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Primary 5 Social studies

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President of Ugandas 2031▶

Term 3

Theme: LIVING TOGETHER IN UGANDA

Topic 1/3: Uganda as an Independent Nation

Learning Outcomes:

The learner is able to explore, understand the values of an independent country, the national symbols and appreciate the principles of democracy in Uganda

Political independence

Political independence means that a country is **free from foreign control** and can **govern itself**.

Uganda got its political independence on 9th October 1962

Key Point

Political independence is when a nation makes its own **laws, decisions, and policies** without being ruled by another country.

Exercise 1

1. What does political independence mean?
2. When did Uganda get its political independence?

Symbols of the Nation

National Flag –represents the **identity, unity, and independence** of the country.



Features of Uganda National Flag

- (i) **Six horizontal stripes** – black, yellow, red, repeated twice.
- (ii) **Black** – represents the people of Uganda.
- (iii) **Yellow** – stands for sunshine.
- (iv) **Red** – shows brotherhood and unity.
- (v) **White circle in the middle** – symbol of peace.
- (vi) **Crested crane** – Uganda’s national bird, symbolizing gentleness, unity, and forward movement.

Reasons for Choosing the Crested Crane

- (i) **Gentle nature** – the bird is peaceful and friendly, symbolizing harmony among Ugandans.
- (ii) **Beauty and elegance** – it represents the pride and dignity of the nation.
- (iii) **National identity** – the crested crane is unique to Uganda and found widely in the country.
- (iv) **Unity and progress** – the crane lifts one leg forward, showing readiness to move ahead as a nation.
- (v) **Cultural importance** – it has long been respected in Ugandan traditions.
- (vi) **Has the color of nation flag**

How to respect a National flag

- (i) **Raise it properly** – hoist it slowly and lower it respectfully.
- (ii) **Keep it clean** – never allow the flag to be dirty or torn.
- (iii) **Fly it high** – always place it in a position of honor, above other flags in Uganda.
- (iv) **Do not misuse it** – never use the flag as clothing, decoration, or for advertising.
- (v) **Stand respectfully** – when the flag is being raised or lowered, stand still and show respect.
- (vi) **Protect it** – ensure it is stored safely when not in use.

Exercise 2

1. How many stripes are on the Uganda National Flag?
2. What does the black color on the flag represent?
3. Which bird appears on the flag of Uganda?
4. What does the red color symbolize?
5. Why is the white circle important on the flag?
6. Why was the crested crane chosen for Uganda’s national flag?
7. What does the raised leg of the crested crane symbolize?
8. Which national symbol shows Uganda’s gentleness and unity?
9. Mention two ways of showing respect to the National Flag.
10. Where should the Uganda National Flag be placed when flown with other flags?

National Anthem – A song that expresses love and unity for the country.

Uganda National Anthem

The National Anthem is a **patriotic song** that represents Uganda's unity, independence, and love for the nation.

It was **composed in 1962** at independence by **George Wilberforce Kakoma**.

It is sung at **national events, schools, and international occasions** to show respect and identity.

Uganda National anthem

Oh Uganda! May God uphold thee,

We lay our future in thy hand.

United, free,

For liberty

Together we'll always stand

Oh Uganda! The land of freedom

Our love and labour we give

And with neighbours all

At our 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'll always stand,

The Pearl of Africa's Crown

Significance of Each Stanza

1. **First Stanza**
 - Calls upon Ugandans to stand together in unity.
 - Expresses love and devotion to the nation.
 - Shows patriotism and readiness to defend Uganda.
2. **Second Stanza**
 - Emphasizes freedom and liberty.
 - Reminds Ugandans to work hard for progress.
 - Encourages responsibility in building the nation.
3. **Third Stanza**
 - Highlights the beauty and blessings of Uganda.
 - Calls for protection of the land and its resources.
 - Inspires pride and respect for the country.

How to Show Respect to the National Anthem

- (i) **Stand upright** – do not sit or move around when it is being sung.
- (ii) **Keep silent** – avoid talking or making noise.
- (iii) **Remove hats** – especially for men, as a sign of respect.
- (iv) **Face the flag** – or the direction where the anthem is being led.
- (v) **Sing along** – clearly and solemnly, if you know the words.
- (vi) **Show discipline** – no laughing, joking, or playing during the anthem.

