PRIMARY THREE

Literacy II Term One

The meaning of social studies.

SST stands for Social Studies.

Social Studies is the study of man and his environment.

Environment is man and his surroundings.

Another word for environment is our surrounding.

The components of SST are:

History – the study of man and the past events.

Civics – the study of present events.

Geography

R.E: Religious Education.

Components of (things that make) environment:

i. Plants.
ii. Buildings.
iii. Animals.
iv. Roads.
v. Insects.
vi. Swamps.
vii. Birds.
viii. Mountains etc.

Pictures and maps.

A. picture.

A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from the sides.

A map.

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

Pictures.	**Maps**.
A picture of a hut.	A map of a hut.
A picture of a tree.	A map of a tree.
A picture of a table.	A map of a table.
A picture of a pot.	A map of a pot.
A picture of a house.	A map of a house.

Importance of maps.

i. Maps are used for locating places or finding way.
ii. Maps represent objects or places on paper.
iii. Maps store information.

Some of the objects that can be represented on maps are:

i. Forests / trees
ii. Roads.
iii. Mountains
iv. Swamps.
v. Buildings
vi. Churches.
vii. Rivers

viii. Valleys.
ix. Lakes
x. Hills etc.

Elements or components of a good map.

i. Title or heading.
ii. Key.
iii. Compass direction.
iv. Scale.

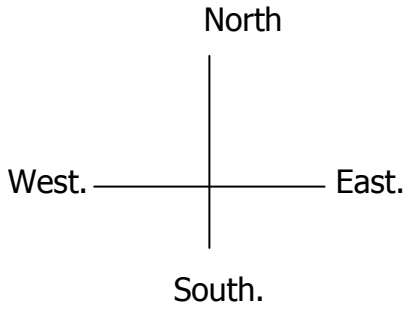
A compass.

A compass is an instrument used for finding direction.
A compass has <u>four</u> major points.

i) North.
ii) South.
iii) East.
iv) West.

These points are called **Cardinal points.**
A compass needle always points to the North while at rest because it is made of a magnet.

A compass



People who use a compass.

i. Pilots .
ii. Tourists.
iii. Soldiers

iv. Scouts and girl guides.
v. Mountain climbers
vi. sailors

Other ways of finding direction

i. Using the position of the sun.
ii. Using landmarks e.g. hills, valley, mountains, big trees e.t.c.

A Key.

A key is used to interpret symbols used on maps.

Colours used on maps.

Blue colour on a map represents water bodies.
Green colour on a map represents plants or vegetation.

Map symbols

Map symbols are signs which represent things and places on maps.
We use symbols on a map to avoid over crowding.

Examples of map symbols.

A factory	A church	A mosque.	A hospital.
A mine	A quarry	A bridge	An airport/ airfield.

A forest	A lake	A river	A dam	waterfalls

A mountain A hill A swamp A railway

A stream A canal

A scale

A scale is used for finding the real distance between places on maps.
The commonest scale used on maps is a linear scale.

This scale means one unit on the map represents 10 km on the ground.

A title or heading.

A title tells a map reader what a map is about.

The name and location of our Urban councils

Definition of terms.

A homestead is a home and its surroundings.
A village is a group of homes in an area.
A parish is a group of villages.
A sub – county is a group of parishes.
A county is a group of sub – counties.
A district is a group of counties.

Our Urban councils.

Our Urban councils is called Central Urban councils.
Our Urban councils is found in Kampala district / Kampala Capital City Authority.
A mayor heads a city authority.

Other Urban councils in Kampala Capital City Authority include:

Rubaga Urban council.
Makindye Urban council.
Nakawa Urban council.
Kawempe Urban council.

The map of Kampala district showing Urban councils.

Important people and places in our Urban councils.

Important people.

The president: H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni.
The vice president: H.E Edward Ssekandi.
The prime minister: Pro. Amama Mbabazi.
The minister for Education and Sports is Hon. Jesica Alupo.
Minister for primary education is Hon. Kamanda Bataringaya.
The Kabaka of Buganda: H.M King Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II.
The mayor of Kampala Capital City Authority: His Worship Lukwago Erias.
The L.C III chairman Kampala central: Mr. Nyakana Godfrey.
The R.D.C:
The M.P Central division: Hon. Muhamad Nsereko.
The woman M.P for Kampala district:

Note.

The capital city of Uganda is **Kampala**.
The main airport is **Entebbe international airport**.
The largest hospital in Uganda is **Mulago hospital**.
The main university in Uganda is **Makerere University**.

IMPROTANT PLACES IN OUR URBAN COUNCILS.

Important places provide us with services.

Administrative offices.

These are the offices for leaders in our division.
City hall is where office Kampala City council offices are found.

Markets.

St. Balikuddembe market, Sawuriyako, Kamwokya market, Nakasero market e.t.c.
Some of the things sold in markets are:
a. meat b. fish. c. clothes d. food e. tomatoes e.t.c.

Police posts and station.

Wandegeya Police station.
Jinja road police station.
Central police station.
Kira road Police station.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

These are places where we get treatment. e.g.
Norvic.
Kampala hospital.
Kololo hospital.

Hotels and lodges.

These provide food and accommodation to people.

For example;

i. Golf Course Hotel.
ii. Kampala Serena Hotel.
iii. Grand impereal.
iv. Impereal Royal.
v. Sheraton Hotel.

Theatres.

These are places where people go to watch plays, dances and music shows eg.

The National Theatre.

Theatre Labonita.

Salons.

It is a place for beauty.

The barbers cut hair.

Hair dressers treat hair.

Tourist sites.

These are historical or beautiful places which people visit on interest.

i. Valleys
ii. Factories.
iii. Parliament.
iv. Water channels.
v. Museum.

Others not in our urban council.

Kasubi tombs.

Wild life centre or a zoo.

Kasubi tombs.

Namugongo martyrs' shrines.

Waterfalls.

Bridges.

Religious places.

Churches. E.g. Christ the King Church and All Saints Church.

Mosques. E.g. Kololo and Gadafi Mosque.

Hindu temples.

Shrines.

Post office.

This is a place for sending and receiving information.

A post master is in charge of the post office.

The general post office is found in Central urban council.

