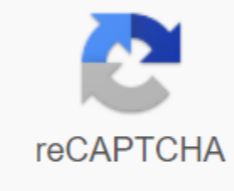




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Buganda agreement 1900 pdf

Template: Uganda Agreement Uganda Agreement 1900 Redirection of Ugandan Kingdom Officials, 1890sSigned March 10, 1900LocationMengo Negotiator Alfred Robert Tuckersigna Treats H.H. Johnston, Apollo Kagwa, Stanislaus Muganya, Mbogo Noho, Ccaria Kijito Partys Uganda and England Cantans Uganda Agreement, 1900 (Native Agreement and The Buganda Natives Act, Uganda Protection Act, Revised 1935 Vol.VI, pp. 1373--1384; Uganda 1951 Revised Law, Vol.VI, pp.12-26) We are the signer, Sir Henry Hamilton Johnston, K.C.B. On behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, the Special Commissioner of the Kingdom of Uganda and the Consul General of the territory adjacent to the Ugandan Protectorate, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of England and Ireland, we will support one part. On behalf of Uganda's Kabaka, regents and chiefs of the Kingdom of Uganda, the heads of Uganda, and the heads of Uganda agree to the following provisions in connection with the government and administration of the Kingdom of Uganda: The border of the Kingdom of Uganda begins on the left bank of the Victoria Nile river in Lipon Falls, the boundary proceeds along the left bank of the Victoria Nile to Lake Chioga, then along the center of Lake Chioga and again along the Victoria Nile to the confluence of the Cahu River. Across the street from the town of Mururi. From this point, he carries it to the junction of the upper, far-reaching river and Enbaia, along the right or east bank of the Cuff River. From this point the boundary is carried straight to the Nkusi River and flows along the left bank of the Enkushi River to the entrance to Albert Nyanza. Then the boundary is carried along the coast of Albert Nyanza in the southwest direction to the mouth of the Quazij River, and then the flow is carried along the right bank of the Quaziji River, near its source. From near the source of the quazij and from the village of Kilora, which is ultimately determined by His Majesty's commissioner during a clear investigation in Uganda, the boundary is carried southwest until it reaches the Nabutari River, the left bank that flows down to the confluence with the Catonga River. The boundary is carried southwest until it reaches the Nabutari River, the left bank that continues to flow along the confluence with the Catonga River. The boundary must then be carried over the flow along the left confluence of Chunga, and then across Katonga, and the boundary must be carried along the right bank of the river leading to its source. And the boundary from that source must be drawn in the followingSouth-east to the point where the Bioloba River enters Lake Kachilla, and then continue along the center of Lake Kachilla to the southeast edge, where the Ubova River leaves the lake, from which the boundary is transported to the Anglo-German frontier in the southeast direction. The boundary must follow the Anglo-German frontier on the coast of Victoria Nyanza and be drawn across the waters of Victoria Nyanza to include within the limits of the Sesse Islands of Uganda (including Kosi and Maggingga), Ugaya, Lufu, Igwe, Bubuma and Ringira Islands. The boundary, including the Ringira Islands, is carried through the Gulf of Napoleon until the starting point of the definition is reached in The Bbung of the Lipon Falls of the Victoria Nile. To avoid misunderstandings, this definition is intended to include all islands located off the northwestern coast of Victoria Nyanza within the border of Uganda, in addition to those specifically mentioned. 2. Uganda's Kabaka and the head of Uganda agree to upon Her Majesty and renounce her claims of tribute to the neighboring states of the Ugandan Protected Territories. 3. The Kingdom of Uganda in the administration of the Ugandan Protected Territories must be ranked as a state of the same rank as the other states in which the protected territory is divided. The income of the Kingdom of Uganda is collected by the Government of Uganda and merged into the general income of Ugandan protected countries. as is the case with other states of Ugandan protected countries. 5. The laws created by His Majesty's government with respect to the general governance of Ugandan protected countries apply to the Kingdom of Uganda as well, except in certain conflicts with the terms of this Agreement. 