EXCEL STANDARD SOCIAL STUDIES

PUPIL'S BOOK 7

FIRST EDITION

BY

EXCEL PUBLISHERS

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means of electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Copyright © Excel publishers

Excel Publishers
"Excellence in every page"

For Excellence in Social Studies

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Developing a book of this nature requires a lot of support from colleagues, friends and family. I would like to register my deep-rooted gratitude to the following people for their unlimited assistance offered towards the completion of this book.

All teachers of Social Studies in Victoria Mutundwe Primary School and Makindye Junior school with whom I worked at various levels for their positive advice and criticism.

All authors whose books we used and consulted during our research for some of the materials in this book.

We do sincerely regret any mistakes which may be found anywhere in this book. It is not intended to be part of this book but accidental.

However, any person who does any unauthorized act in relation to this publication without prior written permission from the original authors, may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damage.

Author: Kimbugwe Apollo

PREFACE

Excel Standard Social Studies, Pupils' Book Seven has been developed basing on the revised Primary Seven Social Studies Syllabus as prescribed by the new curriculum of the National Curriculum Development Center (NCDC). The book contains accurate, relevant and current information covering all topics in all terms of the year in their order. It is intended to guide both teachers and learners.

The pupil's book cares for the interests of the learners in terms of simple and concise language used, simplified content to cater for all learners with different abilities and clear illustrations to make learning enjoyable through observation. Key words for each topic have also been included in order to enrich the learner's vocabulary and mastery of concepts.

The topics have well organized, relevant, and easy to understand notes and facts. It is written in a simple language and is well aided with maps and illustrations/diagrams where necessary to ease understanding.

The book is remarkably precise but detailed in content with no fact left hanging. It has been mainly written for Primary Seven in a language that is suitable for both rural and urban Pupils. The book can therefore be used with minimum teacher guidance.

The book has inbuilt and continuous assessment activities at the end of topic. These questions are to help the learners to test their understanding of the concepts covered and are to enable the teacher to track progress as coverage goes on. This also makes the book convenient for individual and class learning by the candidates.

The content of the book has been enriched to enable learners get solutions to the three main levels of assessment at primary level that is to say: Knowledge, Comprehension and Application.

The book is intended to provide learners with knowledge, skills and the desired attitudes and values of Social Studies and the Environment that are important to prepare learners for final assessment of the primary level.

The book is written and developed by experienced teachers of Social Studies and Religious Education and we welcome all comments on the publication with an open mind for the improvement in the teaching and learning of Social Studies. Comments and orders can be communicated directly through the following contacts:

TEL: +256 771 623617  and +256 700 770630, KAMPALA.
Email address: apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com

THEME: LIVING TOGETHER IN AFRICA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Topic 1: Location of Africa on the Map of the World.

- Introduction to The World……6
- Continents of The World……6
- Uniqueness of Africa ……7

- Locating Africa using Lines of Longitude and Lines of Latitude 7
- Using The Prime Meridian to tell the International time.....9
- The Shape and Size of Africa.....11
- African Countries 12
- Political Regions of Africa 14
- Land Locked Countries in Africa.....15

Topic 2: Physical Features of Africa.

- Introduction to Physical Features 22
- Location of Major Physical Features in Africa.....23
- Mountains 23
- Plateaus 26
- The Great Rift Valley and Basins.....27
- Coastal Plains 28
- Lakes 28
- Rivers 31
- The Influence of Physical Features 35

Topic 3: The Climate of Africa.

- Weather 39
- Climatic Zones of Africa 43
- Factors that Influence the Climate of Africa 50
- Breezes and Pressure Belts.....53
- Climate Change.....54
- The Influence of Climate on Human Activities.....55

Topic 4: Vegetation of Africa.

- Introduction to Vegetation 60
- Vegetation Zones of Africa 60
- Vegetation Distribution in Africa 67
- The Influence of Vegetation on Animals 68
- National Parks in Africa 69
- Tourism industry in Africa 72
- The Influence of Vegetation on Population 73
- Vegetation Conservation 74

Topic 5:The People of Africa, Ethnic Groups and Settlement patterns.

- Origin of the People of Africa 78
- Major Ethnic Groups in Africa 81
- Migrations today 86
- Political, Social and Economic Organisation among The People of Africa.....90
- Trans-Saharan trade 97

Topic 6. Foreign Influence in Africa.

- Foreign Traders in Africa.....100
- Trans-Atlantic trade.....102
- Christian Missionaries in Africa.....103
- European Explorers in Africa.....107
- The Portuguese Explorers in Africa.....112

- Colonialists in Africa.....114
- Scramble for and Partition of Africa.....115
- Establishment of Colonial Rule in Africa.....117
- Colonial Administrative systems in Africa.....119
- The Great Trek 121
- Apartheid Policy in South Africa.....122
- Reactions to Colonial Rule in Africa.....124
- Effects of Colonial rule.....126

Topic 7. Nationalism and The Road to Independence in Africa.

- Pan Africanism.....131
- The Rise of African Nationalism.....133
- The Struggle for Independence in Africa.....136
- Decolonisation of Africa.....137
- Systems of Government.....139
- Elections.....141

Topic 8. Post Independence Africa.

- Formation of The OAU.....146
- Formation of The AU.....148
- Regional Economic Groupings in Africa.....150
- EAC as a Common Market.....152

Topic 9. Economic Developments in Africa.

- Economic Resources and Developments in Africa.....156
- Industrial Development in Africa.....157
- Energy Resources in Africa.....159
- Multipurpose River Projects in Africa.....159
- Agricultural Development in Africa.....161
- Mining Industry in Africa.....163
- Tourism Industry in Africa.....164
- The Fishing Industry in Africa.....165
- Case Studies of Economic Developments.....167
- Challenges affecting Economic Developments in Africa.....185

Topic 10. Major World Organisations.

- Formation of The League of Nations.....193
- The United Nations Organisation (UNO).....193
- The Universal Declaration of Human rights.....197
- The Commonwealth of Nations.....199
- Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).....202

TOPIC 9: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA.

INTRODUCTION TO RESOURCES.

- ***A resource*** **is any component of the environment that can be used to satisfy man's needs.**
- ***Natural resources*** **are components of the environment that exist on their own and can be used to satisfy man's needs.**
- **Natural resources are classified into renewable and non-renewable resources.**
- ***Renewable resources*** **are things in the environment used to satisfy man's needs that cannot get exhausted when used. e.g. wind / air, sunshine, water, soil.**
- **Renewable resources are also called *inexhaustible resources*.**
- ***Non-renewable resources*** **are components of the environment used to satisfy man's needs that can get exhausted when used. e.g. minerals, fossil fuels etc.**
- **Non-renewable resources are also called *exhaustible resources.***
- **Economic resources are resources which African countries depend on to earn revenue.**

Economic resources in Africa include;

- **Land / soil**
- **Climate**
- **Animals**
- **Water**
- **Minerals**
- **People**
- **Vegetation.**
- **Climate**

Note. -*Land is considered to be the most important resource because most of man's activities are carried out on land.*

Importance of various natural resources to Africa's development.

Land	• **It is used to grow crops, build on it factories, grazing animals, construct roads and railway lines, making bricks, source of income when sold.**
Animals	• **Some are a source of meat, milk** • **Some provide raw materials to industries eg.hides, skins, hooves etc.** • **Some animals are a source of income when sold.** • **Some animals are used as means of transport.**
Human resource/ people/ labour	• **They provide services to other people.** • **They help in management of other resources.** • **People provide market for goods and services.** • **They pay taxes to the government.** **Note:** ***-Unskilled labour*** *are people without training to do something.* *-**Semi-skilled labour** are people who have some training to do something.* *-**Skilled labour** are people who are trained to do something.*
Plants	• **They are a source of herb al medicine.** • **Vegetation helps in formation of rain which supports crop growing.** • **Plants are habitats for wild animals** • **Some plants attract tourists who bring in income.** • **Trees provide timber, wood fuel etc.**
Minerals	• **They are a source of income when sold.** • **They are used as raw materials in industries.** • **Mineral exports earn foreign exchange.** • **They are a source of employment to people.**
Sunshine	• **It helps in formation of rain which supports crop cultivation.** • **It helps in generation of solar electricity.** • **It provides light to people.** • **It helps plants to make their own food.**

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Waterbodies	• They are fishing grounds. • They are used as a medium of water transport. • They help in rain formation which promotes crop growing. • Rivers help in generation of hydro electricity. • Waterbodies attract tourists who bring in income.
Wind	• It helps in pollination of flowers. • It is used in winnowing. • It is used to generate power used in wind mills.

Factors hindering effective resource utilisation in Africa.

- ❖Shortage of skilled labour force.
- ❖Low level of technology.
- ❖Political instability in some parts of Africa.
- ❖Limited capital invested in resource utilisation.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA.

- ***Economic development*** refers to the gradual growth in the economy of an area.
- ***Economy*** is the relationship between production, trade and supply of money in a particular area.

Indicators of Economic development in Africa.

- Development of regional bodies.
- Improved social services.
- High life expectancy.
- Industrial development.
- High levels of technology.
- Improved transport and communication.
- High levels of employment.
- Infrastructural development.

Major Economic developments in Africa.

- Industrialisation.
- Development of agriculture.
- Development of hydroelectric power dams.
- Formation of regional bodies.
- Development of the mining industry.
- Development of modern roads, airports and railway lines.
- Development of the tourism industry.

Factors that have promoted economic development in Africa.

- ❖ Formation of regional bodies.
- ❖ Improved transport and communication network.
- ❖ Presence of natural resources.
- ❖ Foreign aid.
- ❖ Increased levels of literacy.
- ❖ Availability of skilled and unskilled labour force.
- ❖ Peace and security in most parts of Africa.

Key sectors in the economy of Africa.

- Agriculture.
- Tourism
- Trade
- Mining
- Energy production.
- Industrial development.
- Fishing.
- Lumbering.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA.

- ***An industry*** is a combination of firms producing related products.
- ***Industrialisation*** is the development of industries in an area on a large scale.

Types of industries.

Type	*Meaning*	*Examples.*
Primary industry.	It is an industry that deals with the production raw materials	• Farming industry • Lumbering industry. • Fishing industry • Mining industry

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Secondary industry	It is an industry that processes raw materials into manufactured goods.	• All Processing/ manufacturing industries e.g. meat processing industry, fish processing industry.
Tertiary industry	It is an industry that deals with the provision of social services.	• Transport industry • Banking industry • Communication industry • Tourism industry

Factors to consider before setting up an industry in an area.

- Availability of land.
- Availability of capital.
- Presence of raw materials.
- Availability of a water source.
- Market for goods.
- Availability of labour force.
- Government policy.
- Transport and communication network.
- Peace and stability.
- Energy source.

Importance of each of the above factors.

- *Capital* is used for buying raw materials, meeting transport costs and paying for labour.
- *Raw materials* are used in manufacturing goods.
- *Market* is used for selling off the processed goods.
- *Transport* makes movement of raw materials and processed goods faster and less expensive.
- *Energy* is used to run/ operate machines in industries.
- *Water* is used for cooling machines in industries.
- *Communication* helps buyers and sellers to get in touch.
- *Labour* is used in the management of industrial processes like in operating machines in industries.
- *Land* is used for establishment of structures and expansion of an industry.

Benefits of people to a nearby industry

- People provide raw materials to industries.
- They provide labour force in industries.
- They provide market for industrial goods.

Benefits of establishing an industry in an area.

- It creates job opportunities to people.
- It is a source of government revenue through taxing an industry.
- It creates market for goods produced in the community.
- It promotes the development of infrastructure like roads.
- It promotes the development of towns.

Note:

-***Agro-based industries*** *are industries which use agricultural produce as their raw materials.*

-***Textile industries*** *are industries which use cotton as their raw material.*

Dangers of setting up industries in an area.

- It leads to pollution of the environment.
- It promotes deforestation.
- It leads to displacement of wild animals.

Factors that have promoted Industrial development in Africa.

- Presence of raw materials.
- Improved peace and security.
- Availability of capital.
- Presence of energy sources.
- Presence of cheap labour force.
- Availability of large market for industrial goods.
- Favourable government policies.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Contributions of Industries to Africa's development.

- ❖ Industries provide job opportunities to people.
- ❖ They promote the development of towns.
- ❖ Exported industrial goods earn foreign exchange.
- ❖ Industries encourage agricultural production.
- ❖ They provide goods to people at cheap prices.

Problems affecting Industrial production in Africa.

- ❖ Limited energy supply.
- ❖ Shortage of funds.
- ❖ Limited supply of raw materials.
- ❖ Shortage of skilled labour force.
- ❖ Limited market for industrial goods.
- ❖ Political instability in some parts of Africa.
- ❖ Smuggling which reduces market for locally manufactured goods.

Note: -***Excise duty tax*** *is the tax paid on locally manufactured goods while* ***Customs duty tax*** *is the tax paid on imports.*

ENERGY RESOURCES IN AFRICA.

- Energy resources refers to things that can be exploited to generate energy.

Examples of energy resources.

- Animal wastes.
- Natural gas
- Crude oil
- Uranium
- Hot springs
- Fast flowing water
- Sunshine.
- Wind

Types of energy

- ❖ Solar energy generated from sunshine.
- ❖ Geothermal energy generated from hot springs.
- ❖ Hydro electricity from fast flowing water.
- ❖ Bio gas from animal wastes.
- ❖ Nuclear energy from uranium.
- ❖ Thermal energy from crude oil.
- ❖ Wind energy from wind.

HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER DAMS IN AFRICA.

- ***Hydro electricity*** is the type of energy which is generated by the power of flowing water.
- Hydro electricity is generated from rivers with waterfalls.
- ***A dam*** is a wall built across a river to control the flow of water and form a reservoir.
- Hydro electricity is the commonest used energy in Africa.

Advantages of Hydroelectricity.

- ❖ It does not pollute the environment.
- ❖ It can be used by many people for different purposes at the same time.

Disadvantages of Hydroelectricity.

- ❖ Power dams are very expensive to build.
- ❖ Creation of reservoirs leads to displacement of people.
- ❖ It is very expensive to pay for electricity bills.
- ❖ Creation of dams limits water supply by the same river from one area to another.
- ❖ Reservoirs cause flooding which destroys the natural environment.

MULTIPURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS IN AFRICA.

- ***A Multipurpose river project*** is a project set up on a river to serve several purposes.
- It involves the development of a dam on a large river extended over a large geographical area.
- This project serves many purposes at a single time such as acting as a hydroelectric power plant, provision of clean water, providing water for irrigation and checking the flow of river water hence the name multipurpose river projects.

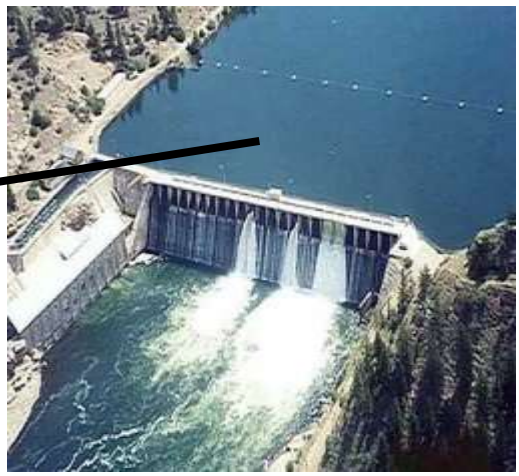
apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Examples of Multipurpose river projects in Africa.

River	*Multipurpose river project*	*Country*
River Nile	• Nalubaale power dam • Bujagali dam • Kiira dam	Uganda
	• Aswan High dam.	Egypt
	• Sennar dam • Roseires dam • Jebel Aulia dam	Sudan
River Niger	• Kainji dam	Nigeria.
River Volta	• Akosombo dam	Ghana
River Tana	• Seven forks dam (Masinga, Kamburu, Kindaruma, Gitaru and Kiambere dam)	Kenya
River Congo	• Inga dam • Nzilo dam	DRC
River Zambezi	• Kariba dam	Zambia
	• Cahora Bassa	Mozambique.
River Rufiji	• Mtera dam • Kidatu dam	Tanzania
River Pangani	• Nyumba ya Mungu dam	Tanzania

Major reservoirs in Africa.

