

P.6 SST LESSON NOTES
TERM THREE

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

Explorers were a group of people who came to East Africa to find out more about East Africa's physical features and customs of people.
They came from Europe mainly sent by the Royal Geographical society.
The first group of explorer to come were Portuguese explorers
They wanted to find a sea route to India

Why did European Explorers come to East Africa?

- To find the source of R. Nile
- To find trade opportunities (market for their goods)
- To open up way for missionaries
- To find chances for acquiring colonies

THE PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS

- These were the first European t come to East Africa
- They came from Portugal whose capital is Lisbon
- They wanted to find the sea route to the far east (India)
- They wanted spices and silk from India and China due to the good climate that favoured their growth.
- At first they brought spices over land through the black sea ports
- The journey overland was long, slow difficult and tiresome making spices very costly to transport.
- The Otto man empire (Turkey) was the enemy of Europe and China and prevented trade overland
- Prince Henry the navigator of Portugal started a school for sailors at Port Sagress.

- He wanted to send them as far as India. Before, several Portuguese navigators had tried to find a way to India but failed.
- Henry taught his sailors not to be afraid of Africa and African ways.

Reasons why sailors were afraid of going very far

- They feared that big oceans would break their ships
- They thought that they would never find their way back and die of thirst and hunger
- They thought that the world was very flat ta edges were covered with mist and clouds
- They feared that big sea animals would swallow their ships.

Bartholomew Diaz

- Africa was called a dark continent because little was now about its interior.
- Bartholomew Diaz was the first Portuguese to attempt to find the sea route to India
- He set off with some others sailoros from Lisbon. On their way off the coast of South Africa (Cape Town) their ship capsized off the coast,
- They were able to swim a shore to Cape Town Diaz became the first Portuguese explorers to reach the southern part of Africa.
- It was at first named the cape of storms butKing Emmanuel renamed it the Cape of Good of hope because he had hope of finding India.

Vasco Da Gama

- He started his journey at Lisbon in 1497 and found the Sea route to India.
- .He discovered that Arabs were already trading there (at the coast of E. Africa)
- .He was not welcomed by Arabs at the coast.

Qn.: Why didn't Arabs welcomed Vasco Da-Gama at the coast?

- Arabs feared Europeans interference in their trade
- Arabs disliked Christian religion spread by Europeans.
- The only coastal town that welcomed him was Malindi
- The Sultan of Malindi gave him a guide called Ahmed-bin-Majid who led him to India.
- Vasco-Da-Gama reached Calcutta (Coast of India) in may 1498
- The Portuguese set up their headquarters at Mozambique.

- In East Africa, Mombasa their headquarters where they build Fort Jesus for protection.
- Today it attracts tourists who ring income
- It is a source of employment
- (Map showing Vasco –da-gama's sea route to India)

Portuguese conquest of East Africa

Qn.: Why were the Portuguese interested in the East African coast?

- They wanted to control the coastal trade
- They wanted to create a resting base for their sailors
- They wanted to spread Christianity
- They wanted to break Moslems domination at he coast
- The Portuguese made a second visit to East Africa in 1502.
- They were now invaders and colonizers
- They took over control of the coast from Arabs and occupied the coast for 200 years.
- Later they were fought and defeated by Oman Arabs

Qn.: Why were the Portuguese successful in their conquest?

- They used surprise attacks and were united.
- They had superior weapons
- They used better military tactics

Results of the Portuguese rule

- They introduced Christianity
- They built Fort Jesus at Mombasa
- They introduced new crops of maize, pawpaws
- They set up trade links between Africa Coast and India
- They enriched the Kiswahli language by adding new words e.g. Meze (table)

Negative

- The wars led to destruction of property
- The wars led to loss of lives
- They led to decline of the coastal trade
- Heavy taxes charged by Portuguese affected trade
- Coastal tows were left in ruins

Decline of the Portuguese rule

- The coming of rivals from Britain and France weakened them
- They were affected by malaria, Diarrhea and dysentery
- The Portuguese officials were corrupt and incompetent
- They had few administrators
- They wee hated for being cruel
- Portugal was small and couldn't all her colonies.

