PRIMARY THREE SOCIAL STUDIES LESSONS NOTES 2014

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Economic activities are activities done by people to get money or earn a living.

Reasons why people work

- ✓ To get money.
- ✓ To earn a living.
- ✓ To become famous.
- ✓ To meet their needs.
- ✓ To fight poverty

Examples of economic activities

- Farming
- Pottery
- Building
- Transporting
- Mining
- Fishing
- Tourism
- Teaching
- Quarrying
- Trading
- Weaving
- Brick laying

1. Farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.

Mixed farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on a same piece of land.

Crops

Types of crops

- **Cash crops** are crops grown for sale.

Examples of cash crops and their products

- Cotton - cotton wool, cloth
- Tobacco - cigarettes

- Coffee - beverages, coffee husks
  - ***Uses of coffee husks***
  - Used in breeders
  - Used as manure and mulches
- Sisal - doormats/sacks
- Sugarcane - sugar
- Tea - beverages
- Cocoa - chocolate, beverages

➢ **Food crops** are crops grown for eating.

Examples

- Banana
- Cassava
- Vegetables
- Potatoes
- Maize
- Beans
- Ground nuts
- Millet
- Wheat
- Sorghum

Staple foods are basic foods for given areas.

Reasons why people grow crops

✓ To sell and get money.
✓ To get food.
✓ To fight famine

Problems facing farmers/crop growing

- Bad weather
- Poor roads
- Low prices
- Drought

2. Fishing is the catching of fish from water bodies. Animals which live in water are called **Acquatic life.**

Places where fishing is carried out.

- Lakes
- Rivers

- Ponds
- Swamps
- Oceans
- Seas
- Streams

Types of fish caught

- Lung fish
- Mud fish – from swamps
- Tilapia fish – commonest
- Nile perch – biggest
- Silver fish

Uses of fish to man

- Scales of fish are used as decorators.
- Fish skin is dried and used to make things like belts.
- Fish is sold and get money.
- Fish is used to make fertilizers.
- Some fish types are used as medicine.
- Fish is a source of food rich in proteins.

Methods of catching fish

- Using gill nets
- Using basket traps
- Using hooks

<u>Bad/poor fishing methods</u>

- Fish poisoning.
- Using undersized nets.

Dangers of fish poisoning

- Lead to large scale death of fish.
- Leads to spread of diseases.
- Causes death of people

A fisherman is a person who catches fish.

A fishmonger is a person who sells fish.

Fish preservation is an act of keeping fish in a good condition.

Methods of preserving fish

- ❖ Tinning/canning
- ❖ Refrigerating (Freezing)
- ❖ Salting
- ❖ Sun drying
- ❖ Smoking

3. Pottery is the making of things out of clay. Things made out of caly are called **Ceramics.**

Examples of Ceramics

- o Pots
- o Cups
- o Plates
- o Stove etc
- o Flower vessels
- o Charcoal

The swamp is the main source of ***clay soil***.

A swamp is a water logged area with vegetation.

4. Trade is the buying and selling of items.

Examples of trade items

5. Building

A Builder is a person who builds houses.

Tools used by builders



hoe



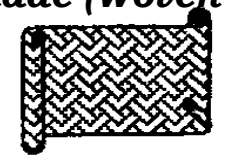
spade

6. Weaving is the making of things out of local materials.

Materials used

- Sisal
- Banana fibre
- Papyrus

Items made (Woven materials)

✓ Mat 

Use of a mat

- For sitting on.

✓ Rope 

✓ balls

✓ dolls

✓ sacks – for carrying things

Problems faced by people as they carry out economic activities.

- Insecurity brought by wars.
- Diseases.
- Death.
- Poor Communication
- Poor roads.
- Lack of knowledge and skills.
- Bad weather
- Laziness
- Change in prince of goods

Solutions to the above problems

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES IN OUR SUB - COUNTY

Resources these are things we use to make other things.

Examples of resources

1. Land (The major resource)

Uses of land

- For settlement
- For scale
- For farming
- For Industrialisation
- For brick making/pottery/construction

2. Minerals – substances got from the underground

Examples and their products

- Gold.
- Copper – wires.
- Iron – Iron bars, knives, panges, hoes.
- Salt.
- Soil – diesel, petrol, kerosene (Paraffin).
- Silver.