Other services we get from the post office.

i. Sending money and parcels.
ii. Transporting people.
iii. Telephone services.
iv. Banking services.

Banks.

These are places where people keep their money safely.eg

i. Bank of Uganda. It controls all banks in Uganda.
ii. Stanbic bank.
iii. Bank of Baroda.
iv. Barclays bank.

Museum.

This is where things of long ago are kept. E.g. the Uganda Museum.

Some of these things include:

Tools and bones of people of long ago.

Items of art, culture, war and Science are also kept in a museum.

Some of the important features in other urban councils.

Kawempe urban council

Makerere University and Mulago hospital.

Makindye urban council

Makindye Army barracks and Wonder world- Kasanga..

Nakawa urban council

Kyambogo University, Makerere University Business school, Lugogo show ground, Luzira prison and Port bell.

Rubaga urban council.

Kabaka's palace Lubiri, Kasubi tombs, Kabaka's lake, Rubaga hospital, Rubaga Cathedral, Mengo hospital and namirembe cathedral.

Hills in our division and important features on them.

Nakasero hill

UBC television, UBC radio, state house, All Saints Cathedral, Nakasero p/s, Buganda road p/s, Nakasero Blood bank and National theatre.

Kololo hill

Kabojja Junior School, Kololo airstrip, Kololo hospital, Heroes burial ground, Summit view barracks, DFCU bank, Beat Fm, Capital Fm, Record TV, Summit view primary school.

Kitante hill:

Kitante hill school, kitante primary school UWA headquarters, Uganda museum, British High Commission.

Old Kampala hill:

Old Kampala police station, Gadafi Mosque, Fort Lugard, Metro Fm. Bilal Fm.

Other hills in Kampala district.

i. Rubaga hill: Rubaga hospital and Rubaga cathedral

ii.. Mulago hill: Mulago hospital.

iii. Makerere hill: Makerere University.

iv. Kikaaya hill: Bahai temple
v. Muyenga hill: Main water tanks.
vi. Nsambya hill: Nsambya hospital, radio sapientia and police barracks.
vii. Mbuya hill: Mbuya military hospital and Army barracks.
viii. Kibuli hill: Kibuli hospital, police training school.
ix. Naguru hill: Top Television, L.T.V, Naguru remand home, teenage centre.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Physical features are the natural landforms on the surface of the earth.

Physical features in our urban council.

i. Hills.
ii. Streams.
iii. Valleys.

Other physical features include:

i. Lakes
ii. Mountains
iii. Islands .
iv. Rivers.
v. Plateaus.

Note.

a. A hill is a piece of land higher than the surrounding land.
b. A valley is a low land between two hills.
c. A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.
d. A river is a stream of water flowing on the earth's surface.
e. A lake is a mass of water on the earth's surface which does not flow.
f. An island is a piece of land surrounded by water.
g. A mountain is a piece of land higher and larger than a hill.
h. The highest point on a mountain is called a mountain peak.
i. A mountain ranges is a group of mountains connected to one another.

A diagram showing a mountain range.

A diagram showing hills and valleys.

Some of the valleys in our urban council:

Kitante valley. Bat valley.

Lugogo valley Golf course valley.

Streams in Kampala district.

i. Wakaliga stream.
ii. Nyanja eradde.
iii. Nsooba stream.
iv. Nabisasiro stream.
v. Walufumbe stream.
vi. Lubiji stream.
vii. Nakivubo Channel.

Lakes in Kampala district.

i. Lake Victoria is found in Nakawa and Makindye division.
ii. Kabaka's lake – in Rubaga division.

Kabaka's lake is a man made lake.

Importance of physical features

Lakes and rivers.

i. They are sources of water.
ii. They are sources of fish.
iii. They are used for transport.
iv. We get sand from some lakes.
v. They are used for sports.
vi. They help in the formation of rainfall.
vii. They attract tourists.
viii. Some rivers are used to produce electricity e.g. river Nile.
ix. Lakes are homes for some water animals like fish, crocodiles etc.

Mountains.

i. They attract tourists.
ii. They help in the formation of rainfall.
iii. They have fertile soils for growing crops.
iv. They are sources of minerals.

Plateau.

It is a good place for growing crops.
It is a good place for grazing animals.
It is a good place for settlement.

Swamps.

Another name for swamp is a wetland.
Some food crops are grown in swampy areas.
Rice.
Yams.
Cabbages
Tomatoes.

Activities carried out in swamps.

i. Fishing
iii. Brick making.
ii. Crop growing.
v. Mining of sand and clay.

Importance of swamps.

i. Sources of water.
ii. Sources of fish.
iii. Sources of building materials e.g clay, sand, grass, papyrus.
iv. They are places for growing crops.

Forests.

A forest is a group of trees growing together.

Importance of forests.

They are source of firewood.

They are source of fruits.

They are source of timber.

They are source of local medicine (herbs)

They help in the formation of rainfall.

They attract tourists.

How landforms / physical features affect man.

a. Mountainous / hilly areas.

i. Transport is difficult.

ii. There is soil erosion

b. Swampy areas.

i. They have many disease vectors e.g tsetse flies, mosquitoes and water snails.

ii. It is difficult to construct roads across a swamp.

iii. A swamp can over flood.

c. Rivers.

i. There are disease vectors e.g water snails, black flies.

How man tries to solve the problems above.

i. Donkeys are used for transport in hilly areas.

ii. People practice terracing to reduce soil erosion on hilly areas.

iii. Avoid building houses in swampy areas.

How man destroys the environment.

i. By polluting air, water and land.

ii. By practicing bad farming methods e.g bush burning.

iii. Through deforestation.

Deforestation is the cutting down of trees in large numbers without planting others.

Why man cuts down trees.

i. To create land for farming.
ii. To create land for settlement.
iii. To create land for industries.
iv. To carry out mining in an area.
v. To get firewood.
vi. To get timber.
vii. To get wood for charcoal burning.

Ways of conserving the environment.

Conserving the environment means using environment without destroying. This can be done in the following ways:

i. By practicing good farming methods.
ii. Avoid bush burning.
iii. Through afforestation and re-afforestation.
iv. People should manage rubbish properly.
v. Avoid polluting the air, land and water bodies.

