British Empire](#) from 1894 to 1962. In 1893 the [Imperial British East Africa Company](#) transferred its administration rights of territory consisting mainly of [Buganda Kingdom](#) to the British Government.

In 1894 the Uganda Protectorate was established, and the territory was extended beyond the borders of Buganda to an area that roughly corresponds to that of present-day [Uganda](#).

Independence (1962 to 1965): Britain granted independence to Uganda in 1962, and the first elections were held on 1 March 1961. [Benedicto Kiwanuka](#) of the Democratic Party became the first chief minister. Uganda became a republic the following year, maintaining its [Commonwealth](#) membership.

In succeeding years, supporters of a centralized state vied with those in favor of a loose federation and a strong role for tribally-based local kingdoms. Political maneuvering climaxed in February 1966, when [Milton Obote](#), the [Prime Minister](#), suspended the constitution and assumed all government powers, removing the positions of [president](#) and [vice president](#). In September 1967, a new constitution proclaimed Uganda a republic, gave the president even greater powers, and abolished the traditional kingdoms

1971 (after the coup) –1979 (end of Amin regime)

After a [military coup on 25 January 1971](#), Obote was deposed from power and General [Idi Amin](#) seized control of the country. Amin ruled Uganda as dictator with the support of the military for the next eight years.^[26] He carried out mass killings within the country to maintain his rule. Amin's reign was ended after the Uganda-Tanzania War in 1979, in which Tanzanian forces aided by Ugandan exiles invaded Uganda.

Museveni has been president since his forces toppled the previous regime in January 1986.

The Military History of Uganda: begins with actions before the conquest of the country by

the [British Empire](#). After the British conquered the country, there were various actions, including in 1887, and independence was granted in 1962. After independence, Uganda was plagued with a series of conflicts, most rooted in the problems caused by colonialism. Like many African nations, Uganda endured a series of [civil wars](#) and [coup d'états](#). Since the 2000s in particular, the [Uganda People's Defence Force](#) has been active in [peacekeeping](#) operations for the [African Union](#) and the [United Nations](#).

Uganda Genocide: thousands people have suffered from acts of genocidal massacre. Since their independence in 1962 Ugandans have suffered many violations of human rights including government sponsored violence, forced exiles, imprisonment without trial and genocide. They've had massacres directly against certain ethnic groups. Over 1,000 people die each week of starvation and preventable diseases and on top of that more than two million people have been killed, maimed, imprisoned or forced into exile. "Northern Uganda is the worst place on earth to be a child today," says a former United Nations Under Secretary General for Children in Armed Conflicts. That's definitely right!

Causes: There are many causes for the killings in Uganda but the main reason is the regimes of the power hungry Milton Obote and the infamous Idi Amin. They have both caused violence and a lot of bloodshed. Obote became prime minister in 1962 and in 1966 he suspended the constitution, removed the ceremonial and vice president and maintained all government powers. Uganda became a republic in 1967 which gave the president even more power. Obote's government also had a military led by Commander Idi Amin. Amin declared himself president, got rid of the parliament and altered the constitution to give him absolute power. Amin's rule caused economic decline, social disintegration and human rights violations. The Acholi and Langi tribes were especially targeted of his political persecution because they had supported Obote and were in his army. It's estimated that more than 100,000 Ugandans had been murdered and more than 80,000 were forced to leave the country. By 1984 about a quarter of a million Ugandans were living in exile as refugees. After Amin's removal, Obote ruled until July 27, 1985. Under his rule, the security forces had one of the world's worst human rights record. After Obote fled to Zambia, massive human rights violations continued as the Okello government murdered civilians in order to destroy the National Resistance Army's (NRA) support. The entire society was being destroyed physically, culturally, socially and economically.

Language: English, inherited from the colonial period, and Swahili, which is regionally important, are official languages. Including second-language speakers, there are more speakers of Swahili than English in Uganda. There is also a Ugandan Sign Language.

Education: The system of education has a structure of 7 years of primary education, 6 years of secondary education (divided into 4 years of lower secondary and 2 years of upper secondary school), and 3 to 5 years of post-secondary education. The present

system has existed since the early 1960s.

