

PRIMARY THREE

LITERACY I

TERM III

WEEK:1 Lesson1

GENDER AND CULTURE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

Culture

1. **What is culture**?

Culture is the way people live and behave in a given society.

2. Aspects or components of culture

Culture includes the following;

- Customs
- Food
- Dressing
- Language
- Religion/beliefs etc

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Customs

3. **What are customs**?

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Customs are traditional/cultural practices

4. Examples of customs/ cultural practices

- Marriage
- Naming children
- Greeting
- Dressing
- Dancing
- Burial
- Circumcision e.g. among the Bagisu
- Genital mutilation e.g. among the Sabiny
- Tattooing

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WEEK: 1 Lesson 2&3

A) Marriage

1. **What is marriage**?

-Marriage is the union of a man and a woman as wife and husband.

-Marriage is an agreement between a man and a woman to make a family.

2. Types of marriage

- Religious marriage

-This takes place in the church, mosque or temple.

-It is officiated by a religious leader e.g Reverend, Imam, Pastor, Priest etc

b) Customary /Traditional marriage

Here the groom takes bride price/ bride wealth to the girl'sparents before he is given the girl for marriage.

3. **What is bride price**?

Bride price is the money or property that the groom gives to the bride's family before he is given the bride.

It can also be called **dowry or bride wealth.**

4. Examples of bride price items given today

- cows
- goats
- cocks
- clothes
- sodas
- beers
- cars
- fruits
- chairs etc

c) Civil marriage

This is the type of marriage that is done before a government officialcalled theChief Administrative Officer **(CAO).**

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A marriage certificate is given in the presence of witnesses.

5. Qualities of a good marriage partner

- Should be educated
- Should be respectful.
- Should be God-fearing.
- Should not be too old or too young.
- Should loving.
- Should be healthy

6. Draw and name any two things that are used for bride price

WEEK: 1 Lesson4

1. Problems faced in marriages

- Divorce; Separation of married partners
- Quarrels
- Poverty
- Child abuse
- Alcoholism
- Debt burden
- Adultery; Sex outside marriage
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) like AIDS

NB: The problems of marriage are the causes of divorce.

2. Effects of divorce to children

- Lack of basic needs
- Abuse of children by step parents
- Lack of parental love
- Children go to the streets

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3. Importance of marriage

Why do people marry?

- To get respect
- To be independent from his/her parents
- It also shows that one is matureand responsible
- To have children
- To satisfy their sexual feelings

WEEK: 1 Lesson5

B) Greeting

1. In most tribes, boys/men greet while standing upright while girls/women kneel down.

This is done as a sign of respect

2. Why we greet

- To show respect
- To build relationship
- To create unity

C) Dressing

3. Tribes have different traditional and cultural wears.

A table showing tribes and their traditional wear

Tribe(S)	**Traditional wear**
Baganda and Basoga	Men-Kanzu Women-Gomesi/Busuuti
Banyakole,Batooro,Banyoro	Men-Kanzu Women-Mushanana/sash
Karimojong	Beads

NB; Bark cloth is the cultural dress for the Baganda people while the kanzu is their traditional wear for men and gomesi for ladies.

4. Importance of customs

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- They attract tourists
- For cultural heritage/ belonging
- They show gender roles
- They promote societal morals and values
- They are for learning purposes
- customs promote unity/co-operation

WEEK:2 Lesson 1

D) Food

1. What is food?

Food is anything eaten or drunk.

2. What is a staple food?

This is a type of food eaten by most people in an area or region.

3. Tribes have different food dishes or staple foods.

4. A table showing traditional dishes/staple foods of different tribes

tribe	**Food dish**
Baganda	Matooke
Banyankole	Millet(kalo) mixed with cassava flour
Samia	Millet mixed with cassava flour
Basoga	Sweet potatoes and posho
Iteso	Millet mixed with cassava flour
Acholi	Millet /sorghum mixed with cassava flour

5. What are food taboos?

These are foods that a person of a particular tribe, religion or clan is not allowed to eat

e.g.

- Pork for Moslems
- Totems for the clans

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WEEK:2 Lesson 2

E) Children Naming

1. Children are named differently according to tribes and clans.

2. Long ago and today, newly born babies were given names by their paternal grand fathers or clan heads.

3. Names given are of the fallen dear ones, physical features, seasons of the year or at the time of the day when the child was born.

