P.5 SST LESSON NOTES FOR TERM I

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: LOCATION OF UGANDA

SUB TOPIC: ELEMENTS OF A GOOD MAP

LANGUAGE COMP. The learner pronounces, spells and uses the new words correctly. ie

- ***Map, picture, location, representation etc***

INTRODUCTION: The lesson will be introduced by asking learners to view different objects from above

CONTENT: ELEMENTS OF A GOOD MAP

A map is a representation of an object drawn as seen from above

A picture is a representation of an object drawn as seen from a side

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A MAP AND A PICTURE

- A map is a shape of an object drawn as seen from above while a picture is a shape of an object as seen and drawn from a side
- A map has detailed information while a picture does not.

HOW IS A MAP SIMILAR TO A PICTURE?

- Both a map and a picture are drawings used to represent real objects.

Qualities of a good map

- A good map should have a title
- A good map should have a scale
- A good map should have a frame
- A good map should have a key
- A good map should have a compass direction

Elements of a good map

- A title
- A key

- A compass direction
- A frame

Note : The teacher should guide learners to distinguish between elements of a good map and qualities of a good map.

Importance ofeach element of a good map

A title: it tells what a map is all about

A compass shows direction of places.

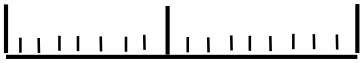
A key: It interprets symbols used on a map.

Scale

It helps a map reader to calculate the actual ground distance between places on the map.

Types of scales

There are three major types of scales used on a map

i) Linear scale  0 50km

ii) Statement scale eg. 1cm represents 50km. it is given in form of a statement.

iii) Representative scale : This type is given in form of a ratio or equation ie 1: 50

Calculating distance using a scale.

1.Nsubuga moved from town A to B a distance of 5 cm. Given that I cm represents 50 km (1:50 km). Find the actual distance.

5 cm

A ——————————— B

1 cm = 50 km

5 cm = (5x50)km

= 250 km

2. Noah moved a distance of 7 cm from class A to class B. Given that I cm = 150 km. Find the actual distance.

7 cm

A ——————————— B

1 cm = 150 km

7 cm = (7x150) km

= 1050 km

EXERCISE.

1. Juliet moved a distance of 10cm from town A to B .Given that 1 cm represents 20km.Find the actual ground distance in KM.
2. Musumali moves a distance of 5cm from home to school on the map.Given that 1cm = 2km find the actual ground distance in Km.
3. State the difference between a map and a picture
4. Give any one importance of maps
5. Draw and name any two maps of objects you know
6. Outline any two elements of a good map
7. In which geographical region is Uganda found?
8. Why should a P.5 pupil be taught map reading skills?

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: LOCATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: ELEMENTS OF A GOOD MAP

Language competences: Frame, Enclosure, Beauty

Content: Using a key to interpret map symbols

A key is a table that bears all symbols on a map and their meanings.

What are map symbols?

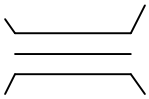
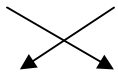
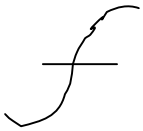
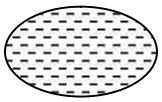
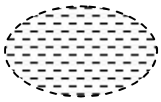
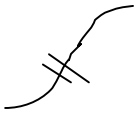
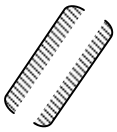
Map symbols are signs used on a map to represent real objects

The interpretation of these signs is done by a key.

Why are map symbols used on a map instead of real objects?

- To avoid overcrowding of features on a map.
- Real objects are so big to fit on a sheet of paper on which a map is drawn

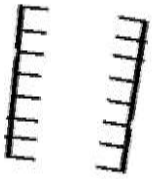
Examples of map symbols and their meaning

SYMBOL	MEANING
	Bridge
	Swamp / wetland
	Quarry
	Dam
	Permanent lake
	Seasonal lake
	Water fall
	Dam
	Rift valley
	Mountain peak
	_____
	

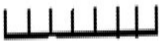
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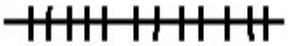
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Activity

1. How is a key useful to a map reader?
2. Give one way map symbols help to reduce congestion of a map
3. What challenge can a map reader face when reading a map without a key?
4. Draw the map symbols of the following features
    a. Canal
    b. Airport
    c. Railway line
5. How is a scale on a map useful to a traveler?

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: LOCATION OF UGANDA
SUB TOPIC: ELEMENTS OF A GOOD MAP

Language competences: -The learner pronounces, reads, spells and uses words correctly connected to uses of: - A compass like

i. Direction ii. Cardinal iii. Instrument

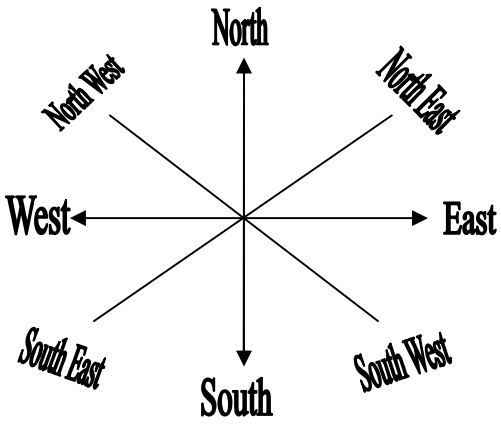
i. Sailors ii. Pilots **iii.** Sol**diers**

CONTENT: ***Using a compass to tell direction***

A compass is an instrument used to find direction ***of places.***It has four points called cardinal points. The other points are called semi-cardinal or secondary points as shown below

A compass direction **Reference : (MK SST book 5, Page 2)**

(Functional SST books, page 6)



Note: The teacher should guide learners to distinguish between a compass and a compass direction

Examples of People **who use a compass**

1. **Sailors:** Use a compass to find directions of places while sailing on water bodies.
2. **Pilots:** use a compass direction to find the direction in which the aero plane is to fly.
3. **Soldiers**: Use a compass to find places in which the enemies could be.
4. **Tourists**

<u>Latitudes</u>

These are imaginary lines on the map running from east to west

- They help to locate places on the map.
- The equator is the latitude marked 0^0
- It is marked 0^o because it is the beginning point of all latitudes
- The equator divides the world into two equal hemispheres
- These hemispheres are ***Northern*** and ***Southern hemisphere***
- In Uganda ,the equator crosses Lake George and Lake Victoria.

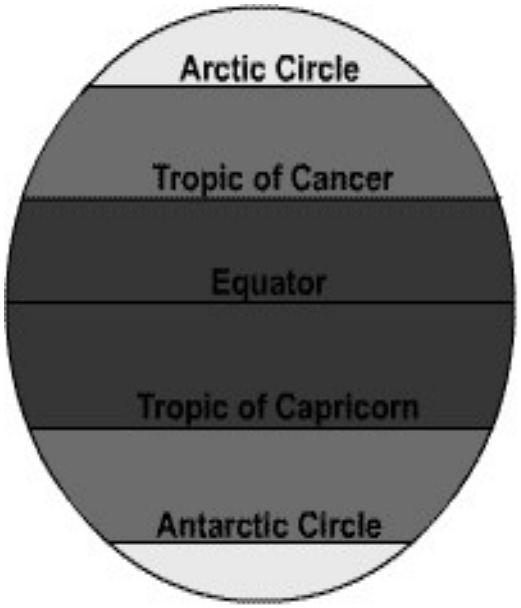
DISTRICTS IN UGANDA CROSSED BY THE EQUATOR

1) Mpigi ii) Sembabule, Kiruhura, Kamwenge, Ibanda, Mpigi

Other important latitudes ***are:-***

- Tropic of cancer which is 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ºNorth of the equator
- Tropic of Capricorn which is 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ º South of the equator, latitudes can help us to determine the climate of an area

THE GLOBE ***(MK SST book 5, Page 3)***



The movement of the Earth and its effects

1. Rotation of the earth causes day and night
2. Revolution of the earth causes seasons

List down the days when the sum is over head the major lines of latitudes

a) On 21st March
   The sun is over head the Equator (0^0)
b) On 21st of June
   The sun is over head the tropic of cancer (23 ½ ^{0}N)
c) On 23rd of September
   The sun is over head the Equator (0^0)
d) On 22nd December
   The sun is over head the tropic of Capricorn (23 ½ S)

What term is given to the two days when the ***sun*** is over head the Equator in a year?

- Equinoxes

What is Equinox?

Equinox refers to the equal length of days and nights all over the world when the sun is over head the Equator.

What term is given to the two days when the sun is over head the tropics?

- It is called solstices

Effects of the rotation of the earth on its axis

- It causes days and nights

Questions

1. What causes days and nights?
2. What is the result of the revolution of the Earth on its orbit?
3. What is equinox?
4. Give two months when the equinox takes place.

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING LATITUDES 0º ***(MK SST book 5, Page 4)***

0^0  O^0

CONTENT: LONGITUDES

Longitudes are imaginary lines on a map running from Northpoleto South pole.

The main longitude marked 0^{o} is called Greenwich meridian.

- It is called Greenwich Meridian because it crosses a town in England called Greenwich
- The **Greenwich Meridian** is also called **Prime Meridian.**
- All longitudes are called meridians
- All places are either west or east of the prime meridian
- The Greenwich Meridian crosses Accra city in Ghana

International Date Line

This is the longitude marked 180 on the world map

- It is used to determine the dates

Uses of longitudes and latitudes

- They help to locate places on the map
- Longitudes determine time
- Latitudes determine the climate of a place

EXERCISE

1. What are latitudes?
2. Name the important latitude marked 0^{o}
3. Why is the equator marked 0^{o}
4. Which two lakes in Uganda are crossed by the equator
5. State any three districts in Uganda crossed by the equator
6. Which latitude is marked $23\ ^{1}/_{2}\ ^{o}$s?
7. How do latitudes influence the climate of an area?
8. What is a globe?
9. Name the main longitude marked 0^{o}
10. Which longitude is marked 180^{o}?
11. Mention the town in Africa crossed by the Greenwich.
12. Which line of longitude is used to tell time?
13. How are longitudes similar to latitudes?

