TERM ONE.

THEME I: OUR SUB-COUNTY / DIVISION.

- Name and location of our sub-county.
- What is the name of your sub-county/division?

Divisions that make up Kampala district

- ✓ Central division
- ✓ Makindye division
- ✓ Nakawa division
- ✓ Rubaga division

Maps and pictures.

1. What is a map?

   A map is a drawing of an object seen and drawn from above.

2. What is a picture?

   A picture is a drawing of an object seen and drawn from a side.

Examples of maps and pictures



A picture of a tree



A map of a tree



A picture of a table



A map of a table

Qualities or elements of a good map

- A good map should have a key
- A good map should have a compass
- A good map should have a title
- A good map should have a scale.
- A good map should have a boundary.

Importance of the map elements.

- A compass shows direction
- A scale shows the actual distance
- A tithe tells what the map is about
- A key interprets symbols on a map
- A boundary encloses the map

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Quarry



Water fall



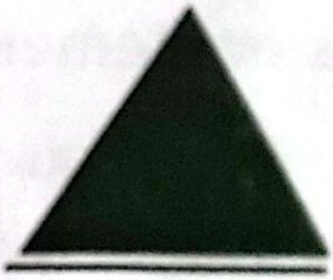
Dam

Forest

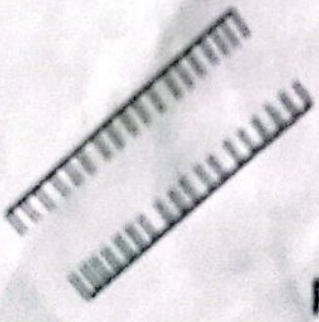




Swamp



Mountain peak



Rift valley



Railway line



River

The compass direction

What is a compass?

A compass is an instrument used to show direction of a place on a map.

A compass has four major points;

1. North
2. South
3. East
4. West

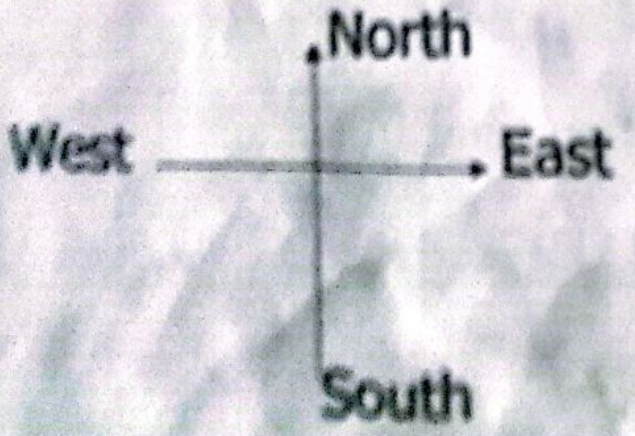
The general name given to the four major points is ***cardinal points.***

What are cardinal points?

Cardinal points are the four major points of a compass.

The compass always points in the north

The cardinal points of a compass



The secondary points of a compass;

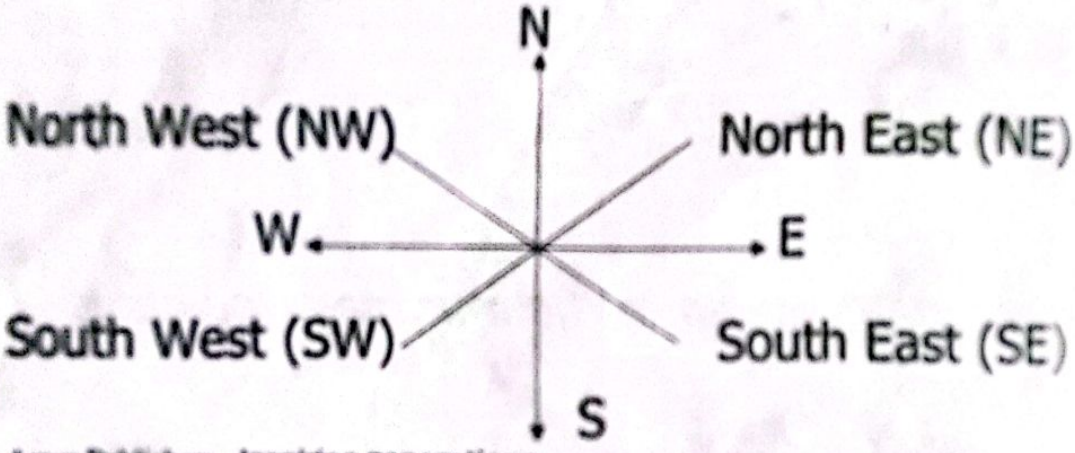
These are;