6. I agree that the Kabaka, the chief, and the people of Uganda will recognize Uganda's kabaka as a native ruler of Uganda under the protection and control of Uganda, as long as they work faithfully with His Majesty's government in the organization and management of the Kingdom of Uganda in accordance with the laws and regulations established by His Majesty's government for its governance. The King of Uganda will later style His Royal Highness Kabaka in Uganda. With respect to Kabaka's death, his successor must be elected by a majority vote in Lukico, or a native council. However, the scope of choice must be limited to the royal family of Uganda, that is, the descendants of King Mutesa. The name of the person chosen by the native council is submitted to His Majesty's government for approval, and no one must submit it.The election will be recognized as a Ugandan kabaka without the approval of Her Majesty's government. Uganda's kabaka exercises direct control over Ugandan natives, those who govern justice through Lukico, or the Native Council, and those who manage justice through others of his officers in a way approved by His Majesty's government. However, the jurisdiction of the native courts of Kabaka in Uganda shall not be granted to persons who are not from the provinces of Uganda. Kabaka's court has the right to judge the natives for capital crimes, but must not be sentenced to death by Kabaka or his court without the sanctions of His Majesty's representative in Uganda. In addition, the Native Court has the right to appeal any ruling that imposes a fine of more than five years in prison or more than 100 pounds against a major court of justice established by His Majesty of the Kingdom of Uganda. In the case of other judgments imposed by the court of Kabaka, his government appears to be contrary to or inconsistent with humanitarian principles, but His Majesty's representative of Uganda has the right to object to Kabaka at the request of such representative. Kabaka in Uganda is guaranteed by His Majesty's government from local income of the Ugandan protected territory from an allowance of at least 1,500 pounds per year. But among the current Kabaka minority, instead of the above depressed, three people paid to his household master and appointed to meet his household spending, annual .650, and act as regents during his minority receive an annual income of 400 pounds per year. Ugandan kabakas are understood to have achieved their majority when they reached the age of 18. Ugandan kabakas are right to nine gun salutes on the occasion of such salutes in conventional ceremonies. 7. The mother of a slotole, or current kabaka (chua), must be paid an allowance during her lifetime at that rate of .50 per year. This allowance does not necessarily continue to the mother of other kabakas. 8. All cases of mixed civil or criminal concern concerns the natives of Uganda and the non-natives of that state shall be in accordance with the British Court of Justice only. 9. The Kingdom of Uganda is divided into the following districts or administrative counties for native management: (1) Kiagwe (11) Bustanburgh (Bweya) (2) Bugerele (12) Kiadond (3) Bremezi (13) Bujiro (13) 4) Bururi (14)Mawokota (5) Bugagazi (15) Bubuma (6) Buwekura (16) Seze (7) Singo (17) Butu (8) Buju (18) Koki (9) Gomba (Butunji). (19) Mawogora (10) Oyaga (20) Cabra At the beginning of each county, place the head of each countyThe government must submit its name to His Majesty's representative for approval. If this chief is approved by His Majesty's agent, he will be guaranteed a salary at a rate of USD 200 per year from Uganda's income. The head of the county will be entrusted by His Majesty's government, and Kabaka, the task of managing justice among the natives living in his county, tax evaluation and collection, up-keeping of major roads, and general supervision of native affairs. In all questions except tax evaluation and collection, the county chief reports directly to the minister of the king's native country where he receives his instructions. When an order is made by His Majesty's government for a police organization in the state of Uganda, a certain number of police are placed at the disposal of each head of the county to assist in maintaining his order. For the evaluation and payment of taxes, the head of the county shall immediately be responsible for The Queen's representative, and in the case of failure to perform his duties in this respect, His Majesty's representative shall have the right to dismiss his duties to Kababaka and ask him to appoint another chief in his place. In each county, real estate not exceeding the area of 8 square miles shall be attributed to the head of the county, and its usufruct shall be enjoyed for the time being by a person occupying the position of head of the county. 10. In order to support Uganda's kabaka to the national government, he must be sanctioned and approved by His Majesty's representative in Uganda and be allowed to appoint three state officials (such appointments are not valid) - prime minister, aka Cati kilograms, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The treasurer or controller of Kabaka's earnings. These officials will make him pay at a rate of .300 per year. Their salaries must be guaranteed by His Majesty's government from funds from the Ugandan Protected Territories. Among a minority of kabaka, these three officials will make up the Regents and, if they act on their abilities, they will receive a salary at a rate of Her Majesty the Queen of Uganda must have direct access to Kabaka at any time and have the authority to discuss matters affecting Uganda with the Regka alone or among the minority. But usually the three officials mentioned above trade most of Kabaka's business with the Ugandan regime. Catquilo is the former Ophiois of President Lukico, or the Native Council. Lukiko's vice president will be the original Minister of Justice for the times to come. In the absence of both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, the treasurer of Kabaka's income, or the thirdSupervision of Lukiko's meeting. 