4. Different names carry different meanings e.g.

Name	**Meaning**	**Tribe**
Kasozi	Hill	Baganda
Lutalo	War	"
Kiwanuka	Thunder	"
Walumbe	Death	"
Musisi	Earthquake	"
Nabwire	Night (for girls)	Samia
Wabwire	Night (for boys)	"
Wanzala	Famine	Samia /Bagisu

WEEK:2 Lesson 3

In different tribes, twins and their parents are given special names e.g.

Names of twins	**Sex**	**Tribe**
Babirye	Female (old)	Baganda
Nakato	" (young)	
Wasswa	Male (o)	
Kato	" (Y)	
Babirye	Female (o)	Basoga
kawudha	" (y)	
Waiswa	Male (o)	
Tenywa	" (y)	
Isingoma	Male (o)	Banyankole, Batooro, Banyoro, Bakiga
Kato	" (y)	
Nyangoma	Female (0)	
Nyakato	" (O	

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Names of Parents		
Isabirye	Father of twins	Basoga
Nabirye	Mother of twins	
Isabalongo	Father of twins	Banyankole, Batooro, Banyoro, Bakiga
Nyinabalongo	Mother of twins	
Salongo	Father of twins	Baganda
Nalongo	Mother of twins	

WEEK:2 Lesson 4&5

Clans

1. What is a clan?

A clan is a group of people under the same forefather or founder.

2. Symbols of a clan

a) Names
b) Drum sound
c) Totem
d) Forefather

3. Forms of clans in Buganda

Clans are grouped into;

a) Animal form
b) Bird form
c) Insects
d) Plants
e) Others

4. Examples in each form

a) Animal form

- Mpologoma(lion)
- Ngo(leopard)
- Ngabi(antelope)
- Nkima(monkey)
- Nte(cow)
- Mbwa(dog)
- Ndiga(sheep}

- Njovu(elephant)
- Nvuma(hippo}etc

b) Bird form

- Nyange(lark)
- Nakinsige
- Namungoona (raven)
- Ngaali (crested crane)etc

c) Plants

- Kobe
- Butiko

d) Insects

- Nsenene(grasshopper}
- Kinyomo

e) Others

- Nkebuka
- Mutima
- Amazzig'ekisasi
- Mutima
- Lukatoetc

5. Duties of a clan head

i) Settles disputes/ conflicts among clanleaders.

ii) Registers clan members and the newly born babies.

iii) Keepsclan records

iv) Organizes clan meetings

WEEK:3 Lesson 1

GENDER

1. What is gender?

Gender are the social roles and relations between males and females.

Or

-Gender also means the relationship between men and women and the roles they play in society.

-In our communities males and female adults play different cultural roles.

2. Types of gender

There are two types of gender namely;

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a) Masculine gender; Attached to being male
b) Feminine gender ;Attached to being female

3. Gender roles of men and women in Traditional society

a) Men /boys

- Carrying out fishing
- Hunting
- Building the house
- Looking after
- Providing family security

b) Females/girls

- Producing children
- Taking care of the children and the husband
- Cooking food for the family members
- Cleaning the home

WEEK:**3**Lesson 2

Gender roles in our modern society

1. In our modern society both men/boys and women/girls can share work/roles.

2. Activities done by both girls and boys

- Fetching water
- Going for fishing
- Hunting and fishing
- Sweeping the compound
- Going for shopping
- Washing clothes
- Cooking food
- Driving
- Fetching firewood

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- Mopping the house
- Milking the cows
- Taking care of the baby
- Fetching firewood

3. Unfair gender relations in society

- Women are used sex machines by men.
- Boys are considered to be brighter than girls.
- Men are considered to be stronger than women.
- Women are not allowed to speak in public.
- Boys are taken to school while girls are not.

WEEK:3 Lesson 3

Gender equity

1. What is gender equity?

-This is the treating of both boys (males) and girls (females) fairly/equally.

-Work between boys and girls must be divided equally.

-Boys and girls must be given equalrights

2. Ways of promoting gender equity

- Fair distribution of work
- Providing needs to both boys and girls.
- Giving fair punishments to both boys and girls
- Giving equal opportunities to both boys and girls
- Allowing both boys and girls to express their feelings freely.
- By educating both the girl and the boy child.