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: LOCATION OF UGANDA

SUB TOPIC: ELEMENTS OF AMAP

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: LOCATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: NEIGBOURING COUNTRIES OF UGANDA

Language competences:- continent, region, location, neighbours

CONTENT: Location of Uganda and her neighbours

Location of Uganda and her neighbours ***(MK SST book 5, Page 6)***



The word location means a particular place where something is found

- Uganda is found in the continent of Africa
- Uganda is located in ***the geographical region of*** East Africa
- Uganda lies $4\frac{1}{2}^{0}$ ***N*** and $1\frac{1}{2}^{0}$ ***S*** of the equator
- It also lies between 29^{0} east and 35^{0} east of the Greenwich

Exercise

1. Name Uganda's neighbour in the east
2. In which continent is Uganda found.

3. In which region of Africa is Uganda found
4. State the neighbor of Uganda in the south east.
5. Why is the Equator marked O^0?
6. Which country borders Uganda in the South?
7. Name Uganda's neighbours in the:-
    a. North, b) South c) East d) West e) South west
8. Which country does Uganda boarder in the :-
    a. West b) East c) North d) South
9. State the direction of lake Victoria from lake Kyoga
10. Name the countries whose capital cities are;
    a. Dodoma
    b. Nairobi
    c. Juba
    d. Kinshasa

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: LOCATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES OF UGANDA

Language competences: - Imports - Locked - Export - Seaports.

<u>UGANDA AS A LAND LOCKED</u>

- Uganda has no sea coastline; this means that Uganda is a country without a sea port.
- Uganda has to co-operate with her neighbours Kenya and Tanzania because Uganda's imports and exports pass through Mombasa in Kenya and Dar-salaam.
- Uganda mostly uses port Mombasa to import and export her goods
- This is because port Mombasa is nearer

<u>Problems faced by land locked countries</u>

- Lack of privacy for the imports and exports
- Heavy taxes imposed on imports and exports
- Delay of goods in transit
- Political instability
- Smuggling: Is the illegal importance and exportation of foods.

Solution to the problems

- Promoting friendship
- Promoting industrialization
- Promoting air transport
- Improving transport and communication

Imports and exports

Imports are goods bought from outside counties

Exports are goods sold to outside countries

Examples of Uganda's exports

- Coffee
- Fish
- Cotton
- Electricity
- Maize

Examples of Uganda's imports

- Petroleum products I petrol, diesel, kerosene
- Vehicles
- Machines
- Telephones
- Televisions
- Computers etc.

Note: Uganda imports more than it exports due to

- Low levels of science and technology
- Poor economic policies / strategies
- Low levels of industrialization

Exercise

1. What is a land locked country?
2. Why is Uganda called a landlocked country
3. List two problems faced by Uganda as a land locked country

4. State the solution to the problems given
5. Which two ports handle Uganda's imports and exports
6. Why does Uganda commonly use port Mombasa
7. Give one reason why Uganda should co-operate with her neighbours.
8. Name two landlocked countries that border Uganda.
9. Why should Rwanda and Uganda maintain a good relationship with Kenya?

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: THE PHYSICAL FEATURES

SUB TOPIC: PHYSICAL FEATURES IN UGANDA

Language competences: physical features, Mountains, Land forms, Plateau

CONTENT: Physical features are natural lands of an area.

Physical features are also known as land forms

Hand forms are physical appearance on the earth's surface.

EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL FEATURES

- Mountains
- Lake and rivers
- Plains
- Low lands/ valleys
- Plateau
- Rift valleys

Isenberg

A map of Uganda showing major physical features (Functional SST book 5, page 17)

(MK SST book 5, Page 20)

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA

SUB TOPIC: EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL FEATURES IN UGANDA

Language competences: Plateau, Topped, Piece, Raised

CONTENT: THE PLATEAU

The plateau is a raised flat ***topped*** piece of land.

- It can also be called a table land
- The largest part of Uganda is covered by a plateau
- On the plateau we may find other physical features like valleys, springs ,wells

Questions

1. List down the features found on a plateau.

   lakes, rivers, plains, hills, valleys, springs, wells,

Other plateau in Uganda raises higher in the;

- Eastern and
- Western parts of Uganda.

In the North and North Western ***Uganda,***, the plateau is ***low*** land.

In the central parts of Uganda, the plateau slopes towards the North.

Importance of a plateau.

- Features on a plateau attracts tourist
- Used for farming
- It is used for settlement
- Some features on a plateau help in ***rain*** formation
- It is used for fishing on lakes and rivers.

<u>Examples of economic activities carried out on a plateau</u>

Farming, industrialization, fishing, mining of minerals, lumbering, tourism

Exercise

1. What is a plateau?
2. State two economic activities carried out on a plateau.
3. State two importance of a plateau

4. Why does river Nile North wards?
5. Name any two plateau regions of Uganda
6. Draw a map symbol of a plateau.
7. Why are plateaus favourable for farming?
8. State one use of rivers to man.

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA

SUB TOPIC: HIGHLANDS AND MOUNTAINS

Language competences: The learner pronounces, spells and uses key words

Altitude, High lands, Block, Volcanic, and Altitude.

CONTENT: HIGH LANDS AND MOUNTAINS

ALTITUDE: Is the height of land above sea level

Mountainous districts in Uganda

- Mbale - Kapchwora - Bushenyi - Kabale - Rukungiri - Kisoro

Types of mountains

- Block Mountains
- Volcanic Mountains

Examples of volcanic mountains in Uganda

- Mt. Elgon
- Mt. Mufumbiro
- Mt. Moroto
- Mt. Napak

VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS

Volcanic mountains were formed by a process of volcanicity.

Volcanicity is the process by which molten rocks (magma) are forced out of the earth's crust

- After reaching the earth's surface they dried up
- A volcano is a mountain with a hole (crater) through which molten rock is pushed out

Classes of volcanic mountains

Dormant volcano – this is a volcano which does not erupt, but show signs. e.g Mount Elgon.

Active volcano – this is a volcano which can erupt anytimee.gMufumbiro ranges.

Extinct volcano – this is a volcano which stopped erupting firee.g Mount Moroto.

Exercise

1. By what process were volcanic mountains formed
2. Name one mountain formed by Volcanicity
3. What is Volcanicity
4. Give one example of each class of volcanic mountain.
5. How was volcanicity process important to farmers?
6. What is a volcano?
7. Name any one crop that grows well in volcanic soils
8. Why is the government of Uganda discouraging people from settling on active volcanic slopes?

Mountain Elgon

- Mt. Elgon is found on the Uganda – Kenya border
- It is a volcanic mountain
- Its highest peak is Wagagai
- The Bagisu live on the slopes of Mt. Elgon
- It is locally called Masaba
- The Bagisu believe that their first ancestors Mundu and Seera came from this mountain
- The first European explorer to see this mountain was Joseph Thompson
- The Sabiny live in the northern side of this mountain
- They live in Kapchorwa , Kween and Bukwo
- They mainly grow wheat because of the cool climate
- Transport is a problem in Kapchorwa

MT.MUFUMBIRO

The Mufumbiro range is found in the extreme south western part of Uganda

- The highest peak is Muhavura
- At the top of the mountain there is small Crater Lake.
- The abundant bamboo and thick vegetation form the home of Mt. gorillas
- These mountains have features similar to those of the alps in Switzerland
- This is why these areas are referred to as Switzerland of Uganda
- There is strong soil erosion on the slopes of Mt. Mufumbiro
- Farmers use terraces and contour ploughing to control soil erosion
- The areas are densely populated due to fertile soil leading to land fragmentation and swamp drainage

N.B land fragmentation is the division of land into small pieces among people

MT. MOROTO

Mt. Moroto is found in North – Eastern Uganda.

- It is a volcanic mountain
- The Karimojong live around Mt. Moroto
- They carry out nomadic pastoralism
- There are other volcanic mountains like kadam and Napak

Activity

1. Name the highest mountain in Uganda
2. Mention the only block mountain in Uganda
3. State the highest peak of the above mountain.
4. Name the highest peak of Mt. Mufumbiro
5. List two problems facing people near mountain Mufumbiro
6. How do people of Kabale and Mufumbiro control soil erosion
7. Who was the first European explorer to discover Mt. Elgon?
8. Why is the peak of Mt. Rwenzorisnow capped throughout the year?

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPICS: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA

SUBTOPIC: Examples of physical features

Language competences: Peaks, Margherita, Stanley, Morton

Block Mountains

Block Mountains were formed by faulting

- Faulting is when compression forces and tensional forces make cracks in layers of old rocks
- Some parts of the rock rose while others sank deeper
- Blocks which were forced up became highlands
- Faults are deep cracks in the top layers of the earth's crust.
- Mt. Rwenzori is the only block mountain in Uganda.

Diagram *(MK SST book 5, Page 21)*

Exercise

1. ***By*** what process were block mountains formed
2. How was mountain Rwenzori formed?
3. Define the term faulting
4. Which forces are responsible for formation of block mountains

MT. RWENZORI

- Mt. Rwenzori is found in western Uganda. It ranges into districts of Kasese and Bundibugyo
- It is a block mountain ie. it was formed by the process of faulting
- It is not the boarder of Uganda and democratic republic of Congo
- It is snow capped throughout the year
- It is snow capped because its highest peak is above the snow line
- It is the highest mountain in Uganda
- The highest peak is**Margherita**
- The second highest peak is Stanley
- Henry Morton Stanley was the first explorer to see this range in 1885. He named it mountain of the moon.
- The Bamba and Bakonjo occupy this range in Uganda. The pygmies in DRC.

IMPORTANCE OF MOUNTAINS AND HIGHLANDS

- They help in formation of relief rainfall
- They are a source of rivers
- They attract tourists in our country
- They have cool temperature
- Some of them have rich mineral deposits
- Volcanic mountains have fertile soils which favour farming
- Forests growing on the mountains are sources of timber
- Habitat for wild animals eg. Mountain Gorilla's

Problems associated with Mountains and highlands

- Severe soil erosion
- Poor transport and communication
- Landslides or mud slides
- Volcanic eruptions
- Land fragmentation

Land fragmentation

Land fragmentation is the division of land into small plots in order to accommodate more people. It is mainly caused by high population.

Causes of land fragmentation

- Overpopulation (High)
- Poor land tenure system eg. Individual ownership of land.
- Polygamy
- Selling land in installment

Disadvantages of land fragmentation

- It hinders agricultural production
- It hinders agricultural mechanization
- It increases land conflicts

Land consolidation

This is the process of re-organising separate plots of land into a bigger one for more economic importance.

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: PHYSICAL FEAUTURES OF UGANDA

SUB TOPIC:

Language competences:

CONTENT:

FORMATION OF THE RIFT VALLEY

- Through faulting
- An illustration showing the formation of the rift valley.

Rift valley

A rift valley is a long wide depression on the earth's surface

- It has steep sides called escarpments
- The great rift valley has two arms

i) Eastern arm

ii) Western arm

The arm of the rift valley which passes through Uganda is the western arm

- There are some lakes in the rift valley. They are called Rift valley lakes.