North East (NE)

North West (NW)

South West (SW)

South East (SE)



Amor Publishers - Inspiring generations

Groups of people who use a compass

- Pilots
- Police
- Soldiers
- Navigators
- Rally drivers
- Mountain climbers
- Map readers
- Captains
- Tourists
- Sailors

Ways of locating places on a map

1) Using a compass direction
2) Using shadows

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3) Using a map
4) Using land mark
5) Using position of the sun
6) Using neighboring places

Physical features in our sub county

What are physical features?

Physical features are natural land forms in an area

Groups of people who use a compass

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- Police
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Physical features in our sub county

What are physical features?

Physical features are natural land forms in an area

Examples of physical features

Hills



Valleys



Mountain



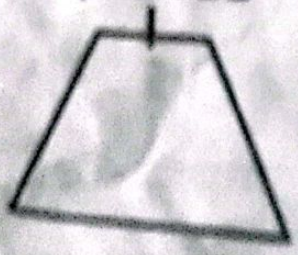
Rivers



Lakes



plateau

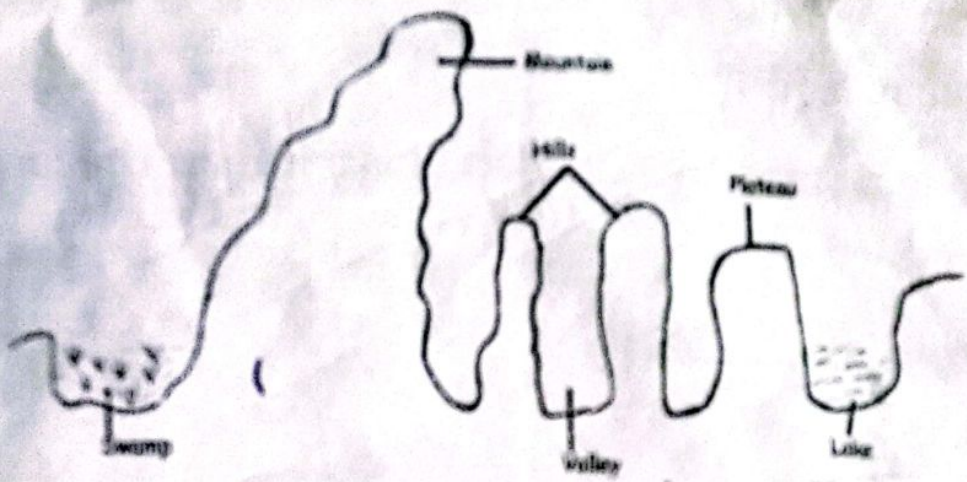


- Rift valley
- Mountain rangers
- Vegetation
- Swamps
- Plains
- Streams

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NB: We can tell the position of physical features using direction of the compass and body. (Sun rise, sunset, behind and front)

Diagram showing physical features



Testing questions

1. What is a compass?

   A compass is an instrument a map used to show direction of a place on

2. Mention the four points of a compass.

   North

3. What other name is given to the major points of a compass. East

4. What a physical features?

   Physical features are land forms of an area

5. Where does the sun?

   a) Set ...West...

   b) Rise ...East...

6. Give three examples of physical features.

hills

7. How is a compass direction useful to a sailor?

HILLS

What is a hill?

A hill is a small area of a land higher than the land around.

Examples of hills.

- Makerere hill
- Mulago hill
- Kibuli hill
- Kololo hill
- Nakasero hill
- Kireka hill
- Mengo hill
- Nsambya hill
- Kitante hill
- Kasubi hill
- Buddo hill
- Namirembe hill
- Old kampala hill

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Hills and important places found

Hills	Important places
Makerere Hill	Makerere University
Mulago Hill	Mulago Hospital
Kibuli Hill	Kibuli Mosque Kibuli Hospital Kibuli Teachers Training College Kibuli Police Training School
Namirembe Hill	Cathedral Church.
Old Kampala Hill	Gadaffi Mosque
Kololo Hill	Kololo Airstrip.
Nakasero Hill	Parliament Building Nakasero Primary School
Mengo Hill	Mengo Hospital C.B.S Radio Bulange Headquarters

SWAMPS

A swamp is a water logged area. Another word for swamp is **wetlands.**

Types of swamps

- -Forest swamps.
- -Papyrus swamps.