Exercise 3

1. Who composed the Uganda National Anthem?
2. In which year was the National Anthem composed?
3. Why is the National Anthem important to Ugandans?
4. In which language was the National Anthem written?
5. Mention two occasions when the National Anthem is sung.
6. What does the first stanza of the Uganda National Anthem emphasize?
7. Which stanza talks about freedom and responsibility?
8. What is the main message of the third stanza?
9. How should Ugandans behave when the National Anthem is being sung?
10. Why should people stand upright during the National Anthem?
11. Mention two ways of showing respect to the National Anthem.
12. What should men do with their hats when the anthem is sung?

Coat of Arms – Contains symbols showing Uganda’s culture, resources, and heritage.



Features of Uganda Coat of Arms and Their Meaning

- (i) **Shield and Spears** – show readiness to defend the nation.
- (ii) **Sun** – represents the abundant sunshine in Uganda.
- (iii) **River Nile** – symbolizes the source of the Nile found in Uganda.
- (iv) **Drum** – stands for culture, tradition, and ceremonies.
- (v) **Coffee and Cotton** – represent Uganda’s main cash crops and agriculture.
- (vi) **Crested Crane (bird)** – symbolizes peace, beauty, and national identity.
- (vii) **Kob (antelope)** – represents the rich wildlife of Uganda.
- (viii) **Green background/land** – shows fertile soil and agriculture.
- (ix) **Motto: “For God and My Country”** – expresses patriotism and devotion to God and nation.

Exercise 4

1. What do the shield and spears on the Uganda Coat of Arms represent?
2. Which crops appear on the Coat of Arms?
3. What does the crested crane symbolize?
4. What is Uganda’s national motto?
5. Why is the River Nile shown on the Coat of Arms?

National Emblem – Represents Uganda in official documents and government use.

Features of Uganda National Emblem

(Similar to those on the Coat of Arms)

- (i) **Crested Crane** – Uganda’s national bird, symbolizing peace, beauty, and unity.
- (ii) **Shield and Spears** – show readiness to defend the nation.
- (iii) **Sun** – represents Uganda’s abundant sunshine.
- (iv) **River Nile** – symbolizes Uganda as the source of the Nile.
- (v) **Drum** – stands for culture, tradition, and ceremonies.
- (vi) **Cash Crops (Coffee and Cotton)** – represent agriculture and economic strength.
- (vii) **Wildlife (Kob/Antelope)** – shows Uganda’s rich natural heritage.
- (viii) **Motto: “For God and My Country”** – expresses patriotism and devotion.

Difference between Coat of Arms and National Emblem

Coat of Arms	National Emblem
Full, detailed design showing Uganda’s heritage and authority.	A simplified version of the Coat of Arms used officially.
Includes shield, spears, sun, River Nile, drum, coffee, cotton, crested crane, kob (antelope), and motto.	Often shows the main symbols (like the crested crane, motto, or shield) in a simpler form.
Represents Uganda’s identity, culture, resources, and unity .	Used on official documents, seals, and government property to show authority.
More ceremonial and symbolic.	More practical and functional.

Key Point

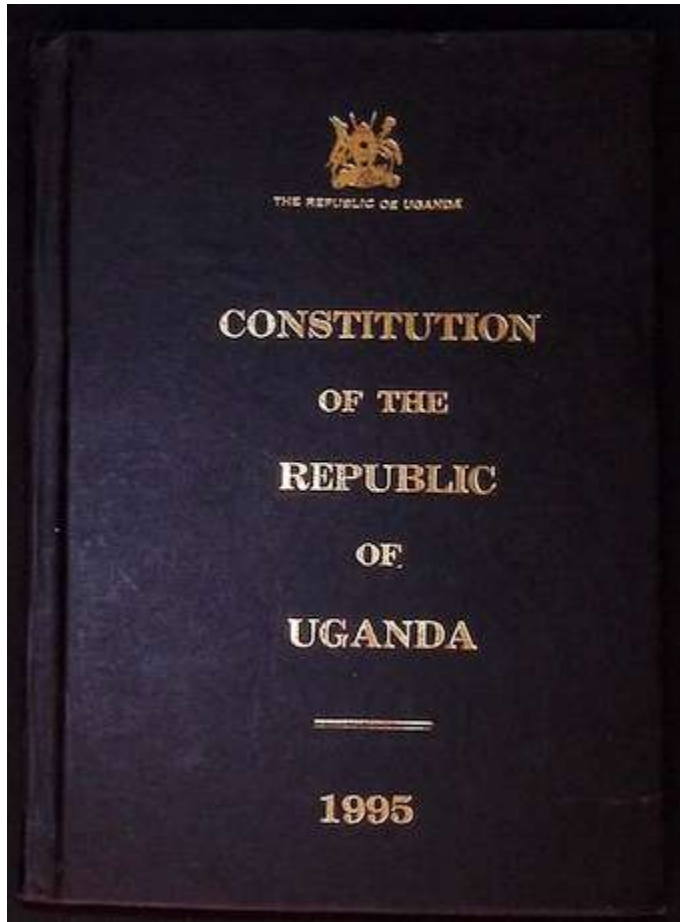
- The **Coat of Arms** is the **complete symbol** of Uganda’s heritage and authority.
- The **National Emblem** is the **official representation** of that symbol, used for government purposes.