Lakes found in the western arm of the rift valley

i) Lake Albert

ii) Lake Edward

Characteristics of rift valley lakes

- They are deep
- They are narrow
- They do not have out lets
- Some are salty

Rift valley lakes are salty because they do not have outlets

- **They also lie on salty rocks**

Importance of the rift valley Rift valleys

- It is a source of minerals e.g salt from rift valley lakes
- It has many rivers and lakes
- It is good for animal grazing
- It can be used for game conservation

Problems associated with the rift valley

- Poor transport and communication
- Soil erosion
- It is very dry with high temperatures because of low altitude
- There are sometimes land slides

Exercise

1. Name the volcanic mountain found in north – eastern Uganda
2. Which group of people live around Mt. Moroto
3. Mention the arm of the rift valley which passes though Uganda
4. What are escarpments
5. List any two rift valley lakes you know.
6. Why are rift valley lakes salty?
7. What is a valley?
8. Draw a map symbol of a rift valley.
9. Name one Rift valley lake in Uganda
10. What is faulting?

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: PHYSICAL FEAUTURES OF UGANDA

SUB TOPIC: EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL FEATURES

Language competences:

CONTENT: LAKES AND RIVERS

TYPES OF LAKES IN UGANDA

- Basin lakes/depression lakes/down warped lakes.
- Rift valley lakes
- Man-made lakes
- Volcanic lakes

Basin lakes

They were formed by down warping process.

Examples of basin lakes

- L. Victoria
- L. George
- Lake Kyoga

Characteristics of basin lakes

- They have fresh waters
- They are irregular in shape
- They are shallow

LAKE VICTORIA

It is the second largest fresh water lake in the world

- It is the biggest in Africa
- Lake Victoria is shared by uganda,Kenya and Tanzania
- It is locally known as lake Nalubaale
- Lake Victoria was formed as a result of down warping

A map of Lake Victoria *(MK SST book 5, Page 6)*

In land ports on L. Victoria

Uganda	***Kenya***	***Tanzania***
▪ ***Jinja***	***- Kisumu***	***- Musoma***
▪ ***Entebbe***	***- Asembo***	***- Bukoba***
▪ ***Bukakata***	***- Karungu***	

- Lake Victoria is used for inter territorial trade in East Africa
- Lake Victoria was named by a British explorer called John Hannington Speke
- He was the first European to see it
- The natives of Tanganyika call it lake Nyanza

There is a large population around lake Victoria because of:

- Good climate
- Reliable rainfall
- Fertile soil
- Large industries which provide employment

Lake Kyoga

- It is a fresh water lake
- It is found in central part of Uganda
- It is the most swampy lake in Uganda
- It is surrounded by lakes Kwania , Opeta, Nakuwa and Bisina
- It was formed as a result of down warping.

Exercise

1. Which lake is shared by the three east African countries
2. Name the largest lake in east Africa
3. State the local name for lake Victoria
4. Mention the British explorer who first saw lake Victoria
5. Give one reason why there is high population around lake Victoria
6. How was lake Kyoga formed
7. State any two types of lakes in East Africa
8. Mention any two characteristics of basin lakes.

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: OTHER LAKES IN UGANDA

Language competences: salty, faulting, Mwitanzigye, down warping

i) LAKE GEROGE AND EDWARD

These lakes are joined together by Kazinga channel

- Lake Edward is found in the western rift valley
- Both lakes are rich fishing grounds
- Lake George is crossed by the equator
- Kazinga channel is the tourist attraction because it has the largest number of hippopotamus
- Lake George and Edward have a variety of fish because there is no fish eating marine animals
- Lake George is a basin lake (down warped lake)

ii) LAKE ALBERT

- It is a rift valley lake
- It is not salty because it has outlet
- Its local name is Mwitanzigye
- Sir Samuel baker was the first explorer to see it.
- It has ports like port Butiaba and port Wanseko
- It makes a natural boundary between Uganda and democratic republic of Congo

Characteristics of Rift valley lakes

- They have salty water
- They have inlets without outlets.
- They are narrow and deep

Why rift lakes have salty water

- They have inlets without outlets
- They contains salty rocks under ground

Volcanic lakes.

These lakes are formed by volcanicity process.

Categories of volcanic lakes

- Crater lakes
- Lava dammed lakes
- Caldera lakes.

Crater lakes

These are lakes formed on top of a volcano after eruption.

Examples of crater lakes in Uganda

- Lake Katwe
- Mount Elgon crater lake
- Lake Nyamunuka

Lake Katwe

It is a crater lake found in Kasese in Western Uganda. It is famous for salt mining.

Mt. Elgon crater lakes

It is found on Mt. Elgon in Eastern Uganda.

Lava dammed lakes

They are formed when flowing lava blocks a flowing river.

Examples of lava dammed lakes

- Lake Bunyonyi
- Lake Bulera
- Lake Mutanda

Note: Lake Bunyonyi is the deepest lake in Uganda.

Man-made lakes

These are lakes that exist by human activities.

Examples of man-made lakes

- Kabaka's lake
- Uganda martyrs lake

Exercise

1. Which physical feature joins lake George and lake Edward
2. How is Kazinga channel important to the economy of Uganda
3. Mention the lake crossed by the equator
4. What was the traditional name of L. Albert?
5. Name one in land port on lake Albert
6. Name one lake found on the boarder of Uganda and democratic republic of Congo
7. Who was the first explorer to see lake Albert
8. What is a crater lake?
9. How are Lava –dammed lakes formed?
10. Name two lakes crossed by the Equator in Uganda.

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL FEATURES

Language competences:

The learner reads, spells and writes the words related to the content correctly e.g.

- Water hyacinth , suds, Semliki etc.

CONTENT: RIVERS

A river is a mass of flowing water. Uganda has many rivers

Types of rivers

- Permanent rivers- These are rivers which flow throughout the year.
- Seasonal river- these are rivers which flow during the wet season and dry up in dry season e.g River Agago.

Examples of rivers in Uganda

- R. Nile
- R. Katonga
- R. Achwa
- R. Semliki
- R. Kafu and Nkusi

River Nile

- River Nile is also called Kiira by the Baganda and Basoga
- It is the longest river in the world
- The source of river Nile is in lake Victoria near Jinja
- Its source was discovered by john Speke
- R. Nile flows through Uganda, Sudan and Egypt
- The part of R. Nile from lake Victoria to Albert is Victoria Nile
- From lake Albert to Nimule is Albert Nile
- River Nile pours its water in the Mediterranean sea
- It forms a great delta before entering the sea
- The Nile delta is formed by two distributaries called Roselta and Domietta
- Many European explorers came to Africa to find the source of R. Nile
- River Nile helps to generate hydro electric power
- ***A delta is where a river splits into several streams as it enters its mouth.***

Examples of falls on river Nile

- Murchison falls
- Itanda falls
- Kalagala falls

Dams on R. Nile

- Owen falls dam / Nalubaale dam
- Kiira power station
- Bujagali Dam
- Karuma Dam

Some parts of R. Nile are not navigable because:

- They have waterfalls
- There's floating vegetation (***sudds)***
- Dangerous water animals

Exercise

1. Name the longest river in the world
2. Give the local name of R.Nile
3. What do we call the part of R.Nile from lake Victoria to lake Albert?
4. Which European explorer discovered the source of R.Nile?
5. In which sea does R.Nile pour its water?
6. Name any two Nile valley countries
7. How is R. Nile important to the industrial development of Uganda?
8. Why is transport not possible on some parts of R.Nile?
9. Outline any two dams on R. Nile
10. Where do we find the source of R.Nile?

Lesson evaluation

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL FEATURES IN UGANDA

Language competences:

CONTENT: RIVER KATONGA

The source of Katonga is in the swamps of Lake George

River Katonga flows into Lake Victoria

River Kagera

- River Kagera has its source in Burundi high lands

Rivers ***Kagera flows*** from Burundi through Rwanda and Tanzania before it reaches Lake Victoria

<u>Rivers Achwa</u>

River Achwa is found in the northern part of Uganda

- It is the second longest river in Uganda
- It's a tributary of the Nile
- It joins the Nile near Nimule
- It is joined by Agogo and pager

River Semliki

It is found at the border of Uganda and democratic republic of Congo

- It flows into lake Albert forming a simple delta as it ends
- River Semuliki national game park was established along this river

Rivers Kafu and Nkusi

- These two rivers originate from the same swamp in Hoima in western Uganda.
- R. Kafu flows in to L. Kyoga while Nkusi flows into L. Albert.

A map of Uganda showing Lakes and rivers

(Functional *SST book 5, Page 17)*

(MK SST book 5, Page 20)

A – Lake Victoria

B – Lake Kyoga

C – Lake Albert

D – Lake Edward

E – Lake George

F – Lake Mburo

G – Lake Bisina

H - Lake Opeta

Rivers

1. Victoria Nile
2. Victoria Nile
3. Albert Nile
4. R. Achwa
5. R. Kagera
6. R. Kafu
7. R. Mzisi
8. R. Semliki

Exercise

1. Mention any other two rivers in Uganda a part from R.Nile
2. List the three counties drained by R.Kagera

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL FEATURES IN UGANDA

Language competences:

CONTENT: *Terms Associated with Rivers*

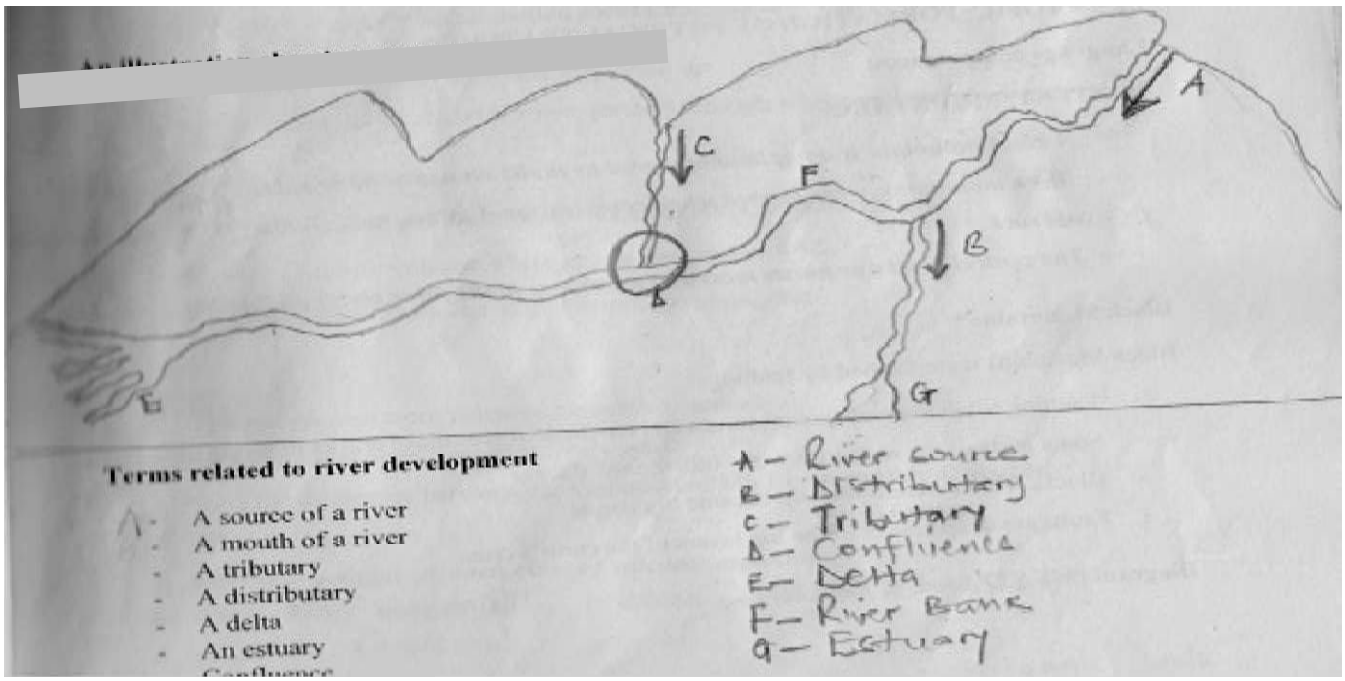
A block mountain is an up land bordered by

1) RIVER TRIBUTARIES – These are small rivers joining the main river
2) Distributary is a small river branching away from the main river
3) Delta is where a river divides into a stream before entering ***its mouth*** at its end
4) Estuary : is where a river widens before entering ***its mouth***

Stages of a river

- the middle course / valley / nature stage
- the upper course / youthful stage
- the lower course / plain/ senile stage

An illustration showing stages of a river flow



Terms related to river development

- A source of a river
- A mouth of a river
- A tributary
- A distributary
- A delta
- An estuary
- Confluence
- River Bank

Exercise

Define the following terms

- Tributary
- Distributary
- Delta
- Estuary

<u>Importance of Lakes and rivers</u>

- They provide water for both industrial and home use
- Rivers provide running water for hydro – electric power
- They are a source of minerals e.g salt, from LakeKatwe in Uganda provides salt and soda ash and oil around lake Albert.

- They provide water for irrigation
- They are grounds for recreation
- They are used for transport
- They help in the formation of rainfall
- They are a source of fish

Problems associated Lakes and rivers

- They can be homes of vectors
- They can cause floods
- Sometimes people drown
- They attract dangerous needs to the environment eg. water, hyacinth

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES ON CLIMATE

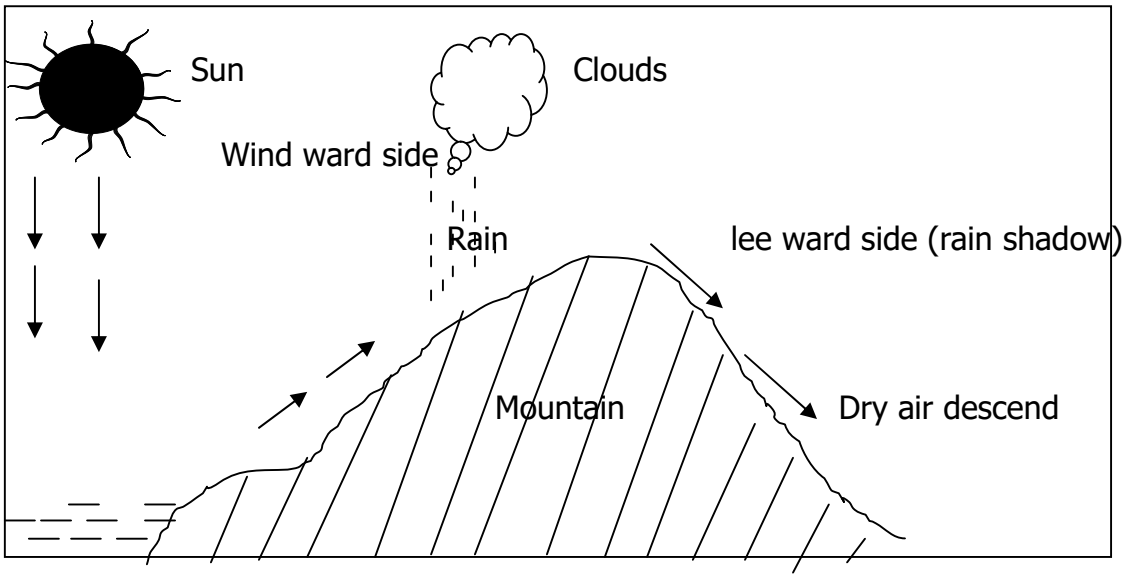
CONTENT: INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES ON CLIMATE RAINFALL

Language competences:

EXPERIENCED IN MOUNTAINS AREAS

Relief rainfall / aerographic rainfall is experienced in mountainous areas

The formation of relief rainfall

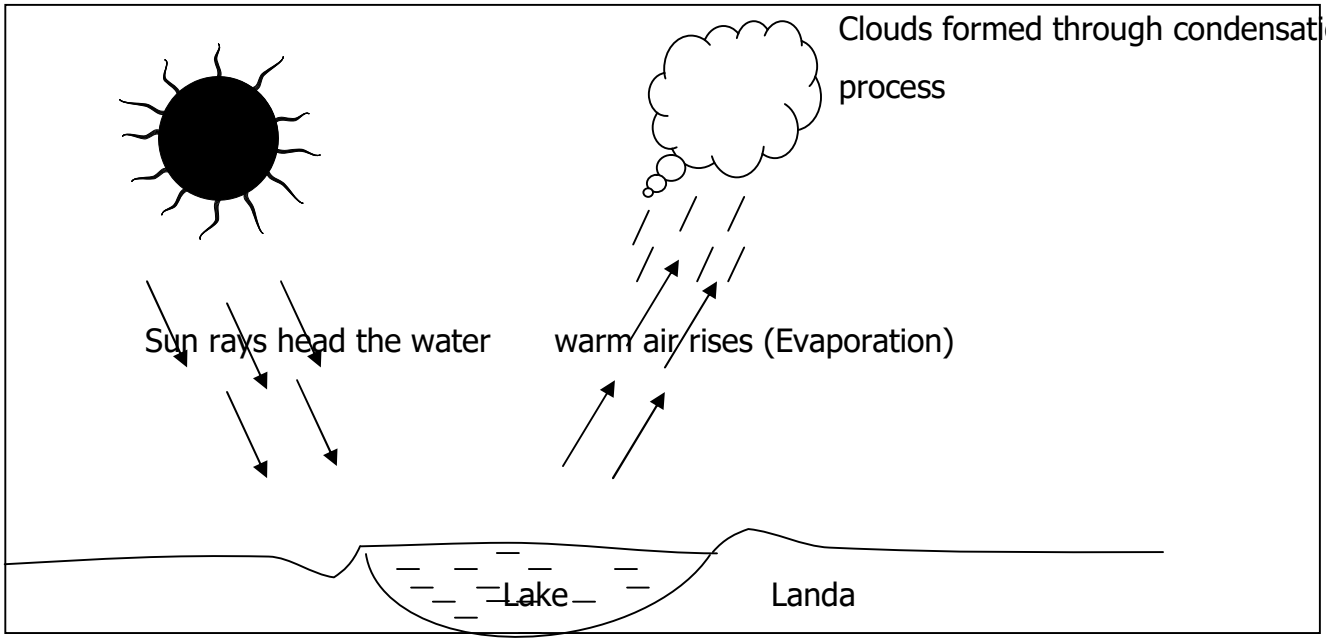


- The wind ward side of a mountain receives rainfall
- The lee – ward side forms a rain shadow
- It does not receive rainfall because it receives dry air
- The lee – ward side is not favorable for human settlement

Formation of convectional rainfall ***(MK SST book 5, Page 23)***

The areas near lakes, rivers and forests receive convectional rainfall

(Functional ***MK SST book 5, Page 45)***



Process Involved

Evaporation: The process by which warm air rises into the atmosphere.

Condensation: The process by which warm air cools in the atmosphere thus forming clouds.

Convectional rainfall has thunderstorm and lightening

Exercise

1. Mention the type of rainfall received a round mountains
2. Which physical feature helps in the formation of relief rainfall?
3. Which side of the mountain receives rainfall?
4. Why is the lee – ward side of a mountain not good for settlement
5. Mention the type of rainfall received around lakes ,rivers and forests
6. State the type of rainfall characterized by thunderstorm and lightening
7. How are lakes and rivers important to human being

8. Mention two processes involved in rain formation.

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

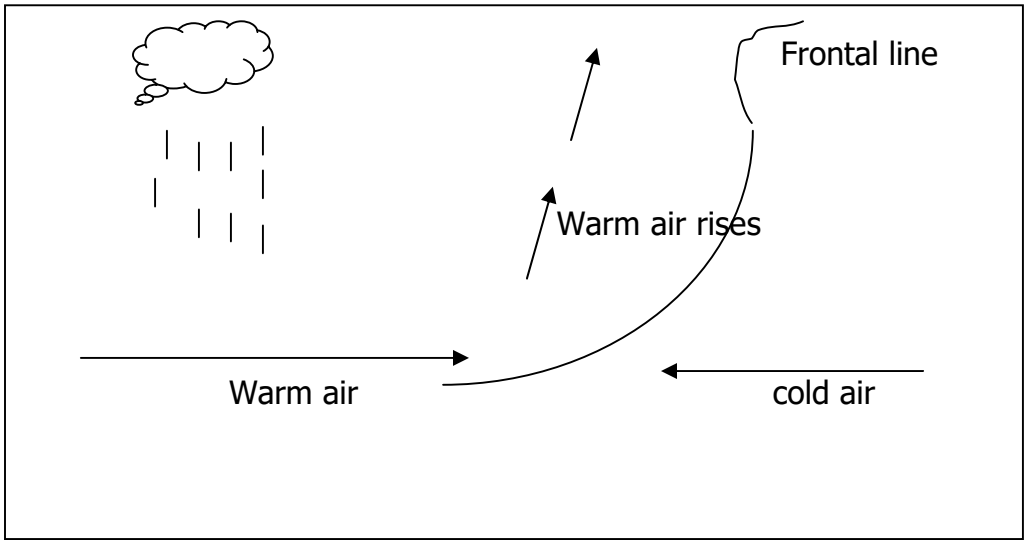
TOPIC: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES ON CLIMATE

CONTENT: FRONTAL RAIN FALL CYCLONIC RAINFALL

Language competences:

- It is received in flat areas
- It is received in areas where warm air meets with cold air
- These two air masses cannot mix, therefore warm air goes up. It is commonly experienced in Karamoja region



Exercise

1. Mention the type of rainfall received in flat area
2. **Why is the Karamoja region dry?**

TOPIC FOUR

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: HOW PHYSICAL FEATURES INFLUENCE LIVING THING

CONTENT: THE INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES ON PLANTS /VEGETATION

Language competences:

1. The physical features in the environment influence living things in a number of ways

The physical features determine

1. The type of vegetation of an area

- Grazing patterns of animals
- Human settlements
- The activities people are involved

  Physical features that have fertile soils and receive plenty of rainfall have a large population of people
- There are also many wild animals in highlands that have thick vegetation
- Animals can also be found in areas that have plenty of grass and water sources
- Volcanic fertile soils are good for growing of Arabica coffee and bananas

Exercise

1. Give two ways physical features influence vegetation.
2. Which economic activity can be carried out in areas with fertile soil
3. State the main cash crop grown on the slopes of Mt. Elgon
4. In which way do volcanic mountains support farming?
5. How are water bodies useful to animals?
6. Give one danger of wild animals to human being.