PEOPLE IN OUR URBAN COUNCIL

Ethnic groups in our urban council.

Ethnic groups is a group of people who came from the same place and speak related languages.

Another word for ethnic group is a tribal group.

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

There are four major ethnic groups in Uganda.

a. Bantu b. Nilotics c. Nilo Hamites d. Hamites.

Tribes and languages in our division.

ETHNIC GROUP	TRIBES	LANGUAGES
Bantu	Basoga. Baganda. Bakiga. Bamasaba. Banyoro. Banyankole. Batooro Banyoli Samia	Lusoga. Luganda. Rukiga. Lumasaba. Runyoro. Runyankole. Rutooro. Lunyoli Samia / Lugwe
Nilotics	Acholi Alur. Japadhola.	Acholi Alur. Adhola.
Nilo Hamites.	Karimojongs Iteso Langi Kumam Kakwa	Akirimojong. Ateso. Lango Kumam Kakwa
Hamites.	Bahima	Runyankole.

Economic activities.

Economic activities are activities which people do to earn money or a living e.g.

i. Fishing.
ii. Mining.
iii. Brick making.
iv. Carpentry.
v. Trade.
vi. Handcraft.
vii. Farming etc.
viii. Lumbering.
ix. Transport.

Traditional economic activities.

These are economic activities which were done by people of long ago e.g. fishing, hunting, pottery, blacksmith, weaving etc.

Fishing

Fishing is the catching of fish from a water body.

People catch fish for sale and to eat as food.

Fish is caught from:

i. Rivers.
ii. Lakes.
iii. Swamps or ponds.

Fishing tools.

i. Fishing nets.
ii. Fishing traps.
iii. Fishing baskets.
iv. Fishing spear.
v. Fishing hooks.

Fishing tools.

Methods or ways of Catching fish.

i. By using a fishing hook.
ii. By using fishing net.
iii. By using a fishing basket.
iv. By using a fishing spear.
v. By using a fishing trap.

Types of fish caught in Uganda.

The commonest type caught is tilapia.

Others include:

i. Nile perch- the largest fish caught in Uganda.
ii. Lung fish.
iii. Mud fish
iv. Silver fish.
v. Cat fish.

Activity: *pupils draw the fishes as they observe from the real fish.*

Ways of preserving fish

i. Smoking
ii. Sun drying
iii. Salting
iv. Tinning
v. Freezing

People who catch fish are called fishermen.

People who sell fish are called fishmongers.

Hunting.

Hunting is the killing or catching of wild animals or birds.

People hunt animals for meat, skins, teeth and horns, shells, ivory.

Tools used for hunting.

i.	Hunting net.	iv.	Knives.
ii.	Club.	v.	Bow and arrow.
iii.	Spear.	vi.	Pangas.

Hunting tools.

Hunters need dogs to sniff or help in chasing the animals.

NB: poaching is illegal hunting of animals in game parks.

A poacher is a person who illegally kills animals in a game park.

Pottery.

Pottery is the making of pots using clay.

Some of the things made out of clay are:

i.	Pots.	v.	smoking pipes
ii.	Charcoal stoves.	vi.	Candle stands.
iii.	Cups.	vii.	Bowls.
iv.	Plates.	viii.	Flower vases.

The process of making things out of clay is called modelling.

People model using clay.

People model things to sell and get money.

People model to get things for their home use.

Diagrams of some of the things made by potters.

a. Smoking pipe.

b. Bowl.

c. Charcoal stove.

d. Pots.

e. Plate.

f. Cup.

Weaving.

Weaving is the making of things out of grass, fibre or reeds.

i. Mats.
ii. Stools.
iii. Table clothes
iv. Ropes.
v. Bags.
vi. Hats.
vii. Baskets.

Other materials include:

i. Sisal.
ii. Palm leaves.
iii. Papyrus.
iv. Banana fibre.

Blacksmith.

Blacksmith is the making of things out of iron or old metals.

A person who makes things out of iron or old metals is called a blacksmith.

Things used by a blacksmith:

i. Hammer.
ii. Fire.
iii. Bellow.
iv. Old metals.

Some of the things made long ago were:

i. Knives.
ii. Bed.
iii. Pangas.
iv. Arrow heads.
v. Hoes.
vi. Spear heads.
vii. Axes

Panga	Spear head	Knife
Arrow head.	Hoe	Axe

Carpentry.

Carpentry is the making of things out of timber.
A person who makes things out of timber is called a carpenter.

Some of the items made out of wood are:

i. Chairs.
ii. Cupboards.
iii. Tables.
iv. Blackboards.
v. Desks.
vi. Stools.

Needs of a carpenter.

i. Money.
Ii. Timber.
Iii. Means of transport.
iv. Market.
v. Tools. E.g. a hammer, a saw, a measuring tape etc.

BASIC NEEDS.

Basic needs are things we can not live without.

Examples of basic needs are:

i. Food.
ii. Medical care.
iii. Shelter.
iv. Water.
v. Clothes.

Social needs.

i. Education
ii. Transport
iii. Security.
iv. A radio.
v. A television.
vi. A watch.

Food.

We need food for growth, health and energy.

Sources of food.

i. Farms.
ii. Lakes and rivers.
iii. Markets.

Examples of food got from gardens are:

i. Bananas
ii. Cassava
iii. Sweet potatoes
iv. Yams
v. Irish potatoes.
vi. Beans etc.

Examples of food got from farms are:

i. Eggs
ii. Milk
iii. Meat.

From lakes and rivers we get fish.

Water.

Sources of water.

There are natural and man made sources of water.

Natural sources of water are:

i. Rainfall.
ii. Rivers.
iii. Spring wells.
iv. Lakes.
v. Swamps.

Man made sources of water are:

Boreholes.

Protected wells.

Uses of water.

i. Bathing.
ii. Washing.
iii. Watering crops.
iv. Mopping the house.
v. Cooking.

Shelter

Shelter refers to the houses.

We need houses to protect us from:

ii. Dangerous animals.
iii. Bad weather e.g. rainfall, sunshine.
iv. Bad people e.g. thieves.

Types Of Houses

i. Temporary houses.
ii. Semi permanent houses
iii. Permanent houses.