Importance of minerals

- They attract tourists.
- Sold and get money.
- People get jobs from mining industry.

3. Water

Uses of water

- Sold and get money
- Watering plants

- For drinking
- For washing clothes/utensils
- For building

4. Plants (Vegetation) is the plant cover of an area.

Uses of plants

- Provides us with wood fuel ***i.e.*** charcoal, firewood.
- Help in rain formation.
- Control soil erosion.
- Give us food.
- Break strong wind.

5. Money Coins and paper notes used for exchange. Money used in Uganda is called ***shillings***.

Forms of money in Uganda

Paper notes

Coins

Paper notes

Examples

1,000shs



2,000shs



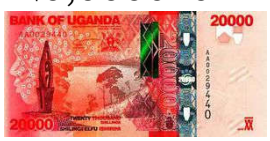
5,000shs



10,000shs



20,000shs



Coins

Examples and features

50/= - a cow's head



100/= - a cow



200/= - a fish



500/= - a head of crested crane



Uses of money

- For buying food/cars/toy cars/clothes/houses
- For paying school fess
- For paying debts

1. Name the place where people keep their money safely.

Reasons for keeping money in banks

- ✓ For safety
- ✓ For future use
- ✓ To gain profits

6. Banks

A bank is a place where people keep their money safely.

The system of keeping money in banks is called **banking**.

Types of banks

- ➢ Central bank
- ➢ Commercial bank

a). Central bank

Uganda's central bank is called the Bank of Uganda.

Roles of the Central bank

- Controls all banks in Uganda.
- Prints new money.
- Controls money in circulation.
- Gives loans to commercial banks.

b). Commercial banks

Examples

- o Bank of Baroda
- o Opportunity bank

- Post bank
- Stanbic bank
- Centenary bank
- Crane bank
- Tropical bank
- Cairo bank
- Barclays bank
- Equity bank
- Bank of Africa

Our school keeps its money on **Opportunity bank**.

Uses of banks to people

- Keep people's money and documents.
- Provide jobs to people.
- Provide transport.
- Provide security.
- ***Lead to the development of the area,***

1. How are banks important to farmers?

SAVING RESOURCES

Saving is the act of keeping resources for future use.

Ways of saving resources

- Planting trees
- Using other sources of fuel.
- Dredging water sources
- Using proper fishing methods.
- Budgeting
- Returning/burning

Importance of saving resources

- To avoid wastage
- For proper planning.
- For future use.

BASIC NEEDS

Basic needs are things man requires to live.

Examples

- Clothes
- Water
- Shelter
- Food
- Medical care
- Education
- Money

a). Clothes

Examples

- Jacket
- Sweaters
- Rain coats
- Shirts
- Skirts
- Dresses
- Vests

Uses of clothes to man

- Protects man from bad weather
- Keep man warm
- For privacy

Ways of caring for clothes

- Washing
- Ironing

QN:

1. Why do people put on clothes?

2. Why do people in hilly areas put on heavy clothes?

3. How do school children benefit from sweaters?

b). Water

Uses of water

- For drinking
- For washing clothes/utensils.

- For cooking
- **For bathing**

c). Shelter

Types of houses

➢ **Permanent houses**

Examples

- Bungalow
- Storeyed houses (flat)

Materials used to make permanent structure

- Stones
- Iron sheets
- Cement
- Sand soil
- Nails
- Timber

➢ **Temporary houses**

Examples

- Tents
- Huts

Materials used

- Grass
- Soil
- Reeds
- Sisal

Reasons why people build houses

- ✓ To get shelter.
- ✓ To get protection against bad weather.

d). Medical care

- Helps man to live healthy.
- Helps us to get jobs.

e). Education

- Provides us with jobs.
- Provides us with knowledge skills

f). Food

is something good to eat.

Importance of food in the body

- Enables us to grow healthy
- Provides energy to our body

Sources of food

- ❖ Market
- ❖ Shops
- ❖ Gardens

KEEPING PEACE IN OUR SUB - COUNTY

Peace is a situation when there is no war in an area.