11. Lukiko, or the Native Council, consists as follows: in addition to the three native ministers who will be former Opicio senior members of the Council, each head of the county (20 in total) must be a former Ophiois member of the Council. In addition, each head of the county must be allowed to appoint a person to attend a council meeting in this regard to speak and vote in his name. But the county chief and his lieutenant may not both appear on the council at the same time. In addition, while the kabaka is willing to become a member of lukico or the native council, three famous persons to appoint from each county must be selected from each county - Kabaka can also appoint six important members of the country as members of the native council in addition to the fore mentioned above. Kabaka deprives an individual of the right to sit on a native council at any time, but in such a case he will intimate his intentions to the representative of His Majesty of Uganda and obtain his consent there before dismissing the member. The function of the Council is to discuss all matters concerning Uganda's native government and proceed with a Kabaka resolution that could be voted by a majority on the measures adopted by the above administration. Kabaka will further consult with His Majesty's representative in Uganda, give effect to resolutions voted by the Native Council, and expressly follow His Majesty's advice on this matter. Lukico, or its committee, shall be the Court of Appeal from the first trial decision held by the county's chief. In all cases affecting property worth more than five dollars, or imprisonment for more than a week, an appeal of amendment may be addressed to Lukico. In all cases, including property or claims worth more than 100 pounds, or death sentences, Lukiko must address this issue to the review of kabaka, thiring a decision signed by the chief representative of His Majesty of Uganda. Lukiko must not decide on any questions that affect the people or property of Europeans or other people who are not from Uganda. No one is chosen by Lukiko who is not from the Kingdom of Uganda. The issue of religious opinion should not be taken into account when it comes to the appointment of kabaka members of the council. In this matter, he will use his judgment and follow the advice of His Majesty's expression to ensure in this way a fair proportional representation of all recognized representations of religious beliefs that are widespread in Uganda. 12. To contribute to a reasonable extent to the general extent of the maintenance costs of the Ugandan Protected Territoriesin other words, the proceeds from the collection of these taxes will be handed directly to The King of Uganda as Uganda's contribution to the general income of the protected country. Currently agreed taxes are as follows: - 3 rupee cabin taxes, or 4s a year to any house, hut, or residence used as a residence. A 3 rupee (year 4) gun tax paid by a person who possesses or uses a gun, rifle or pistol. The Kingdom of Uganda is subject to the same customs regulations, porter rules, etc. and, with His Majesty's approval, may generally be enacted against Ugandan protectors, which may generally be described as extra taxes in a sense, but any further internal taxation other than the shed tax will be imposed on the natives of Uganda without the consent of Kabaka. Who on this issue must be led by a majority of votes in his native council. However, this decision does not affect issues such as town charges, lighting rates, water charges, and market dues. It also does not exempt the natives from their duties regarding military service obligations or up-keeping of the main roads that pass through the land where they live. Buildings used as dwellings are taxed on huts. However, the collection of four or fewer huts is in a separate single enclosure, where only men and their wives, or wives live, are counted as one hut. The following buildings are exempt from the hut tax: temporary shelters built in the field for the purpose of seeing the plantation; Built on the side of the road to pass travelers or rest areas. Buildings used only as tombs, churches and mosques, or not sleeping in school, or occupied as a residence. Kabaka and his household residence (so as not to exceed 50 buildings in number). The residence of Namason, or the Queen's mother (not exceeding the number 20), official residences of three native ministers, and of all county chiefs (so as not to exceed ten buildings in number). However, in the case of a dispute over the responsibility of the building to pay the shed tax, the problem must be referenced by the collector for the state of Uganda, which must be the final decision. State collectors can also approve county chiefs exempting 10 from taxation who the state of the destination means a major British official representing the Ugandan regime in Uganda. The representative of His Majesty's government