Temporary houses.

Temporary houses are houses that are built using weak building materials such as:

i. Reeds
ii. Papyrus.
iii. Grass
iv. Banana fibre etc.

They don't stay for a long time.

Examples of temporary houses are:

i.	hut	iii.	Tent.
ii.	Igloo.	iv.	Uniports.

Semi permanent houses.

Semi permanent houses are houses built using both weak and strong building materials.

i.	Burnt bricks	iv.	Sand
ii.	Mud	v.	Iron sheets etc
iii.	poles		

Permanent houses.

These are houses built using strong building materials such as:

i.	Burnt bricks	v.	Iron bars
ii.	Iron sheets.	vi.	Timber.
iii.	Sand	vii.	Glass
iv.	Cement.	viii.	Tiles.

Examples of permanent houses are:

i. Bungalow.
ii. Flat.

Slums

Slums are places in towns with poor conditions of living.

Difficulties of people living in slums.

i. Poor sanitation.
ii. Easy spread of diseases.
iii. Shortage of accommodation.
iv. High crime rate.
v. Moral decay (bad behavior).

Medical care.

Medical care is provided in hospitals and dispensaries or clinics.

People who provide medical care are:

i. Doctors.
ii. Nurses.
iii. Midwives.

There are special doctors.

i. Oculists are doctors for eyes.
ii. Dentists are doctors for teeth.
iii. Gynecologists are special doctors for reproductive parts of a person.
iv. Surgeons operate patients in theatres.
v. Pediatricians are doctors for Children.
vi. An optician tells eye diseases.

He also recommends glasses for eye problems.

Services got from hospitals.

i. Treatment.
ii. Immunization.
iii. Counseling.
iv. Operation/ surgery.

Why we need medical care.

i. To cure diseases.
ii. To protect us against childhood killer diseases e.g. polio, tetanus etc.
iii. To help pregnant and nursing mothers.
iv. To teach us how to live healthy.

Clothing.

Why people wear clothes.

i. To protect us from bad weather.
ii. To avoid nakedness.
iii. To look smart e.g. in ceremonies.
iv. They help us to be identified.
v. To show culture
vi. Shoes protect our feet from sharp piercing instruments.
vii. Some clothes are put on for special occasion e.g. sports, wedding, graduation etc.

People who wear uniform.

i. School children.
ii. Nurses.
iii. The police.
iv. Soldiers
v. Doctors.
vi. Air hostesses.
vii. Pilots.

Education

There are two types of education:

a. Informal education.
b. Formal education.

Informal education is education is education got from home.

The teachers of informal education are parents, elders, aunts, uncles etc.

Through informal education people learn:

i. Behavior.
ii. Work.
iii. Local medicine.
iv. Culture etc.

Formal education is education got from school.

It is provided by trained teachers, tutors and lectures.

Kinds of schools.

Nursery schools.

It takes children between 3 – 5 years.

Primary schools.

Primary schools take children from Nursery schools.

Secondary schools.

They take learners from primary schools.

Colleges and Universities.

They take learners who have finished the secondary schools.
They go to train to get skills.

Why we need education.

To get knowledge e.g. on how to live healthy and grow crops.
To get skills e.g. carpentry, building, teaching etc.

Security.

People who provide security are:

i. Police.
ii. L.D.Us (Local Defense Unit).
iii. Security guards.
iv. Soldiers.
v. Local council executive (L.D.U)

Why some people fail to meet their needs.

i. Corruption.
ii. Poverty.
iii. Poor pay.

iv. Unemployment.
v. Poor climatic conditions.
vi. Wars.
vii. Poor health.
viii. Laziness.
ix. Over population.
x. Shortage of market.
xi. Ignorance.

Solutions to problems in satisfying needs.

i. By punishing corrupt people.
ii. By giving people soft loans.
iii. Government should find market for farmers.
iv. By improving health services.
v. Government should provide security.
vi. By encouraging people to start income generating activities.

TERM II

SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR MUNICIPALITY OR SUB COUNTY.

Social services are services which are provided to people by government.

Examples of social services are:

i. Health
ii. Security.
iii. Education.
iv. Transport
v. Communication.

Health / Medical care.

Medical workers provide health services.
They provide different medical care in hospitals, clinics and dispensaries.
They examine patients and treat them.
They teach them how to prevent diseases.

Examples of medical workers.

i. Doctors.
ii. Nurses.
iii. Health assistants.
iv. Clinical officers.
v. Surgeons.
vi. Laboratory technicians.
vii. Dentists
Viii. Mid wives.
ix. Oculists (opticians)

Education.

There are two types of Education.

a) Informal education: Is education got from home.
It is provided by parents, relatives and elders.

Children learn things like behavior, work, medicine and fighting.

b) Formal Education: Is Education got from School.
It is provided by trained teachers.

Kinds of schools.

i. Nursery schools.
ii. Primary schools.
iii. Secondary schools.
iv. Vocational schools.
v. Colleges.
vi. University schools

Universities are the highest institutions of learning.
The biggest university in Uganda is Makerere University.

Security.

There are people who protect people's lives and property. They include:

i. The army.
ii. The police.
iii. LDU's (Local Defence Unit)
iv. Prisons officers.
v. Good citizens.

The police.

The work/ duty of the police is to maintain law and order.

How the police maintain law and order:

i. Arresting law breakers.
ii. Guarding places like banks and offices.
iii. Controlling traffic.
iv. Controlling big crowds.
v. Stopping big fires.
vi. Escorting VIPs.
vii. Dispersing riots.

The army.

The main work/ duty of the army is to protect a country (people and property).
The army also helps people in danger.
The army protects a country by:

i. Fighting rebels.
ii. Fighting outside enemies.

Local Defence Units (LDU's)

They protect lives and property of people at local level.

Prisons officers.

They keep law breakers in safe custody.
They try to make prisoners good people by training them on skills like carpentry, building etc.

Good citizens.

They report law breakers to the leaders.

Transport.

Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.

Types of transport.

There are four types of transport namely:

Road transport.

Water transport

Air transport

Railway transport.

Road transport.

This is the movement of passengers and goods from one place to another by road. It is the commonest type of transport in our division.