Exercise 5

1. What is the main difference between the Coat of Arms and the National Emblem?
2. Where is the National Emblem commonly used?
3. Mention two features found in the Uganda Coat of Arms.
4. Which symbol is more detailed and ceremonial?
5. Which bird appears on Uganda’s National Emblem?
6. What do the shield and spears represent?
7. Mention two crops shown on the emblem.
8. What is Uganda’s national motto?
9. Why is the River Nile included in the emblem?

National Language (English) – Used for communication, education, and government work.

The Constitution (Supreme Law) – The highest law that guides how Uganda is governed.



Exercise 6

1. Name any three symbols of the nation of Uganda.
2. What does the National Anthem show about Uganda?
3. Which symbol is the supreme law of Uganda?
4. Why is the National Flag important?
5. Which language is recognized as Uganda's national language?
6. A symbol or sign that represents a country or organization.

Democracy

Democracy is a system of government where **power belongs to the people**.

Citizens choose their leaders through **free and fair elections**.

It is based on **justice, equality, and freedom**.

Importance of Democracy

- (i) Promotes **unity and peace**.
- (ii) Protects **human rights and freedoms**.
- (iii) Allows citizens to **choose leaders**.
- (iv) Encourages **development and accountability**.
- (v) Builds **trust between government and people**.

Functions of Democracy

- (i) Ensures **laws are made fairly**.
- (ii) Provides a system for **electing leaders**.
- (iii) Protects citizens from **dictatorship**.
- (iv) Promotes **participation in decision-making**.
- (v) Encourages **checks and balances** in government.

Challenges of Democracy

- (i) **Corruption** – misuse of public resources.
- (ii) **Tribalism and favoritism** – unfair treatment based on tribe or group.
- (iii) **Poor voter education** – some citizens don't understand their rights.
- (iv) **Election malpractice** – cheating during elections.
- (v) **Poverty and ignorance** – limit participation in democracy.

Roles of Citizens in Practicing Democracy

- (i) **Voting wisely** for good leaders.
- (ii) **Respecting laws and the constitution**.
- (iii) **Participating in community decisions**.
- (iv) **Demanding accountability** from leaders.
- (v) **Promoting peace and unity**.
- (vi) **Respecting human rights** of others.

Exercise 7

1. What is democracy?

2. Mention two importance of democracy.
3. State two **functions** of democracy.
4. Give two challenges faced in practicing democracy.
5. What roles do citizens play in promoting democracy?

Elections

Elections are the process through which **citizens choose their leaders**.

They are a key part of **democracy**.

Types of Elections

- (i) **Presidential elections** – to choose the president.
- (ii) **Parliamentary elections** – to choose Members of Parliament.
- (iii) **Local council elections** – to choose local leaders.
- (iv) **By-elections** – held when a seat becomes vacant before the next general election.

How Elections Are Conducted

- (i) The **Electoral Commission** organizes elections.
- (ii) Citizens register as **voters**.
- (iii) Campaigns are held by candidates.
- (iv) Voting takes place at polling stations using **ballot papers and boxes**.
- (v) Votes are counted and results announced.