in the Ugandan protecting countryIn the case of no current coins, the tax on huts and guns shall be indicated that they may be paid in agricultural products or labor, depending on the size specified by the representative. With regard to gun tax, it applies to people who own or use guns, rifles, pistols, or weapons that release projectiles with the help of gun gun gun, dynamite, or compressed air. Possession of any canon or machine gun is prohibited against natives of Uganda. Natives who pay gun tax can own or use five guns. For every five or up to five additional guns he may be allowed to own or use, he will have to pay another tax. However, gun tax exemptions are allowed in the following ranges: - Kabaka is credited with a license free of charge for 50 guns, thereby allowing him to arm as many as 50 people in his household. The Queen Mother is given 10 free licenses each year as well, thereby allowing her to arm as many as 10 people in her household. Each of the three native ministers (the treasurer of Cati kilograms, native chief justices, and Kabaka's income) is granted 20 free gun licenses each year. They can arm 20 people in their households with several people. County chiefs will be granted a free gun license for 10 years as well. Lukico or all other members of the native council landed the county chief, three annual gun licenses, and owners of countries with more than 500 acres of land all land exceeding one free annual gun license. one year gun license. 13 This Agreement shall not be held to invalidate the existing rights of Kabaka in Uganda and to call all competent body men among his subjects for military service in the defense of the country. However, the kava exercises only the right to conscription or expulsion of native troops under the advice of Her Majesty the Queen of Protectate. In times of peace, the troops organized by the Ugandan regime will probably be sufficient for all defense purposes. But if there is an opinion that Uganda's power should be strengthened at the time, he can

ask Kabaka to exercise his claim to Baganda's military service to the extent completely or corrected. In such cases, the armament and equipment of such forces is carried out by the administration of the Ugandan Protected Territories. 14. All major public roads and all roads across the Kingdom of Uganda, its preparation must, at any time, with the consent of Her Majesty's representative, be provided by the Native Council and maintain good repairs by the head of the Saza (or county) through which the road travels. The county chief has the right to supply workers to each native town, village, or commune at a rate of one to one of the three huts or houses and to assist in its maintenance. Roads under repair unless workers are required to work on the road for more than a month each year. Europeans and all foreigners standing up to established major roads must be evaluated by the Ugandan Administration and pay labor rates in money as to provide labor or maintain their contribution rewards, highways. If circumstances permit, the Ugandan government may further subsidize unusual and expensive characters from the Public Works Department for the construction of new roads and special repairs to existing highways. The land of the Kingdom of Uganda may be handled in the following ways: assuming that the region of the Kingdom of Uganda is equivalent to 19,600 square miles to the extent cited in the Agreement, miles plantations that assume 1,500 square miles of waste and unfinished land under the control of the Ugandan administration and other personal property of His Royal Highness Kabaka of Uganda 350 square miles Plantation and other personal land in Namasar 16 square miles (Note: - If the current kabaka dies and another catasole is appointed, the existing one will be allowed to hold as her personal property 6 square miles, passing 10 square miles as all subsequent Namsare endorsements. Naphthor plantations and other property, to the mother prince of Mwanga 10 square miles: Joseph, Augustine, Ramazan, Yusufuna, princesses of 32 square miles each, sisters, kabaka 90 square miles from the relationship of 20 square miles, each 8 square miles (owned land), 8 square miles each 320 square miles each 3 Each receives a range of 6 square miles of property 48 square miles and public property attached to their offices, 16 square miles, and then the official property attached to the post of three native ministers 48 96 Mbogo (Director Of Muhammad) receives for himself 24 square miles Cam Swaka, chief of Koki and receives. 