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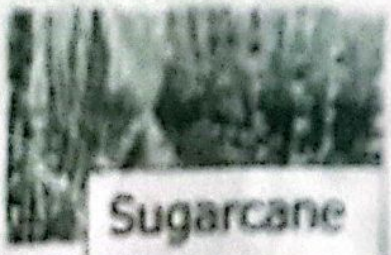
Crops grown in swamps

- Rice
- Sugarcanes
- Cabbages
- Cocoyam
- Tomatoes
- Wheat
- Vegetables

Examples of some crops grown in swamps are shown below



Rice



Sugarcane



Cabbage



Tomatoes

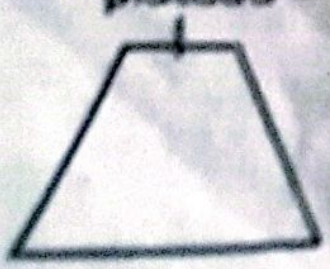
Dangers of swamps

- Swamps cause floods
- Swamps keep some dangerous animals
- Swamps keep disease vectors.

PLATEAU

What is aplateau?

A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.



MOUNTAINS

What is a mountain?

A mountain is a high block of land.

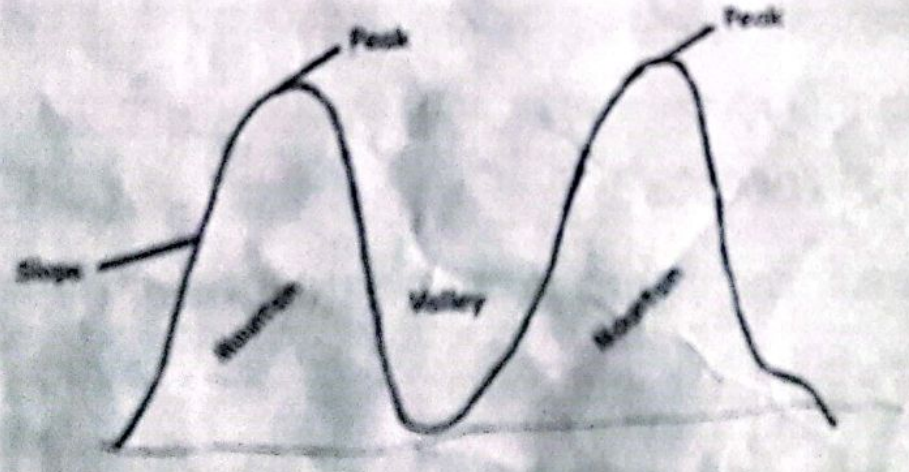
Examples of mountains

- Mountain Rwenzori
- Mountain Moroto
- Mountain Elgon
- Mountain Mufumbiro
- Mountain Kadoma
- Mountain Napak

A PEAK

What is a peak?

A peak is the highest point of mountain.



Map of a mountain | map of a peak





Mountains and their highest peaks

Mt. stands for mountain

Mountain	Peak
Mt. Rwenzori	Magerita
Mt. Elgon	Wagagai
Mt. Mufumbiro	Muhavura
Mt. Moroto	Summit

FORESTS

What is a forest?

A forest is a collection of very many trees growing together in an area. **OR** A forest is a group of trees.

Types of forests.

a. Natural forests.

b. Plantation / planted forests.

What are natural forests?

Natural forests are forests that grow on their own.

What are plantation forests?

Plantation forests are forests that are planted by man.

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Examples of natural forests

- Mabira forests
- Bugoma forests
- Kibaale forests
- Maramagambo forest
- Mt.Elgon forest
- Bwindi impenetrable forest

Importance of forests

- We get timber from forests
- we get firewood from forests
- They help in rain formation
- We get local medicine
- We get money through tourist attraction

Dangers of forests

- Act as disease vectors
- They keep dangerous wild animals

N.B The biggest natural forest in Uganda is called **Mabira forest**

Hard wood is got from natural forests

Soft wood is got from planted forest

Examples of trees that give us soft wood

- Pines
- Cedar trees
- Podo trees
- Eucalyptus trees

Products got from soft wood

- Ply wood
- Pencils
- Books
- Chalkboard

Trees that give us hard wood

- Mahogany trees
- Musizi trees
- Muvule trees

Products got from hard wood

- Tables
- Chairs
- Cupboards
- Desks

Vegetation in our sub-county

What is vegetation?