Bad Practices during Elections

- (i) **Before voting**: bribery, intimidation, spreading lies, violence.
- (ii) **During voting**: multiple voting, ballot stuffing, fighting at polling stations.
- (iii) **After voting**: refusal to accept results, violence, destroying property.

Electoral Commission, Officials, and Materials

- (i) **Electoral Commission** – body that organizes and supervises elections.
- (ii) **Electoral officials** – people who manage polling stations and counting.
- (iii) **Electoral materials** – ballot papers, ballot boxes, voter registers, ink, pens.
 - **Ballot paper** – used to mark the candidate of choice.
 - **Ballot box** – where votes are placed.
 - **Voter's Card - official document** given to a registered citizen to allow them to vote during elections. It shows that the person is **eligible** to participate in choosing leaders.
 - **Voter register** – list of all eligible voters.
 - **Ink** – used to mark voters to prevent multiple voting.

Respect for Democracy and Elections

- (i) Accept election results peacefully.
- (ii) Avoid violence and cheating.
- (iii) Respect other people's choices.
- (iv) Participate responsibly in voting.
- (v) Promote unity and peace after elections.

Exercise 8

1. What are elections?
2. Mention three types of elections in Uganda.
3. How are elections conducted?
4. Give two bad practices before voting.
5. What is the role of the Electoral Commission?
6. Name two electoral materials and their uses.
7. How can citizens show respect for democracy and elections?

Revision questions

1. Name the election material on which voters identify candidates of their choice.
Ballot paper
2. State any one action that local council committees can take to reduce child abuse.
 - (i) **Sensitize the community** about children's rights.
 - (ii) **Report cases of child abuse** to police and higher authorities.
 - (iii) **Protect children** from harmful practices like child labor and early marriage.
 - (iv) **Work with parents and schools** to promote child welfare.
 - (v) **Encourage discipline and guidance** in families.
 - (vi) **Support organizations** that care for abused children.
3. Give one reason for the faster development of politically stable African countries compared to those experiencing civil wars.
 - (i) Politically stable countries enjoy **peace and security**, which allows people to work and invest freely.
 - (ii) They attract **foreign investors** and aid because of trust in their stability.
 - (iii) Governments can **plan and implement development projects** without interruption.
 - (iv) Citizens focus on **education, farming, and business** instead of fighting.
 - (v) In contrast, countries with civil wars face **destruction of property, loss of lives, and displacement**, which slows development.

4. In which one way can people of Uganda contribute to good governance?
- (i) **Vote wisely** – choose leaders who are honest, capable, and committed to serving the people.
 - (ii) **Respect the law** – obey the constitution and national laws.
 - (iii) **Participate in community meetings** – share ideas and help in decision-making.
 - (iv) **Demand accountability** – ask leaders to explain how public resources are used.
 - (v) **Avoid corruption** – refuse to give or take bribes.
 - (vi) **Promote peace and unity** – live peacefully with others regardless of tribe, religion, or status.
 - (vii) **Respect human rights** – treat others fairly and protect their freedoms.
 - (viii) **Report wrongdoings** – inform authorities about misuse of power or abuse.
 - (ix) **Support development projects** – take part in activities that improve schools, health centers, and roads.
5. Write any one step the government of Uganda has taken to fight corruption in public offices?
- (i) **Established the Inspectorate of Government (IG)** to investigate and punish corrupt officials.
 - (ii) **Created the Anti-Corruption Court** to handle corruption cases quickly.
 - (iii) **Introduced the Leadership Code Act** requiring leaders to declare their wealth.
 - (iv) **Strengthened auditing** through the Office of the Auditor General.
 - (v) **Launched public awareness campaigns** to educate citizens about dangers of corruption.
 - (vi) **Promoted digital services** to reduce bribery and misuse of funds.
6. (a) Mention any two lessons Uganda can learn from the second stanza of the Uganda National Anthem.
- (i) **Unity is strength** – when Ugandans work together, the country develops faster.
 - (ii) **Hard work brings prosperity** – citizens must be industrious in farming, business, and education.
 - (iii) **Peace promotes development** – without peace, progress is difficult.
 - (iv) **National pride** – Ugandans should love and protect their country.
 - (v) **Shared responsibility** – development is not only for leaders but for all citizens.
- (b) The Uganda National Anthem is sung first, followed by other anthems and also sung last to close any official functions. Give two reasons for following the regulation.
- (i) **To show respect and honor to the nation** – Singing the Uganda National Anthem first places the country above all others, and singing it last reminds everyone of their duty to Uganda.