20 square miles 1,000 heads and private property owners are assigned as private property to three missionary societies in Uganda that receive the real estate they already own and make an average of 8 square miles per individual, making a total of 8,000 square miles, trusting the native church and occupying 92 square miles of land occupied by the government for government stations before the current settlement (Kampala, Enteve, Ente, , Masaka, etc.) 50 square miles Total 19,600 square milesif, after careful investigation of the Kingdom of Uganda, the total area is found to be less than 19,600, some of the countries given to His Majesty's government will be reduced to the extent by defects found to exist in the estimated area. However, if the area of Uganda is set to 19,600 square miles or more, the surplus will be treated as follows: It will be divided into two parts, half will be added to the amount of land given to His Majesty's government, and the other half will be divided proportionally between kabaka, three regents or native property. , Aba Masasa, or the county's chief. We understand that the aforementioned 9,000 square miles of waste and cultivated land, or land occupied without the prior gift of the chief of kabaka by Bacopi or strangers, has some form of Ugandan general income, with the Queen of England and Ireland, empress of Idia, and protectors of Uganda. Forests reserved for government control, as a rule, are forests that cannot legitimately raise private claims and will be some continuity forests that should be maintained as forests for the general benefit of the country. With regard to the allocation of 8,000 square miles among 1,000 private landowners, this will appeal to Kabaka and be left to Lukiko's decision. Lukico assumes that the total amount of land allocated among the chiefs and agreed to by the country's indigenous land owners does not exceed 8,000 square miles, given the authority to determine the validity of the claim, the number of claimors, and the extent of the land granted. Europeans and non-natives who acquire real estate and claim to have been recognized by the Ugandan regime receive the title of such property in such a way that it may be formulated by His Majesty's representative. The official real estate given to Regents, native ministers, or county chiefs is to pass along with the office, and its use is to enjoy only by office holders. However, His Majesty's government reserves the right to go through or build roads, railways, canals, telegraphs and other useful public works, or to build military facilities or defense work on public or private property, and less than 10% of the property in question will be compensated for crop cultivation and building disturbances on the condition that they must be taken up for these purposes without compensation. 16. It is impossible until his government sees it suitable for the formulation and promulgate of forestry regulations. This Agreement defines the right of the forest to be granted to the natives of Uganda. However, in establishing these forestry regulations, it is agreed on behalf of His Majesty's government that these rights can be exercised under legitimate protective measures against these rights, taking into account the claim that the people of Baganda will obtain wood, firewood and other products for the purpose of building forests and unfinished land. 17. All mineral rights found on the property with regard to mineral rights are considered to belong only to the owners of those real estates in accordance with the 10% Baralem obligation paid to the Ugandan Administration when the minerals are working. On land other than private property, the mineral rights shall belong to the Ugandan administration, and in return for using or disposing of the same thing, it is necessary to compensate the occupier of the soil for obstruction of the cultivation of crops and buildings, and is responsible for assigning to him from the reserve land of the protected territory. In these waste and unfinished land protectors, mineral rights belong to Her Majesty's government, represented by the Ugandan regime. Similarly, ownership of forests not within the scope of personal property will be granted to His Majesty's government in the future. 18. In return for suspending the right to control 10,550 square miles of waste to His Majesty's government, cultivated, ungrazed, or forested land shall be paid by His Majesty's government for a total of USD 500 for Kabaka (after achieving his majority), and three Regents for a total of .300 and two other Regents. 19. His Majesty's government agrees to understand that all rights he may claim (unless guaranteed by the above provisions) will be granted to His Majesty's government to Mbogo, the head of Muhammad Uganda (250 pounds of life pension per year). 20. If the Kingdom of Uganda fails to pay the Ugandan government in the first two years after the signing of this Agreement, the amount of native taxation equivalent to half of the amount proportional to the number of inhabitants. Or, if you do not pay at any time without good reason or excuse, the aforementioned minimum amount of taxation in proportion to the population. Alternatively, Kabaka, the chief, or the people of Uganda should pursue a policy that is clearly dishonest to the British protecting country at any time. His Majesty's government no longer thinks it is bound by the terms of this agreement. On the other hand, if the income from huts and gun taxes exceeds two years to carry out the total amount of 45,000 pounds per year, Kabaka and the chief has the right to appeal to His Majesty's government to increase subsidies given to Kabaka and to have the same proportionality as the increase in income from the taxation of natives with benefits given to indigenous ministers and chiefs. 