Power dam	*Reservoir created*
Nalubaale power dam	Lake Victoria
Kariba dam	Lake Kariba
Aswan high dam	Lake Nasser
Akosombo dam	Lake Volta
Kainji dam	Lake Kainji
Nyumba ya Mungu dam	Nyumba ya Mungu lake



Kainji dam along River Niger in Nigeria

Note:

*-**Lake Volta** is the largest reservoir/ man made lake in Africa.*

*-**A reservoir** is an artificial or natural lake where water is stored before it is supplied to other areas.*

Why reservoirs are created/ built

- ***To control floods***
- ***To store water for irrigation.***
- ***To generate hydro electric power.***

Importance of reservoirs.

- They provide water for irrigation.
- They act as fishing grounds.
- They help in generation of hydro electricity.
- They are used for recreation and tourism.

Factors that favour the development of hydroelectric power dams.

- Presence of constant flow of water.
- Presence of narrow deep valleys.
- Presence of water falls.
- Presence of strong rocks that give a strong foundation.
- Presence of reliable market for hydroelectric power.

Problems affecting Hydroelectric power generation in Africa.

- Low levels of technology.
- Limited skilled labour force.
- Shortage of capital.

- ❖ Changes in the volume of water in some rivers.
- ❖ Low consumption of hydroelectric power.

Advantages of Multipurpose river projects.

- ❖ They create employment to people.
- ❖ They help in controlling floods.
- ❖ They improve navigation on rivers.
- ❖ They increase power generation.
- ❖ They generate revenue to the government through exporting Hydro electricity.
- ❖ They provide water for irrigation .

Importance of Energy in the development of Africa.

- ❖ It is used to operate machines in industries.
- ❖ It is used in pumping clean water for domestic use.
- ❖ It is used to operate communication facilities.
- ❖ It is used for lighting homes, industries and streets.
- ❖ It promotes mechanisation of farming activities.

Rural electrification.

- This is the extension/ supply of electricity to rural areas.

Benefits of Rural electrification.

- ❖ It promotes the development of rural areas.
- ❖ It saves human time and labour in rural areas.
- ❖ It reduces the need for wood fuel hence conserving the natural environment.

Qn: *How does rural electrification promote conservation of the natural environment?*

Challenges hindering Rural electrification.

- ❖ Shortage of funds.
- ❖ Poor transport network.
- ❖ Corruption.
- ❖ Ignorance among the people

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

- ***Agriculture*** is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.
- It is also called farming.
- Agriculture is the back bone of Africa's economy because it employs the biggest population in Africa hence the major source of income for African countries.
- Most people in Africa carry out small scale farming (subsistence farming) because it is very cheap to practice.

They grow non-traditional cash crops like beans, maize, ground nuts, rice, potatoes etc.

- Large scale / commercial farming (plantation farming) is not commonly practiced in Africa because it is very expensive to be practiced.
- Crops grown under this system include; coffee, cotton, tea, sisal, oil palm, cocoa.

Factors that have promoted Agricultural development in Africa.

- ❖ Presence of fertile soils.
- ❖ Presence of reliable rainfall.
- ❖ Availability of ready market for agricultural produce.
- ❖ Improved transport and communication network.
- ❖ Political stability in most parts of Africa.
- ❖ Availability of ready market for agricultural produce.
- ❖ Presence of high labour force.

IRRIGATION FARMING IN AFRICA.

- ***Irrigation*** is the artificial supply of water on land to support plant growth.
- ***Irrigation farming*** is the system of crop growing in which land is supplied with water by human means to support plant growth.
- ***Irrigation scheme*** is an area of land which is supplied with water by human means to support crop growth.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

- Irrigation schemes are mostly set up in areas that do not receive reliable rainfall (dry areas).
- These areas much be having reliable permanent sources of water.

Notable Irrigation schemes in Africa.

- Gezira irrigation scheme for cotton.
- Managil irrigation scheme for cotton.
- Kenana irrigation scheme for sugar canes.
- Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme for rice.
- Kilombero valley irrigation scheme for sugar canes.
- Doho irrigation scheme for rice
- Ongom irrigation scheme in lira for citrus fruits.
- Olweny swamp irrigation scheme in Lira for rice
- Nsimbe and Rosebud irrigation schemes for flowers.

Irrigation scheme	*Source of water*	*District / country*	*Crops grown*
Doho	R. Manafwa	Butaleja	Rice.
Mubuku	R. Mubuku And R. Sebwe	Kasese	Mixed Crops
Tilda (Kibimba)	R. Mpologoma	Bugiri	Rice
Sango Bay	L. Victoria	Rakai	Sugarcanes and Maize
Kunifra	R. Kafu	Masindi	Sugarcanes
Kakira	L. Victoria	Jinja	Sugarcanes
Lugazi	L. Victoria	Buikwe	Sugarcanes
Pabo	R. Achwa	Kitgum	Rice
Kiige	L. Nabigaga	Kamuli	Citrus fruits
Agoro	R. Agago	Lamwo	Tomatoes, Okra, Maize
Mwea Tebere	R. Tana	Kenya	Rice
Gezira	Blue Nile	Sudan	Cotton.

Common methods of Irrigation.

- Gravity flow method
- Overhead sprinkler method

Advantages of Irrigation farming.

- ❖ Crops are grown at any time of the year.
- ❖ It promotes food security in the country.
- ❖ Irrigation farming helps to put idle desert land into use.
- ❖ Crops grow well without being affected by sunshine.

Disadvantages of Irrigation farming.

- ❖ It is very expensive to practice.
- ❖ It is not possible where there is no reliable source of water.
- ❖ It leads to soil leaching.

Contributions of Agriculture to Africa's development

- ❖ It provides a steady source of food to people.
- ❖ It is a source of raw materials for agro-based industries.
- ❖ Agricultural exports earn African countries foreign exchange.
- ❖ It has promoted the development of infrastructure like roads, railways.
- ❖ It is a source of employment to people.

Problems facing Agriculture in Africa.

- ❖ Shortage of funds.
- ❖ Prolonged drought.
- ❖ Presence of pests and diseases.
- ❖ Limited local market for agricultural produce.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

- ❖ Poor transport network.
- ❖ Political instability in some parts of Africa.
- ❖ Competition from other sectors e.g. mining, tourism, fishing.
- ❖ Fluctuation of prices for agricultural produce.
- ❖ Rural-urban migration which reduces labour force on farms in rural areas.

Possible solutions to the problems affecting agricultural development in Africa.

- ❖ By providing small scale loans to farmers.
- ❖ By building better roads in different parts of Africa.
- ❖ By encouraging the use of irrigation farming.
- ❖ By promoting peace and security in all parts of Africa.
- ❖ By encouraging the use of pesticides and insecticides.

MINING INDUSTRY IN AFRICA.

- ***Mining*** is the extraction of minerals from where they exist.
- ***Minerals*** are valuable substances which exist naturally that are found on or below the earth's surface.
- ***A mineral deposit*** is a place where a particular mineral exists naturally in large amount.

Types of minerals.

- Metallic minerals e.g. copper, iron ore, lead, zinc.
- Non-metallic minerals e.g. Limestone, phosphates, diamonds.
- Fuel minerals e.g. Coal, crude oil, uranium.

Countries in Africa with the biggest quantities of minerals.

- South Africa.
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Angola
- Botswana.

Types of mining.

- Traditional mining
- Modern mining.

Methods of mining

- Open cast mining e.g. salt, soda ash, limestone, gold.
- Underground mining e.g. copper, cobalt
- Drilling method e.g. crude oil

Importance of some particular minerals.

Mineral	*Importance*	*Area(s) where it exists*
Soda ash	❖ For making glasses	• Lake Magadi
Copper	❖ For making electric wires and copper coins.	• Kilembe in Kasese • Zambia copper belt • Katanga province in DRC.
Diamonds	❖ For making jewellery, drilling machines and equipment used for cutting glasses.	• Mwadui in Shinyanga • Kimberley in South Africa
Gold	❖ For making ornaments, jewellery, trophies, medals.	• Witwatersrand in South Africa. • In Karamoja.
Limestone.	❖ For making cement	• Hima in Kasese • Osukuru hills in Tororo
Salt	❖ For preserving food and human consumption/ for adding flavour to food.	• Lake Katwe • Lake Magadi
Petroleum/ Crude oil	❖ For making fuels e.g. petrol, diesel, oil, paraffin.	• Shores of lake Albert (Albertine region) • Niger delta in Nigeria

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Phosphates	❖ For making artificial fertilizers.	• In Tororo

Factors that have promoted the development of the Mining industry in Africa.

- ❖ Presence on many mineral deposits in different parts of Africa.
- ❖ Political stability in most parts of Africa.
- ❖ Availability of capital.
- ❖ Availability of both skilled and unskilled labour force.
- ❖ Availability of large market for minerals.
- ❖ Availability of reliable sources of energy.
- ❖ Improved transport and communication network in most parts of Africa.
- ❖ High levels of technology.

Contributions of the Mining industry to Africa's development.

- ❖ It is a source of foreign exchange to the government.
- ❖ It is a source of employment opportunities to people.
- ❖ It has promoted the development of roads and railway lines.
- ❖ It leads to urbanisation.
- ❖ It is a source of raw materials for industries.

Problems facing Africa's Mining industry.

- ❖ Shortage of capital.
- ❖ Low levels of technology.
- ❖ Shortage of skilled labour force.
- ❖ Unreliable power supply.
- ❖ Mineral exhaustion in some areas.
- ❖ Competition from other sectors e.g. agriculture, fishing etc
- ❖ Poor transport network in different parts of Africa.

Possible solutions to the problems facing the Mining industry in Africa.

- ❖ By constructing better roads to the mining sites.
- ❖ By training more miners.
- ❖ The government should invest more money in the mining industry.
- ❖ By borrowing money from international institutions to invest in the mining industry.
- ❖ By giving tax benefits to foreign investors who invest in the mining industry.

Dangers caused by mining.

- ❖ It leads to pollution of the environment.
- ❖ It leads to displacement of people and animals.
- ❖ It leads to land degradation.
- ❖ It promotes soil erosion.
- ❖ It promotes devegetation.

TOURISM INDUSTRY IN AFRICA.

- ***Tourism*** is the movement of people to places of interest for pleasure, enjoyment or study purpose.
- ***A tourist*** is a person who travels to places of interest for pleasure, enjoyment and study purposes.

Tourism is called an industry because;

- It generates income.
- It creates job opportunities to people.
- Tourism is called an ***invisible trade*** because it generates income without exchanging physical goods.
- Tourism is called an ***invisible export*** because it generates foreign exchange without exporting physical goods.

Types of tourists.

- Local tourists
- International tourists/ foreign tourists.
- *Local tourists* move from one part of the country to another for tourism while *international tourists* move from one country to another for tourism.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Tourist attractions in Africa.

- Wildlife
- Physical features
- Climate
- Historical sites
- Beautiful beaches
- Culture

Factors that have promoted the development of the Tourism in Africa.

- ❖ Presence of various tourist attractions in most parts of Africa.
- ❖ Improved transport and communication network.
- ❖ Political stability in most parts of Africa.
- ❖ Availability of better accommodation facilities in Africa.

Contributions of the Tourism industry to the development of Africa.

- ❖ It creates job opportunities to people.
- ❖ It promotes the development of infrastructure like roads, lodges, hotels.
- ❖ It promotes international relationship.
- ❖ It creates market for locally manufactured goods.
- ❖ It is a source of revenue to the government.
- ❖ It promotes conservation of wildlife.

Problems facing the Tourism industry in Africa.

- ❖ Political instability in some parts of Africa.
- ❖ Poor transport and communication network.
- ❖ Poor accommodation facilities
- ❖ Shortage of funds to promote the industry.
- ❖ Limited tourist attractions in some parts of Africa.
- ❖ Limited advertisement of tourist attractions on international media.

Possible solutions to the problems facing Africa's Tourism industry.

- ❖ By improving on security in Africa.
- ❖ By enforcing laws against poaching.
- ❖ By constructing better roads in all parts of Africa.
- ❖ By advertising Africa's tourist attractions on international media.
- ❖ By importing new species of wildlife in Africa.
- ❖ By training more game wardens.
- ❖ By building better accommodation facilities in Africa.
- ❖ By gazetting more wildlife conservation areas.

Dangers of Tourism.

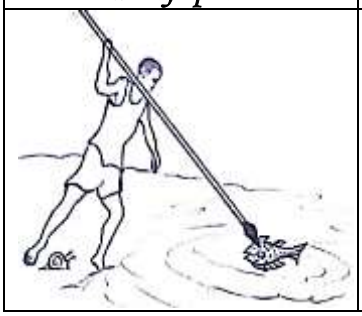
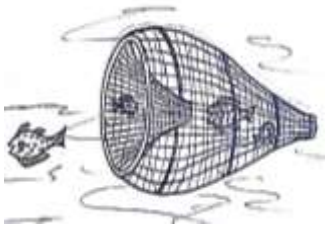
- ❖ Some tourists come as spies.
- ❖ Tourism can bring about spread of diseases in the country.
- ❖ Tourism can bring about change of culture.
- ❖ Some tourists teach people anti-social behaviours.

THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN AFRICA.

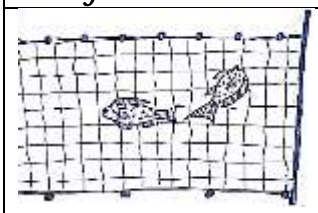
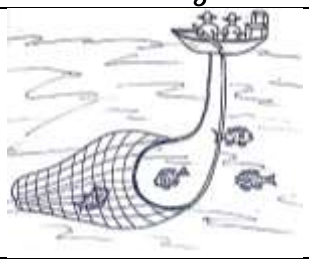
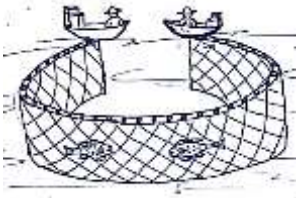
- *Fishing* is the extraction of fish from water bodies.
- Fishing in Africa is carried out in rivers, lakes, oceans and seas.
- Lake Victoria is the largest inland fishing ground in Africa.
- Nile perch is the largest fish species caught in Africa while Tilapia is the commonest type caught.
- Fish caught in Africa is sold locally to the consumers while some is exported to Europe and other continents.
- Traditional fishing methods used in Africa include;

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Use of baskets, hooks, spears and using bows and arrows.

use of spears	*use of hooks*	*use of bows and arrows*	*use of baskets*
			

- Modern methods of fishing such as, gill net method, trawling, line fishing method and drifting are also used.

Gill net method	*Trawling*	*Drifting*	*Line fishing method*
			

- Fish is preserved locally by smoking it, sun drying it and salting it. Refrigeration and tinning/canning are the commonly used modern methods of fish preservation in Africa.

Factors that have promoted the development of the Fishing industry in Africa.

- ❖ Availability of large fishing grounds.
- ❖ Availability of skilled and unskilled labour force.
- ❖ Availability of capital invested in the fishing industry.
- ❖ Availability of both local and international market.
- ❖ High levels of technology which has favoured the use of modern fishing methods eg.trawling method.

Contributions of the Fishing industry to Africa's development.

- ❖ It is a source of employment opportunities to people.
- ❖ Exported fish earns foreign exchange to the government.
- ❖ It is a source of food to people.
- ❖ Fish is used as a raw material in fish processing industries.
- ❖ Fish is a source of income when sold.
- ❖ Fish is used for making drugs e.g. Cod liver oil.
- ❖ It promotes the development of ports and landing sites.

Problems facing the Fishing industry in Africa.

- ❖ Indiscriminate fishing (catching of young fish) which leads to extinction of fish species.
- ❖ Water pollution which kills fish.
- ❖ Presence of water hyacinth.
- ❖ Limited capital.
- ❖ Presence of fish predators.
- ❖ Fluctuation of fish prices.
- ❖ Cultural beliefs which discourage some people from eating fish.
- ❖ Limited local market for fish due to high levels of poverty among the population.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Dangers of water hyacinth.

- It suffocates fish.
- It hinders water transport.
- It blocks fishing grounds.
- It breaks fishing nets.
- It harbours some disease vectors.

Ways of controlling water hyacinth.

- By spraying it with chemicals.
- By using machines to remove it.
- By using manual methods to remove it.
- By introducing beetles to feed on it.

Possible solutions to the problems facing the Fishing industry.

- By protecting fishing grounds from pollution.
- By encouraging foreign investors in Africa.
- By enforcing laws against indiscriminate fishing.
- By teaching fishermen the dangers of poor fishing methods.
- By encouraging people to practice fish farming.
- The government should provide fishermen with loans to invest in the fishing industry.