Religion: Uganda is religiously diverse nation with Christianity and Islam being the most widely professed religions. According to the 2014 census, over 84% percent of the population was Christian while about 14% percent of the population adhered to Islam (mainly Sunni). In 2009 the northern and west Nile regions were dominated by Roman Catholics, and Iganga District in the east of Uganda had the highest percentage of Muslims. Freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Uganda Constitution, but religions are expected to be registered with the government. Some religions considered to be cults are restricted. The Catholic Church, the Church of Uganda, the Orthodox Church, and the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council are registered under the Trustees Incorporation Act. Most other religious groups are registered yearly as non-governmental organizations.

Symbols: The flag was adopted October 9, 1962. The flag's colors: black, yellow and red, represent the Ugandan people, sunlight and brotherhood. The centered "Great Crested Crane" is the country's national badge (symbol).

Uganda's coat of arms features a Crested Crane and a Ugandan Kob supporting a shield that displays three symbols: waves for Lake Victoria at the top, a sun representing the beautiful weather centered, and a traditional drum symbolic of dancing at the bottom. Crossed behind the shield are spears, and the national motto is displayed on a ribbon below.

Celebrations: Ugandan National Holidays There are 13 national holidays celebrated annually in Uganda. Government offices, schools, and most businesses are closed: January 1 New Years Day. January 26 NRM Day (NRM is the national political party) Variable Idd (both Idd Muslim holidays, dates change according to the moon) March 8 Women's Day Variable Good Friday Variable Easter Monday. May 1 Labor Day. June 3 Martyr's Day. June 9 Hero's Day . October 9 Independence Day (Independence from Britain was received in 1962. December 25 Christmas Day. December 26 Boxing Day (celebrated in many former British colonies).

Christmas is called Sekukkulu, in Uganda and is celebrated on the 25th of December. Sekukkulu, the birth of Jesus Christ, begins on the 24th of December with a "watch night" service. We do not use candles but the church is well lit, richly decorated and the service includes many Christmas carols. The church is followed by an incredible feast,. Chicken plays a central role in the Sekukkulu feasting.

Ugandan dance: As in many African countries, dance is an important part of ceremonies and special occasions. Uganda's different peoples have their own special dances. For example, in the eastern region, the Basoga practice a dance known as Tamenhaibunga which expresses the importance of love and friendship. Its name literally means 'good friends drink together and don't fight in case they break the gourd holding the drink'. Probably the most widely recognised Ugandan dance is the Kiganda, where the performers

move their lower body to a drum-beat. It's a tricky dance, requiring great skill to keep the upper torso controlled and rotate to the music from the waist down. The dance has many variations for different occasions, but the version often seen is the one performed in honour of the Baganda king.

Food and Economy: Food in Daily Life. Most people, except a few who live in urban centers, produce their own food. Most people eat two meals a day: lunch and supper. Breakfast is often a cup of tea or porridge. Meals are prepared by women and girls; men and boys age twelve and above do not sit in the kitchen, which is separate from the main house. Cooking usually is done on an open wood fire. Popular dishes include matoke (a staple made from bananas), millet bread, cassava (tapioca or manioc), sweet potatoes, chicken and beef stews, and freshwater fish. Other foods include white potatoes, yams, corn, cabbage, pumpkin, tomatoes, millet, peas, sorghum, beans, groundnuts (peanuts), goat meat, and milk. Oranges, papayas, lemons, and pineapples also are grown and consumed. The national drink is waragi, a banana gin. Restaurants in large population centers, such as Kampala (the capital), serve local foods.

Basic Economy: Most food is produced domestically. Uganda exports various foodstuffs, including fish and fish products, corn, coffee, and tea. The environment provides good grazing land for cattle, sheep, and goats. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over 80 percent of the workforce. Much production is organized by farmers' cooperatives. Smallholder farmers predominated in the 1960s and 1970s but declined as a result of civil conflict. In the 1980s, the government provided aid to farmers, and by the middle of the decade nearly a hundred ranches had been restocked with cattle.