21. Through this Agreement, the word Uganda Administration means that the general government of the Ugandan protecting country will be established and maintained by His Majesty's government. Representative of His Majesty means a designated commissioner, high commissioner, governor, or key official appointed by His Majesty's government to direct the affairs of Uganda. 22. In the interpretation of this Agreement, the English text shall be a binding version of both parties. It was held in English and Lugande on March 10, 1900 in Mengo, Uganda. On behalf of H.H. JOHNSTON, Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, Commander-in-Chief and Consul General, Queen of Britain and Ireland, Empress of Idia. (Seal) Apollo, Kati kilo, Regent. Muguwanya, Kati kilo Regent. MBOGO Noho, his X mark. Zakalia Kijito, Kangawo, Regent. Sebaua, Pochino, Jacob, the basket, Paul, Mukwenda. Old tree Cam Swaga, his X mark. Witness the above signature (on behalf of Uganda's kabaka, chief, and people): F. J. Jackson, Deputy Consul of The Queen. James Francis Cunningham Alfred R. Tucker, Bishop of Uganda. Henry Hanlon, Vicer The Apostle of the Upper Nile. E Bresson (for Mgr. Stricher, a white father). R. H. Walker Matayo, Mujasi Ratusa, Sekibo, Matayo, Kaima, Yokana, Kitunzi. Santi Semindi, Kasju. Anderea, Kimbuwe Serem, Mujasi and Coprien Luwekka. Nova, Jamba and Gabunga. Ferindi, Cavalongo Sauro, Lumana. Yakano Bunjo, Kati kilo, Catasore. Joseph, Catambarwa. Zakayo, Kibate, Hejkiya, Namtwe, Ali, Mwenda, Unzerwano, Mwenba, Semion Sebta, Mtenessa. NJOVU Yuzu Fukitanbara, his X mark. Kata, Nisege. The Uganda Agreement of March 1900 (instead the Treaty of Mengo) formalized relations between the Kingdom of Uganda and the Ugandan protecting countries of the United Kingdom of England. It was corrected by the 1955 Buga a Guga a Fira and the 1961 Buga Agreement. Background Before 1894, local African political groups consisted of either the emirate or the kingdom. The region, known as Uganda since the passing of King Sunnah, has lived by many ethnic groups with different languages, cultures, traditions and socio-political systems, the Kingdom of Uganda is the most powerful political entity in the region. In 1877, the first missionaries of the Anglican Church arrived in Buganda, followed by Roman Catholics for two years. It was notable that British colonial officials entered Uganda not through a series of disconnected societies, but through a centrally focused kingdom, as elsewhere in eastern Africa. Their arrival in Uganda was complicated by the presence of Catholic and Protestant missionaries and the Buganda Succession War of 1888-1892. The religious-influenced civil war was in agreement with the ambitions of the British empire, which was trying to secure Uganda as a colony because of its importance of access to the Nile. During the war, British colonial officials helped Protestants led by Prime Minister [3] Apollo Kagwa following Captain Frederick Legaard, chief agent of the Imperial British East African Company (IBEAC). [4] Shortly after the war was forced into bankruptcy, IBEAC renounced control over Uganda. At the request of Sir Gerald Portal, Alfred Tucker, bishop of East Japan and Africa and later bishop of Uganda, called on British authorities to take over Uganda. On 29 May 1893, a treaty between Portal and Kabaka Mwanga informally guaranteed Uganda as a Protected State of the United Kingdom. On August 27, 1894, Mwanga was forced to sign another treaty with Colonel H.E. Colville. The treaties of 1893 and 1894 were made because Uganda happened to enter the British sphere of influence, as set out in the Berlin Conference, but Britain lacked the sanctity of its traditional rulers and their peoples. In contrast to the treaty, it was important to agree that de facto British rule would be de Jules. [3] The agreement was negotiated by Alfred Tucker, bishop of Uganda,[5] and was signed by Kath kilo Apollo Kagwa of Buganda, especially on behalf of then-infant Kabaka (Dowdi Cwa II) and Lord Harry Johnston on behalf of the British colonial government. With secretary Ham Mkasa Apollo Kagwa (right) and 1902 Bukanda will continue to be protector states, greatly strengthening the power of Lukiko (advisory council), reducing the role of Kabaka and transforming him into a constitutional constitutional system. The British also vetoed Kabaka's future choice and dominated numerous other appointments. These provisions on the role of kabaka and Lukiko were largely revoked by the 1961 Bukanda Agreement. Sir Harry Johnston's agreement said kabaka should exercise direct rule over the natives of Bankanda, which governs justice through Lukiko and his officials. He also quenched the power of Chief Bakung Client, who is primarily Protestant, led by Kagwa. Britain sent a few officials to manage the country, mainly relying on the head of Bakung. For theThey were preferred for their political skills, their Christianity, friendly relations with the UK, their ability to collect taxes, and Entebe's closeness to the Ugandan capital. By the 1920s, British administrators were more confident and had less