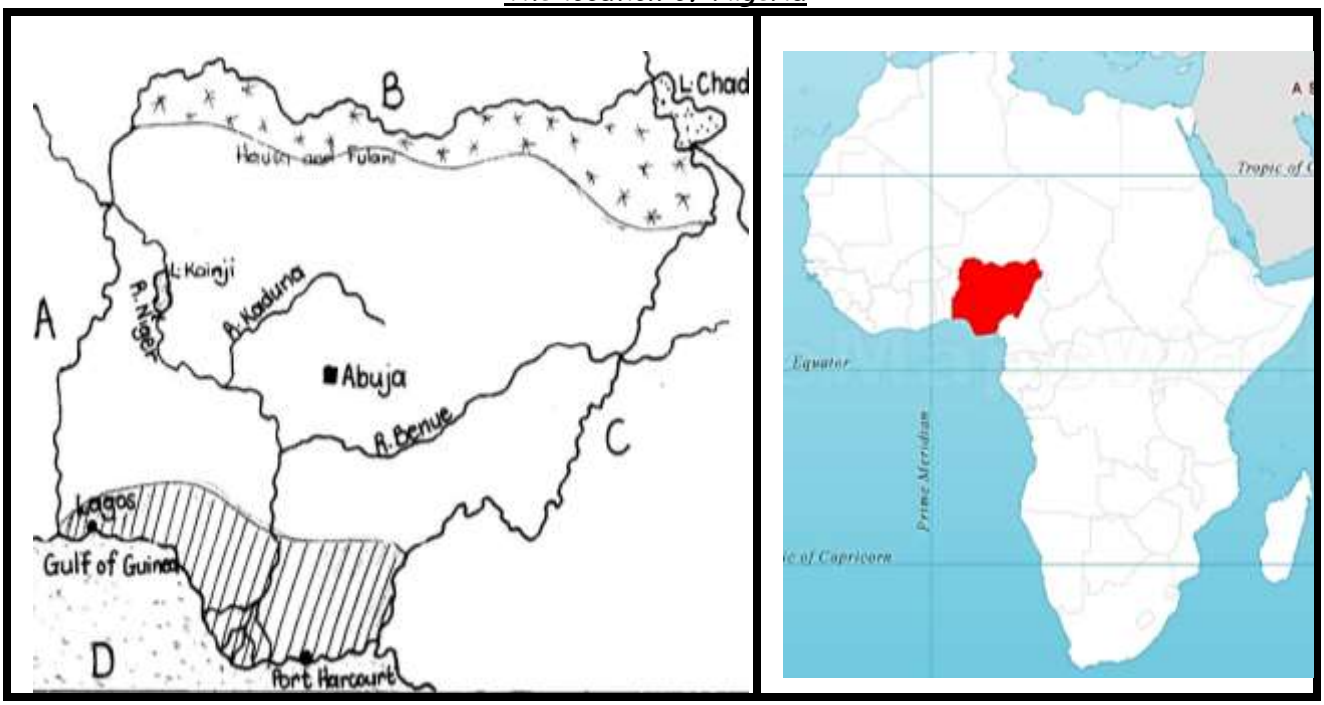
MAJOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA (CASE STUDIES)

1. NIGERIA

Region of Africa	❖ West Africa
Capital city	❖ Abuja
Largest city	❖ Lagos
Official language	❖ English
Dominant tribes	-Hausa -Igbo -Yoruba
Religion(s)	❖ Christianity (52%) ❖ Islam (47%)
Current president	❖ Muhammadu Buhari
First president	❖ Nnamdi Benjamin Azikiwe
Independence from	❖ Great Britain
Date of independence	❖ 1st October, 1960
Population	❖ Over 190 million people
Currency	❖ Naira / Nigerian Naira
Time zone	❖ GMT + 1hr
Calling code	❖ +234
Neighbours	❖ Benin in the _____ ❖ Cameroon in the _____ ❖ Niger in the _____ ❖ Chad in the _____ ❖ Gulf of Guinea in the Atlantic ocean in the _____
Climate	❖ Equatorial climate ❖ Tropical / savannah climate ❖ Semi-desert climate
Hydroelectric power dam	❖ Kainji dam
Major economic activity	❖ Oil mining
Major sea ports	-Port Harcourt -Port Lagos.
Major physical features.	-River Niger -Jos plateau -River Benue -Adamawa highlands
Major minerals mined	-Crude oil / Petroleum -Coal -Iron ore -Uranium
Crops grown	-Oil palm -Cocoa -Rubber -Ground nuts

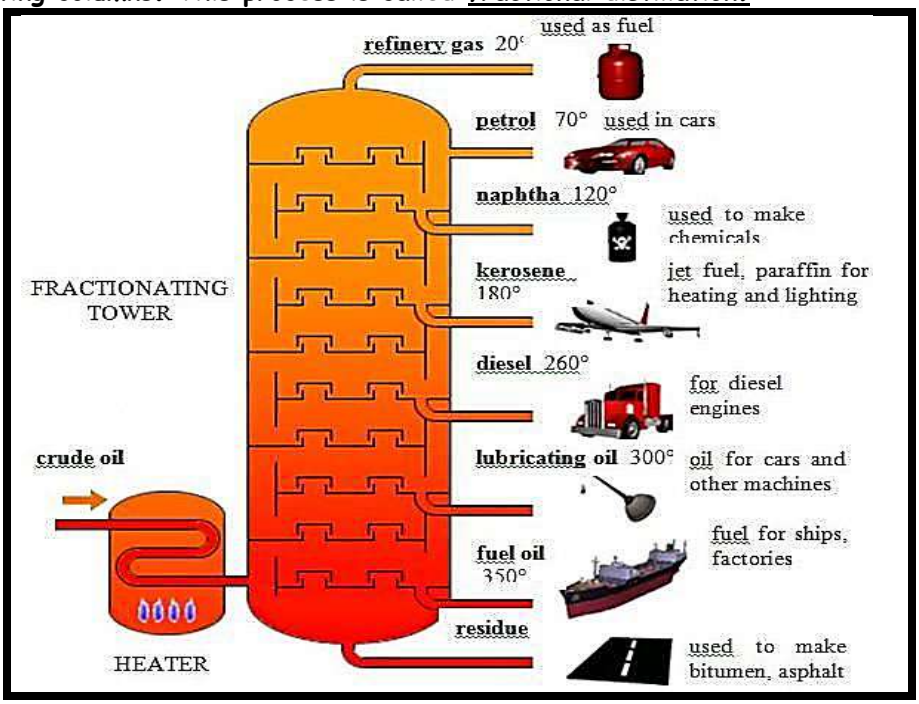
apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

The location of Nigeria



OIL MINING IN NIGERIA.

- **Nigeria is the leading producer of petroleum in Africa.**
- **Nigeria is largely dependent on oil drilling.**
- **The search for oil in Nigeria began in 1937 but the actual mining started in 1956 after the discovery of large quantities of oil in the mangrove swamps of the Niger delta.**
- **Crude oil cannot be used in raw form. It is refined in order to enable the manufacturing of oil products like petrol, diesel, kerosene, aviation fuel and others.**
- **By-products obtained from crude oil include; fertilizers, insecticides, drugs. etc**
- **Crude oil refining takes place at an oil refinery using machine heaters and separators called fractionating columns. This process is called *fractional distillation.***



apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

- **Nigeria's oil is refined at Port Harcourt, Warri and Kaduna.**
- **Oil is transported by pipelines to ports and exported using large water vessels called oil tankers.**
- ***Nigeria's oil is not the leading oil exporter in Africa because*;**
  - **Nigeria's oil has a lot of impurities (sulphur) which makes it pollute the environment so much when burnt.**
  - **Nigeria is far away from Europe which makes it costly to transport her oil to the European buyers.**

Note:

- *In Uganda, oil was discovered around Lake Albert by the Heritage Company of Canada.*
- *Many oil wells were discovered in an entire passage from Arua in West Nile to Kanungu. Such oil wells include;Ngasa, Waraga, Mputa, Kingfisher, Karuka, Ngege etc.*
- *Oil drilling and refining will be done by Multinational companies such as Tullow Oil Company, China National offshore Oil Company and Total.*

Contributions of Oil mining to Nigeria's development.

- **It is a source of foreign exchange to the government.**
- **It has promoted the development of industries.**
- **It has created job opportunities to the people in Nigeria.**
- **It has promoted the development of roads.**
- **It is a source of cheap fuel to the people of Nigeria.**

Problems facing oil mining in Nigeria.

- ***Fluctuation of oil prices.***
- ***Competition from other oil producing countries.***
- ***Insecurity in some parts of the country.***

Problems caused by oil mining in Nigeria.

- ***Pollution of the environment.***
- ***It has led to rural-urban migration which reduces labour force in rural areas.***
- ***It has led to shortage of labour in other sectors.***

AGRICULTURE IN NIGERIA.

- **Agriculture is one of the major economic activities carried out in Nigeria.**
- **It includes crop cultivation and animal rearing.**
- ***Oil palm* is the chief cash crop grown in Nigeria.**
- **Oil palm growing requires heavy rainfall and high temperatures.**
- **Oil palm is used by the people of Nigeria to get palm oil from which palm wine, margarine, soap, candles and cooking oil are made.**
- **Its branch materials are used as fuel and for thatching houses.**
- **Other cash crops grown in Nigeria include; cocoa, coffee, rubber and cotton.**
- **Food crops grown in Nigeria include; bananas, maize, cassava, yams, millet, sorghum and ground nuts.**

Note:

- *In comparison to Uganda, oil palm growing is largely done in Kalangala by Bidco Oil Company.*
- *Harvested oil palm nuts are transported to Jinja for processing and Bidco cooking oil, Bidco washing soap and other products are obtained.*

Factors that have favoured Oil palm growing in Nigeria.

- **Presence of heavy rainfall received in the country.**
- **Presence of high temperatures experienced in the country**
- **Availability of well drained fertile soils.**

Contributions of Oil palm growing to the development of Nigeria.

- **Oil palm exports earn the country foreign exchange.**
- **It is a source of raw materials for agro-based industries.**
- **It has promoted the development of infrastructure like roads, railways.**
- **It is a source of employment to people.**

PASTORALISM IN NIGERIA.

- **Pastoralism in Nigeria is carried out by the *Fulani* people.**
- **The Fulani live in the Northern part of Nigeria which experiences Semi-desert climate.**
- **They mainly rear cattle and sheep.**
- **They use horses as main means of transport for surveying grazing areas.**
- **They exchange their cattle for cereals, root crops and vegetables.**
- **During the dry season, they move southwards in search for pasture and water for their animals.**
- **After the dry season, they move back northwards.**
- **This practice is called Transhumance.**

Note:

- ***Nomadic pastoralism*** *is the system of animal rearing where farmers moves with their animals from one place to another in search for pasture and water.*
- ***Transhumance*** *is the system of animal rearing where people move with their animals from one place to another due to changes in seasons.*

Reasons why the Fulani practice nomadism.

- **To search for pasture for animals.**
- **To search for water for animals.**
- **To search for tsetse fly-free grazing areas.**

Importance of livestock to the Fulani.

- **It is a source of income when sold.**
- **It is a source of food.**
- **It is used to settle disputes in form of fines.**
- **It is used for paying bride price.**
- **It is a source of skins and hides used for making foot wear and shelter.**

Problems facing the Fulani.

- **Outbreak of animal diseases**
- **Limited grazing land.**
- **Prolonged drought which leads to shortage of pasture for animals.**
- **Shortage of water for animals.**

Note:

- *The Fulani of Nigeria practice transhumance while the Karimojongs of Uganda and the Turkana of Kenya practice nomadic pastoralism.*
- *The government of Uganda has built valley dams in Karamoja subregion to provide water to animals*
- *Pastoral tribes can be resettled- by building valley dams in areas where they stay.*
  -and starting irrigation projects
- *The governments of East African countries have disarmed the pastoral tribes in order to control cattle rustling amongst them.*

Contributions of livestock farming to the economic development of Nigeria.

- **It is a source of employment opportunities to people.**
- **It is a source of raw materials to industries.**
- **Exported animal products earn foreign exchange to Nigeria.**
- **It is a source of food to the Nigerians.**
- **It is a source of government revenue through taxing livestock farmers.**

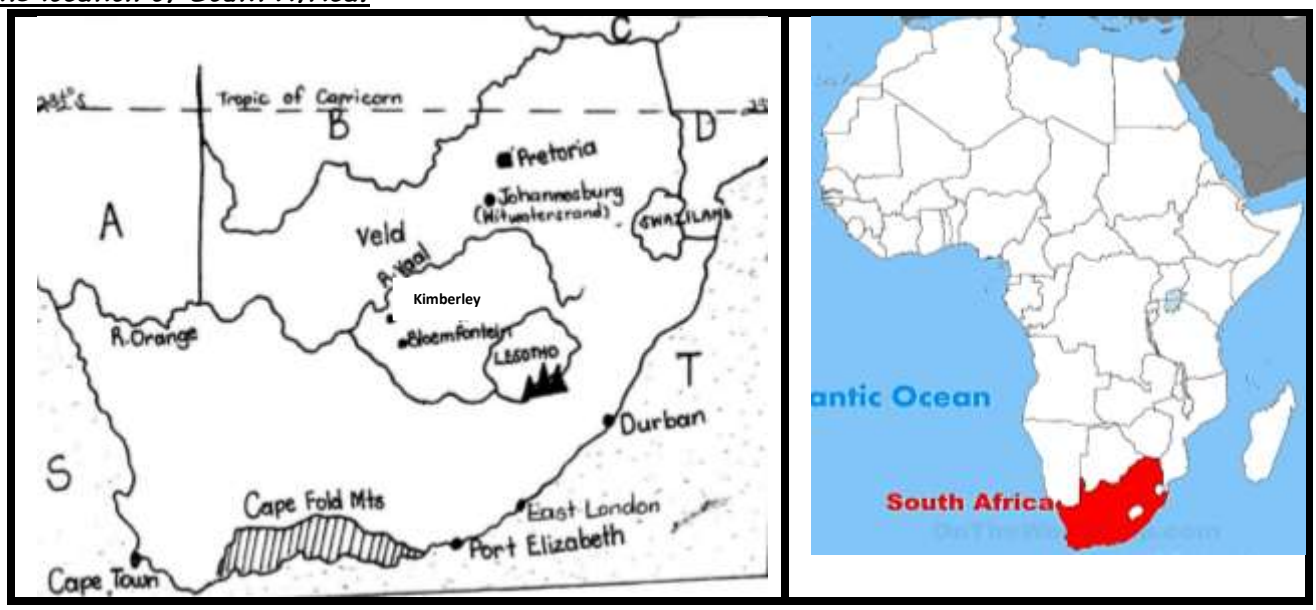
apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

2. THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Region of Africa.	❖ Southern Africa
Capital city	❖ Pretoria (Executive capital city) ❖ Bloemfontein (Judicial) ❖ Cape Town (Legislative)
Largest city	❖ Johannesburg
Official language. 	❖ English Other official languages -Zulu -Venda - Ndebele -Sotho -Tswana -Tsonga -Xhosa -Afrikaans
Current president	❖ Cyril Ramaphosa (since 15th February, 2018)
Last white president	❖ Frederik de Klerk
First black president	❖ Nelson Mandela
Independence from	❖ Great Britain
Date of independence	❖ 10th may, 1994
Population	❖ Over 60 million people
Currency	❖ South African Rand
Time zone	❖ GMT + 2hrs
Calling code	❖ +27
Religions	❖ Anglicans (73%) ❖ Catholics (7%) ❖ Muslims (2%)
Neighbours	❖ Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe to the _____ ❖ Mozambique and Swaziland to the _____ ❖ Atlantic ocean to the _____ ❖ Indian ocean to the _____
Main sea ports	❖ Cape Town ❖ Port Elizabeth ❖ Port Durban ❖ Port East London.
Climate	❖ Mediterranean climate at the Cape province. ❖ Temperate climate in the High Veld. ❖ Tropical / Savannah climate in the North. ❖ Semi-desert climate in the extreme North.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

The location of South Africa.



MINING INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

- **Mining has been the main driving force behind the development of South Africa's economy.**
- **Large scale mining in South Africa started with the discovery of Diamond by the Boers at Kimberley in Orange Free State in 1867. The Diamond mines are on the banks of river Orange.**
- **Gold was later discovered at Witwatersrand in 1886.**
- **South Africa is the world's largest producer of iron, lead, chromium, manganese, platinum, vanadium, limestone, phosphates, copper, tin, uranium etc.**

NB: *-Coal is used for power production while Chromium is the metal added to Iron to make stainless steel, from which stainless steel forks, knives, spoons are made.*

Factors that have contributed to the development of the mining industry in South Africa.