- (ii) **To promote national unity and identity** – It ensures that Ugandans begin and end official functions with a sense of patriotism and togetherness.
7. Give any one reason why President's official vehicles use the Uganda Coat of Arms as the number plates.
- (i) To **show authority and national identity** – the Coat of Arms represents the power of the state.
- (ii) To **distinguish the President's vehicles** from ordinary ones, making them easily recognized as official.
8. (a) State any two activities carried out by Electoral Commission before national election are held in Uganda.
- (i) **Registering voters** – preparing the voter register.
- (ii) **Educating the public** – sensitizing citizens about voting and democracy.
- (iii) **Nominating candidates** – approving those who wish to contest.
- (iv) **Organizing campaigns** – setting rules for fair campaigning.
- (v) **Preparing electoral materials** – printing ballot papers, arranging ballot boxes, and voter registers.
- (vi) **Training electoral officials** – teaching them how to manage polling stations.
- (b) Give any two benefits of practicing democracy to a country like Uganda.
- (i) **Promotes peace and unity** among citizens.
- (ii) **Protects human rights and freedoms.**
- (iii) **Allows citizens to choose good leaders** through elections.
- (iv) **Encourages accountability** from leaders.
- (v) **Supports development** because people work together in harmony.
9. State any one way in which the national constitution guides people to use of the Uganda National Flag.
- (i) The Constitution states that the **Uganda National Flag must be treated with respect** at all times.
- (ii) It should be **raised on important national days and official functions.**
- (iii) The flag must **not be misused, disrespected, or altered** in any way.
- (iv) It should be **flown in a proper position** (higher or equal to other flags, never below).

10. State any one requirement for a citizen to be elected a chairperson of the local council committee in Uganda.
- (i) Must be a **citizen of Uganda**.
 - (ii) Must be at least **18 years old**.
 - (iii) Must be a **registered voter** in that area.
 - (iv) Must be of **sound mind and good character**.
 - (v) Must be **trusted and respected** by the community.
11. (a) Name one symbol of authority used by the Speaker of Parliament of Uganda during parliamentary sessions.

The **Mace**



- (b) State any one role played by each of the following in Parliament

(i) Clerk to Parliament

- (i) The Clerk to Parliament is the **chief advisor on parliamentary rules and procedures**.
- (ii) Helps to **prepare and organize parliamentary business** (like agendas and documents).
- (iii) **Keeps records** of all parliamentary proceedings.
- (iv) Provides **guidance and support** to Members of Parliament during sessions.

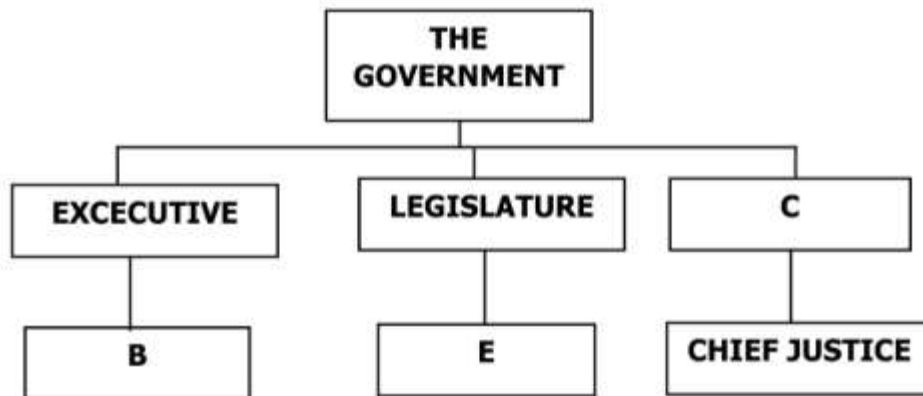
(ii) Sergeant- at – Arms

- (i) The **Sergeant-at-Arms** is responsible for **maintaining order and security** in Parliament.
- (ii) He/she **carries the Mace** into the chamber, symbolizing the authority of Parliament.
- (iii) Ensures that **rules are followed** during parliamentary sessions.