need for military or administrative assistance. By fixing Uganda's northern border to the Kahu River, the agreement formalized Colville's 1894 promise that Uganda would receive certain territory in exchange for support for Bnyoro. Following Uganda's lost county referendum in 1964, two lost counties (Oyaga and Bugangaj) were returned to Bunyoro. Key points of the Convention Unlike the Conventions of 1893 and 1894, the Uganda Agreement of 1900 included the clear boundaries of the Kingdom of Uganda, land ownership systems and taxation policies. [3] Article: [8] Outline the boundaries of the Kingdom of Uganda, and kabaka and the chief, in favor of His Majesty's government, renounce their claim to pay homage to the neighboring states of the protected territory. The Kingdom of Uganda in the administration of Ugandan protected countries maintains a ranking equal to that of other protected states. The kingdom's income will be merged with the general income of the Ugandan Protected Territories. The laws made by His Majesty's government against Ugandan protected countries apply to the Kingdom of Uganda as well, unless they conflict with the same agreement. As long as Baca, the chief and the natives obey the laws enacted by His Majesty's government, Uganda's kabaka will be recognized as the state's native ruler. The catasoretue (now the mother of the kabaka) is paid U 50 per year, which may not be continued by the mother of other kabakas. All cases of concern for natives and non-natives are subject to a British court. Establish an administrative body. Uganda's Kabaka can appoint three state officials. Defines how the luquico is configured. Establish a taxation system. Under this Agreement, nothing can be done to invalidate Kabaka's existing rights and seek military service from all competent men, but Kabaka may exercise this power only under the advice of His Majesty's main representatives. All major public roads are maintained with good repairs by the head of the saza (county) through which the road travels. Establish how the land of Uganda is distributed. Natives of Uganda may not have rights to forests, but Baganda may get wood for construction and firewood. The right to all minerals found on personal property belongs to the owners of these real estates. In the land outside of these lands, the rights of minerals belong to Ugandan management. Kabaka, Regents, Kati kilometers, Regents, In return for the suspension of the right to control 10,550 square miles of land; if the recovered income exceeds 45,000 per year, the kabaka and the chief may complain of an increase in subsidies given to the kabaka. The word Uganda administration represents the general government of the Ugandan protecting country. Representative of Your Majesty represents a commissioner, high commissioner, governor, or key official. The English text is a binding version for both parties. In 1935, Sir Philip Mitchell came to Uganda as governor after serving in Tanganyika for the past 16 years. He was convinced that the relationship between Uganda and the protection powers must be different from the relationship between the native authorities and the Tanganyika government. Recognizing that early conservation officials had made doubts and tremendous changes, Mitchell devised a plan to reform and modify the system between the protector's government and the Bhaga government. [10] Maintaining that the relationship between the conservation government and the indigenous government of Butanda is a protected governance relationship rather than indirect rule, he planned to replace the post of Secretary of State Butanda with a resident and withdraw district officers from the center, assuming that the kabaka was obliged to follow the advice given to him by the residents and his staff. However, under the Uganda Agreement of 1900, kabaka had to act on such advice in the case of implementation of the Lukico resolution. The reorganization has steadily reduced the government's influence in Bukanda, as relations with Kabaka, the protector's government and ministers deteriorated and the governor's power was limited under an agreement to advise Kabaka in 1900. [9] Also see the Bujanda Agreement (1955) Treaty of Heligoland-Zanzibar (1890) - a b c Reed, Richard J. (March 2, 2017) History of modern Uganda. University of Cambridge Press 158–160.ISBN 978-1-107-06720-2. Bishop Alfred Tucker and the Establishment of british Protectors in Uganda 1890-94 African Religious Journal, vol. 31, No. 1, 2001, pp. 92-114.JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/1581815. Accessed on March 23, 2020. a b c d f g h i isabiyee, Steven, Victoria L. Enders. Agricultural Relations and Conflicts in Early and Intermediate Colonial Uganda, 1900-1945ProquestPublished in 1996. Web. b c Towador, Michael. Bakung Chief of Buganda under British Colonial Rule, 1900-1930 Journal of African History, vol. 10, no. 2, 1969, pp. 309-322., doi:10.1017/S0021853700009543. 58-59, 138.ISBN 978-1-4438-3035-5. Jorgensen, Jan Germert (1981). Uganda: Modern History Taylor & Francis pp. 200, 219-221.ISBN 978-0-85664-643-0. www.buganda.com. 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