- **The discovery of various minerals in South Africa.**
- **Improved transport and communication network.**
- **Availability of both skilled and unskilled labour force.**
- **Presence of many foreign investors in South Africa.**
- **High levels of technology.**

Gold mining in South Africa.

- **South Africa is the leading producer of Gold in Africa.**
- **Witwatersrand / the Rand is the chief gold mining area in South Africa.**
- **Gold was first discovered in South Africa in 1886 in Witwatersrand in Transvaal by an Austrian Gold miner called *George Harrison.***

The Witwatersrand gold rush.

- **This is the period of quick movement of miners into the Rand in search for gold.**
- **The discovery of gold in the Rand by George Harrison in 1886 was the major cause of the Witwatersrand gold rush.**
- ***Uitlanders* were the foreign migrant workers during the initial exploitation of gold in Transvaal.**
- ***Rand lords* were the rich businessmen who controlled the diamond and gold mining in South Africa before World War II.**

Results of the Witwatersrand gold rush.

- **It led to development of towns in South Africa.**
- **It attracted many foreign investors into South Africa.**
- **It led to outbreak of the second Boer war.**
- **It led to migration of Uitlanders into South Africa.**

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

- ❖ It created a super wealthy class of people called rand lords.

Diamond mining in South Africa.

- Diamond in South Africa was discovered on the banks of river Orange in 1867 by a white man called Erasmus Jacobs.
- *Kimberley* is the chief diamond mining area in South Africa.

Other countries which produce diamond in Africa.

- Tanzania at Mwadui in Shinyanga.
- Botswana.
- Democratic Republic of Congo.

Contributions of the Mining industry to the economic development of South Africa.

- ❖ Minerals are used as raw materials in industries.
- ❖ It has created employment opportunities to people of South Africa.
- ❖ It has promoted the development of infrastructure like roads.
- ❖ It has promoted the development of towns.
- ❖ Mineral exports earn South Africa foreign exchange.
- ❖ It has attracted many foreign investors in South Africa.

AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

- Agriculture is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.
- The major farming activities in South Africa include; crop farming, ranching, dairy farming, sheep and goat rearing.

Major crops grown in South Africa.

- Maize
- wheat
- Sorghum

Other cash crops grown include

- Cotton
- Tea
- Tobacco
- Flowers

Crop growing areas in South Africa.

Crop grown	*Area*
Maize	-Orange Free State and Kwazulu-Natal
Sorghum	-Mpumalanga, -Orange Free State -Gauteng -Limpopo
Wheat	-Western Cape
Fruits	-Kwazulu-Natal
Tobacco	-Mpumalanga and Limpopo
Tea	-Western Cape
Sugarcane	-Natal province

Contributions of crop farming to the economic development of South Africa.

- ❖ It has created job opportunities to people.
- ❖ It has promoted the development or roads and railway lines in the country.
- ❖ It is a source of raw materials for industries.
- ❖ Crop exports earn South Africa foreign exchange.

Livestock farming in South Africa.

- Livestock farming is the largest agricultural sector in South Africa.

Ranching in South Africa.

- *Ranching* is the rearing of cattle for beef production.
- Cattle on ranches are provided with highly with veterinary services.
- The bulls are castrated in order to fatten them faster, and are usually sold off as soon as they are fattened.
- Castrated bulls are called bullocks.
- Weak cows that cannot produce good quality calves are slaughtered or sold.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Dairy farming in South Africa.

- ***Dairy farming*** **is the rearing of cattle mainly for milk production.**
- **South Africa is the largest producer of milk and beef in Africa.**
- **Dairy farming is mainly done in Transvaal and Orange Free State.**

Factors that have promoted Dairy farming in South Africa.

- **Presence of plenty of pasture for animals.**
- **Presence of cool climate which favours dairy farming.**

Sheep and goat rearing.

- **Sheep and goat rearing ion South Africa is basically done for commercial purposes.**
- ***Merino sheep*** **is the breed of sheep that is mainly reared in South Africa while** ***Angora*** **is the breed of goats that is mainly reared.**
- **Merino sheep is mainly reared because it produces a high amount of wool.**
- **Wool exports earn a lot of income to the government of South Africa.**
- **It was introduced to South Africa in 1800s from Spain.**

NB: *-The major economic activity carried out in Temperate grasslands of South Africa (the Veld) is* ***sheep rearing.***

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

- **South Africa is a popular tourist destination.**

Tourist attraction in South Africa include;

- **National parks**
- **Climate**
- **Cultural and Historical sites.**
- **Sport activities**
- **World heritage sites.**

NB: *-Kruger national park is the largest national park in South Africa.*

Factors that have led to the development of the Tourism industry in South Africa.

- **Improved peace and security in South Africa.**
- **Availability of various tourist attractions.**
- **Improved transport and communication network.**
- **Availability of good accommodation facilities in South Africa.**

Contributions of the Tourism industry to the development of South Africa.

- **It has created job opportunities to the natives.**
- **It has promoted the development of roads and railways.**
- **It is a source of foreign exchange to South Africa.**
- **Revenue earned from tourism is used to develop other sectors.**

INDUSTRIALISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

- **Most industries in South Africa are found in the Rand / Witwatersrand.**
- **Johannesburg is the major industrial centre in South Africa.**

Other Industrial towns in South Africa include;

- **Durban**
- **Port Elizabeth**
- **Cape Town**
- **Johannesburg**
- **Bloemfontein**
- **East London.**

South Africa's major industries.

Bloemfontein	-textile -chemicals -food processing -heavy engineering.
Johannesburg	-cement making -chemicals -electricals -farm machines -vehicle assembly -food processing -jewellery making
Port Elizabeth	-motor vehicle assembly -fertilizers making -foot wear -food processing
Durban	-textiles -pharmaceuticals -food processing -chemical industries.

Factors that have promoted Industrial development in South Africa.

- Presence of raw materials.
- Improved peace and security.
- Availability of capital.
- Presence of energy sources.
- Presence of cheap labour force provided by a large population.
- Availability of large market for industrial goods.

Contributions of industries to South Africa's development.

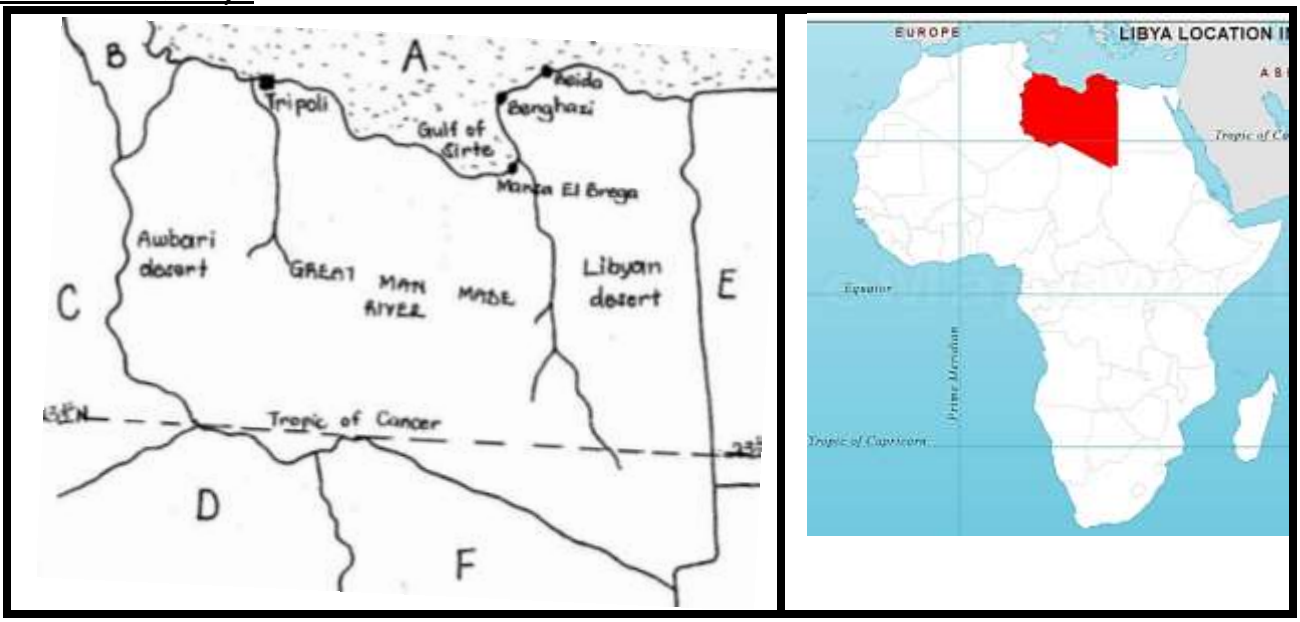
- Industries provide job opportunities to people.
- They promote the development of towns.
- Exported industrial goods earn foreign exchange.
- Industries encourage agricultural production.
- They provide goods to people at cheap prices.

3. **LIBYA.**

Region of Africa	❖ North Africa
Official language	❖ Arabic
Religion	❖ Islam
Current president	❖ ----------
First president	❖ King Idris I
Independence from	❖ Italy
Date of independence	❖ 24thDec, 1951
Population	❖ Over 7 million people
Currency	❖ Libyan Dinar
Time zone	❖ GMT + 2hrs
Calling code	❖ +218
Original inhabitants	❖ Berbers
Climate	❖ Mediterranean climate ❖ Desert climate
Neighbours	❖ Mediterranean sea to the _____ ❖ Egypt to the _____ ❖ Sudan to the _____ ❖ Chad to the _____ ❖ Algeria and Tunisia to the _____
Main sea ports	❖ Port Benghazi ❖ Marsa El-Brega.
Major project	❖ The Great manmade river.
Major economic activities	❖ Oil mining ❖ Tourism ❖ Irrigation farming

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

The location of Libya



OIL MINING IN LIBYA.

- **Libya is the leading exporter of oil in Africa.**
- **Most of the oil fields in Libya are found in the North.**
- **These oil fields are linked to the refineries and ports by pipelines.**
- **Libya's oil is exported to Europe where it attracts a large market because of the short distance across the Mediterranean Sea.**

Reasons why Libya's oil is on high demand.

- **Libya's oil has less impurities (is of high quality) which makes it not to pollute the environment so much when burnt.**
- **Libya is nearer to Europe which makes it cheaper to transport her oil to the European buyers.**

Contributions of Oil mining to Libya's development.

- **It has created job opportunities to people in Libya.**
- **It has promoted the development of industries in Libya.**
- **It has attracted many foreign investors to the country.**
- **It has promoted the development of infrastructure e.g. the Great manmade river called the Seven Wonders of the World.**
- **Oil exports earn the county foreign exchange.**
- **The people of Libya enjoy cheap fuel from their nation.**
- **Oil revenues are used to improve social services like building of schools, hospitals and modern estates.**

Note:

Most people in Libya live in the Northern part of the Libya along the coast because;

- *There are many job opportunities due to oil mining.*
- *Presence of the Mediterranean sea which promotes fishing.*
- *The Northern part experiences Mediterranean climate which promotes farming.*
- *There are many trade opportunities since it is near Europe.*
- *There are better social services because of the presence of the capital city.*

CROP FARMING IN LIBYA.

- **Crop farming in Libya is done under irrigation because the country receives very little rainfall.**
- **The government of Libya constructed the Great manmade river called the Seven Wonders of the World to supply water from the Mediterranean sea to different parts of the country.**
- **It was built to provide water for use in irrigation and in industrial projects.**

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

- The Great manmade river also provides water for domestic use to the people of Libya.
- This river enabled the country to achieve the objective of the Green revolution.

Some crops grown in Libya.

- ❖ Oranges
- ❖ Dates
- ❖ Maize
- ❖ Lemons
- ❖ Tomatoes
- ❖ Onions

Note:

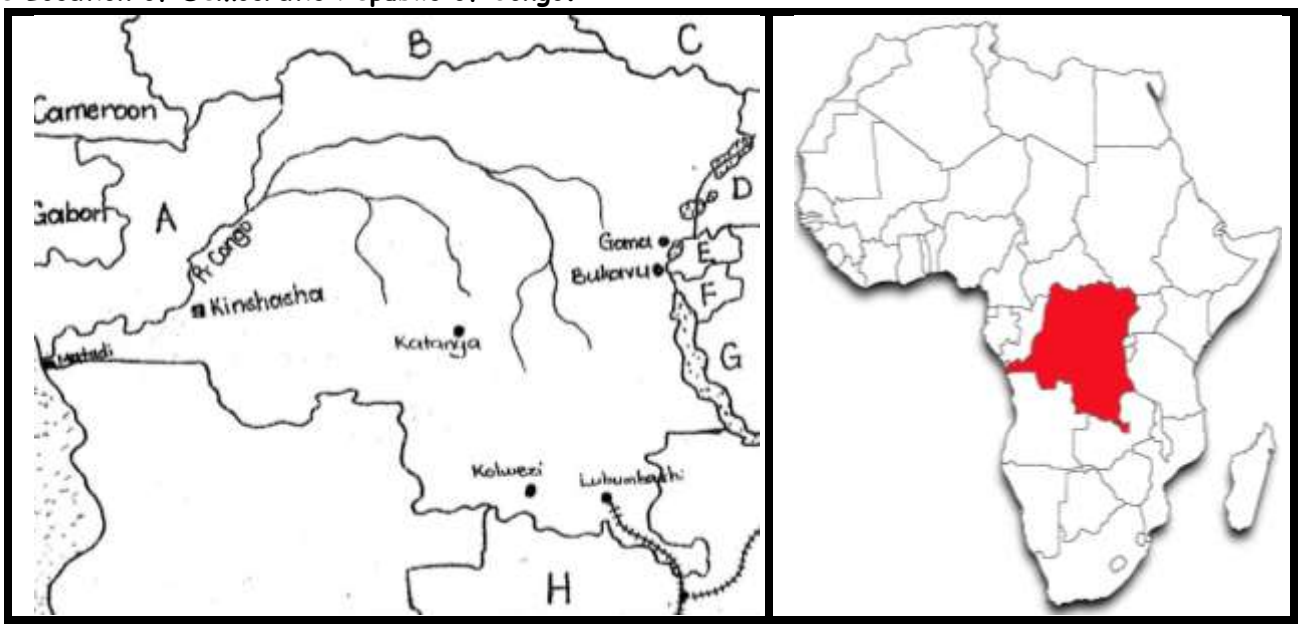
- ***Green Revolution*** *was a plan aimed at changing the desert country into an agricultural country that would be able to produce its own food.*
- *Sand dunes and oases are the major tourist attractions in Libya.*

4. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Region of Africa	❖ Central Africa
Former name	❖ Zaire (1971-1997)
Capital city	❖ Kinshasa
Official language	❖ French (It was colonised by the Belgians who speak French)
Recognised national language(s)	❖ Lingala ❖ Kikongo ❖ Swahili ❖ Tshiluba
First president	❖ Joseph Kasa-Vubu
First prime minister	❖ Patrice Lumumba
Current president	❖ Felix Tshisekedi (from 24th Jan,2019)
Date of independence	❖ 30th June, 1960
Independence from	❖ Belgium
Population	❖ Over 78 Million People.
Currency	❖ Congolese Franc
Time zone	❖ GMT + 1 To 2hrs
Calling code	❖ +243
Religions	❖ Christianity (93.7%) ❖ Kimbanguism (An Indigenous religion) (2.8%) ❖ Islam (1.2%)
Neighbours	❖ Central African Republic and South Africa to the _____ ❖ Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania to the _____ ❖ Zambia to the _____ ❖ Angola to the _____ ❖ Congo-Brazzaville and The Atlantic ocean to the _____
Main sea port	❖ Port Matadi
Major HEP dams	❖ Inga dam on river Congo ❖ Nzilo dam on river Lualaba.
Climate	❖ Equatorial Climate
Major economic activities	❖ Mining ❖ Lumbering ❖ Crop Cultivation.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

The Location of Democratic Republic of Congo.



THE MINING INDUSTRY IN DRC.

- **The economy of DRC largely depends on mining.**
- **DRC is the leading producer of diamonds in the world.**
- **The chief mining area in DRC is the *Katanga province* (formerly known as Shaba province).**
- **Lubumbashi and Kolwezi are the most important towns in Katanga region.**
- **Diamond mines are supplied with electricity from Inga and Nzilo dams on river Congo.**

Other minerals mined in DRC include;

- **Copper**
- **Cobalt**
- **Uranium**
- **Zinc**
- **Crude oil**
- **Lead**
- **Coal**
- **Tin**

Note: -*Copper in DRC is mined in Katanga region. Copper deposits in this region cover a large area which extends into Zambia to form the Zambia copper belt.*

Factors that have promoted the development of the Mining industry in DRC.