Date	**Time**	**Class**	**No. of pupils**	**Learning Area**
		P.5		**Social Studies**

TOPIC : **CLIMATE**

SUB TOPIC : **climate**

LANUAGE COMPETENCES : **The learner;**

Pronounces, spells and uses new words correctly.

1. Weather
2. Elements
3. Pressure
4. Temperature
5. Atmosphere

Climateof Uganda

Climate is the average weather condition of a place observed and recorded for a long period of time (10 – 30 years)

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a given time.

Major aspects of climate

- Rainfall
- Temperature

Other terms associated to climate.

i) **Isohyets:** These are lines drawn on weather map that join places with the same amount of rainfall.

ii) **Isotherms:** These are lines drawn on a weather map joining places with the same temperature.

iii) **Isobars** : These are lines drawn on a weather map joining places with the same air pressure

iv) **Contours** : These are lines drawn on a weather map joining places with the same altitude.

v) **Isohel**: These are lines drawn on a weather map joining places with equal amount of sunshine.

vi) **Climatology**: this is the scientific study of climate.

vii) **Climatologists**: these are scientists who study about climate.

viii) **Meteorology**: this is the scientific study of weather.

ix) **Meteorologists**: these are scientists who study weather

Weather fore casting

This is the foretelling of weather conditions.

Importance of weather forecasting.

- It enables farmers to plan for his farm activities.
- It enables travelers to know what to put on.
- It enables pilots to know when to fly aircrafts.
- It enables traders to target prices.

Activity

1. What is weather ***forecasting***?
2. Give two elements of weather
3. Mention one condition of weather?
4. Define meteorology
5. Define (i) Isohyets (ii) Isotherms
6. State how weather forecasting is important to farmers.
7. Mention the district where the biggest ***meteorological*** station is found.
8. What is an altimeter?

Date	**Time**	**Class**	**No. of pupils**	**Learning Area**
		P.5		**Social Studies**

TOPIC **:** **CLIMATE OF UGANDA**

SUB TOPIC **:** **Climatic regions of Uganda**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCES **:** **The learner;**

Pronounces, spells and uses new words like

1. **Climate**
2. **Climatology**
3. **Average**
4. **Recorded**
5. **Draws the map of Uganda**

CONTENT **:**

Climatic regions of Uganda

- Equatorial climate
- Tropical climate
- Semi desert climate
- Mountain climate / Montane climate

The climatic regions of Uganda (Map) ***(MK SST book 5, Page 34)***

(functional SST book 5, Page 43)

MAP

Activity

1. What is climate?
2. Define climatology?
3. Name the two major aspects of climate.
4. Mention two climatic regions of Uganda.
5. Outline any three elements of climate.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		**Social Studies**

TOPIC **:** **THE CLIMATIC OF UGANDA**

SUB TOPIC **:** **Equatorial Climate**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses new words like

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

CONTENT :

Equatorial Climate

Areas (regions) in Uganda that experience equatorial climate

- Regions in Uganda experiencing true equatorial climate are those found along the Equator.

Examples of the district that experience Equatorial climate.

- Entebbe
- Kampala
- Jinja

These areas receive rainfall throughout the year, although much of the rain is received in April, May and August to October.

Equatorial climate is hot and wet throughout the year.

Characteristics of Equatorial climate

- It's hot and wet throughout the year
- It's always hot even at night
- Rainfall is heavy and it is received throughout the year
- Two heavy seasons of rainfall are received in a year.
- Crops such as coffee , tea, cocoa grow well in this region
- Convectional rainfall is received.

Climatic graph of Entebbe.*(MK SST book 5, Page 32)*

Activity

1. Describe the equatorial climate.
2. Give two characteristics of Equatorial climate
3. Outline two areas in Uganda that experience Equatorial climate
4. Which type of rainfall is received in equatorial climate?
5. Mention two economic activities in areas that experience equatorial climate.
6. State two crops grown in areas with equatorial climate.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		**Social Studies**

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC : Tropical climate

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Equator**
2. **Tropics**
3. **Tropical**
4. **Hot**

CONTENT :

Tropical Climate

Tropical climatic region is found between the Tropics. This is North and South of the Equator.

Regions in Uganda with tropical climate

Most of the;

- Central
- Northern
- Eastern and
- Southern Uganda

Those regions experience Tropical savanna type of climate

Qn. Describe the tropical climate

Tropical climate is a hot and wet climate

Qn. Why doesn't Uganda receive a true Equatorial climate?

Uganda lies within the tropics

X-tics of the tropical savanna climate

- It is hot throughout the year
- It has long dry seasons
- Rainfall received is less than that of Equatorial climate (it is between 100-1500mm per annum)
- It experiences high temperatures.

Crops supported by tropical climate.

- Simsim
- Sorghum
- Cotton
- Millet
- Pastoralism is also carried out in this regions.

Qn. Which climatic zone covers the biggest part of Uganda?

- Tropical climate

The *climatic* graph of Kasese

Activity

1. Describe tropical climate
2. Give one characteristic of tropical climate
3. Use the graph to answer questions that follow
   a) Which month received the highest rainfall
   b) Which month received the same amount of rainfall.
4. Give the relationship between temperature and rainfall.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC : Semi- desert (semi-arid) climate

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Semi –desert**
2. **Arid**
3. **Desert**
4. **Pastoralism**
5. **Nomadic pastoralism**

CONTENT :

Semi –desert (semi-arid) climate

Areas that experience semi desert climatic region

- North Eastern Uganda
- A small part of … Uganda.

Districts in Uganda which experience semi desert climate

- Kotido
- Moroto
- Nakapiripiriti district

In North Eastern Uganda

Semi desert climate is hot and dry.

Characteristics

- It has low rainfall ranging between 400-500mm.
- The temperatures are high. They rain between 26^0c- 28^0c.
- It is hot and dry

Climatic graph of semi-desert climate *(MK SST book 5, Page 33)*

Activity

1. Briefly describe semi-desert climate.
2. Give one way people in semi desert areas grow crops.
3. Mention the area in Uganda with semi desert climate
4. Give one characteristic of semi desert climate
5. Mention the major economic activity carried out in semi desert climate.
6. Why do people in semi desert areas wear light clothes

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

TOPIC : Climate

SUB TOPIC : Mountain climate

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. ***Montane***
2. **Mountain**
3. **Lee-ward side**
4. **Altitude**
5. **Wind ward side**
6. **Temperatures**

CONTENT :

Mountain Climate

Mountain climate is experienced in areas of high altitude.

Examples of areas with mountain climate

- Areas around Mt. Elgon
- Areas around Mt. Mufumbiro
- Areas around Mt. Rwenzori

Examples *of* districts with mountain climate

- Mbale
- Kabala
- Bundibugyo

X-tics of mountain climate

- It has cool temperatures
- It is experienced in mountainous areas

1. Why is Kabale cooler than Gulu
   Kabale is on a higher altitude than Gulu

2. In which way does altitude affect the climate of an area?
   Areas on a higher altitude are cooler than areas on a lower altitude

Activity

1. What is altitude?
2. Give two examples of mountainous areas in Uganda
3. Why is Kabale cooler than Kotido?
4. Mention the type of rainfall received in mountainous areas.
5. How does altitude affect the climate of an area?
6. Which side of the mountain does not receive rainfall?

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		**Social Studies**

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC : Factors that affect the climate of an area

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Altitude**
2. **Afforestation**
3. **Agro-forestry**
4. **Deforestation**
5. **Reclamation**
6. **Drainage**

CONTENT :

Factors that affect climate

- Distance from the Equator
- Altitude
- Wind
- Vegetation
- Nearness to large water bodies
- Human activities
- Relief of the area
- Ocean currents

1. **Altitude (Height of land above sea level)**

   Areas on a high altitude are cooler than areas on a low altitude.

   The higher you go, the cooler it becomes and the lower the temperatures and air pressure.

2. **Latitudes (distance from the Equator)**

   Places nearer the Equator are hotter and receive plenty of rainfall.

3. **Wind**

   Winds which blow over water bodies pickup moisture and clouds are formed which result in rainfall

4. **Vegetation**

   Areas with plenty of vegetation have a high rate of transpiration which leads to the formation of rainfall. The clouds result into convectional rainfall.

5. **Nearness to large water bodies**

   Places nearer to water bodies receive more rainfall than places far away as the water bodies help in rainfall formation.

   In which way do water bodies modify climate?

   Water bodies evaporate which helps in the formation of convectional rainfall.

6. **Human activities**

   Some human activities increase rainfall while others reduce rainfall.

   Activities of man that increase rainfall.

- Afforestation
- Re-afforestation
- Agro-forestry
- Crop rotation

Activities of man that reduce rainfall

- Deforestation
- Over grazing
- Swamp reclamation
- Bush burning
- Industrialization
- Poor methods of farming like mono culture
- Human settlement
- Road construction

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		**Social Studies**

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC : Influence of climate on human activities

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Influence**
2. **Pit sawing**
3. **Afforestation**
4. **Farming**

CONTENT :

Influence of climate on human activities

- Human activities refer to all types of work done by people.
- Some of the activities depend on climate

Examples of activities influenced by climate

- Farming
- Cattle keeping
- A forestation
- Pit-sawing or lumbering

Farming

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

How does climate influence farming?