Means used on road transport:

i. A wheelbarrow.
ii. Cars
iii. Lorries.
iv. Bicycles
v. Buses.
vi. Motorcycles
vii. Tractors.

A pedestrian is a person who walks along a road.

Advantages of road transport.

i. Cheap for short distance.
ii. Delivers services from door to door (it is flexible).

Disadvantages of road transport.

i. Traffic jam.
ii. Accidents are very common.

Water transport.

This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another by water.

The means used on water transport include:

i. Canoes.

ii. Boats.
iii. Ferries.
iv. Ships.

It is the slowest and cheapest type of transport.

Air transport.

This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another by air.

Means used on air transport are:

Aeroplanes.

Helicopters.

Rockets.

Air balloons.

The international airport of Uganda is at Entebbe.

People who fly aeroplanes are called pilots.

Advantages of air transport.

i. It is the fastest type of transport.
ii. It is also most comfortable.

Disadvantages of air transport.

i. It is very expensive.
ii. Aeroplanes move on time tables.

Railway transport.

This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another by rail.

A train is the means used in railway transport.

There are two types of trains.

a. The passenger train carries mainly people.
b. The goods or cargo train carries mainly goods or cargo.

Trains stop at the railway station.

The station master is in charge of the station.

Advantages of railway transport.

i. It is cheap for long distances.
ii. It carries bulky things.

Disadvantages of railway transport.

i. Trains move on time tables.
ii. It does not deliver door to door services.
iii. It is slow.

Communication

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

There are two types of communication.

a. Local communication.
b. Modern communication.

<u>Local communication.</u>

Local communication is when people use local means to send and receive messages.

Means used in local communication.

i. Drums
ii. Bell.
iii. Horns.
iv. Smoke.
v. Messengers.
vi. Whistling.
vii. Word of mouth.
viii. Hands.
ix. Gestures.

Advantages of local communication.

i. It is cheap.
ii. It can be used by illiterates as well.

Disadvantages of local communication.

i. The message may be changed.
ii. A message may not reach people who are far.
iii. It might not reach many people at the same time.
iv. The message may not be delivered at all.
v. Messages take long to be delivered.

Modern communication.

Modern communication is when people use modern means to send and receive messages.

Means of modern communication.

i. Radio.
ii. Television.
iii. Telephones.
iv. Newspapers.
v. Computer.
vi. Magazines.
vii. Letters.
viii. Telex.
ix. Fax.
x. Telegrams.

Newspapers, radios, magazines and television are called mass media.

Advantages of modern communication.

i. The message reaches very fast.
ii. The message doesn't change.
iii. The message can reach many people at the same time e.g. on radio, television and newspapers.

<u>Disadvantages of modern communication.</u>

i. It is expensive.
ii. The illiterates can not read newspapers letters and magazines.
iii. The blind can not read newspapers and watch TVs.
iv. Deaf people can't hear from radios.

Importance of social services.

i. Social services provide employment.
ii. Through health services we get treatment and immunization.
iii. Through education services we get knowledge and skills
iv. Through security our lives and property are protected.
v. Transport promotes trade.
vi. Communication educates, informs and entertains people.

Why some people fail to get social services.

i. Corruption.
ii. Poverty (some people are poor).
iii. Too many people in a service center.
iv. The service centers are far and few.
v. Un-employment.
vi. Insecurity (lack of security).

Solutions to some of the above problems problems.

i. By punishing corrupt workers.
ii. Government should build more service centers.
iii. By encouraging people to practice family planning.
iv. Government should provide security.
v. Encouraging people to start income generating activities.

Leaders:

A leader is a person who is given power to heads and guides others.

Types of leaders

Political leaders:

These are leaders elected by people e.g

i. President.
ii. Members of parliament.
iii. Local council executive members.
iv. Mayors

Civil servants:

Are leaders appointed by government. e.g.

i. Ministers.
ii. District Education Officers.
iii. Doctors.
iv. The police officers.

Religious leaders:

These are people who lead others in religions.

a) In Islam we have Imam, Muasin, Sheiks, Chief Khadi and Muft-
Sheik Shaban Ramadhan Mubajje is the current Muft in Uganda.

b) In Christianity we have pastors, priests, reverends, bishops, catechists, cardinals.
Arch Bishop Cyprian Kizito Lwanga is the head of Catholic Church in Uganda.
Arch Bishop Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Orombi is the head of Protestant / Anglican Church in Uganda.

Cultural leaders:

Tribe	**Title**	**Present leader**
Baganda	**Kabaka**	**Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II**
Basoga	Kyabazinga	None as of now.
Iteso	Papa Emorimor	Augustine Osuban Lemkol.
Banyoro	Omukama	Solomon Gafabusa Iguru.
Batooro	Omukama	Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru Rukidi IV
Jop'adhola	Tieng Adhola	Owori Stephen.
Acholi	Rwot	David Onen Achana.

Bakonjo	Omuzinga.	Wesley Mumbere.
Banyankole	Omugabe	None as of now.

Importance of leaders

i. They help maintain law and order.
ii. Leaders promote development.
ii. They unite people in a community.
ii. They guide people in a community.

The local council system:

There are five levels of local council system.

i. Local council I Heads a zone or village.
ii. Local council II heads a ward or a parish.
iii. Local council III heads a division or sub county.
iv. Local council IV heads a county in rural areas but in a municipality he/ she is called a mayor.
v. Local council V heads a district. In a city council he/ she is called amayor.

Members of the local council I executive committee:

There are ten members on the LCI committee**.**

	Member	**Duties.**
1.	Chairperson	Heads a local council. Signs official documents. Settles disputes. Or quarrels. Chairs the committee and council meetings.
2.	Vice chairperson.	Assists the chairperson in all his duties. He is in charge of children's affairs.
3.	General secretary.	Records minutes of council meetings. Calls L.C meetings. Keeps records and council documents.
4.	Secretary for finance.	He is the treasurer of the council.
5.	Secretary for security.	Maintains peace and security in the area.
6.	Secretary for Education, information and mobilisation.	Passes information to the public.
7.	Secretary for youth and education (must be a youth).	Mobilises youth for development and co – curricular activities.
8.	Secretary for women and public health (must be a woman).	She is in charge of women's affairs.
9.	Secretary for the disabled persons (must be a disabled person.)	Mobilises people with disabilities for development.
10.	Secretary for production and environment protection.	Encourages economic production. Encourages protection of the environment.