3. Ways of promoting/preserving culture

- Through music and dance
- By sharing roles and responsibilities
- Writing in books

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- Attending clan meetings
- Through cultural education (socialization)
- Through initiation
- Attending funerals and other cultural festivals
- Respecting cultural norms
- Visiting elders
- Planting medicinal plants like molinga and mulondo tree
- Installation and enthronement of kings cultural leaders like kings
- Through succession

WEEK:3 Lesson 4

1. Importance of cultural practices

- They teach good morals.
- They help us to preserve culture.
- They help people to know more about their tribes.

2. Dangers of cultural practices

- Spread of diseases like HIV/AIDS
- Some names given have bad effects/impacts on the children e.g.' Nddikulwange' meaning being lonely
- Some obscene words and songs are used during initiation of twins
- Some cause public shame e.g. open circumcision
- Some people are allergic to some cultural foods
- Forbidding people from eating some foods leads to malnutrition
- Some cultural practices are against human rights e.g. FGM

NB: FGM in full is Female Genital Mutilation

It is common among the **Sabiny** in Kapchorwa district.

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WEEK:3 Lesson 5

Tropical test

1. What is culture?
2. Name any two dangerous cultural practices.
3. Give any two importance of culture.
4. What is gender equity?
5. How is can we promote gender equity at school
6. Identify any one food taboo
7. State any two ways we can preserve our African culture.
8. What do we call the acceptable behavior in a society?
9. Mention any two activities that can be done by both boys and girls.
10. What is marriage?
11. Why do people marry?
12. Give any two effects of divorce to the children.
13. How are customs important to us?

WEEK: 4 Lesson 1

THEME: BASIC TECHNOLOGY IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

1. What is technology?

Technology is the use of machines to do work

2. Types of technology

a) Traditional technology
b) Modern or advanced technology

Traditional technology

This is the use of local methods and equipment like hoes, hands to creatively make things.

Modern technology

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This is the use of advanced scientific equipment like computers, internet and tractors to simplify work.

WEEK: 3 Lesson3

Natural and artificial materials in our sub-county

1. Things in our environment are made from natural and artificial materials

2. Natural materials

These are materials got from nature

3. Examples of natural materials

- Banana fibres
- Palm leaves
- Clay
- Sisal
- Minerals
- Papyrus
- Wood
- Grass
- Hides and skills

4. Sources of natural materials

Materials	**Source**
Banana fibres	Banana fibres
Sisal and fruits	Plantation
Clay, papyrus and palm leaves	swamps
minerals	mines
Hides and skins	animals

WEEK:4 Lesson 2

1. Artificial materials

These are re-cycled materials that can be used to make other things.

2. Examples of artificial materials

- Wires
- Plastics
- Straws
- Scrap metals
- Paper
- Polythene bags
- Synthetic rubber
- Bottle tops

3. Processing and making things from natural materials

material	Things made/products
Clay	Pots, cups, plates, stoves etc
Palm leaves and banana leaves	Mats, dolls, bags, hats
wood	Stools, tables, chairs, sculpture
Sisal	Ropes, carpets, door mats, bags
grass	Brooms
Iron	Arrows, spears , hooks ,hoes
beads	Necklaces, rosaries

WEEK:4 Lesson 3

1. Processing and making things from artificial materials

Material	Products
plastics	Mugs, plates, doll, toys
Wires	Toys,hooks,traps
Straws	Materials, bags, decorations
Polythene bags	Balls, dolls, bags
Paper	Bags, envelopes, decoration etc
Scrap metal	Nails, gardentools like hoes
Bottle tops	Toys, abacuses, shakers

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2. Importance / uses of things made from natural and artificial materials

- Toys and dolls are used as play kits
- Some are used for decoration
- People sell them to get money
- Some are worn as ornaments
- They attract tourists

WEEK: 4 Lesson1

1. What are crafts?

These are things made from local materials like palm leaves, banana fibres, clay etc

2. Examples of crafts

- Dolls
- Mats
- Ropes
- Vases
- Stoves
- Stools
- Carpets

3. Draw and name any two crafts

4. Who is a blacksmith?

Is a person who makes things out of iron.

5. Things made by a blacksmith

- Spears
- Hoes
- Arrows
- Hooks
- Stoves
- Pans

6. Importance of technology

How is technology useful to us?

- It makes work easy.
- It makes life better.
- It increases production of goods.