- In wet areas, people grow crops
- In dry areas, people practice cattle keeping / Nomadic pastoralism
- Uganda produces a variety of crops because of its different climatic regions
- In the Equatorial type of climate people practice farming and pit sawing (lumbering)

Food crops :

These are crops grown for eating (food)

Cash crops

These are crops grown for selling to get cash.

Types of cash crops

- Traditional cash crops

- Nontraditional cash crops

Traditional cash crops : These are crops that people have grown for sale for along time

Examples of Traditional cash crops

-Coffee - Tobacco - Cotton - Tea

Nontraditional cash crops : These are crops which were originally (formally) grown for food but are now exported and sold for cash.

Examples of nontraditional cash crops

-maize -beans - soya beans -sun flowers

- vanilla - ground nuts

Reasons why nontraditional cash crops were introduced by the government.

- To create more sources of income.
- To create employment in the farming industry

What does diversification of the farming economy mean?

It means improving upon the farming economy in order to create more sources of income in the farming industry.

Activity

1. Define
   a) Cash crop b) Traditional cash crops
   c) Food crops d) Non-traditional cash crops

2. List down any two examples of traditional cash crops.

   State two reasons why nontraditional cash crops were introduced.

Date	**Time**	**Class**	**No. of pupils**	**Learning Area**
		P.5		**Social Studies**

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC : Types of crops grown in the Equatorial region

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Robusta**
2. **Coffee**
3. **Sugar canes**
4. **Tea**
5. **Perennial**

CONTENT :

<u>Tea</u>

Tea requires warm temperatures and fairly heavy rainfall. It is harvested by plucking mature leaves.

The leading tea growing districts in Uganda

- Mubende district
- Kabarole
- Bushenyi district
- Rukungiri district
- Buikwe district

Importance of tea

- It's sold for money
- It's drunk in milk / hot water
- It creates employment

Coffee

- Coffee is a perennial crop. It is harvested by hand picking ripe berries.

<u>Types of coffee</u>

- Robusta coffee
- Arabica coffee
- Clonal coffee

Coffee is the leading (chief) export crop in Uganda.

Robusta coffee

- Robusta coffee is mostly grown on low lands as it requires warm temperatures.

In Uganda, it's grown in Buganda (central region)

Reasons why Robusta coffee is widely grown

- It's a bit resistant to diseases
- It's able to withstand sudden climatic changes

Requirements for Robusta coffee

- Warm conditions
- Low land areas(low altitude)
- Wet conditions

Arabica coffee

- Arabica coffee is grown in highlands (mountain slopes)
- It requires volcanic fertile soils
- It requires heavy rainfall with good drainage (running water)
- It requires cool climate i.e (20-25^{0}C) i.e high altitude)

In Uganda, it's mainly grown by the Bagisu on the slopes of Mt. Elgon.

Questions

1. Why is Arabica coffee grown in Mbale and not in Mukono?
- Mukono is not a hilly land like Mbale which favours the growth of Arabica coffee.
- Arabica coffee requires volcanic fertile soils which are in Mbale and not in Mukono.
2. How is coffee harvested?
- Coffee is harvested by hand picking of the ripe coffee berries.

Clonal coffee

It's the new type of coffee which has been developed from Arabica and Robusta types in Uganda.

Qn. Why are most farmers in Uganda growing clonal coffee other than the two types?

- ***Clonal*** coffee grows faster than the two types
- ***Clonal*** coffee yields better than the other two types

- It's more resistant to diseases than other two types
- It needs less rainfall unlike other two types.

Importance of coffee

- It's sold for money
- It's chewed
- It's drunk in milk or hot water

Apart from coffee, name other crops grown in Uganda

- Cotton
- Pyrethrum
- Cocoa
- Vanilla
- Tobacco
- Sugar canes
- Wheat
- Rice
- Simsim
- Ground nuts
- Oil palm

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		**Social Studies**

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC : Cotton

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Thinning**
2. **Spraying**
3. **Harvesting**
4. **Ginning**

CONTENT :

Cotton

Cotton was introduced to Uganda by Kenneth Borup (a missionary) in 1903.

Requirements for cotton to grow.

- Moderate rainfall (plenty of relief during planting)
- High temperatures (dry period for ripening and after harvesting)

Steps that cotton passes through

- Cotton is planted
- Weeding and thinning
- Spraying
- Harvesting by hand picking
- Sorting (removing leaves, yellow parts)
- Ginning i.e removing seed to get lint
- Spinning i.e making threads
- Weaving ie. Making cloth

N.B:

- Cotton ginning takes place in the Ginnery
- Cotton is made into threads and cloth in the textile industry.

Examples of textile industries in Uganda

- Southern range Nyanza
- Phenix logistics

Examples of the districts in Uganda that grow cotton

-Kumi	-Kamuli	-Jinja	- Kasese
-Pallisa	- Gulu	- Lira	- Luwero
- Tororo	- Iganga	- Apac	

Importance of cotton

- It's used for making cloth and blankets
- It's used for making mattresses locally
- It's used for making threads
- It's used for medical care cotton wool
- Its seeds are made into cooking oil
- It's seeds are made into animal feeds.

Problems affecting cotton production

- Price fluctuation for cotton on the world market
- Competition from other fibres
- Un favourable climatic conditions
- Lack of enough capital by most farmers \
- Shortage of land among most farmers
- Poor soils
- Pests and diseases that attack cotton.

Activity

1. Why is Kenneth Borup remembered in the economic development of Uganda?
2. How can a ginnery benefit the people around it?
3. Give two products got from cotton.
4. Why is there***low*** production of cotton today in Uganda?
5. Give two problems faced by cotton farmers.

Date	**Time**	**Class**	**No. of pupils**	**Learning Area**
		P.5		**Social Studies**

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC : Pyrethrum

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Insecticides**
2. **Fertilizers**
3. **Price fluctuation**
4. **Curing**

CONTENT :

Pyrethrum

It is mainly grown in Kabale, Kisoro andRukungiri.

It is used for making insecticides.

Sugar cane

- Sugar cane is a grass family crop whose stem stores sugar.

The major sugar cane growing estates in Uganda.

-Kakira - Scoul (Lugazi) - Kinyara Sugar works in Masindi

Conditions necessary for sugar cane growing

- Heavy rainfall
- Warm temperatures above 21^0C.
- Well drained fertile soils
- Dry sunny weather during the harvesting period

Importance of sugar cane

- It's used for making sugar
- For making sweets
- For making fertilizers
- Creates employment to people
- For making sugar molasses

- Source of income to the people (sugar cane farmers)
- Source of government revenue

Tobacco.

In which part of Uganda is Tobacco best grown?

In the North Western part of Uganda ***(West Nile)***

Districts in North Western Uganda that grow Tobacco

- Arua
- Yumbe
- Nebbi
- Adjuman

Name the leading tobacco growing district in Uganda

- Arua in the West Nile

The methods used for curing Tobacco

- Flu-curing (by heat from a furnace)
- Smoking (Using fire)
- Sun drying (Air curing) using sunshine in open air.

Outline the deadly subsistence found in Tobacco.

- Nicotine
- Tar

Write BAT in full

British American Tobacco

Importance of BAT to farmers

- Buys Tobacco from farmers
- Gives advice to farmers on farming methods
- Gives loans to tobacco farmers.

Importance of tobacco

- It's used for making cigarettes
- Source of income
- Source of government revenue through taxation
- Creates employment to some people.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC : Other types of farming in Uganda

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Farming**
2. **Ranch**
3. **Subsistence**
4. **Horti -culture**
5. **Aqua- culture**
6. **Dairy**
7. **Flori-culture**
8. **Nomadic**
9. ***pastoralism***

Each type of farming in Uganda depends on the types of climate and soils formed in an area.

Write down any four types of farming practiced in Uganda.

- Mixed farming
- Subsistence farming
- Ranch farming
- Dairy farming
- Plantation farming
- Irrigation farming
- Nomadic pastoralism

Mixed farming

Is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land.

Advantages of mixed farming

- A farmer gets double income
- The farmer gets both crops and animal product
- It provides maximum utility of the available land
- It minimizes the losses which may occur in one sector.

Disadvantages of mixed farming

- It requires a big land
- It requires large capital
- It requires large market for the produce
- It requires large labour force.

Qn. Give four reasons why mixed farming is not well developed in Uganda.

- Most local farmers lack good farming skills to manage a mixed farm.
- Mixed farming requires a large piece of land
- Lack of enough capital for investment limited market for the farm produce.

Activity

1. Write short notes on the following:
   a) Livestock farming
   b) pastoralism
   c) Nomadic pastoralism
2. What is farming?
3. State why people carry out farming.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		**Social Studies**

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC : Subsistence farming

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words

correctly.

1. **Consumption**
2. **Surplus**
3. **Cash**
4. **Retardation**
5. **Pastoralism**

CONTENT:

Subsistence farming.

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals for home consumption (use) and the surplus is sold for cash.

Advantages of subsistence farming

- It's cheap to manage (requires little capital)
- It does not need a very big land
- It needs less labour force

Disadvantages of subsistence farming

- It earns very little money (income) to farmers
- It can lead to famine due to low food production
- It encourages low production of goods
- It can lead to poverty and economic retardation

Nomadic pastoralism

What is pastoralism?

Pastoralism is the keeping of ***animals*** in target number as a traditional or cultural practice.

Nomadic pastoralism

Is the movement of the nomads with their animals in search of water and pasture.

Examples of pastoral tribes (pastoralists) in Uganda

- Karimojong (Northern Uganda)
- Bahima (Western Uganda)

Problems faced by Nomadic pastoralists in Uganda

- Cattle rustling
- Lack of enough water and pasture
- Poor breeds of cattle which leads to poor milk production
- Lack of enough veterinary services
- Cattle diseases
- Prolonged drought and famine

Question

What is cattle rustling?

Solutions to the problems

- Improving security in order to curb cattle rustling
- Digging valley dams to provide water to the animals
- Encouraging pastoral tribes to plant trees to control droughts (desertification)
- The government should encourage them to grow crops and keep quality breeds of cattle.
- By improving upon the veterinary services
- By providing irrigation schemes in dry areas to increase food production.

Activity

1.a. What is subsistence farming?

b. Give two advantages of subsistence farming.

c. Why is subsistence farming carried out by most people in Uganda?