General duties of local councils.

i. Help maintain law and order.
ii. Solve simple cases.
iii. Punish criminals of simple cases.
iv. They make by-laws.
v. Advice parents to take children to school.
vi. Mobilise people to develop their areas.
vii. Encourage sanitation, hygiene and maintenance of feeder roads.
viii. Recommend people to join army, police and Prisons.
ix. Explain government policies to people.

Law and order

Laws are rules that guide people in an area.

Examples of common laws.

i. Do not fight.
ii. Do not steal.
iii. Do not murder.
iv. Do not rape.
v. Do not defile.

By-laws.

By-laws are laws made by local leaders.

Examples of by-laws.

1. Every home must have a latrine, plate rake, rubbish pit etc.
II. Fixing time for drinking alcohol e.g nobody should be found drinking alcohol before 4.00 pm.
III. Fixing time for movement e.g nobody should be found moving in the village by 10.00 pm.

Importance of law and order.

i. It promotes peace and security.
ii. It promotes development.

Ways of punishing law breakers.

i. By charging a fine.
ii. By imprisoning.
iii. In some cases death penalty.

People who help to maintain law and order.

i. The police.
ii. The judges and magistrates.
iii. Prisons officers.
iv. The LDUs.
v. The army / soldiers.
vi. The chiefs.
vii. Local councils.

A CITIZEN.

A citizen is a person who is recognised by law to belong to a country.
The citizens of Uganda are called Ugandans.

<u>Duties / responsibilities of a good citizen.</u>

A good citizen should:

i. Pay taxes at the right time.
ii. Educate children.
iii. Register and vote.
iv. Obey the laws of his or her country.
v. Take care of public property.
vi. Carry out self help projects like growing crops etc.

Work a good citizen can do for his community.

i. Cleaning water sources.
ii. Cleaning public places.
iii. Making/ repairing roads and bridges.
iv. Helping the needy e.g. the disabled, elderly and children.

Children's rights.

A child is anyone below 18 years of age.
Rights are natural freedoms one has to enjoy.
Children's rights are rights that protect children's interests.

Examples of children's rights.

I. A child has a right to basic needs.
II. A child has a right to a name.
III. A child has a right to talk freely but with respect.
IV. A child has a right to know his or her parents.
V. A child has a right to belong to a clan, tribe and country.
VI. A child has a right to leisure that is not harmful.
VII. A child has a right to be loved (live in a peaceful and loving environment).
VIII. A child has a right to equal treatment.
IX. A child has a right to religion.
X. A child has a right to have his or her interests considered.
XI. A child has a right to refuse any harmful religious or cultural activity on him or her.
XII. A child has a right to education.
XIII. A child has a right to protection from all forms of child abuse.

Importance of children's rights.

i. They protect children from all forms of danger.
ii. They help make children grow up healthy.
iii. They enable children to grow up as acceptable members of society.

Children's responsibilities.

A child has a responsibility to:

i. Obey the laws of his or her country.
ii. Promote good behaviour.
iii. Respect parents, elders and other children.
iv. Avoid misusing their rights.
v. Develop talents for personal benefit and to benefit others.
vi. Support parents in productive activities e.g garden work, rearing animals.
vii. Promoting children's welfare e.g by promoting hygiene and sanitation, doing house work.
viii. Work for the good of his or her family and community e.g by helping to grow crops, rear animals, clean wells and repair a bridge e.t.c.

A family court.

This is a court that listens to cases of parents who fail to fulfill children's rights.
A family court is headed by a magistrate grade two grade II.
He/ she is assisted by the vice chairperson of the local council and the police.

Importance of a family court:

i. Advises parents who neglect children.
ii. Disciplines parents who neglect children.

A juvenile court.

A juvenile court is a court that listens to cases of children who commit offences (crimes).
It is headed by a probation officer.
He / she is assisted by the vice chairperson of the local council and the police.

Importance of a juvenile court.

i. It tries to find out about family affairs.
ii. It investigates into children's cases.
iii. It sends undisciplined children to remand homes for correction but not punishment.

Child Abuse

i. Child abuse is when a child is denied his or her rights.
ii. Child abuse is the violation of children's rights.
iii. Child abuse is an offence committed against a child.

Examples of child abuse practices.

i. Beating or battering children. (Corporal punishment)
ii. Defilement for girls.
iii. Burning a child.
iv. Child labour.
v. Forced marriages.
vi. Intimidating a child.
vii. Denying a child basic needs.
viii. Kidnapping and sacrificing a child.
ix. Sexual harassment (for boys)

Causes of child abuse.

i. Poverty
ii. Insecurity.
iii. Alcoholism.(drunken parents)
iv. Undisciplined child.
v. Broken families.
vi. Early child marriage.
vii. Death of both parents.

How to avoid child abuse.

i. Children should be taught their rights.
ii. Children should be provided their needs.
iii. Parents should stay together.
iv. Corporal punishment should be avoided.
v. Children should be protected by adults.
vi. Children should have discipline.
vii. Harmful cultural practices should be avoided.
viii. Children should avoid strangers.
ix. Children should listen to advice by elders.

x. Children should not be employed.
xi. Punishing people who abuse children's rights.
xii. Families should work hard to meet their needs.

Dangers/ results of child abuse.

i. Children go to streets.
ii. Early pregnancies.
iii. Children dropping out of school.
iv. Death of children.
v. Deformities among children.
vi. Indiscipline among children due to bad treatment.
vii. Children get diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS.

Child sexual abuse.

Child sexual abuse is when adults engage children into sexually related activities.

Examples.

i. Touching the child's private parts.
ii. Forcing a child to touch some one else's private parts.
iii. Showing naked pictures to children.
iv. Saying sexy words to a child.
v. Using sexually abusive words towards a child.
vi. Adults having sex in an open place where children can see them.

Some of the people who commonly abuse children sexually include:

i. People children know very well e.g family friends, relatives, maids e.t.c.
ii. Strangers.