- (c) Give the difference between a bill and law.

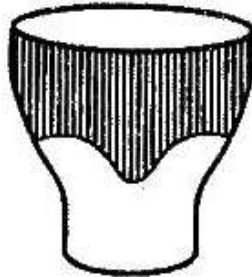
A **Bill** is a **proposal** or draft idea for a new rule that is discussed in Parliament while a **Law** is a **final rule** that has been approved by Parliament and signed by the President, and must be obeyed by everyone

12. Name the feature of the Uganda Coat of Arms which symbolizes the Tropical Climate.
The sun
13. Mention any one way in which the National constitution helps to promote peace in a country.
- (i) The Constitution provides **laws and rights** that guide how people live together peacefully.
 - (ii) It ensures **justice and equality**, preventing conflicts.
 - (iii) It sets rules for **choosing leaders through elections**, avoiding violence.
 - (iv) It protects **freedoms and human rights**, helping citizens live in harmony.
14. Give any one reason why polling stations should have Police Officer during an election.
- (i) To **maintain peace and order** during voting.
 - (ii) To **protect voters, officials, and election materials** from violence or misuse.
 - (iii) To **prevent cheating or disruption** of the election process.
15. The diagram below shows the organs and titles of heads in each organ of democratic government. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name the organ of government marked C.
Judiciary
- (b) Mention the titles of the heads marked
 - B President
 - E Speaker
- (c) Apart from the head of the organ, give any other examples who work under C.
 - (i) **Deputy Chief Justice** – assists the Chief Justice.
 - (ii) **Justices of the Supreme Court** – help in hearing important cases.
 - (iii) **Judges of the High Court** – handle serious cases in different regions.
 - (iv) **Magistrates** – deal with smaller cases at lower courts.

16. Name any one document that can be used to identify Ugandan citizens.
National identity card
17. What does the symbol below represent on the Uganda National Coat of Arms?



- (i) The **drum** represents **cultural heritage and authority** in Uganda.
(ii) It shows the importance of **traditional leadership and communication** in society.
18. Mention any one advantage of electing leaders using the secret ballot system.
Protects privacy of a voter
Protects a voter from peer influence
19. Name the system of government that is practiced in Uganda today.
Presidential Republic system of government
20. Mention any one national symbol found on the Uganda currency.
Uganda Coat of Arms
21. How do citizens of Uganda show their respect when singing the national anthem?
- (i) Citizens **stand up** straight.
(ii) They **keep quiet and attentive**.
(iii) They may **place their hands by their sides or on their chest**.
(iv) They **sing with respect and seriousness**.
22. State any one way in which a national constitution promotes people's rights.
- (i) It **protects freedoms** like speech, worship, and association.
(ii) It **guarantees equality** so all citizens are treated fairly.
(iii) It **sets laws** that stop abuse and discrimination.
(iv) It gives citizens the **right to vote and choose leaders**
(v) **Protects minority right**.
23. Why was the bird below chosen as the Uganda National Emblem?



- (i) The **crested crane** is Uganda's **national bird**.
- (ii) It is **peaceful, gentle, and beautiful**, symbolizing harmony.
- (iii) It is found widely across Uganda, showing the country's **identity and unity**.
- (iv) It has the colors of the National flag

24. How is a national identity card useful to a citizen of Uganda?

- (i) It **proves citizenship** of Uganda.
- (ii) It helps in **voting during elections**.
- (iii) It is used for **identification** when accessing services like banks or hospitals.
- (iv) It helps in **security and record keeping** by the government.

25. (a) What is a national election?

A **national election** is when **citizens of a country vote** to choose their leaders.

(b) Mention any two bad practices done by people during the national elections.

- (i) **Bribing voters** with money or gifts.
- (ii) **Cheating** by stuffing ballot boxes.
- (iii) **Violence or fighting** at polling stations.
- (iv) **Intimidating voters** so they fear to vote freely.
- (v) **Spreading lies** to confuse people.

(c) In which one way is a voter's register important during elections?

- (i) It **lists all eligible voters**, ensuring only citizens who registered can vote.
- (ii) It helps to **prevent cheating**, like voting more than once.
- (iii) It makes the election process **organized and fair**.