Vegetation is the plant cover of an area.

Kinds / types of vegetation

a. Natural vegetation
b. Planted vegetation

Natural vegetation is the plant cover that grows on its own.

Examples of vegetation

- Bush
- Forests
- Grassland / savanna
- Plants
- Shrubs.

N.B savanna vegetation covers most part of our su-county.

Testing question

1. What name is given to the biggest hospital in Uganda?
   Mulago hill
2. On which hill is it found?
   In Swamp
3. Name one important feature found on Nakasero hill
   Magerita
4. Name two types of forest
   Natural forests
5. What is the highest peak of mountain Rwenzori?
   peak Magenta

Importance of physical features

- We get stones from hills
- Lakes help in rainfall formation
- Valleys are used for farming
- They attract tourists
- Some are homes of wild animals
- Mountains have fertile soils
- Lakes give us water
- They are used for study purposes

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Dangers / disadvantages of physical features

- Mountains cause landslides
- Mountains cause soil erosion
- Swamps cause floods

PEOPLE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

Ethnic groups / tribal groups

What is an ethnic group?

An ethnic group is a group of people with the same origin, culture and almost speak the same language.

Examples of ethnic groups / tribal groups

- Bantu
- Nilotics
- Nilo-Hamites
- Hamites

What is a tribe?

A tribe is a group of people speaking the same language.

N.B The largest tribal group is **Bantu**

Examples of Bantu tribes

- Baganda
- Basoga
- Banyoro
- Banyankole
- Bakiga
- Batooro
- Bagishu
- Bagwere
- Banyole
- Basomia
- Balamogi
- Bakonzo
- Baru

N.B The main activity of the Bantu is farming.

Examples of Nilotics tribes

- Acholi
- Langi
- Japadhola
- Alur
- Kakwa
- Lugbara

Examples of Hamites of tribes

- Bahima
- Batutsi

The main activity of the Nilotics, Nilo-Hamites and hamates is cattle keeping.

Tribes and languages spoken

Tribe	Language
Baganda	Luganda
Banyoro	Runyoro
Basoga	Lusoga
Bakiga	Lukiga
Batooro	Rutooro
Banyankole	Runyankole

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Bagwere	Lugwere
Basamia	Lusamia
Iteso	Ateso
Karimajongs	Akirimajong
Japadhola	Adhola
Acholi	Acholi

CLANS

What is a clan?

A clan is a group of people in a tribe under one ancestor.

Examples of clans

Efumbe clan

Enjovu clan

Enkima clan

Mamba clan

Lugave clan

Ngabi clan

Symbols of a clan.

Totem

Drumming

Naming

Tribes and their clans

Tribes	Clans
Bagisu	- Badadiri - Bamasifwa - Baduda - Baluckeke
Japadhola	- Lapa - Bendo - Jaramangi
Banyankole	- Abatsyaba - Abagahe - Abahinda

Testing exercise

1. Define the following

a) A tribe. _____

b) An ethnic group _____

2. What is the largest ethnic group? _____

3. Which language is commonly spoken in your sub county? _____

LEGENDS

What is a legend?

A legend is a story of long ago.

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Examples of legends

- The legend of Kintu and Nambi.
- The legend of Gipir and Labong
- The legend of the three sons of Kintu.
- The legend of Mundu and Seera.
- The legend of Isaza Nyamiyonga.

The legend of Kintu and Nambi (brief story)

- Kintu was the first Muganda
- Kintu had one cow in his life
- Nambi was the wife of Kintu.
- Nambi's father was Gulu
- Gulu was the King of heaven.
- Gulu had three children;
  a) Nambi
  b) Walumbe
  c) Kayikuzi
- Walumbe was the bad brother.
- Walumbe means death.
- Kano was the name given to Kintu's three sons.
- Kintu's cow gave him urine and cow dung as food.

Tasks given to Kintu

- To look for his cow among Gulu's many cows which looked like his cow.
- To eat a hundred (100) baskets of food.
- To collect water using a basket.
- To split the rock into pieces.