Dangers of child sexual abuse.

i. Children get body injuries.
ii. Early pregnancy.

iii. Children get STD and HIV / AIDS.

iv. Causes fear and shame on a child.

How to avoid child sexual abuse.

i. Children should avoid lonely places.
ii. Children should not relate to people they do not know. (avoid strangers)
iii. Shout or scream for help when attacked.
iv. Report to the police, parent, guardian or any leader immediately.

CULTURE.

Culture is people's way of life.

Aspects of culture.

These are practices which help us to know the culture of a tribe e.g.

i. Food.
ii. Traditional dressing.
iii. Crops grown.
iv. Language.
v. Traditional music.
vi. Local beliefs.
vii. Traditional dance.

Importance of culture.

Culture unites people.

Culture promotes good behaviour.

Norms.

Norms are acceptable ways of behaviour.

Examples.

Greeting while kneeling. (Girls)

Table behaviour.

Washing hands before eating. Etc.

Customs.

Customs are traditional practices of a community e.g.

i. Marriage
ii. Naming of children.
iii. Burial and the last funeral rights.
iv. Initiation ceremony (circumcision among the Bagisu, Sabiny and Bakonjo).

Marriage.

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

Steps in marriage.

a). Courtship.

At this stage the boy and the girl find out information about each other e.g

Behavior

Health status.

Family history.

Relationship.

b) Introduction.

This is when the boy visits the girl's home to be known to her parents.

The boy can go with his friends and relatives.

At this time the boy gives gifts to the girl's parents e.g.

Clothes

Tomatoes.

Sugar

Paraffin.

Salt

Soap.

Rice.

Hens.

Soda

Beer e.t.c.

These gifts are called dowry.

Before the girl is taken as a wife, the boy has to pay bride price.

These items include:

i. Cows.
ii. Money.
iii. Goats.
iv. Bark cloth.
v. Sheep.
vi. Local beer.

In case of divorce, bride price has to be paid back.

Naming of children.

When a child is born, he or she is given a name by grand parents.
If parents produce twins they are given special names.
The father is called Ssalongo.
The mother IS called Nalongo.
The twins are also given special names.
Wasswa – first boy.
Kato – second boy.
Babirye – first girl.
Nakato – second girl.
A child followed by twins is called Kigongo.
A child who follows twins is called Kiiza.
Long ago a traditional ceremony was performed to show happiness and to welcome the twins.

Burial.

When a person dies, people dig a grave to bury the dead body.
Some people put the dead body in a coffin while the Muslims do not.
In Buganda and Busoga the dead body is wrapped with bark cloth.

Last funeral rights.

This ceremony was performed in order to:

i. Send the spirits of death from the family.
ii. Thank people who helped during the burial.

Dressing.

Different tribes have different ways of dressing.
For example:
The Karamojong women wear beads around their waists and necks.
The Baganda women wear Gomesi (boarding) and men wear Kanzu (tunics) dress.
The early man was dressed in leaves, skins and later bark cloth.
Today the cultural dress for the Baganda is barkcloth.
The traditional dress for the Baganda women is Gomesi and for men is Kanzu (tunics).

Changes in customs.

Dressing.
Long ago people wore leaves, bark cloth and skins.
Today people wear light and modern clothes.
Religion.
Long ago people worshiped small gods in shrines.
Today people worship the Almighty God in churches, mosques and temples.

Beliefs.
Long ago twins were initiated traditionally.
Today they are taken to church to be blessed.

Marriage.
Long ago the parents made choices of marriage partners for their sons.
Today children choose their own future partners.

LIVING THINGS IN OUR ENVIRONMENT.

Plants.

There are two groups of plants.

a. Natural vegetation - These are plants that grow on their own.
b. Plantation vegetation – These are plants that are grown by man. (crops)

Vegetation is the plant life of an area.

Crops.

There are two groups of crops.

i. Food crops.
ii. Cash crops.

Food crops.

Food crops are crops grown for home use.

Examples of food crops are:

i. Cassava.
ii. Sweet potatoes.
iii. Sorghum.
iv. Yams.
v. Irish potatoes.
vi. Millet.
vii. Rice.
viii. Maize.
ix. Bananas.

Staple food is the main food crop eaten in a place.

The staple food for Baganda is bananas.

Cash crops.

Cash crops are crops grown for sale.

Examples of cash crops are

a. cotton. b. coffee. c. tobacco. d. sunflower. e. sisal.

f. tea. g. cocoa. h. vanilla.

Uses of cash crops.

Cash crops are used as raw materials to make certain products.

Coffee.

Coffee is the major cash crop of Uganda.

It is used for making soft drinks (beverages).

The husks are used for making manure.

Coffee is also used for making gun powder.

Cotton.

Cotton is the second major cash crop of Uganda.

From cotton we get the following:

i. cotton wool. ii. cooking oil. iii. animal feeds. iv. soap.

Tea: From tea we get soft drinks (beverages).

Tobacco: From tobacco we get cigarettes.

Sugarcane: From sugarcane we get sugar, sweets and molasses.

Sisal: From sisal we get ropes, sacks, bags and door mats.

Vanilla: From vanilla we get soft drinks (beverages) and spices.

Cocoa: From cocoa we get soft drinks (beverages) and sweets.

Simsim: From simsim we get cooking oil.

Kinds of plants which give us fruits

a. jack fruit. b. sweet bananas. c. ovacado. d. lemons. e. tangerine.

f. passion fruits. g. oranges. h. water melon. i. Mangoes.

j. pineapples etc.

Some plants are used as vegetables.

Examples of plants used as vegetables are:

a. carrots. b. onions. c. tomatoes. d. cabbages e. nakati.

f. green paper. g. dodo. h. egg plant. i. Lettuce

j. sukuma witch

TERM III

SAFE MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN OUR SUBCOUNTY.

Transport is the movement of people or goods from one place to another. People move from place to place using the paths, along roads, on water, on railway and in air.

Types of transport.

The types of transport are road transport, air transport, water transport and railway transport.

Road transport.

Paths.

Many people use paths. They ride bicycles and motorcycles to reach their homes.
It is advisable to move along paths during day time.
Children should move along paths in groups.
It is advisable to wear gumboats while moving along paths.
People in villages commonly use paths.