2.a. Give the difference between ***Nomadic*** pastoralism and Transhumance.

b. Mention two ***pastoral*** tribes in Uganda.

c. Give two problems faced by the above tribes.

d. Identify the possible solutions for the above problems.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC : Plantation farming

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Plantation**
2. **Perennial**
3. **Dairy**
4. **Commercial**
5. **Exhaustion**

CONTENT :

Plantation farming :

Is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale for cash (commercial purposes)

A plantation :

Is a large farm with one type of perennial crop.

Examples of perennial crops

-Tea - Banana -Oil palm -Coffee -Tobacco - Sugar cane

-Rubber - Sisal - Cocoa

Examples of farming *plantational farms* in Uganda

- Lugazi sugar cane plantation
- Kakira sugar cane plantation
- Kinyara sugar works in Masindi district owned by the government
- Lugazi tea estate

Advantages of plantation farming

- Creates employment to people
- Plantation farmers easily get bank loans
- It encourages and attracts foreign investment into a country
- It encouraged land consolidation
- It's a source of foreign exchange to the country
- Plantation farmers facilitate the diversification of the economy.

Disadvantages of plantation farming

- It requires a lot of capital to develop
- The farmer may experience great loss in case of bad weather conditions in an area.
- It leads to land shortage in an area.
- It promotes soil exhaustion as one crop is grown
- It may lead to food insecurity as many people are employed on plantation farms.

Dairy farming

This is the rearing of animals for milk production.

Products got from dairy farms

- Butter
- Cheese
- Ghee
- Yoghurt
- Ice cream

Qn. Why is dairy farming not commonly practiced in Uganda ?

- It requires much veterinary care
- It requires much nutritious food staffs for the animals
- They require enough capital to start.
- Dairy farms require reliable water supply.

Examples of milk processing plants in Uganda

- Dairy corporation of Uganda
- Western Highland cremeries
- Jesa Dairy farms.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC : Ranch farming

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Horticulture**
2. **Ploriculture**
3. **Agro-forestry**
4. **Apicultre**
5. **Sericulture**

CONTENT :

Ranch farming :

Is the rearing of cattle for meat (beef) production.

Products got from Ranch farms

- Hides
- Horn strips for making buttons and ornaments
- Glue from hooves

Some of the Ranches in Uganda

Ranch	District
1. Nyabushozi Ranch farm	Mbarara
2. Singo Ranch farm	Kiboga
3. Kisozi Ranch farm	Mpigi
4. Kabula Ranch farm	Sembabule
5. Buruli Ranch farm	Nakasongola
6. Mavuzi ranch farm	Apac
7. Achwa Ranch farm	Kitgum
8. Usuk Ranch farm	Katakwi
9. Bunyoro Ranch farm	Masindi

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		**Social Studies**

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC : Irrigation farming in Uganda

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Irrigation**
2. **Citrus**
3. **Gravity**
4. **Arable**
5. **Leaching**

CONTENT :

Irrigation farming in Uganda

This is the type of farming where crops are supplied with water by human means in order to support plant growth.

Irrigation schemes in Uganda

Irrigation schemes are gazzeted areas of land where planned farming is carried out by artificial means of supplying water to plants.

Irrigation scheme	***Location***	***Major* crops grown**
1. Kibimba (Tilda) irrigation scheme	Bugiri	Rice Rice
2. Doho irrigation scheme	Butaleja	Mixed farm
3. Okokoria irrigation scheme		Rice
4. Nyantonzi irrigation scheme		Citrus fruits
5. Ongom irrigation scheme	Lira	Citrus fruits
6. Kiige irrigation scheme	Bugiri	Cotton, millet, sorghum
7. Atera irrigation scheme		Vegetable
8. Kiruruma irrigation scheme		Flowers
9. Nsimbe irrigation scheme	Kasese	Cotton, vegetables and
10. Mobuku irrigation scheme		citrus fruits
11. Labori irrigation scheme		Rice and oranges

Types of irrigation

- Drip irrigation
- Over head(sprinkle) irrigation
- Gravity flow irrigation

Objectives of irrigation schemes

Give four reasons why irrigation schemes were introduced in Uganda.

- To increase agricultural output (production)
- To put idle land into profitable use
- To settle landless people
- To diversify agriculture
- To modernize farming

Advantages of irrigation farming

- Crops are grown at any time of the year
- Desert land can be turned into arable land
- A farmer does not have to wait for the rainy season in order to plant his / her crops.

Disadvantages of irrigation farming

- It is very expensive to set up.
- It needs a place with reliable source of water
- It leads to loss of soil fertility as running water washes away humus.
- It leads to soil leaching

Disadvantages of land fragmentation

- It hinders agricultural production
- It hinders agricultural mechanization
- It increases conflicts

Activity

1. ***What is an irrigation scheme?***
2. Name two types of irrigation
3. Give two advantages of irrigation farming.
4. Mention two disadvantages of irrigation.
5. Outline two examples of irrigation schemes in Uganda.

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: TYPES OF VEGETATION

CONTENT: TYPES OF VEGETATION IN UGANDA

Language competences:

Vegetation is the plant cover of an area

TYPES OF VEGETATION

- Natural vegetation
- Planted vegetation

Natural vegetation

This is the plant cover that grows on its own.

Examples of Natural Vegetation

- Natural forests
- Swamps
- Shrubs
- Natural grass

Types of Natural vegetation/vegetation zones

- Rain forests
- Grassland vegetation
- Wetland vegetation
- Mountain vegetation/montane
- Semi – desert vegetation

Rain forests / Equatorial forests

- Forests grow in areas which receive heavy rainfall that is why they are called rainforests

Examples of equatorial rain forests trees

- Mahogany
- Mvule
- African walnut

Equatorial rain forests / Tropical rain forests

Region	Forests	District
Central	Mabira Marabigambo Sese island	Buikwe Rakai Kalangala
Western	Budongo Bugoma Kibale	Masindi Hoima Kabarole
Southern	Bwindi Kasyoha – kitome Maramagambo	Kabale Bushenyi Rukungiri
Northern	Wiceri	GAmuru
North western	Zoka	Adjuman

1. Define vegetation
2. List two types of vegetation
3. Give two types of natural vegetation
4. State two examples of trees in equatorial forest
5. Give two examples of natural forests in Uganda
6. What do you understand by the term natural vegetation

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: TYPES OF VEGETATION

CONTENT: CHARACTERISTICS OF RAINFORESTS

Language competences:

- They are ever green throughout the year
- They have buttress roots

- They have broad leaves
- They have broad leaves
- They have tall trees
- They receive heavy rainfall throughout the year

Importance of forests to man

- They are a source of timber
- They are a source of fuel e.g. charcoal and firewood
- They are home of wild animals
- They attract tourists to our country
- They contribute to the natural beauty of our country
- They provide herbs
- They provide raw materials for the pulp industry
- They provide food such as fruits
- They control the expansion of hot desert
- They provide hard wood
- They purify the air.

Importance of some particular trees

Tree	**Products**
Jute tree	Making sacks ,crafts ,mats
Rubber	Latex balls, shoe
Flax	Linen threads
Mulberry	Silk threads , drugs eg quinine
Wattle	Tannin for leather tanning
Mutuba/ ficus	Bark cloth
Grapes	Wine
Fruit trees	Mangoes ,apples, oranges(Juice)

Exercise

1. List two characteristics of equatorial forests
2. Outline any three uses of forests to man
3. What type of wood is got from natural forests
4. How important is a mutuba tree to man
5. State the use of wattle trees

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: TYPES OF VEGETATION

CONTENT: SAVANNA GRASS LAND AND SHRUB

Language competences:

The biggest part of Uganda is covered by grassland

Most of the game parks are found in grasslands

<u>Characteristics of savanna grasslands</u>

- It has tall grass
- It has short scattered deciduous trees
- Trees has deep roots.

Reasons why game parks are found in savanna grasslands areas

- They have good pasture and shelter for animals
- They are good habitat for wild life

SAVANNA VEGETATION

- Tourism
- Farming
- Hunting

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: TYPES OF VEGETATION

CONTENT: WETLANDS

Language competences:

Wetlands are commonly called swamps

- Swamps are vegetated areas with water
- Some swamps have trees .these are called swamp forests others are called papyrus swamps

Use of wetlands

- Source of raw material for furniture
- Ground for hunting and fishing
- Home for wild animals
- They provide building materials
- They store water to prevent drought
- Help in rain formation.

Problems

- Swamp drainage
- Pollution
- Over harvesting of swamps

Mountain vegetation

Mountain vegetation is also called montane vegetation

- Vegetation changes with altitude

- Most mountains in Uganda are covered with green vegetation except those in North Eastern Uganda
- Lumbering
- Farming
- Hunting

MONTANE VEGETATION

- Tourism
- Farming

A map of Uganda showing natural vegetation ***(MK SST book 5, Page 47)***

(Functional SST book 5, Page 69)

Planted vegetation

Planted vegetation includes trees planted by people

Examples of planted vegetation

- Planted forests
- Planted grass
- Crops
- Planted flowers

Planted forests

Planted trees are called plantation forests

Some of the plantation forests include

- Lendu in Nebbi district
- Maguga in Rukungiri
- BugambaMbarara
- Nabyeya near Budongo
- Katuugo near Nakasongola
- Magamaga in Iganga
- Namanve

N.B A forest is a collection of trees.

Forests are groups of trees

Exercise

1. What are wetlands?
2. List two uses of wetlands
3. Mention at least two problems facing swamps
4.

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: TYPES OF VEGETATION

CONTENT: PLANTED VEGETATION

Language competences:

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING PLANTED VEGETATION *(MK SST book 5, Page 65)*

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLANTED FORESTS

- They have soft wood
- They are mature fast and at the same time
- They are planted in lines.
- One type of trees is grown.

Examples of trees in planted forests

- Cypress
- Camphor - eucalyptus

Trees in plantation forests have soft wood

Uses of soft wood

- For marking match boxes
- For making soft wood
- For wood caring
- For making instruments

Exercise

1. List two characteristics of planted forests
2. Give two examples of trees in planted forests
3. What types of wood is got from plantation forests
4. List two uses of soft woods.

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: FACTORS INFLUENCING VEGETATION DISTRIBUTION

CONTENT: CLIMATE, RELIEF, SOIL, HUMAN ACTIVITY AND ALTITUDE

Language competences:

<u>Vegetation distribution</u>

Vegetation distribution is the way plants are spread in an area.