Things that helped Kintu to pass the tasks

- A spider
- A bee
- A big hole in the hut.
- Thunder and lightning.

Lessons learnt in this legend

- Unity
- Care
- Quick decision making.
- Organization

The legend of Gipiir and Labong (brief story)

(Spear and the bead)

- Orum was the father of Gipiir and labong.
- Gipiir used Labong's spear for hunting.
- The big elephant ran away with the spear.
- Spirit lubang helped Gipiir to get labong's spear.
- Labong's daughter swallowed Gipiir's bead.

Lessons learnt in this legend.

- Forgiveness
- Love
- Asking for permission

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Importance of legend

a) They promote good morals
b) They teach people's origins.
c) They promote respect.
d) They provide solution to problems.

Testing questions.

1) What are legends? Legends are stories
2) Who is believed to be the first Muganda.
Kintu

3) Mention two tasks given to Kintu.
To eat a hundred basket food

4) Where did Walumbe hid?

Leaders in our sub-county

Who is a leader?

A leader is a person who guides others.

Types of leaders

i. Political leaders
ii. Civil leaders.
iii. Cultural leaders.
iv. Religious leaders.
v. Voluntary leaders.

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Political leaders

These are leaders mainly elected by people above eighteen years.

Examples of political leaders

i. Local council chairperson.
ii. Councilors.
iii. Members of parliament.
iv. President.

Cultural leaders

- Kabaka
- Omukama
- Kyabazinga
- Omugabe
- Omusinga

Titles of cultural leaders

Kingdom	Title
Bunyoro kingdom	Omukama
Buganda kingdom	Kabaka
Busoga kingdom	Kyabazinga
Ankole kingdom	Omugabe
Rwenzururu kingdom	Omusinga
Alur kingdom	Rwot

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Religious leaders
These are leaders of a religion.

Examples of leaders

- Mufti
- Priests
- Imams
- Reverends
- Pastors
- Bishops

Qualities of a good leader

- Should be kind
- Should be honest
- Should be obedient
- Should be respectful
- Should be faithful
- Should be exemplary
- Should be God fearing.
- Should be knowledgeable.

The local council committee (L.C.I)

The L.C.I village council is made up of ten members.

1. Chairperson
2. Vice chairperson
3. General secretary
4. Secretary for defense
5. Secretary for youth
6. Secretary for information

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7. Secretary for the disabled
8. Secretary for environment and health
9. Secretary for women's affairs
10. Secretary for finance

Leadership in urban areas & rural areas;

In the village, it is the L.C.I

In the parish, it is the L.C.II

In the Sub-county, it is the L.C.III

In the County, it is the L.C.IV

In the District, it is the L.C.V

Roles / duties/ of leaders in our Sub county

- To keep law and order
- To maintain peace and security
- To encourage people to work hard
- To repair and maintain roads
- To settle land wrangles
- To collect taxes
- To build schools

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Testing questions.

1. Who is a leader?

A leader is a person who heads

2. Identify two types of leaders.

Political leaders

3. Mention any three people that make up the L.C.I committee?

4. What name is given to the person who heads the country?

5. What are the qualities of a good leader?

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- Rocket



NOTE: **Road transport** is the commonest type of transport.

Air transport is the quickest type of transport.

EDUCATION

What is education?

This is the way of acquiring knowledge and skills.

Types of education

1. Formal education
2. Informal education

Formal education

This is the education provided at school. e.g. writing, reading.

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Informal education

This is the type of education provided at home.

e.g. cooking, digging.

People who provide formal education.

- Teachers
- Tutors
- Lecturers

People who provide informal education.

- Parents
- Grand parents
- Elders
- Leaders.

Importance of education

- It helps people to get jobs.
- It helps people to get knowledge.
- It helps people to become literate.
- People get skills.

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Communication

What is communication?

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

Means of communication

- Radios
- Televisions
- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Gestures

BANKING

What is banking?

Banking is the keeping of money safely.

Types of banks

- Central bank
- Commercial banks

The central bank in Uganda is called the **Bank of Uganda.**

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Roles of a Central Bank

- It controls other banks
- It issues out new currency.
- It keeps money for other banks.
- Provides jobs to people.
- It prints out money.

Commercial banks

These are banks that keep money for the people.