Ways of keeping peace

- Respecting one another
- Participating in work.
- Telling the truth.
- Respecting other people's property.
- Avoiding bad groups.

People given respect in our sub – county

- ➢ Leaders
- ➢ Parents
- ➢ Old people
- ➢ Teachers
- ➢ Church leaders
- ➢ Elders

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

A right is a natural freedom.

Children's rights are natural freedom entitled to every child.

Examples

- A right to eat
- A right to education
- A right to medical care
- A right to belong to a family, clan, tribe.
- A right to privacy.
- A right to life.

Child abuse

is the violation/denial of children's rights.

Forms/examples of child abuse

- Rape
- Defilement
- Abusive language
- Child kidnapping
- Child battering
- Denial of medical care/food, education
- Child sacrifice.

Qn: How are children's rights abused in Uganda today?

Causes of child abuse

- Poverty
- Death of parents
- Indiscipline
- Insecurity
- Early child marriage
- Alcoholism

Groups of people who abuse/violate children's rights

- Witch doctors
- Some step parents
- Rebels
- Thieves

- Alcoholists
- Strangers

Effects of child abuse practice

- Leads to death
- Leads to mental instability
- Hatred
- Loneliness

Ways of controlling child abuse

- Arresting child abusers
- Reporting them to authorities.
- Listening to our parents.

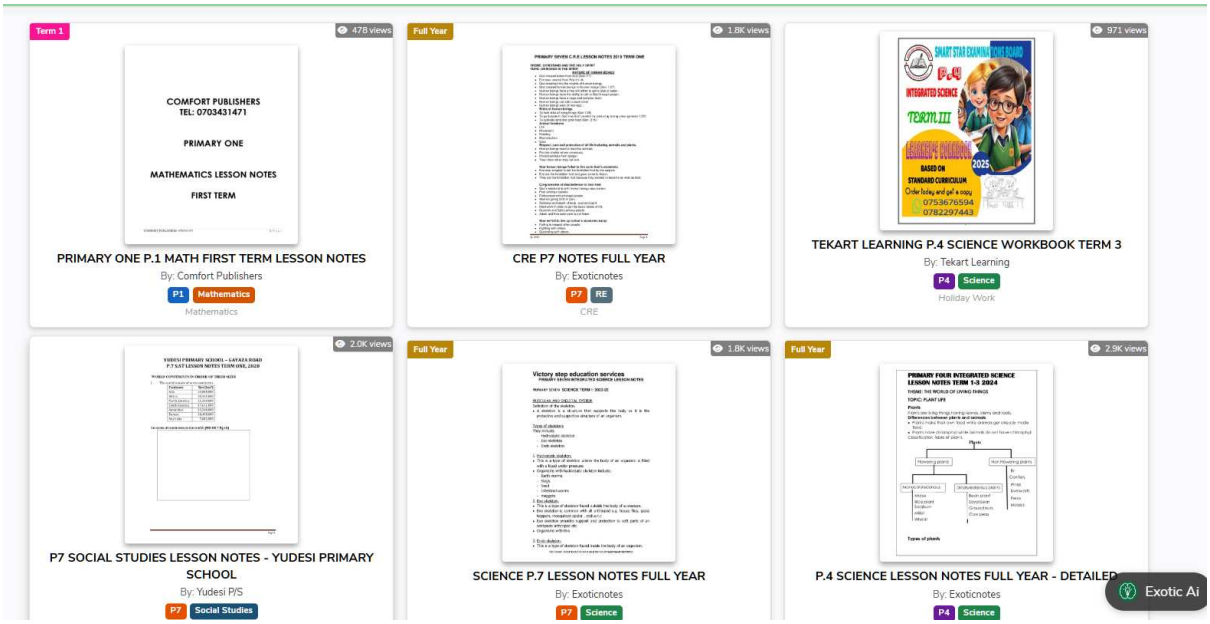
Children's responsibilities

- Respecting elders
- Observes peace and security
- Showing love to our country.
- Helping parents.
- Respecting rights of others.
- Helping the needy.

Importance of children's responsibilities

- They help to manage time.
- Ensure health growth of a child.
- Helps a child to have a peaceful mind.

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