The disadvantages of moving along paths are:
Stung by insects.
Bitten by snakes.
Eaten by wild animals.
Killed or kidnapped by bad people.

Roads.

Roads are bigger than paths. Vehicles such as:

a) Cars
b) Buses
c) Lorries
d) Motor bikes etc move along the roads.

In mountainous areas like Kapchworwa people use donkeys for transport.

Other animals used for transport are:

a) horse
b) camel in deserts.
c) oxen
d) elephants.

Elephants are commonly used in India.

Movement on roads is called road transport.

People should move safely on the right hand side of the road.

In urban areas people should observe traffic rules.

TYPES OF ROADS

There are two types of roads namely:

a) Murram roads. b) Tarmac roads.

I Murram roads.

Murram roads are roads which are made using small stones and soil.

II Tarmac roads.

Tarmac roads are built using small stones, cement and tar.

They are smooth and always with no dust.

Tarmac roads are called all weather roads.

III. There are small roads that join the main road and these are called feeder roads.

SAFETY ON RIVERS AND LAKES. (WATER TRANSPORT)

1. Water transport is the movement of people or goods in water.
2. Means used on water transport are:
   a) boats c) ferries e) motor boats.
   b) canoes d) ships.
3. Water transport is not common because lakes and rivers are not found everywhere.
4. Water transport is the cheapest.

   Water transport carries bulky goods.

   People use life jackets, life belts and empty jericans in order to be safe when moving in water.

ACCIDENTS.

Causes of accidents on roads.

a) Children playing on the roads.
b) People who cross the road carelessly.
c) Drivers who over speed.

d) Over loading vehicles.
e) Slippery roads during rainy seasons.
f) Failure to observe road signs.
g) Bad roads with potholes.
h) Untrained drivers.
i) Drunken drivers.
j) Animals on the road.
k) Driving vehicles in Dangerous Mechanical Conditions (D.M.C).
l) Too many vehicles on the road.
m) Indisciplined drivers.

Causes of accidents on water.

Careless captains of ship.
Poor old boats and ships.
Drunkard sailors.
Strong wind and storm.

Causes of accidents on railway.

People who play along railway line.
Bad people who place objects along the railway lines.
Heavy rains which submerge the railway line.

Causes of accidents in the Air.

Bad weather.
Old and poor planes.
Poor airport facilities.
Careless pilots.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS.

Traffic lights are signs put on busy roads.
They are usually found at road junctions.
They control movement of road users.

Traffic lights have three colours namely.

a) red. b) orange. c) green.

I The red traffic lights tell the road users to stop.

Orange tells the road users to get ready to go and to stop.

Green tells the road users to go.

Traffic officers.

Traffic officers guide the traffic.

Traffic is the flow or movement of vehicles.

TRAFFIC RULES

Traffic rules are laws put in place to control movement.

a) Rules for drivers

1. Drivers should keep the left.
2. Do not drive under the influence of alcohol.
3. Don't over load the vehicle.
4. Stop at a zebra crossing or reduce the speed.
5. Follow the traffic signs and police instructions.

b) Rules for those on foot (pedestrians)

Walk on the right hand side of the road.

Do not cross the road when vehicles are coming.

Do not play on the road.

Wear brightly coloured clothes at night.

Do not run across the road but walk quickly across the road.

Cross on a zebra crossing if near.

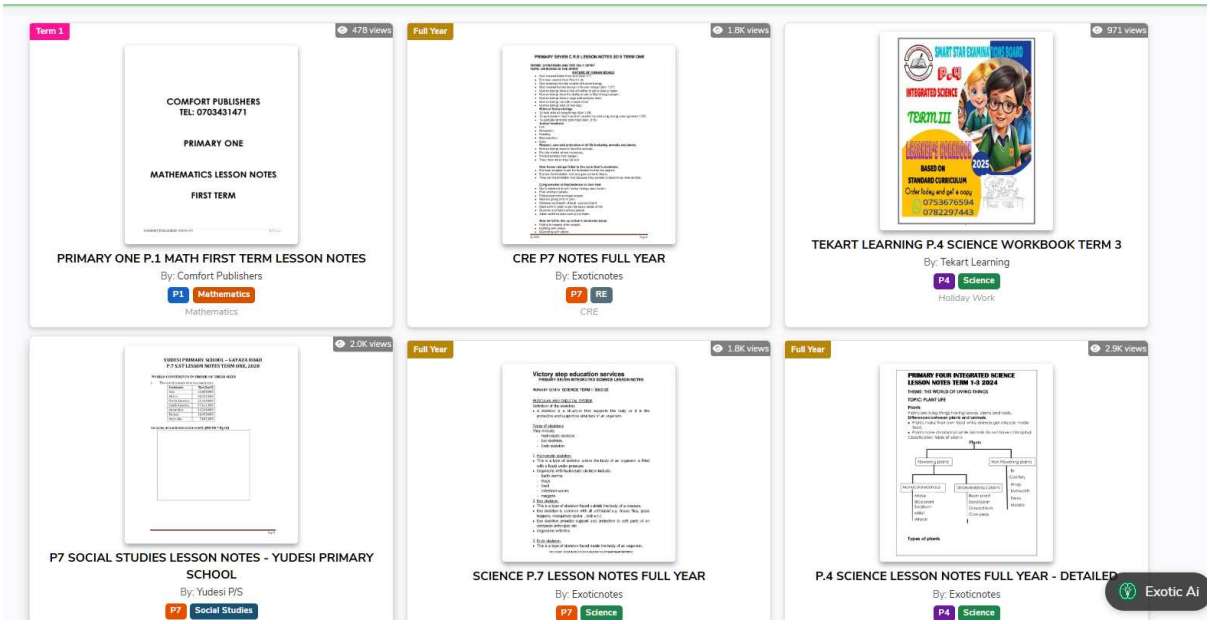
ROAD SIGNS

Road signs are symbols put along the road to help road users to move safely.

Some of the road signs are: (teacher provides)

a)	b)	c)	d)
No entry	No stopping	Danger ahead	Humps ahead
e)	f)	g)	h)
Sharp bend to the right		Main road	
i)	j)	k)	l)
Zebra crossing	Traffic lights	No parking	Parking

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