- **Presence of a variety of minerals.**
- **Presence of both skilled and unskilled labour force.**
- **Availability of power generated from river Congo.**
- **The improvement in air transport in the country.**
- **Availability of capital provided by foreign investors.**

Contributions of the Mining industry to the economic development of DRC

- **Minerals are used as raw materials for industries.**
- **It has created employment opportunities to people of DRC**
- **It has promoted the development of infrastructure like roads.**
- **It has promoted the development of towns.**
- **Mineral exports earn DRC foreign exchange.**
- **It has attracted many foreign investors in DRC**

Problems facing the Mining industry in DRC.

- **Political instability in the country.**
- **Poor ground transport system.**
- **High levels of poverty among the natives.**
- **Shortage of skilled labour force.**

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Note:-***Ground transport in DRC is very poor due to;***

- *The presence of many thick forests which hinder road construction.*
- *The presence of many rivers which make construction of bridges very expensive.*
- *The heavy rainfall received making the soil soggy.*
- *Destruction of existing roads due to civil wars.*

Water transport is common in DRC because DRC has many rivers.

-Road transport can be made possible across rivers by constructing bridges

LUMBERING IN DRC

- ***Lumbering*** **is the felling of mature trees for production of timber**
- **Lumbering is one of the major economic carried out in DRC because DRC has many thick forests.**

Factors that have contributed to the development of Lumbering industry in DRC

- **Presence of many forests.**
- **Increased foreign investment.**
- **Availability of capital invested in the lumbering industry.**

Problems facing Lumbering industry in DRC

- **Internal conflicts (civil wars)**
- **Poor ground transport.**
- **Illegal extraction of wood.**

AGRICULTURE IN DRC

- ***Agriculture*** **is one of the major economic activities carried out in DRC**
- **It is divided into subsistence and commercial farming (plantation farming)**
- **Subsistence farmers mainly produce cassava, potatoes, pineapples, maize, yams, and rice.**
- **Commercial farmers mainly produce coffee, rubber, oil palm, cocoa, tea**
- ***Coffee*** **is the leading crop export of DRC**
- **Robusta coffee is more grown in DRC than Arabica coffee**
- **Coffee is mostly exported to Italy, France, Belgium and Switzerland.**

Rubber growing in DRC

- **Rubber is grown for latex production.**
- **Latex is the thick white liquid produced by rubber trees.**

Products got from latex.

- **Car tyres**
- **Shoe soles**
- **Gloves**
- **Erasers**
- **Elastic bands**
- **Condoms**
- **Balls**
- **Gum boots**

Factors that favour Rubber growing in DRC.

- **Presence of heavy rainfall.**
- **Deep well drained fertile soils**
- **High temperatures throughout the year.**

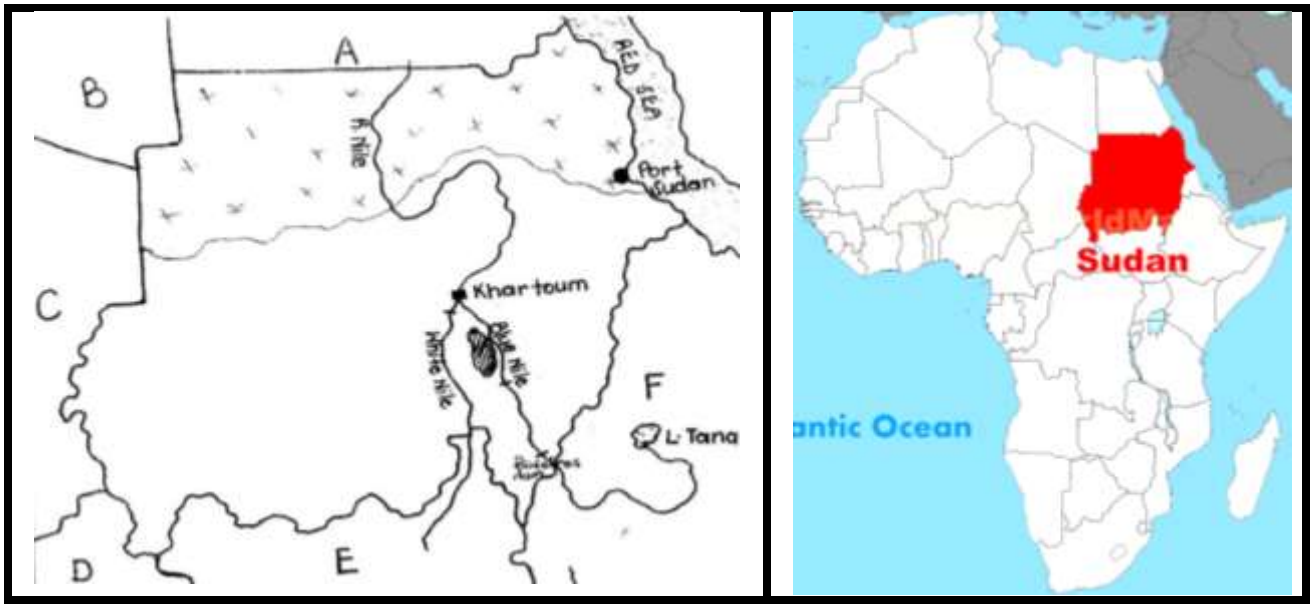
5. SUDAN .

Region of Africa	❖ North Africa
Capital city	❖ Khartoum
Official language(s)	❖ Arabic ❖ English
Religion	❖ Islam
Current president	❖ _____
First president	❖ Ismail al-Azhari
Independence from	❖ Great Britain
Date of independence	❖ 1st Jan, 1956.
Population	❖ Over 40 million people.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Currency	❖ Sudanese Pound
Time zone	❖ GMT + 2hrs
Calling code	❖ +249
Climate	❖ Desert climate ❖ Semi-desert climate ❖ Tropical / savannah climate
Neighbours	❖ Egypt to the _____ ❖ Red sea, Eritrea and Ethiopia to the _____ ❖ South Sudan to the _____ ❖ Central African Republic to the _____ ❖ Chad to the _____ ❖ Libya to the _____
Main sea port	❖ Port Sudan.
Major economic developments	❖ Gezira irrigation scheme ❖ Industrial development ❖ Hydro-electric power generation
Major HEP dams	❖ Sennar dam along the Blue Nile. ❖ Roseires dam on Blue Nile. ❖ Jabel Aulia dam along the White Nile.

The Location of Sudan



IRRIGATION FARMING IN SUDAN.

- ***Irrigation*** is the artificial supply of water on land to support crop growth.
- ***Irrigation farming*** is the system of crop growing in which land is supplied with water by artificial means to support crop growth.
- ***Irrigation scheme*** is an area of land which is supplied with water by human means to support crop growth.

Major irrigation schemes in Sudan.

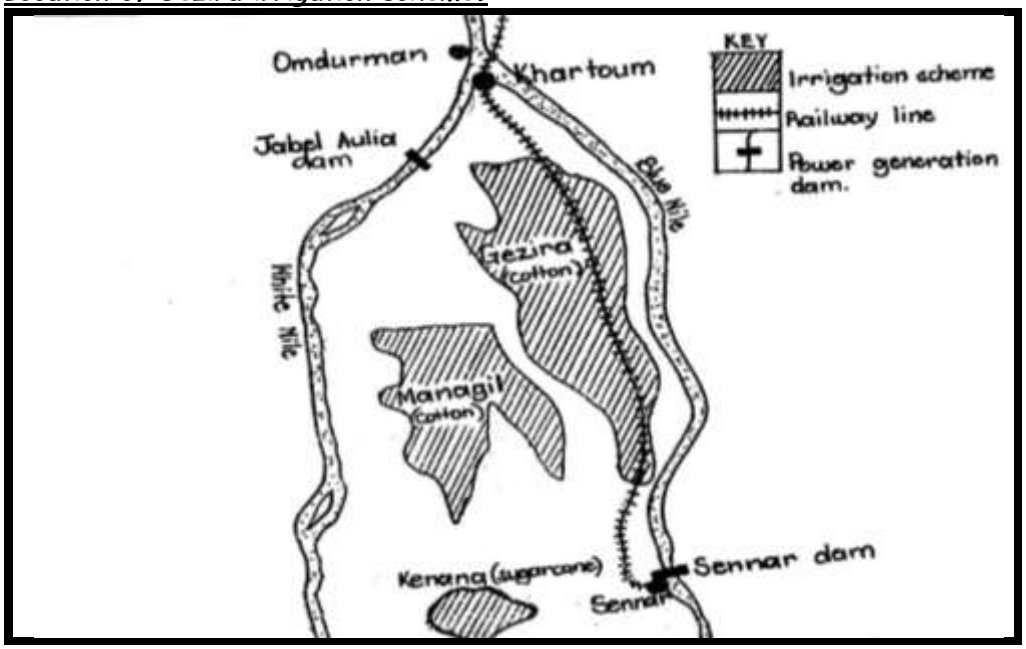
- Gezira irrigation scheme
- Managil irrigation scheme
- Kenana irrigation scheme.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

THE GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME.

- **Gezira irrigation scheme is the largest irrigation scheme in Africa.**
- **It is found between the Blue Nile and the White Nile.**
- **Gezira produces 75% of Sudan's cotton.**
- **Managil and Kenana are the two extensions to the Gezira.**
- **Cotton is the major crop grown in Managil irrigation scheme while sugarcane is the main crop grown in Kenana.**

Location of Gezira irrigation scheme.



Management of the scheme.

- **The scheme is managed by Gezira management board (Sudan Gezira board).**
- **All land belongs to the board and is only rented out to tenant workers.**

Importance of the Gezira Management Board.

- **It controls water supply on the scheme.**
- **It ploughs land on the scheme.**
- **It trains workers on proper farming methods**
- **It provides seeds and fertilizers to the tenants.**
- **It buys and markets cotton produce.**

The work of the tenants on the scheme.

- **They plant, weed, spray and harvest cotton.**
- **They remove plant residue from the scheme.**
- **They clear channels for irrigation.**

Methods of irrigation used on the Gezira.

- **Overhead sprinkler irrigation method**
- **Gravity flow method**

NB: -*Gravity flow method is commonly used on the scheme.*

Factors that favoured the establishment of Gezira.

- **Presence of the Blue Nile which supplies water for irrigation.**
- **Availability of a large sparsely populated land.**
- **Availability of capital from the government.**
- **Availability of gently sloping land which favours agricultural mechanisation and the use of gravity flow method of irrigation.**
- **Availability of both skilled and unskilled labour force.**

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Benefits of the Gezira irrigation scheme.

- **It has created job opportunities to the people in Sudan.**
- **It has promoted the development of towns.**
- **It has promoted the development of roads and railways.**
- **It has led to the development of industries.eg.ginneries.**
- **It is a source of income to the Sudanese government.**

Note:

-A railway line was built on Gezira irrigation scheme to ease transportation of cotton to the processing industries in Sudan.

-Sennar dam supplies hydroelectricity on Gezira irrigation scheme.

Problems faced at the Gezira scheme.

- **Outbreak of cotton pests and diseases.**
- **Limited capital to run activities on the scheme effectively.**
- **Land fragmentation**
- **Fluctuation of cotton prices on the world market.**
- **Competition from other cotton producers.**
- **Shortage of labour especially during the harvesting period.**

Possible solutions to the problems facing Gezira irrigation scheme.

- **Regular spraying should be done to control pests and diseases.**
- **The management should get loans from financial institutions.**
- **Tenants should be allowed to own their plots.**
- **By employing more skilled labour force on the scheme.**

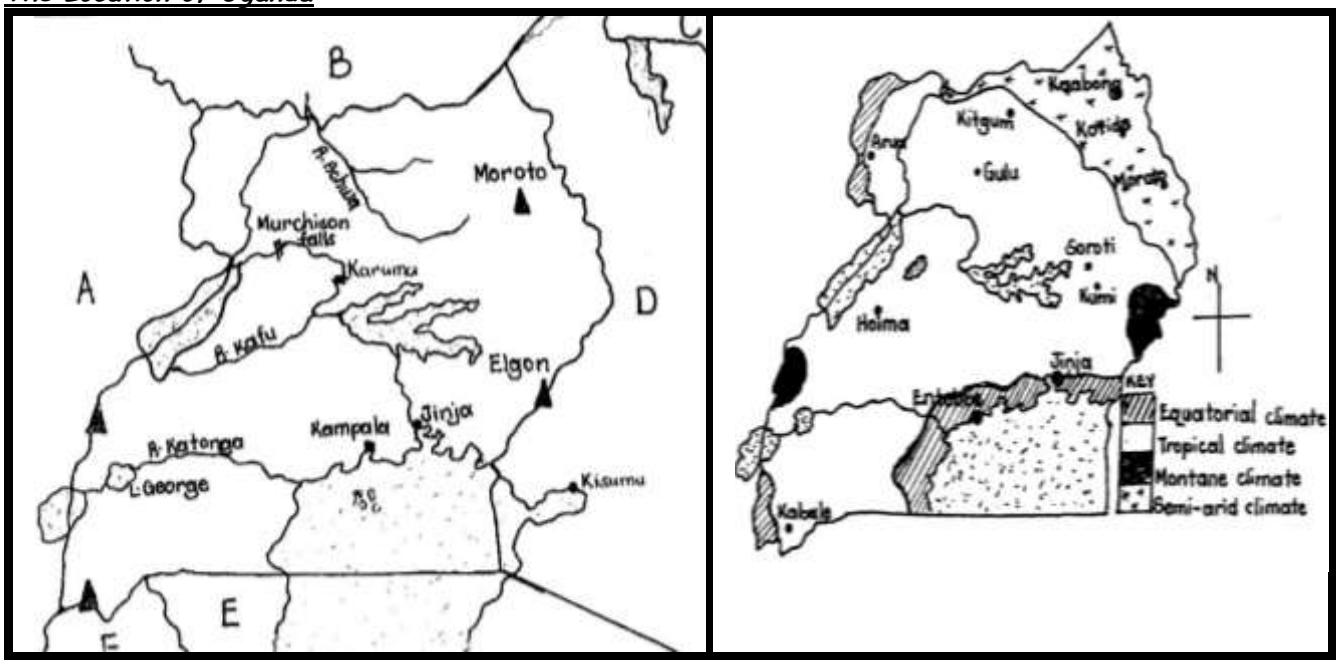
6. UGANDA.