<u>Factors affecting vegetation distribution</u>

- Climate
- Nature of soils
- Altitude
- Human activities
- Nearness to water bodies

Human activities that promote vegetation growth include

1. Agro – forestry – This is the planting of trees along with plants
2. Afforestation – This is the planting of trees where they have never been
3. Re – a forestation – The planting of trees to replace the cut one's

- Soil conservation
- Controlled lumbering
- Swamp reclamation

Agro forestry

This is the growing of crops, rearing of animals and trees on the same piece of land.

Advantages of agro forestry

- Trees help to control soil erosion
- Trees help to improve on the soil fertility
- Trees help in providing wood fuel and timber

Disadvantages of agro forestry

- Crops under big trees may lack sunlight.
- Some trees exhaust soil nutrients for crops
- Big trees break crops when falling

HUMAN ACTIVITIES THAT LEAD TO DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS INCLUDE:

1. DEFORESTATION – This is the cutting down of trees without replacing

- **Over cultivation**: This is the over use of land season after season
- **Uncontrolled lumbering**: This is the harvesting of mature trees
- **Over grazing**: Keeping animals on as piece of land for a long period of time
- **Swamp drainage:** Clearing of swamps for other activities.

Why do people cut down trees?

- To get timber
- To get firewood
- To get places for settlement

Results of deforestation

- It leads to soil erosion
- It leads to drought
- Ridmas the rate of evaporation

Exercise

1. List two factors which influence the vegetation distribution of an area
2. What do you understand by the term vegetation distribution
3. State any three human activities that promote a good environment
4. Define deforestation
5. List two problems caused by deforestation
6. Write two causes of deforestation
7. How does soil affect vegetation distribution

Swamps

Swamps are also called wetlands

Swamps can be used for agriculture

Examples of crops which can be grown in swamps

- Sugar cane
- Rice
- Yams

The destroying of swamps is called swamp drainage or swamp reclamation

Reason why people destroy swamps

- To get places for settlement
- To construct industries (industrialization)
- To build roads
- Agriculture (farming)

Result of swamp destruction

- It leads to drought
- It leads to flooding
- The aquatic life is destroyed

Exercise

1. Give two importance of the tourism industry
2. List two examples of crops which can be grown in swamps
3. How do we call the destroying of swamps
4. List two reasons why man destroys swamps
5. State two results of swamp destruction.

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: INFLUENCE OF SOIL, RELIEF AND VEGETATION HUMAN SETTLEMENT AND OCCUPATION

Language competences:

Many people want to settle in areas with fertile soils.

- Due to fertile soil, people practice agriculture
- In areas with less fertile soil ,the population is less cattle keeping is the main economic activity

Relief General appearance of the earth's surface.
This refers to the formation of land

- It is rare to find people living on top of mountains or in valley
- People tend to live on foot of mountains .the main occupation is farming

VEGETATION
Areas having little rainfall have short grass such areas are good for cattle keeping

- A good example is savanna grassland
- Areas with thick forests support wildlife but few people live there.

NATURAL RESOURCES IN UGANDA

1 What are natural resources?

- These are things provided by nature that people use to satisfy his needs.

Examples of natural resources.

- Land**,** wetlands ,vegetation ,minerals ,climate ,water ,peaple

TYPES OF NATURAL RESOURCES
a)Renewable resources
a) Non-renewable resources

1.What are renewable resources?

- These are resources that can be replaced. eg water, sunshine,wind, air,animals,people.

2. **What are non-renewable resources:** These are resources which cannot be replacedwhen used up**. eg minerals like sand, clay,salt,gold**

LAND
Land is the most important natural resource in our country. Most of all the resources are found in land.

Land is used for:
- Growing crops.
- Settlement.
- Rearing animals
- Mining

WILDLIFE
Wildlife are the wild animals and plants in the natural environment.
They include flora and fauna.
Flora are plants.
Fauna are animals.

GAME PARKS
A game park is an area set apart by the government to conserve wild life.

Some of the game parks found in Uganda
- Murchison falls national park
- Queen Elizabeth national park
- Mt. Rwenzori national game park
- Kidepo valley game park
- Mgahinga national park
- Bwindi impenetrable national park
- Semuliki national game park
- Mt. Elgon national park
- Lake Mburo national park
- Kibale national park
- The largest game park in Uganda is Murchison fall national Game Park
- The smallest national park in Uganda is Ngahinga
- Kidepo valley national park is famous for Ostritches
- Bwindiand Mgahinga game parks are famous for mountain gorillas.

Exercise
1. Mention the largest vegetation that covers the largest part
2. Why are most game parks found in the savanna vegetation
3. Give two examples of game parks in Uganda
4. Mention the largest game park in Uganda.

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: TYPES OF VEGETATION

CONTENT: IMPORTANCE OF GAME PARKS

Language competences:

- They attract tourists who bring in foreign exchange
- They keep animals for future generation
- Animals are used for study purposes

Problems facing game parks

1. Poaching – The illegal hunting of animals in game parks
2. Population encroachment
3. Pests and diseases
4. Wild bush fires

   Prolonged drought causes lack of water and positive

LOCATION OF GAME PARKS IN UGANDA *(MK SST book 5, Page 62)*

Exercise

1. List two importance of game parks in Uganda today
2. Outline two problems facing game parks in Uganda
3. What is poaching?

TOURISM IN UGANDA

Tourism is the act of travelling to new and interesting places for pleasure and have rest

Tourism is called an industry because:

- It provides employment to people
- It is a source of income

Tourism is called an invisible export because there is no physical exchange of goods involved yet it earns foreign exchange to a country.

Examples of tourist attraction in Uganda

- Wildlife
- Beautiful sceneries Scenery
- Historical sites
- Climate
- Vegetation

Exercise

1. State the main economic activity in the following vegetation areas.

i) Equatorial vegetation
ii) Savanna vegetation
iii) Montane vegetation
iv) Semi desert vegetation

2. Define the term vegetation
3. Why is tourism called an industry
4. State two examples of tourists' attraction in Uganda.

Date	Class	Time	Subject	No. of pupils

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: TOURISM

CONTENT: *IMPORTANCE* OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Language competences:

- It is a source of foreign exchange
- It creates employment to people
- It creates friendship
- It leads to development of infrastructure

PROBLEMS FACING THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

- Poor hospitality
- Un trained game wardens and rangers
- Poaching
- Poor transport and communication
- Poor accommodation
- Political instability
- Poor advertisement

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

- Use of international Media to advertise
- Introducing strict laws against poaching
- Building better roads and railways
- Improving accommodation

Why do tourists like to visit forest areas of Uganda?

- To enjoy seeing forest wildlife.
- For adventure.
- For study purposes.

Why is the government of Uganda discouraging poaching in game parks

- It reduces wild animals in the game parks.
- To preserve wildlife.

MINERAL RESOURCE

Minerals are valuable materials in the ground

Minerals	**Place where it is mined**	**Methods of mining**	**Product**
Copper	Kilembe, Kasese	Deep cast	Coins Electric wires Bangles
Limestone	OSukuru Hills, Tororo	Open cast	Cement

	(Hima) Kasese		Lime
Cobalt	Kasese	Open cast	Bangles
Phosphates	Tororo	Deep casting	Artificial fertilizers
Crude Oil	Lake Albert	Drilling	Diesel Petroleum
Gold	Moroto, MbararaKitgum	Alluvial mining	Medal Jewelry

Methods of mining
Open cast.
Drilling.
Quarrying

Importance of mining industry.
- It creates chances of employment.
- It is a source of incomes.
- Provides raw materials for industries.
- Social services are improved on.

Reasons why the mining industry is not developed in Uganda.
- Shortage of capital.
- Low technology.
- Poor machinery.
- Insecurity in some areas.
- Shortage of skilled labour.
- Poor transport system

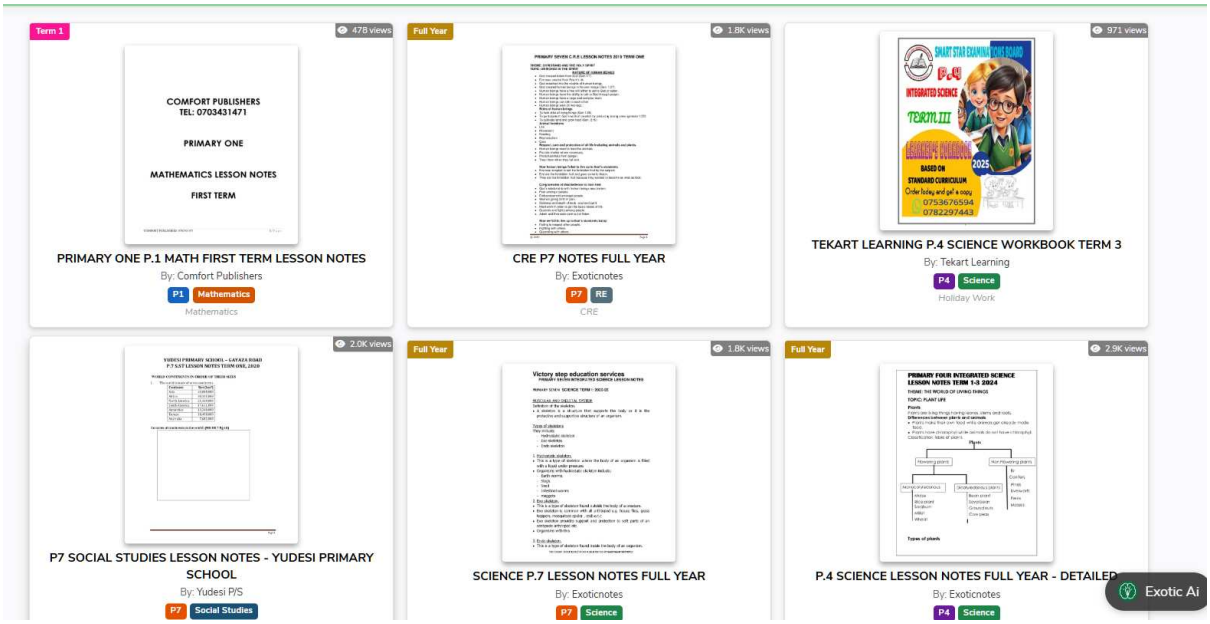
Reasons why gold mining has not started in Karamoja.
- Low technology.
- Shortage of skilled labour.
- Shortage of capital
- Poor transport system.

Reasons why crude oil on Lake Albert is not yet mined.
- Shortage of skilled labour.
- Poor machinery.
- Poor transport system.
- Low technology.
- Shortage of capital.

Problems faced by miners.
- Death of people in case the mines collapse.
- Flooding of miners.

Disadvantages of mining.
- It leads to land degradation.
- It leads to displacement of people.
- It leads to pollution.

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