26. What is the main role of Speaker of Parliament?

- (i) The **Speaker of Parliament** controls and guides the **debates and discussions** in Parliament.
- (ii) He or she makes sure **rules are followed** and that members speak in order.
- (iii) The Speaker also represents Parliament in official matters.

27. Apart from using elections, state any one other way of getting leaders in a community.
- leaders can be **appointment** (selected by higher authorities).
 - Leaders can be chosen by **inheritance** (traditional leaders like chiefs).
 - leaders can be chosen by **consensus or agreement** among community members.
 - Leaders can volunteer
28. State any one way in which political parties have contributed towards promoting democracy in Uganda.
- They **educate citizens** about their rights and responsibilities.
 - They **provide different choices** during elections, so people can vote freely.
 - They **bring citizens together** to share ideas and choose leaders.
 - They **check government actions**, helping to keep leaders accountable.
29. What does the red color on the Uganda National Flag represent?
- the **blood of Ugandans** who died fighting for freedom and independence.
 - reminder of the **sacrifice and struggle** for the nation.
30. The diagram below is of the Uganda Coat of Arms. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name the features marked B and D.
- B – drum
D – Uganda Kob (antelope)
- (b) What does the feature A represent?
- Sun represents sunshine and Uganda bright future.
- (c) Why was feature C chosen as a National Emblem?
- The **crested crane** is Uganda's **national bird**.
 - It is **peaceful, gentle, and beautiful**, symbolizing harmony.
 - It is found widely across Uganda, showing the country's **identity and unity**.
 - It has the colors of the National flag

31. What does the black colour on the Uganda National Flag represent?
- (i) The **black colour** represents the **people of Uganda**.
 - (ii) It shows the **African heritage and identity** of Ugandans.
32. What title is given to a political head of a sub-county in Uganda?
Local council 3 (LC3) chairperson
33. Give one reason why elections are important in a country.
- (i) They allow citizens to **choose their leaders**.
 - (ii) They promote **democracy and fairness**.
 - (iii) They help leaders to be **accountable to the people**.
 - (iv) They give citizens a **voice in decision-making**.
34. Why are Uganda below 18 years not allowed to participate in national election?
- (i) They are prohibited/prevented by the constitution/law.
 - (ii) They are considered **children**, not yet adults.
35. State any one advantage of getting a leader through inheritance.
- (i) Avoid the cost of election
 - (ii) It avoids **conflicts or competition** that may arise during elections.
 - (iii) It ensures **continuity of leadership**, since the position passes smoothly from one generation to another.
 - (iv) It helps to **preserve culture and traditions** in the community.
36. State any one way in which the judiciary promotes peace in a country.
- (i) The judiciary **settles disputes fairly** according to the law.
 - (ii) It **punishes wrongdoers**, reducing crime and violence.
 - (iii) It **protects citizens' rights**, ensuring justice for all.
 - (iv) By being fair, it helps people **trust the government** and live peacefully.



37. Name the country whose flag is shown above
Uganda
38. What title is given to the head of the Executive arm of Government?

- President
39. Which colour of the Uganda Flag symbolizes brotherhood?
Red
40. State any one reason why persons aged 18 and above take part in national elections.
They are allowed by the constitution
They are considered mature and rational
41. (a) State any one reason why the crested crane was selected as one of the items of the Uganda Coat of Arms.
- (i) It is **peaceful, gentle, and beautiful**, symbolizing harmony.
 - (ii) It is found widely across Uganda, showing the country's **identity and unity**.
 - (iii) It has the colors of the National flag
- (b) What does the red color on the Uganda National Flag represent?
- (i) Brotherhood
 - (ii) the **blood of Ugandans** who died fighting for freedom and independence.
 - (iii) reminder of the **sacrifice and struggle** for the nation.
- (c) Give any two reasons why people stand up while singing the National Anthem.
- (i) Standing shows **respect and honor** for the country.
 - (ii) It expresses **unity and patriotism** among citizens.
 - (iii) It is a **sign of discipline** during national events.
42. Give one way in which one becomes a citizen of Uganda.
- (i) By **birth**: If you are born in Uganda or to Ugandan parents.
 - (ii) By **registration**: If you marry a Ugandan or settle in Uganda legally.
 - (iii) By **naturalization**: If you live in Uganda for a long time and apply to become a citizen.

Thank You

Dr. Bbosa Science

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