Region of Africa	❖ East Africa.
Capital city	❖ Kampala *-Was at Entebbe during colonial rule.*
Official language	❖ English (Uganda was once colonised by the British who speak English.)
Dominant local languages	❖ Luganda ❖ Ateso ❖ Lusoga ❖ lumasaba ❖ Runyankole ❖ Rukiga ❖ Ngakarimojong
National motto	❖ For God and My Country
National anthem	❖ "Oh Uganda, Land of beauty" composed by George W.Kakoma.
Current president	❖ H.E ----------
Vice president	❖ H.E Edward Ssekandi
Prime minister	❖ Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda
First executive president	❖ Dr.Apollo Milton obote
First non-executive president	❖ Sir Edward Muteesa II
Independence from	❖ Great Britain
Date of independence	❖ 9th Oct, 1962
Currency	❖ Ugandan shilling
Time zone	❖ GMT + 3hrs

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Driving on the	❖ Left
Population	❖ Over 42million people
Calling code	❖ +256
Religion	❖ Christianity (84%) • Catholics (39%) • Anglicans (32%) • Born again (11%) • Seventh day Adventists (1.7%) • Baptists (0.3%) • Orthodox (0.1) ❖ Islam (14%)
Current constitution	❖ The 1995 constitution, ➢ It is called the people's constitution because it was made basing on people's views. ➢ It was promulgated on 8th October 1995 at the Constitutional square (City square)
Neighbours	❖ Kenya to the _____ ❖ South Sudan to the _____ ❖ Rwanda to the _____ ❖ Tanzania to the _____ ❖ Democratic Republic of Congoto the _____
Climate	❖ Tropical/savannah climate in Gulu, Lira, Masindi etc. ❖ Semi desert climate in Moroto, Kotido, Kaabong, Abim etc. ❖ Equatorial climate in Kalangala, Wakiso, Mukono, Buikwe, Jinja ❖ Montane climate/mountain climate in Kabale, Mbale, Kasese.
Main economic activities	❖ Crop cultivation ❖ Fishing ❖ Pastoralism ❖ Tourism ❖ Mining

The Location of Uganda



apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

AGRICULTURE IN UGANDA

- **Agriculture is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.**
- **Agriculture is the back bone of Uganda's economy because it employs the biggest population hence the main source of income to Ugandans.**

Major non- traditional cash crops grown in Uganda;

- **Beans**
- **Sweet potatoes,**
- **Maize**
- **Millet**
- **Sorghum**
- **Peas**
- **Ground nuts**

Major traditional cash crops grown in Uganda;

- **Coffee**
- **Cotton**
- **Sugarcane**
- **Tea**
- **Tobacco**
- **Cocoa**
- **Oil palm**

Note;

- *Traditional cash crops are crops that were originally grown for sale while Non-traditional cash crops are crops that were originally grown for food but can now be sold.*
- *Coffee is the chief cash crop grown in Uganda*
- *Arabica coffee is commonly grown in highland areas with low temperatures while Robusta coffee is grown in low lands with high temperatures.*

Contributions of Agriculture to Uganda's economy

- **It has created job opportunities to many people.**
- **It has promoted the development of roads and railways.**
- **Source of raw material to agro-based industries.**
- **It is a steady source of food to Ugandan people.**
- **Agricultural exports earn the country foreign exchange**

Problems facing Agriculture in Uganda

- **Outbreak of crop pests and diseases**
- **Poor transport and communication in some parts of Uganda.**
- **Shortage of capital to invest in the agricultural industry**
- **Shortage of land due to increasing population**
- **Rural urban migration which leads to shortage of labour force on farms in rural areas**
- **Price fluctuations of agricultural products.**
- **Prolonged drought**

Possible solutions to the problems facing the Agricultural sector in Uganda

- **By teaching farmers better farming methods.**
- **The government should provide quick maturing seeds to farmers**
- **The government should provide small scale loans to farmers**
- **By spraying the crops using pesticides**
- **The government should develop feeder roads that connect to main roads**

TOURISM INDUSTRY IN UGANDA

- **Tourism is one of the major developed sectors in Uganda's economy.**

Major tourist attractions in Uganda;

- **Wild life**
- **Physical features**
- **Climate**
- **Vegetation**
- **Cultural sites**

Factors that have promoted the development of the Tourism in Africa.

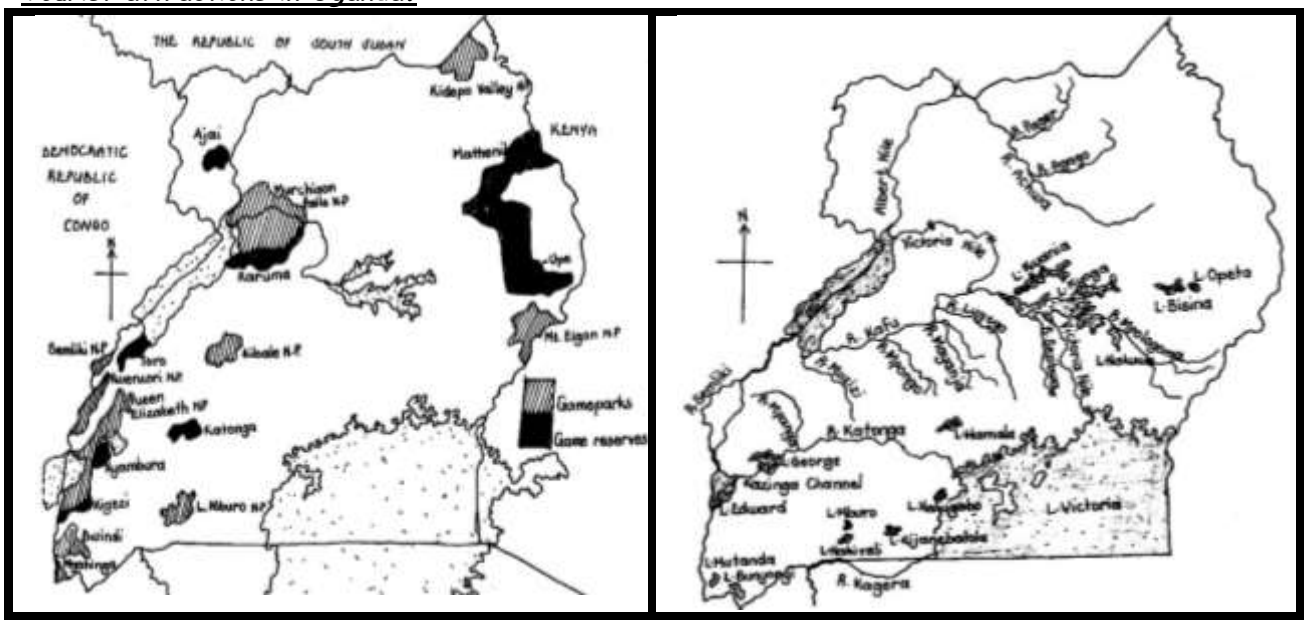
- **Presence of various tourist attractions in most parts of Uganda.**
- **Improved transport and communication network.**
- **Political stability in most parts of Uganda.**
- **Availability of better accommodation facilities in Africa.**
- **Hospitality of Ugandans to the tourists**

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: **+256771623617 / +256700770630**

Contributions of the Tourism industry to the development of Uganda.

- ❖ It creates job opportunities to people.
- ❖ It promotes the development of infrastructure like roads, lodges, hotels.
- ❖ It promotes international relationship.
- ❖ It creates market for locally manufactured goods.
- ❖ It is a source of revenue to the government.
- ❖ It promotes conservation of wildlife.

Tourist attractions in Uganda.



Problems facing the Tourism industry in Uganda.

- ❖ Poor transport and communication network.
- ❖ Poor accommodation facilities.
- ❖ Shortage of funds to promote the tourism industry.
- ❖ Limited tourist attractions in some parts of Uganda.
- ❖ Limited advertisement of tourist attractions on international media.

Possible solutions to the problems facing Uganda's Tourism industry

- ❖ By enforcing laws against poaching.
- ❖ By constructing better roads in all parts of Uganda.
- ❖ By advertising Uganda's tourist attractions on international media.
- ❖ By importing new species of wildlife in Uganda.
- ❖ By training more game wardens.
- ❖ By building better accommodation facilities in different parts of Uganda.
- ❖ By gazetting more wildlife conservation areas.

CHALLENGES AFFECTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA.

Social challenges	*Economic challenges*	*Political challenges*
❖ Illiteracy ❖ Poverty ❖ Ignorance ❖ Diseases	❖ Poor transport and communication ❖ Low level of technology ❖ High dependency ratio. ❖ Unemployment	❖ Civil wars and coups ❖ Violation of human rights ❖ High number of refugees ❖ Foreign domination ❖ Dictatorship

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

❖ High infant and maternal mortality rate ❖ Teenage pregnancies and early marriages. ❖ Famine	❖ Corruption ❖ Brain drain ❖ Economic collapse	

Possible solutions to the problems affecting Economic developments in Africa.

- ❖ By promoting good governance in all African countries.
- ❖ By mechanising agriculture.
- ❖ By promoting unity among the people of Africa.
- ❖ By promoting human rights.
- ❖ By promoting women emancipation.
- ❖ By introducing universal education in all African countries.
- ❖ By enforcing laws against corruption.
- ❖ By improving health services in all African countries.
- ❖ By modernising infrastructure like roads, industries.

Note

-Women emancipation *refers to giving women freedom to gain access and control of all forms of resources.*

-Women emancipation makes women free from old social limitations and customs that denied them power in the society.

-The status of women can be raised through equal opportunities in education, politics, employment, ownership of property and active participation in family planning.

How women emancipation can be promoted

- ➢ *Promoting girl child education*
- ➢ *Abandoning cultural beliefs which discriminate women*
- ➢ *Discouraging early marriages among girls*

(a) *Political challenges affecting Economic developments in Africa.*

1. *Dictatorship*

- This is a political system where a leader misuses power and does not rule according to the principles of democracy.

Indicators of dictatorship

- ❖ People in the country have no freedom of speech, movement and expression.
- ❖ Innocent people are imprisoned without court trial.
- ❖ Political opponents are tortured or killed.
- ❖ Leaders rule according to their wishes.
- ❖ Free and fair elections are not regularly conducted.

2. *Military coups.*

- This is a sudden attempt by the army to take control of the government by violence.

Causes of coups in Africa.

- Dictatorship
- Bad governance
- Unfair elections
- Denial of human rights.

How coups can be reduced.

- ❖ By promoting good governance.
- ❖ By organising regular free and fair elections in the country.
- ❖ Leaders should have respect for human rights.
- ❖ Leaders should listen to people's problems and solve them.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

3. Civil wars

- This is a war that is fought between citizens of the same country.

African countries that have experienced civil wars.

- Somalia
- south Sudan
- Democratic Republic of Congo.

Causes of civil wars.

- Greed for power.
- Opposition against bad governance.
- Dictatorship.

Dangers of civil wars.

- ❖ They lead to destruction of property.
- ❖ They led to decline in local trade.
- ❖ They lead to loss of lives.
- ❖ They discourage the coming of foreign investors in the country.

How African countries can reduce civil wars.

- ❖ By promoting peace and security in the country.
- ❖ By holding peace talks.
- ❖ By using diplomacy to end disagreements.
- ❖ By signing peace agreements.

4. Refugee problems

- *A refugee* is a person who is forced to leave his / her country because of a disaster or persecution.
- An internally displaced person is a person who is forced to leave his / her home for the same reasons as a refugee but remains in his / her own country.

Causes of refugees in Africa.

- Civil wars.
- Religious persecution.
- Natural disasters

International organisations that care for refugees

- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- World Food programme (WFP)
- World Health Organisation (WHO)

Problems faced by refugees

- ❖ Poverty
- ❖ Unemployment
- ❖ Shortage of food and clean water.
- ❖ Easy spread of diseases due to overcrowding.
- ❖ Shortage of medical facilities.

Ways how refugee problems can be solved.

- ❖ By improving on security.
- ❖ By promoting rule of law.
- ❖ By using peaceful means to solve political difference

5. Foreign domination

- Foreign aid refers to the assistance which African countries receive from other countries
- It includes; multilateral aid (aid given by international organisation like IMF, World bank, UN agencies), bilateral aid (aid given by a donor country), relief aid (aid given after disasters)

Forms of foreign aid

- Loans
- Grants
- Donations
- Skilled people (expatriates)

How African countries can reduce foreign domination.

- ❖ Exporting processed good instead of raw materials
- ❖ Increasing agriculture production
- ❖ Widening the tax base to increase source of income
- ❖ Training more skilled workers.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

(b) *Economic challenges affecting Economic developments in Africa.*

6. *Under development*

- **It refers to the state when a country is unable to improve the quality of life of its people.**

Causes of under development in African countries.

- **Political instability**
- **Shortage of funds to provide social services.**
- **Low production levels**

7. *Corruption*

- **It is an act where one uses his or her position of responsibility for dishonest gains.**

Forms of corruption

- **Asking for bribes**
- **Paying for goods which have not been delivered**
- **Paying salaries to non-existent workers**
- **Taking public funds for personal use**
- **Paying more money than actual money that had to be spent**

Dangers of corruption.

- **It leads to inefficiency in government departments**
- **It leads to loss govern revenue**
- **It discourages foreign investors**
- **It makes it difficult for people to access social services**

Ways through which corruption can be controlled.

- **By enforcing strict laws against corruption**
- **By paying attractive salaries to workers**
- **By teaching people about the dangers of corruption**

Bodies that were established to check on corruption in Uganda

- **The office of the Inspector General of Government (IGG)**
- **The Public Accounts Committee of the parliament**
- **Ministry of Ethics and Integrity**

Note:

- ***Special Revenue Protection Services (SRPS)*** *is the body that was set up by URA to control smuggling in Uganda.*
- ***URA*** *is the body responsible for collecting taxes in Uganda.*
- ***Taxation*** *is the major source of government revenue in Uganda.*
- *Other sources of government revenue include: grants, loans, donations, tourism industry, airport charges, court fines and traffic fines, licences, sale of minerals.*

8. *Economic collapse*

- **This is when the economy of the country does not sustain the needs of people**

Indicators of economic collapse

- **Unemployment**
- **Shortage of essential commodities**
- **Decline in the value of the national currency**
- **Limited investments**
- **Inflation (general and progressive increase in prices)**

9. *Brain drain*

- **Brain drain is the movement of highly trained people (skilled labour) from their country to go and work in another country. E.g. Engineers, teachers, doctors.**

- It is the movement of professionals to other countries looking for better paying jobs.
- ❖ Such people are usually attracted by better pay and other good working conditions.
- ❖ African countries lose skilled people who would have contributed towards provision of social services and production of goods.
- ❖ They also lose taxes they would have collected from such people.
- ❖ The governments also lose what was invested in them during their training.

(c) *Social challenges affecting Economic developments in Africa.*

10. Famine

- It is a large scale shortage of food lasting for a long time in an area.

Causes of famine

- Civil wars and conflicts
- Prolonged drought
- Rural urban migration
- Outbreak of crop pests and diseases.
- Poor agricultural methods
- Poor storage facilities
- Putting much emphasis on production of cash crops than food crops

Dangers of famine

- ❖ It leads to death of people
- ❖ It Increases dependence on foreign aid

Ways of controlling famine.

- ❖ By mechanising agriculture
- ❖ By encouraging farmers to use modern farming methods
- ❖ By promoting peace and stability in the country
- ❖ By planting high yielding seeds to increase food production
- ❖ By encouraging the growing of more food crops than cash crops

11. Low life expectancy

- Life expectancy refers to how long in terms of years people in a country are expected to live.
- Most African countries have low life expectancy

Causes of low life expectancy in Africa

- Poor feeding
- High levels of poverty
- Poor medical services
- Limited access to clean and safe water.

Ways of increasing life expectancy

- ❖ Having proper nutrition
- ❖ Creating more job opportunities
- ❖ By providing clean and safe water
- ❖ By providing education services

12. High infant and maternal mortality rate

- *Mortality rate* is the rate at which people die
- *Infant mortality rate* is the rate at which babies die while *maternal mortality rate* is the rate at which pregnant mothers die during delivery.

Causes of high infant and maternal mortality rate.

- Lack of immunisation services
- Poor sanitation
- Poor medical services
- Poor feeding

13. Illiteracy

- Illiteracy is the state when people in a country cannot read and write with understanding

Causes of high levels of illiteracy in Africa

- Shortage of funds to invest in education
- Ignorance among people
- Social injustice where girls are denied education

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

How illiteracy can be controlled

- By introducing universal education programmes eg: UPE, USE
- Government should introduce adult literacy programs
- By constructing more schools in the country
- Laws should be put in place to make primary education compulsory
- By educating parents on the importance of education

Note: *-The government of Uganda introduced the* ***Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja*** *(ABEK) to reduce the high levels of illiteracy among the Karimojongs.*

14. ***Poor social service delivery***.

- Social services are services provided to improve people's welfare.
- Such services include; Education, security, communication, banking, transport etc

Problems faced in providing social services.

- Shortage of funds
- High population.
- Poor transport network.
- Insecurity in some areas
- Corruption
- Shortage of skilled labour





1. Give the meaning of each of the following.
   (i) A resource
   (ii) Natural resources
2. Mention any two examples of of the following types of natural; resources.
   (i) Renewable resources
   (ii) Non-renewable resources.
3. Why is land considered to be the most important resource?
4. Give one way the following components act as resources,
   (i) Wind
   (ii)Sunshine
5. Give any two reasons why some natural resources in Africa are not yet exploited.
6. Mention any three factors that have promoted industrial development in many African countries.
7. Mention any two examples of each of the following;
   (i) Primary industry
   (ii) Secondary industry
   (iii) Tertiary industry
8. Mention any three factors one would consider before setting up an industry in an area.
9. State one way a large population has promoted industrial production in Kampala.
10. Why are Ugandans encouraged to export more processed goods than raw materials?
11. Give any three ways people benefit from a nearby industry in their area.
12. Give any two ways people benefit a nearby industry in their area.
13. State any two problems that may result from the large scale establishment of o industries in an area.
14. Give any two ways a sugarcane outgrower can benefit from a sugar processing industry in his community.
15. Give any two ways the industrial sector has promoted economic development in Africa.