Examples of commercial banks

- Equity bank.
- Barclays bank.
- Dfcu bank.
- Centenary bank
- Stanbic bank.
- Tropical bank.
- Orient bank.

Roles of commercial banks.

- They keep people's money.
- Provides loans to people.
- They keep people's important documents

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SECURITY

What is security?

This is the way of protecting people and their property against danger.

Organs that provide security in our division

- The army
  In Uganda our army is called U.P.D.F (which stands for **Uganda People's Defense** Forces).
- The police
- Local defense unit (I.D.U)
- The presidential unit.
- Private security guards.

Groups of people who provide security.

- Police officers
- Gate keepers
- Local leaders
- Teachers.
- Elders
- Resident district commissioner (R.D.C)

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Importance of security

- Promotes trade
- People's property is kept safe.
- Brings unity.
- Promotes peace
- Brings development
- Promotes tourism

Note. The title given to the head of Uganda Police Force is the **Inspector General of Police.** (I.G.P)

HEALTH SERVICES

Places where healthy services are got.

- Pharmacy
- Hospitals
- Sick bays at school
- Clinics
- Dispensaries

Groups of people who provide healthy services

- *Doctors* ------ treat sick people.
- *Oculists* ------ treat eyes

- Opticians ------- sell glasses which improves one's vision

- Dentists ------- treat teeth
  Nurses ------- care for the sick people
- Midwives ------- care for pregnant women
- Surgeons ------- operates people
- Vetenary doctors-----Treat sick animals

Big hospitals in Kampala district.

- Mulago hospital
- Nsambya hospital
- Kibuli hospital
- Rubaga hospital
- Kololo hospital
- Mengo hospital

Testing questions

1. Define the term economic activities.

_____

2. Which economic activity is carried out at school

_____

3. State any two ways of preserving fish.

4. Write in full

B.O.U .....

I.G.P .....

L.C .....

U.P.E .....

K.C.C.A .....

5 What is transport?

A transport is the movement of people and their goods from one place to ano

6 What is formal education?

7 Write any two radio stations in Uganda

8 What is the commonest type of transport in your division?

TERM TWO

THEME I: MANAGING RESOURCES IN OUR SUBCOUNTY / DIVISION.

RESOURCES

What are resources?

Resources are wealth found on the earth and used by people.

Types of resources

1. Renewable resources.
2. Non renewable resources.

Renewable resources

These are resources that can be recycled.

Examples of renewable resources

- Plants
- Water
- Sun
- Animals
- Wind
- Land

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Non renewable resources

These are resources that cannot be recycled.

Examples of non renewable resources

- Clay
- Sand
- Rocks
- Minerals.

SAVING

What is saving?

Saving is the proper way of using resources.

Ways of saving resources

- By keeping money in the bank
- Recycling wastes
- Switching off power when not in use.
- Planting trees after cutting.
- Repairing spoilt things.
- Planning and budgeting

Things we save in our community

- Money
- Food

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Non renewable resources

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Things we save in our community

- Money
- Food

- Water
- Charcoal
- Electricity
- Paraffin
- Cooking oil

SPENDING

What is spending?

Spending is using money to pay for goods and servic

Things we spend on money in our division/community/society.

- Transport
- Clothes
- Fuel
- Water
- Medical care
- Food
- Housing
- Taxes
- Education

Ways of spending money wisely

- By budgeting
- By bargaining / negotiation
- By record keeping
- By prioritizing

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PROJECTS

What are projects?

Projects are activities carried out to get knowledge, skills and money.

Examples of projects

- Rabbit keeping



- Charcoal burning



- Animal rearing



- Brick making



- Hair dressing



- Piggery project



- Bee keeping



- Poultry keeping



- Building project



Things considered when starting a project.

- Capital/money
- Market
- Skills
- Land
- Labour
- Tool
- Power
- Knowledge

Ways of managing projects

- By keeping records
- By division of labour
- By proper feeding

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- By having a project leader
- By checking on the progress of the project

Importance of projects in an area

- People get money
- People get skills
- People get knowledge
- Projects unite people

Attempt the questions below

1. What are resources?

_____

2. Write any two examples of renewable resources?

_____

3. What is saving?

_____

4. How do we save resources?

_____

5. Identify any three things we spend money on.

_____

6. List down any four projects.

_____

7. What are things considered when starting a project?

_____

8. Of what importance are projects in an area?

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THEME II: KEEPING PEACE IN OUR DIVISION/SOCIETY

What is peace?