WEEK: 4 Lesson 4

Topical test

1. Define the term technology?
2. Name any one type of technology.
3. Identify the local materials that can be used for making these items

a) Ropes
b) Pots
c) Necklaces

4. What are crafts?
5. How useful is the crafts industry to us?
6. Who is a black smith?
7. Draw and name any two products made by a blacksmith.
8. Which type of technology does a rural potter use.
9. How useful is technology in our daily life.

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WEEK: 4 Lesson 5

THEME: KEEPING PEACE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

Living in peace with others

1. What is peace?

Peace is a state when there is no war or violence in an area

Or

Peace is a situation when people are secure.

Indicators of peace

2. What shows that people living in an area are peaceful?

- Co-operation
- Respect of one another
- Observing the laws
- Respect of human rights
- Having no quarrels
- Having no fights

WEEK:5 Lesson 1

1. Causes of insecurity in an area

- Theft
- Wars
- Poverty
- Moral decay
- Tribal and family conflicts
- Lack of trust for each other
- Strikes

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- Unemployment

2. Ways of living in peace

- Observing rules and regulations
- Respecting one another
- Knowing and respecting our differences like lameness
- Praying for one another
- Following good religious teachings
- Respect of human rights
- Working together
- Helping one another in times of trouble

3. Importance of living in peace

- Peace promotes development
- It brings trust among people
- It brings happiness among people

WEEK: 5 Lesson 2

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

1. Who is a child?

A child is anybody who is below eighteen (18) years of age.

2. What are children's rights?

- These are legal freedoms of children.
- These are freedoms that all children are entitled to enjoy.

3. These rights must be respected by parents and all adults

4. Examples of children's rights

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- A right to education.
- A right to live.
- A right to medical care.
- A right to equal treatment.
- A right to belong to a clan/family.
- A right to be loved.
- A right to talk freely but with respect.
- A right to food, shelter and clothing.
- A right to have a name.
- A right to know one's parents.

5. Draw, name and colour three examples of children's rights.

WEEK 5:Lesson 3

1. Examples of people who help to protect children's rights;

- Police
- Judges/lawyers
- Local council members
- Parents

2. Which LC 1 member is in charge of children's rights?

- The Vice chairperson

3. The role of the **N**ational **C**ouncil for **C**hildren (NCC) is to oversee that children's rights are observed in Uganda.

4. Importance of children's rights

- They protect children's interests.
- They help children to grow healthy i.e. physically and mentally.
- They protect children from any danger.
- They also help them to grow responsibly and confidently.
- They are used as references to pass judgment to a person who violates them.

WEEK 5:Lesson4&5

Child abuse

1. What is child abuse?
   - Child abuse is the violation of children's rights.
   - Child abuse is the denying of children their rights.
   - Child abuse is the way children are mistreated by adults.

2. Common forms /types of child abuse

a) Physical form

- burning children
- child labour
- child battering
- child sacrifice

b) Sexual form

- Defilement
- Early marriage
- Bad touches
- Oral kisses

c) Mental /Psychlogical/ Emotional abuse

- bullying
- denial of education

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- denial of food
- child harassment
- intimidation (threatening) of children
- denial of clothes
- denial of shelter
- Denial of parental love

3. People who abuse children's rights

- some teachers
- some parents
- some relatives
- witch doctors
- peers and siblings
- some maids
- Mentally disturbed people e.g. drug addicts.

4. Draw; name and colour any two forms of child abuse practices.

WEEK 6:Lesson 1

Causes of child abuse

1. **poverty;**
   When there is no money in the family, children are not provided with basic needs.
2. **Alcoholism**;
   Some drunken parents abuse children's rights through burning, beating and locking them outside.
3. **Broken/divorced families;**

When parents are separated, children are at times mistreated by step parents.

4. **Death of both parents** ;
   When parents die, children are left as orphans without any one to take care of them.

5. **Wars**;
   When parents die in wars, children end up on the streets for survival.

6. **Indiscipline among children**;
   Some children misbehave and they end up being punished. Later they end up running from their homes to streets.

7. **Ignorance**;
   Some people mistreat children because they are not aware of children's rights and responsibilities.

WEEK6:Lesson 2

Ways of controlling child abuse

- Parents should avoid alcoholism.
- Adults should be taught about children's rights.
- Children should be taught about their rights and responsibilities.
- Parents should work hard to meet their children's needs.
- Emphasizing good morals/ discipline in society.
- The government should imprison people who abuse rights of children.
- Discouraging divorce.(separation of parents)
- Setting up resettlement areas for orphans and street children.