16. State any one challenge that affect industrial development in Africa.
17. Give one way smuggling can affect industrial development in Africa.
18. Complete the table below correctly.

Type of energy	*Source*
(i) Hydro electricity	----------
(ii) ----------	Sunshine
(iii) ----------	Animal wastes and garbage
(iv) Geothermal energy	----------

19. What are Multipurpose river projects?
20. Mention one major multipurpose river projects on each of the following rivers.
    (i) River Niger.
    (ii) River Volta.
    (iii) River Zambezi.
    (iv) River Congo.
21. Mention any three hydro electric power dams along river Nile outside Uganda.
22. Give any three ways Multipurpose river projects are important.
23. Give two ways hydro electric power generation has promoted economic development in Africa.
24. Give the meaning of Rural electrification.
25. Give one reason why the government is promoting rural electrification.
26. How does rural electrification promote the conservation of the natural environment.
27. State any two challenges that hinder the extension of hydro electricity to all parts of Uganda.
28. Give the meaning of Irrigation farming.

Irrigation scheme	*Major crop grown*	*Source of water*
(i) Tilda	----------	----------
(ii) ----------	Rice	River Manafwa
(iii) Gezira	----------	----------
(iv) Mwea Tebere	----------	----------
(v) Kiige	----------	----------

29. Why is agriculture referred to as the back bone of Africa?
30. Give any two reason why most farmers in Africa practice subsistence farming.
31. Give one way plantation farming has promoted industrial development in Uganda.
32. How can crop farming be made possible in North Eastern Uganda?
33. Why is agriculture referred to as an industry?
34. Give any two ways rural -urban migration has affected the development of agriculture in rural areas.
35. State any three problems faced by crop farmers in Uganda.
36. State any two ways the government can help farmers to increase food production.
37. What name is given to the industries that use cotton as their raw material?
38. Name the raw material used for making insecticides.
39. What are Agro-based industries?
40. State any two advantages of irrigation farming.
41. Why is irrigation farming not effective in North Eastern Uganda.
42. Name the major cash crop grown on Kilombero valley irrigation scheme.
43. Mention any three methods of mining commonly used in East Africa.
44. Give any two reasons why some minerals in different parts of Africa are not yet extracted.
45. State any three factors that have promoted the development of the mining industry in Africa.
46. How is Kimberley in South Africa similar to Mwadui in Tanzania in terms of mineral distribution?
47. State any two problems caused by mining in an area.
48. Give any two ways the mining industry has promoted economic development in Africa.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

49. Name the major minerals mined in each of the following area.
    (i) Witwatersrand in South Africa.
    (ii) Hima in Kasese.
    (iii) Osukuru hills in Tororo
    (iv) Kilembe in Kasese.
    (v) Lake Magadi in Kenya.
50. How has the extraction of limestone in Kasese promoted industrial development in that area?
51. Mention any two products obtained from copper.
52. Name any one mineral that is used for making artificial fertilizers.
53. Why is tourism referred to as an invisible export?
54. Give any three factors that have promoted the development of the tourism industry in East Africa.
55. How is poaching a threat to the Uganda's tourism industry?
56. State any two problems facing the tourism industry in East Africa.
57. Why are hotels always built near the major tourist attractions in Africa?
58. Give any two ways the tourism industry has promoted economic development in Uganda.
59. Give any two reasons why Kenya's tourism industry is more developed than that of Uganda.
60. State any three ways Uganda's tourism industry can be improved.
61. Name the largest fish species caught in Africa's inland fishing grounds.
62. If you were the ministry of trade and industry, which suitable processing industry would you recommend to be started in Kalangala?
63. Give any three ways fishing has promoted economic development in Uganda.
64. How is indiscriminate fishing dangerous to the fishing industry in Africa?
65. State any two ways water hyacinth affects the development of the fishing industry in Uganda.
66. State any three problems facing the fishing industry in Uganda.
67. Give one reason why the government discourages the use of undersized nets during fishing.
68. Which type of transport is most suitable for transporting petroleum to the refineries?
69. How is the Niger delta similar to the Albertine region?
70. Mention any three products obtained from petroleum.
71. Name the major mineral mined in the Niger delta.
72. Give any two reasons why Nigeria is not the leading oil exporter and yet it is the leading producer of oil.
73. Give any three ways oil mining has promoted of Nigeria.
74. Name the cash crop that is largely grown in Kalangala by Bidco oil company.
75. Give any two factors that have promoted oil palm growing in Nigeria.
76. Mention any two products obtained from palm oil.
77. Compare the Karimojong and the Fulani of Nigeria in terms of occupation.
78. Give any two reasons why the Karimojong live an unsettled life.
79. In which way can the governments of East African countries curb cattle rustling among the pastoral tribes?
80. Mention one step the government of Uganda has taken to make the Karimojongs live a settle life.
81. Mention any three industrial towns in South Africa.
82. Name the type of sheep that is mainly reared in the temperate grasslands of South Africa.
83. How is Ranching different from Dairy farming?
84. Give any two reasons why Libya is the leading oil exporter in Africa.
85. State the main reason for the construction of the Great manmade river in Libya.
86. Give any two reasons why most people in Libya live in the Northern part of the country.
87. Name the major mineral mined in Libya.
88. Compare the Katanga region and Zambia copper belt in terms of mineral distribution.

89. State the main reason for the construction of the Tazara railway line.
90. Give any one reason why road transport is still under developed in most parts of DRC.
91. State any two factors that favour lumbering in DRC.
92. Name the largest irrigation scheme in Africa.
93. Mention the commonest method of irrigation used on the Gezira irrigation scheme.
94. State any three factors that favoured the establishment of the Gezira irrigation scheme.
95. Mention the main source of water used on Gezira irrigation scheme.
96. Why was a railway line established on the Gezira irrigation scheme?
97. Name the power dam that supplies hydro electricity to Gezira irrigation scheme.
98. Mention any one factor that favours agricultural mechanisation on the Gezira irrigation scheme.
99. State any four challenges affecting economic development in Uganda.
100. Give any four ways the challenges hindering economic development in Africa can be solved.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

TOPIC 10: MAJOR WORLD ORGANISATIONS

- These are organisations formed by countries in different parts of the world for particular purposes.

Examples of major world organisations.

- The United Nations Organisation (UNO)
- The Commonwealth of Nations
- Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION (UNO)

UNITED NATIONS

- The United Nations Organisation (UNO) is also known as the *United Nations (UN).*
- UN is an international organisation that was formed on 24th October, 1945 replacing the League on Nations which had been formed in 1919 after World War I.
- The UN has its headquarters in ***New York City***, United States of America (USA).
- The UN has 193 member states.
- *Vatican City* and *Palestine* are fully recognized as non-members of the UN. Other six countries are not members but are recognized by at least one country that is a UN member. These countries are; Taiwan, Western Sahara, Kosovo, South Ossetia, Abkhazia and Northern Cyprus.

The First World War (World War I)

- ✓ At the beginning of the 20th century, *Germany* under *Kaiser William II* had the ambition to conquer and control the whole world.
- ✓ *France, Russia* and *Britain* prepared to defend themselves.
- ✓ On 28th June, 1914, *Franz Ferdinand*, the crown prince of Austria and his wife Sophie, were killed by a Serbian student called Gavrilo Principe in Serbia.
- ✓ *Austria*, an ally to Germany declared a war on Serbia.
- ✓ *Russia* and France prepared to fight alongside *Serbia* and in return, *Germany* declared a war on both *Russia* and *France*.
- ✓ *Britain* also decided to side with *Russia* and *France*.
- ✓ The war lasted from 1914-1918 and *Germany* was eventually defeated.

Note:

- *European countries formed the **League of Nations** in 1919 to prevent outbreak of the Second World War.*
- *The League of Nations took away all colonies that belonged to Germany as a punishment that was given to Germany for causing the First World War.*
- *These colonies were given to other European countries as Mandate territories.*
- ***Mandate territories** were the former colonies of Germany that were handed over to other European countries by the League of Nations after World War I. eg. Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Cameroon, Togo, Namibia.*
- *European governments which were given mandate territories were meant to rule them for the good of the natives, till they were ready for their independence.*

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

- *Tanzania (German East Africa) was the East African country which was mostly affected during the war.*

Qn. *Give the main reason for the formation of the League of Nations in 1919?*
Qn. *Why did Germany lose her colonies in Africa after World War I?*
Qn. *What is a mandate territory?*

The Second World War (World War II).

- ✓ ***Adolf Hitler*** **became the leader of Germany in 1933 and formed a party of the Nazis (his supporters).**
- ✓ **Hitler's aim was to make Germany regain her former glory.**
- ✓ **Hitler allied with *Mussolini* of *Italy* whose supporters were called the Facists.**
- ✓ **On 1st September,1939, Hitler attacked *Poland*.**
- ✓ **On 28th June,1941, *Britain* and *France* declared a war on *Germany* and *Italy*.**
- ✓ **The war lasted for 6 years and ended in 1945 causing death to millions of people,destruction of property and displacement of people.**
- ✓ **African countries were involved in the war because their colonial masters took men to work as soldiers and porters in the war zones.**
- ✓ ***Algeria, Ethiopia*** **and *Somalia* became battle grounds.**

Note:

- *The UN was formed in 1945 to create everlasting peace in the world.*
- *The Mandate territories were handed over to the UN trusteeship council as Trust territories.*
- *-**Trust territories** were former colonies of Germany that were handed over to the United Nations after World War II.*

ORGANS OF THE UN.

Organ	*Role*	*Headquarters*
United Nations General Assembly	❖ **To discuss matters related to world peace, security, health etc.** ❖ **To approve the UN budget.** **NB:** *The heads of state and government meet once a year.*	**New York,USA**
The International Court of Justice (ICJ)	❖ **To settle disputes among the member countries.** ❖ **It is the judicial organ of the UN.** ❖ **It has 15 judges elected by the general assembly.**	**Hague,Netherlands**
United Nations Secretariat.	❖ **To organize the UN international conferences.** ❖ **Monitor peace keeping operations.** ❖ **Makes the agenda for the general assembly.** ❖ **Translates the UN international documents.** ❖ **Makes the budget for the general assembly.** ❖ **Compiles and keeps records of world statistical information.** **Note:** ✓ *The United Nations secretariat is headed by the* ***Secretary General.*** ✓ ***Mr. Antonio Guterres*** *from Portugal is the current Secretary General of the*	**New York,USA**

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

	United Nations. He replaced ***Mr. Ban Ki Moon*** ***<u>The Last four (4) Secretary Generals of the UN.</u>*** • **Boutros Boutros Ghali from Egypt.** • **Kofi Annan from Ghana.** • **Ban Ki Moon from South Korea.** • **Antonio Guterres from Portugal.**	
United Nations Security Council	❖ **To maintain international peace and security.** ❖ **It sends peace keeping forces to countries that have political conflicts.** ❖ **The council has 15 member states including 5 permanent member states.** **Note:** ✓ *USA, United Kingdom, France, China and Russia are permanent member states on the United Nations Security Council.*	**New York, USA**
The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)	❖ **It is responsible for economic and social affairs of the UN.** ❖ **It uplifts the standards of living among the people of the world.**	**New York, USA**
The Trusteeship Council	❖ **It was responsible for the administration of the 11 trust territories.**	**No longer in existence**

Note:

- ✓ *The* ***International Court of Justice (ICJ)*** *settles conflicts between countries while the* ***International Criminal Court (ICC)*** *punishes people for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.*
- ✓ *ICC was created on 1st July,2002 and is also based in* ***Hague, Netherlands****.*

<u>AGENCIES OF THE UN.</u>

Agency	*Headquarters*	*Role(S)*
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	**New York, USA**	❖ **It provides food and medicine to vulnerable children.** ❖ **It promotes gender equality through girl-child education.**
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	**Paris, France.**	❖ **It promotes standards of education world-wide.** ❖ **It promotes scientific advancement in research.** ❖ **Ensures protection of cultural heritages.**
World Health Organisation (WHO)	**Geneva, Switzerland**	❖ **It funds projects that promote public health in developing countries.** ❖ **It approves the newly invented drugs.** ❖ **It fights outbreak of epidemic diseases.** ❖ **It works in areas such as immunisation, health education and provision of essential drugs.**
World Food Programme (WFP)	**Rome, Italy**	❖ **It promotes food security world-wide.** ❖ **It saves lives through providing food to those affected by famine.**

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	Rome, Italy	❖ It works to improve agricultural productivity and food security.
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington DC, USA	❖ It provides financial advice to central banks. ❖ It gives short term loans to countries with deficit budget. ❖ It controls inflation of national currencies.
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Geneva, Switzerland.	❖ It defends the rights of the workers. ❖ It formulates programmes to improve working conditions and employment opportunities. ❖ It defines international labour standards.
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	Geneva, Switzerland	❖ It promotes scientific research on the atmosphere and climate change. ❖ Facilitates the global exchange of meteorological data and information.
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Geneva, Switzerland	❖ It provides temporary shelter to refugees. ❖ It provides food to refugees. ❖ It provides clothes to refugees.
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	Vienna, Austria	❖ It promotes industrial development in developing countries. ❖ It provides technical assistance and training on issues concerning industrial development.
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Vienna, Austria	❖ It works for the safe and peaceful use of atomic energy.
International Maritime Organisation (IMO)	London, UK	❖ It seeks to prevent marine pollution from ships. ❖ It encourages marine safety and improving international shipping procedures.
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Geneva, Switzerland	❖ It coordinates usage of radio and TV frequencies.
United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)	Madrid, Spain	❖ It fosters tourism education. ❖ It provides technical advice on how to improve the tourism industry.
International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	Montreal-Quebec, Canada	❖ It ensures safety and security of air transport. ❖ It ensures regularity of air transport. ❖ It serves as the medium of cooperation in all areas of civil aviation.
World Bank Group	Washington DC, USA	❖ It provides loans to developing countries to reduce poverty.
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome, Italy	❖ It mobilises financial resources for better food production and better nutrition among the poor in developing countries.
Universal postal union (UPU)	Bern, Switzerland	❖ It improves postal services. ❖ It provides technical assistance on postal matters.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

World intellectual property organisation (WIPO)	Geneva, Switzerland	❖ It promotes international protection of property. ❖ It fosters cooperation on trademarks, copyrights and industrial designs.
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Vienna, Austria	❖ It ensures prevention of crimes and drug abuse

Objectives of the UN

- ❖ To prevent outbreak of another world war.
- ❖ To maintain international peace and security in the world.
- ❖ To promote cooperation and unity among the member states.
- ❖ To promote respect for human rights.
- ❖ To promote better living standards of the people of the world.
- ❖ To eradicate poverty in developing countries.

Activities done by the UN

- ❖ Settling disputes among nations.
- ❖ Eradicating poverty in developing countries.
- ❖ Working towards improving people's living standards.
- ❖ Fighting against diseases which affect people.

Achievements of the UN.

- ❖ It has promoted cooperation and unity among the member states.
- ❖ It has promoted international trade.
- ❖ It has promoted peace in the world.
- ❖ It has promoted respect for human rights.
- ❖ It provides technical and financial advice to developing countries.

Challenges faced by the UN.

- ❖ Shortage of funds to run its programmes effectively.
- ❖ Insecurity in some parts of the world.
- ❖ Differences in political systems among the member states.
- ❖ World dictators.
- ❖ Conflicts among the member states.

Similarities between the UN and the AU.

- ❖ Both work towards creating peace in the member states.
- ❖ Both work towards promoting respect for human rights.
- ❖ Both help in settling disputes among countries.
- ❖ Both aim at eradicating poverty among people.
- ❖ Both work towards improving people's living standards.

Differences between the UN and the AU.

- ❖ UN works towards promoting peace in all parts of the world while AU works towards promoting peace in African countries.
- ❖ UN aims at eradicating poverty in all parts of the world while AU aims at eradicating poverty in African countries.
- ❖ UN unites countries in all parts of the world while AU unites only African countries.
- ❖ UN works towards promoting respect for human rights in all parts of the world while AU works towards promoting respect for human rights in African countries.
- ❖ UN works towards improving people's standards of living in all parts of the world while AU works towards improving people's standards of living in African countries.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was the declaration which was adopted by the United Nations (UN) General assembly on 10th Dec, 1948 in Paris, France.
- It consists of 30 articles and all national constitutions are expected to uphold all the rights as contained in this declaration.
- *Human rights* are basic natural freedoms all human beings are entitled to.