Peace is a state of living in harmony with others.

Ways of living in peace with others

- By talking the truth
- By reporting wrong doers
- By greeting others
- By thanking others who have done good things.
- By showing love to others
- By doing domestic work
- By sharing with others
- By playing with others

orange

Importance of living in peace

- It promotes development
- It promotes unity
- It promotes discipline
- Promotes security
- It creates friendship

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people who keep peace in our area

- Family heads
- Gate keepers
- Soldiers
- Chiefs
- Elders
- Parents
- Security guards

People who provide security and peace at school

- Teachers
- Prefects
- Gate keepers
- Head teachers
- Matrons

Dangers of insecurity in an area

- Causes child abuse
- Cause death
- Causes divorce
- Causes fights
- Causes famine

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Children's rights and needs

A right is natural freedom one must have.

Who is a child?

A child is a person below the age of eighteen years.

Who is an adult?

An adult is a person above the age of eighteen years.

What are children's rights?

These are legal forms of freedom given to children below the age of eighteen years.

Examples of children's rights

- A right to education.
- A right to medical care.
- A right to play.
- A right to have a name.
- A right to have a religion.
- A right to eat food.
- A right to have a parent.

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Importance of children's rights

- They help children to grow well.
- They promote children's interests.
- They protect children against child abuse.
- They create friend ship
- They create unity
- They promote peace among children.

Basic needs of children

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

Duties of children at home

- Cooking food
- Fetching water
- Washing clothes
- Cleaning the compound
- Washing utensils
- Collecting firewood

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CHILD ABUSE

What is child abuse?

This is the denial of children's rights.

Forms of child abuse

- Burning children
- Child battering/beating children
- Kidnapping children
- Child labour
- Child sacrifice
- Defilement.
- Raping children.
- Child trafficking.

Causes of child abuse

- Divorce
- Insecurity
- Death of both parents
- Poverty
- Early marriages

How to avoid child abuse

- Avoid gifts from strangers
- Avoid lonely places/ dark places
- Making an alarm when in danger

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- Avoid early marriage
- Taking children to school
- Parents should stay together

Dangers of Child Abuse

- Its leads to Death
- Its leads to early marriages
- Its brings diseases
- Its leads to school drop out
- It leads to imprisonment

Testing questions

1. What is peace? _____
2. Identify any three ways of living in peace with others
   _____ _____ _____
3. List down any three people who keep peace in our division _____ _____ _____
4. What are children rights? _____
5. Identify any two examples of children rights
   _____ _____
6. Give any two duties of children at home
   To wash clothes _____
7. What is child abuse? _____
8. Mention any two causes of child abuse
   _____ _____
9. State the forms of child abuse

TERM THREE

THEME I: CULTURE AND GENDER IN OUR DIVISION

What is culture?

This is a way of behaving in a given society. Or culture are beliefs and customs of a particular society.

A belief is a feeling that something is good or bad.

Cultural practices

- Marriage
- Naming children
- Circumcision
- Taboos
- Burial
- Greeting
- Dressing
- Language

Traditional / Cultural ceremonies

- Introduction ceremonies
- Twins ceremonies

- Burial ceremonies
- Naming ceremonies
- Last funerals

FOOD TABOOS

What are food taboos?

These are religious or cultural beliefs that forbids people from eating certain types of food

Examples of taboos

- Moslems do not eat pork
- Women and girls were not allowed to eat chicken and eggs.
- Men were not allowed to eat oil nuts.
- Meat was not cooked in homes where children are suffering from measles
- Catholics are not allowed to eat meat on Friday during rent

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Importance of customs

- They are a cultural heritage
- They are a tourist attraction
- They are a source of identify
- They are for prestige
- They are for learning purposes

Ways of promoting and preserving culture

- Through music dance and drama
- By sharing roles and responsibilities.
- Through writing of cultural history
- By respecting culture norms
- By attending funerals
- By planting trees

Dangers of some cultural practices

- They spread diseases like HIV/AIDS
- They promote abuse of human rights
- They encourage tattooing in unhealthy ways
- They cause inheritance misunderstanding

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GENDER

What is gender?

Gender is the state of being a girl or a boy

Activities done by girls

- Mopping the house



- Cooking food



- Carrying the baby



- Sweeping the compound



- Washing clothes/utensils



Activities done by boys

- Fetching water



- Collecting fire wood



- Milking the cows



- Splitting firewood



- Grazing animals



EQUITY

What is equity?