NB: Children who commit offences are taken to **juvenile courts** for advice and reformation.

WEEK 6:Lesson 3&4

Children's responsibilities/duties /obligations

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a) **In a family/home**;

- Children should obey their parents.
- Fetching water.
- Washing utensils and clothes.
- Mopping the house.
- Sweeping the compound
- Collecting fire wood.
- Cooking food.
- Respecting their parents.
- Protecting their families.
- Children should support their parents when they grow up.
- Taking care of family property.
- Contributing to the economic development of the families.

b) **At school**;

- Respecting prefects, teachers and fellow pupils.
- Obeying school rules and regulations.
- Cleaning the class.
- Cleaning the compound.
- Caring for school property.
- Participating in class and school activities.
- Electing leaders like prefects monitors etc.

c) **In the country**;

- Respecting the laws of the country.
- Having love for one's country (patriotism)
- Contributing to the development of one's country.
- Respecting the leaders.

Qn. How do children contribute to the economic development of their families?

- Children sell in shops.
- Some children hawk goods.
- Some children serve as maids in other people's homes.

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WEEK 6:Lesson5

Topical test

1. What are children's rights?
2. Identify any four examples of children's rights.
3. Suggest one importance of children's rights.
4. Who is responsible for children's rights on the Local Council committee?
5. Name the place where children who commit offences are taken for advice.
6. What is child abuse?
7. Write down any two causes of child abuse.
8. Mention three examples of child abuse practices.
9. Suggest two ways of controlling child abuse.
10. Identify two responsibilities of children ;

a) At home
b) At school
c) In the country/community

12. Suggest any two ways we can live peacefully.

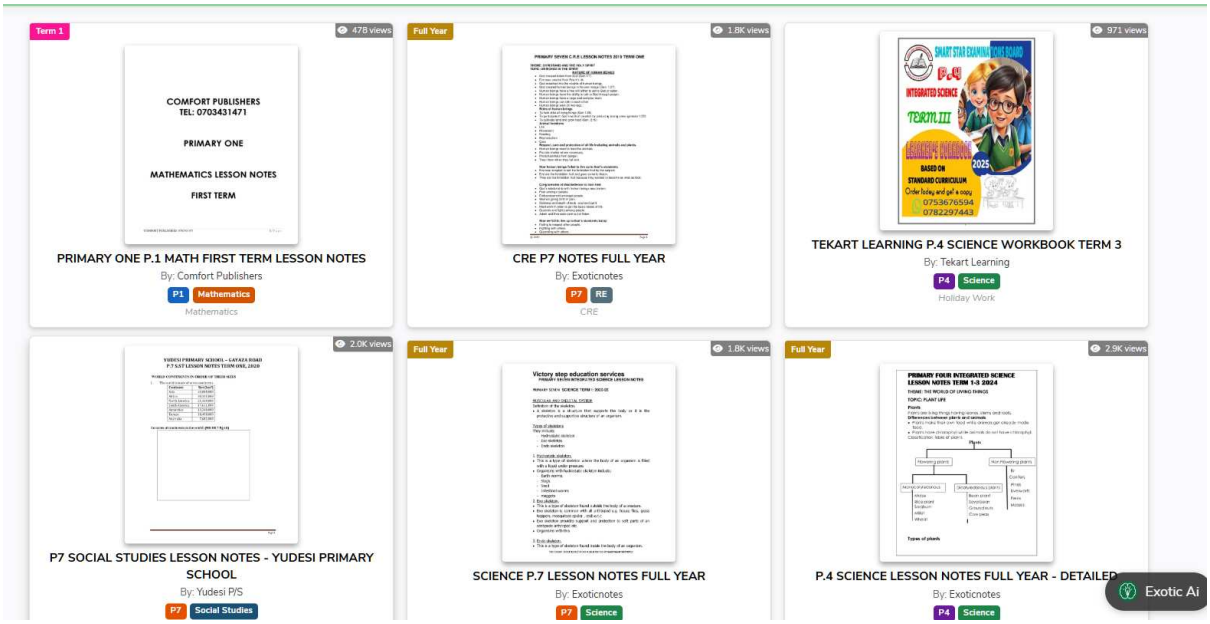
13. Mention any two causes of insecurity.

14. State any three signs of insecurity in an area

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