These human rights include;

1. We are all born free and fair. We have our own thoughts and ideas. We should all be treated in the same way.
2. Freedom from discrimination.
3. The right to life.
4. Freedom from slavery.
5. Freedom from torture.
6. We have rights no matter where we go.
7. We are all equal before the law.
8. The right to have our rights protected by the law.
9. Freedom from unfair detainment.
10. The right to trial.
11. We are always innocent till proven guilty.
12. The right to privacy.
13. Freedom to move.
14. The right to seek a safe place to live.
15. Right to a nationality.
16. Every grown up has the Right to marry and have a family.
17. The right to own property.
18. Freedom of thought. we have a right to believe in what we want, to have religion or to change it if we want.
19. Freedom of expression. We have a right to say what we think and share our ideas with other people.
20. The right to public assembly. We have a right to meet our friends and work together.
21. The right to democracy.
22. Right to social security. We have the right to affordable housing, medicine, education and childcare.
23. Every grown up has the right to do a job.
24. The right to play.
25. Right to food and shelter.
26. The right to education.
27. The right to copyright.
28. The right to a fair and free world. There must be proper order so we can all enjoy rights and freedoms in our own country and all over the world.
29. Responsibility. We have a duty to protect the rights and freedoms of other people.
30. No one can take away your own rights.

Human rights abuse / violation

- This is the denial of the basic natural freedoms to which all people are entitled.
- *Child abuse* is the denial of basic natural freedoms to which all children are entitled.

Forms of Human rights abuse/Ways in which human rights are violated.

- Torturing of political opponents.
- Slavery
- Death penalty
- Racial segregation.
- Raping of women.
- Sexual mutilation.
- Denial of freedom of movement.
- Killing of political opponents.
- Domestic violence against women.
- Detention of people without court trial.

Forms of child abuse.

- Physical child abuse
- Emotional child abuse/Psychological child abuse.
- Sexual child abuse.

Ways of controlling human rights abuse.

- By promoting peace and security in the country.
- By enforcing laws against human rights abuse.
- By sensitising people about their rights.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

❖ **By establishing organisations that promote human rights eg. Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC).**

Note:- *UHRC was established in 1995 in recognition of Uganda's violent history characterized by arbitrary arrests, detention without trial, torture etc.*

International organisations that monitor human rights.

- **Amnesty international.**
- **International federation for human rights.**
- **Youth for human rights international.**
- **Human rights watch.**

Note:

- ***Basic needs*** *are things which man can not live without eg. food, clothes, medical care, security, education etc.*
- ***Children's rights*** *are the basic natural freedoms to which all children are entitled.*
  Examples of children's rights include;*The right to food, right to medical care, right to shelter, right to education, right to play, right to clothes etc.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

- **The Commonwealth of Nations is an organisation which is made up of Britain and her former colonies, protectorates and dominion states.**
- **Dominion states are independent states that regard the queen of England as their head of state e.g. Canada, Australia and New Zealand.**
- **To date, the Commonwealth of Nations has 53 member states.**
- **The Commonwealth of Nations is headed by the Queen of England.**
- ***Queen Elizabeth II*** **is the current head of the Commonwealth of nations (since 6th February,1952)**

Commonwealth countries is Africa.

- **Botswana**
- **Cameroon**
- **Ghana**
- **Kenya**
- **Lesotho**
- **Malawi**
- **Tanzania**
- **Mauritius**
- **Mozambique**
- **Namibia**
- **Nigeria**
- **Rwanda**
- **Seychelles**
- **Sierra Leone**
- **South Africa**
- **Swaziland**
- **Gambia**
- **Uganda**
- **Zambia**

Commonwealth countries in Europe.

- **United Kingdom (Britain, Northern Ireland, Wales, Scotland)**
- **Cyprus**
- **Malta**

Commonwealth countries in Asia

- **Bangladesh**
- **Brunei**
- **India**
- **Malaysia**
- **Pakistan**
- **Singapore**
- **Sri Lanka**

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

Commonwealth countries in Australia.

- Fiji
- Australia
- Tonga
- New Zealand
- Solomon islands
- Tuvalu
- Nauru
- Kiribati
- Papua New Guinea
- Samoa
- Vanuatu

Commonwealth countries in America.

- Canada
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Belize
- Dominica
- Grenada
- Guyana
- Jamaica
- Saint Lucia.
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Saint Vincent and Grenadines
- Saint Kitts and Nevis



Queen Elizabeth II

Note: ***Commonwealth countries are united by the following***.

- ✓ *They use English as their official language.*
- ✓ *They were mostly former colonies of Britain.*
- ✓ *They have similar education systems.*
- ✓ *They regard the queen of England as their head.*

Structure of administration of the Commonwealth of Nations.

ii) The Heads of state summit.

- It is the policy making body of the Commonwealth of Nations.
- It is made up of heads of state or governments.
- The heads of state meet for a week once in every 2 years.
- They have lengthy discussions on issues that are affecting the member states.

iii) The Secretariat.

- It is headed by the Secretary General who is elected by the Commonwealth Heads of state.
- Chief Emeka Anyaoku from Nigeria was the first Secretary General of the Commonwealth of Nations.
- *Patricia Scotland* from Dominican Republic is the current Secretary general of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Duties of the Secretary General.

- To prepare the agenda of the secretarial meetings.
- To supervise commonwealth committees.
- To chair the secretariat meetings.

iv) Ministerial meetings.

- Ministers of Finance and Defense meet once every year while those of Education and Health meet once every after 3 years.
- These ministers meet to discuss issues concerning trade, technology, development, political stability and improved social services.

v) High commissioners.

- *A High commissioner* is a representative of a commonwealth state to another commonwealth state.

for example, the representative of Uganda in South Africa is given a title of a high commissioner.

- His office is at the High commission e.g. The South African High commission in Uganda.
- *An Ambassador* is a representative of a non-commonwealth country in another country.

For example, the representative of USA in Uganda is given a title of an ambassador.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

➢ His office is at the embassy e.g. The American Embassy in Uganda.

Commonwealth areas of work.

- Education
- Sports
- Democracy
- Human rights
- Economics

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM)

- *CHOGM* is a meeting in which Commonwealth heads of governments meet to discuss matters of mutual interest.
- It is the main decision making forum for the Commonwealth organisation.
- It is held every after 2 years and the Commonwealth chairperson is the president of the hosting country.
- *Mr Boris Johnson* from United Kingdom is the current chairperson of the Commonwealth of Nations (19th-20th April,2018)
- The next CHOGM will be held in Rwanda in 2020 and will be chaired by H.E Paul Kagame.
- *President Yoweri Museveni* was the chairperson of the Commonwealth of Nations in 2007 (23rd-25th November).

Benefits of CHOGM.

- It promotes the development of infrastructure such as hotels, roads etc.
- It attracts many foreign investors.
- It creates market for locally manufactured goods.
- It strengthens friendship among commonwealth countries.
- It opens up the country to the outside world.

Commonwealth games.

- These are an international multi-sport event held every after 4 years.
- The last commonwealth games were held between 4th and 15th April 2018 in Gold Coast-Queensland, Australia.
- The next commonwealth games will be held in Birmingham, England in 2022.

Examples of commonwealth games.

- Athletics
- Badminton
- Beach volleyball
- Boxing
- Cycling
- Wrestling
- Diving
- Gymnastics
- Hockey
- Lawn bowls
- Netball
- Squash
- Swimming
- Tennis
- Weight lifting

Note: -*Commonwealth games promote cooperation among commonwealth countries and also promote the development of infrastructure in the hosting country.*

Objectives of the Commonwealth of Nations.

- To promote democracy among commonwealth member states.
- To promote respect for human rights Commonwealth countries.
- To eradicate poverty in the Commonwealth member states.
- To uplift the standards of living among people in Commonwealth countries.
- To oppose racism in Commonwealth member states.
- To promote trade among Commonwealth states.

Benefits of the Commonwealth of Nations.

- It provides scholarships to students in Commonwealth countries.
- It promotes peace and security in the Commonwealth member countries.
- It provides financial assistance to member states.
- It promotes respect for human rights in its member countries.
- It promotes trade among commonwealth countries.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

❖ It organises commonwealth games which promote friendship among commonwealth countries.

Symbols of the Commonwealth of Nations.

- English language.
- Commonwealth flag.
- Commonwealth anthem.
- Commonwealth day (2nd Monday in March)

Similarities between the UN and the Commonwealth of nations.

❖ Both aim at promoting peace among the member states.
❖ Both promote development in the member states.
❖ Both aim at promoting unity in the member states.
❖ Both work towards improving people's standards of living.

ORGANISATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC)



- OPEC is an international organisation that was formed in Baghdad conference on 10th-14th September, 1960 by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.
- It is made up of 15 member states.
- It has its headquarters in Vienna, Austria.

OPEC member states in Africa.

- Algeria
- Angola
- Libya
- Nigeria
- Gabon
- Equatorial Guinea
- Congo Brazzaville.

Other member states of OPEC.

- Iraq
- Iran
- Kuwait
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- United Arab Emirates (UAE)
- Venezuela
- Ecuador

Objectives of OPEC.

❖ To ensure a steady supply of oil products.
❖ To unite all oil producing countries.
❖ To regulate oil production and supply.
❖ To make oil prices constant.

Note:

❖ *Uganda is not a member of OPEC because it has not yet started producing and exporting her petroleum.*
❖ *In East Africa, crude oil is refined at Mombasa in Kenya and Dar-es-salaam in Tanzania.*

Benefits of oil mining to African countries.

❖ It is a source of employment to people.
❖ Oil exports earn foreign exchange.
❖ It is a source of government revenue through taxing oil mining companies.
❖ It is a source of raw materials to industries.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

- ❖ It promotes the development of infrastructure.
- ❖ It is a source of cheap fuel to the people of Africa.

Problems caused by oil mining.

- ❖ It leads to pollution of the environment.
- ❖ It has led to shortage of labour in other sectors.
- ❖ It has led to devegetation.
- ❖ It has led to Rural-urban migration.

Problems facing oil mining in Africa.

- ❖ Insecurity in some oil mining areas.
- ❖ Fluctuation of oil prices on the world market.
- ❖ Competition from other oil producing countries.



Testing Exercise.

1. Name the organisation that was formed to maintain world peace after world war I.
2. What were the Mandate territories?
3. Why did Germany lose her colonies in Africa after world war I?
4. State the main reason for the formation of the league of Nations in 1919.
5. Mention any four mandate territories in Africa during colonial rule.
6. Why does Rwanda use English as her official language?
7. Which East African country is mostly affected by world war I?
8. Why was Uganda involved in world war I?
9. Mention any four organs of the UNO.
10. State the main reason for the formation of the league of nations.
11. Name any three permanent members on the UN Security council.
12. State any two duties performed by the Secretariat of the UN.
13. Who is the current secretary general of the UNO?
14. Which European country is blamed for causing world war I?
15. How was the country in (14) above punished for causing world war I?
16. How is the International Court of Justice important to the UN member states?
17. Which European country colonised Rwanda and Burundi?
18. Why does Rwanda use French as her official language?
19. State the main reason for the formation of the UNO.
20. Name the organisation that was replaced by the UN.
21. Mention any four agencies of the UNO.
22. Give any two ways UNICEF benefits people in your community.
23. State any three ways the UN is important to the member countries.
24. Write the following in full.
    (i) UNESCO
    (ii) UNICEF
    (iii) UNHCR
25. State any three challenges facing the UNO.
26. Where is the headquarters of the UNO?
27. Give any two ways the work of the UNO is similar to that of the African Union.
28. Give any one way UNHCR benefits people in African countries.
29. State any two ways the work of the UNO is different from that of the African Union.
30. Which agency of the UN is responsible for performing the following role?
    (i) Resettling people in war torn areas.

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

(ii) Improving the welfare of vulnerable children.
(iii) Promoting education through culture.

31. Give the meaning of each of the following;
    (i) Basic needs
    (ii) Human rights.
32. Apart from food, mention any two other basic needs of man.
33. Why is food regarded to be a basic need?
34. Give any three reasons why some people in Uganda fail to get basic needs.
35. Mention any four examples of fundamental human rights.
36. Mention any three examples of children's rights.
37. Give any two ways human rights are abused in our society today.
38. Mention any two forms of human rights abuse.
39. Give one way pupils can contribute towards violation of their rights at school.
40. Write UHRC in full.
41. Give one way UHRC is important to the people of Uganda.
42. Give any two ways the government can reduce the violation of people's rights in the community.
43. Name the international organisation that unites all former British colonies.
44. State any two characteristics of the commonwealth countries.
45. Why does Nigeria use English as her official language?
46. State any two reasons for the formation of the Commonwealth of nations.
47. How is a High commissioner different from an Ambassador?
48. Apart from Uganda, mention any four commonwealth member countries in Africa.
49. What title is given to a diplomat who represents;
    (i) Uganda in South Africa?
    (ii) Russia in Uganda?
    (iii) Nigeria in Canada?
50. Write the following in full.
    (i) CHOGM.
    (ii) OPEC
51. Give any three ways Uganda benefited from hosting CHOGM in 2007.
52. Mention any three examples of commonwealth games.
53. Why do individuals who travel abroad to represent Uganda in Commonwealth games carry the Uganda national flag?
54. Give any two ways Uganda benefits from participating in Commonwealth games.
55. Give one reason why the Uganda national anthem is sung in schools.
56. Mention any three member states of OPEC in Africa.
57. Give any two reasons why OPEC was formed.
58. Name the mineral that was discovered in the Albertine region recently.
59. Mention any three oil wells located in the Albertine region.
60. Give any three ways Ugandans will benefit from the extraction of petroleum in the Albertine region.

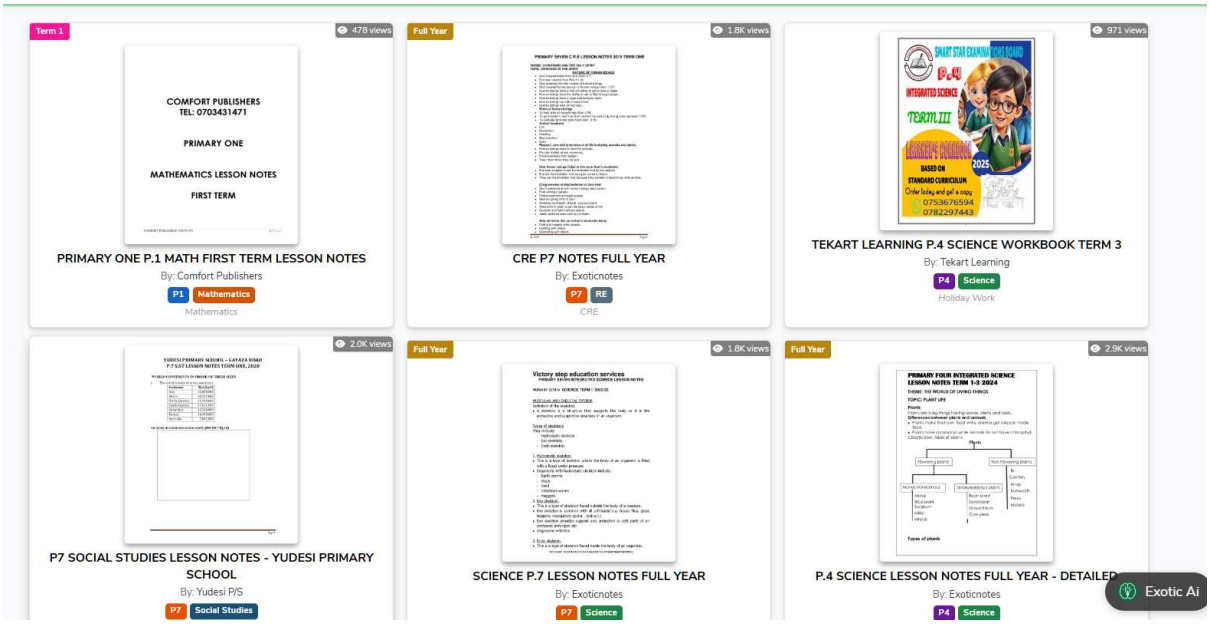
End Of Primary Seven Social Studies Syllabus



"Wishes You Success In Your PLE Exams"

apolokimbugwe504@gmail.com TEL: +256771623617 / +256700770630

This document was downloaded from https://exoticnotes.com



Do you need more LESSON NOTES for Primary (All classes)?

Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/

If you need LESSON NOTES for SCIENCE (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/science/

If you need LESSON NOTES for English (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/english/

If you need LESSON NOTES for Mathematics (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/mathematics/