Equity is the giving of boys and girls equal rights

Ways of showing equity

- Fair distribution of work
- Giving the equal rights
- Providing basic needs to both girls and boys
- Educating both girls and boys
- Recognition of children with special needs

Testing Questions

1. What is culture?

_____

2 Identify any three cultural practices

_____ _____ _____

3 Mention any three activities done by girls

_____ _____ _____

4 How can we promote and preserve culture

_____

5 Apart from burial ceremonies, identify any other two traditional ceremonies.

_____ _____

6 How are some cultural practices dangerous?

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THEME II: BASIC TECHNOLOGY IN OUR DIVISION

What is technology?

- Technology is applying of knowledge for practical purposes

Material used

1. Natural materials
2. Artificial material

Natural materials are materials created by God

Examples of natural materials

- Banana fibres
- Palm leaves
- Clay
- Wood
- Banana stalks
- Sisal
- Papyrus reeds
- Raffia
- Sticks

Sources of natural materials

- Forest
- Bush
- Garden
- Swamps
- Sisal plants
- Palm trees
- Banana plants

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Things made from natural materials

- Clay-pots, flowers pots/vases
- Sisal-ropes, doormats
- Sticks-stools
- Timber-tables, chairs, desks, bench
- Papyrus- winnowers
- Banana fibres- ropes, mats, balls
- Palm leaves- Mats, Hats, Bags
- Banana stalks- baskets
- Fruits- juice, Salads

Artificial Material

These are materials made by man

Examples of artificial materials

- Straws
- Plastics
- Threads
- Wires

Note: Most of the artificial material are got from factories

Things made from artificial materials



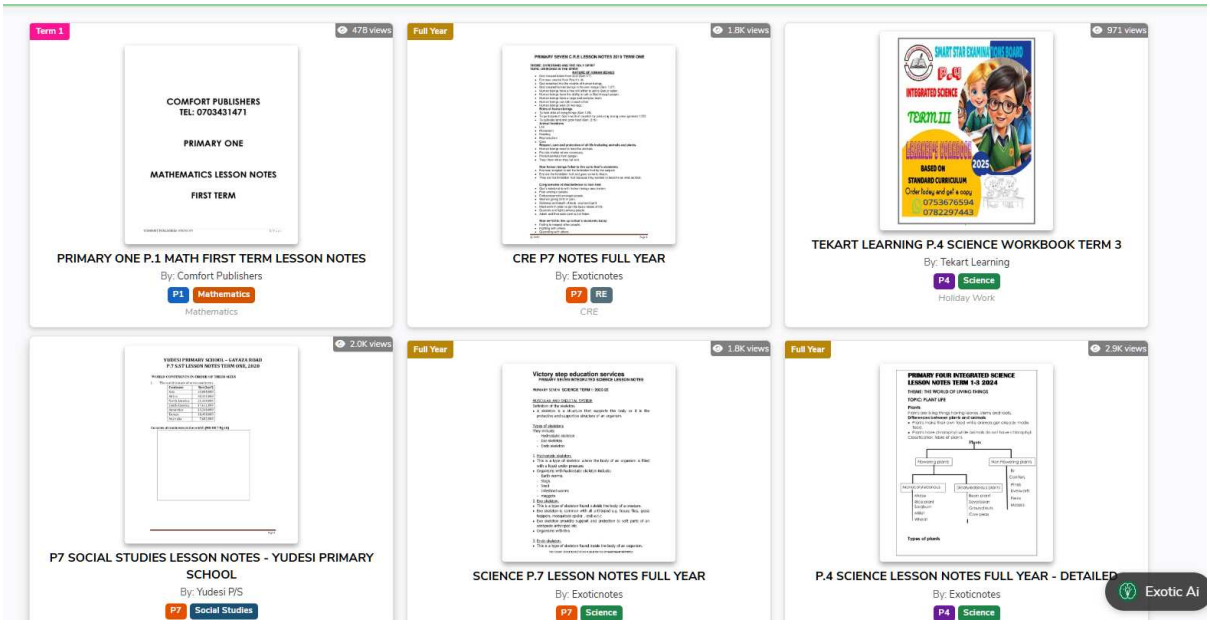
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Plates

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