OTHER EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA;

Henry Murton Stanley

- He made three journeys to East Africa (1871-72).
- He came to look for Dr.David Livingstone.
- He was sent and sponsored by the Daily Telegraph of London and New York Herald in America.

2nd Journey (1874)

- He was sent to complete the work of Dr.David Livingstone.
- He sailed around Lake Victoria in order to prove whether it was the source of the Nile.
- He wanted to draw the map of Lake Victoria.
- He reached Kabaka's palace in 1875 and was welcomed by the Katikiro called Mukasa on the Kabaka request.
- Katikiro called Mukasa on the KAbaka's request
- He wrote a letter to England inviting Missionaries to come to Buganda.
- The letter was taken by a French man called Lenant De Bellfonds.
- He went to western Uganda and became the first European to reach the foot of Mt.Rwenzori and named it as mountain of the moon.
- He saw and named Lakes Edward and George.
- He later moved to Congo to trace the source of River Lualaba in central Africa.
- He proved Dr.Daivd Livingstone who first reported that river Lualaba was linked to River Nile Wrong.
- Instead R.Lualaba was linked to River Congo.

3rd Journey

- In 1887, he was sent to come and rescue Emini Pasha from the Equatorial province.

John Speke and Richard Burton: (1856-58)

- They had been sent by RGS to find the source of River Nile.
- They reached Zanzibar in 1856 and got permission from the Sultan who gave them porters.
- They left Bagamoyo in 1875 through Tabora where they were welcomed by the Arabs.
- They moved westwards to Lake Tanganyika and reached Ujiji.
- They became the first Europeans to see Lake Tanganyika.
- They went back to Tabora where Richard Burton fell sick.
- John Speke moved northwards to reach the shores of Lake Victoria on 30th July 1858.
- John Speke became the first European to see Lake Victoria and named it after Queen Victoria of England.
- Before, it was called Lake Nyanza in Tanganyika and Nalubale in Uganda.
- He believed it was the source of the Nile.
- He returned to Tabora and told Burton about his findings but they disagreed and returned to European as enemies. Also called Lake Ukererwe in Tanzania.

John Speke and Jame Grant (1860-63);

- Speke was sent back to prove whether Lake Victoria was the source of the Nile with James Grant.
- They were accompanied by the gunmen Sid Bombay and Mwinyi, Maburuki from the coast of East Africa.
- They reached Karagwe Kingdom and were welcomed by King Rumanika.
- Here Grant fell sick and Speke left him behind to continue to Uganda.
- Grant joined him later. Speke was the first European to come to Uganda. He arrived at Muteesa's palace
- Exchanged gifts and Speke gave him riffle (gun) and other gifts like Knives and clothes.
- Speke reached the source of the Nile on 28th July, 1862.
- He named the falls at the source as Ripon Falls after Lord Ripon the President of RGS in Britain.
- It was the RGS that had paid for the two journeys Speke and his friends had made to East Africa.

Sir Samuel Baker (1862-65)

- He came with his wife to Africa and tried to find the source of the Nile from its mouth.

- He was also sponsored by RGS. He started his journey from Egypt following the Nile southwards.
- In 1863, he met John SPeke and Grant at Gondokoro in Southern Sudan who told him that they had found the source of the Nile. Baker continued southwards to reach the Palace of Omukama Kamurasi of Bunyoro. He became the first European to see Lake Mutanzigye in 1864 which he named Lake Albert after the husband of Queen Victoria of England.
- He became the first European to see and name Murchison falls. Murchison was the president of RGS after Ripon.

Joseph Thompson

- He was the first European to find the direct route from the coast to Lake Victoria through Masai Land.
- He reached Mt.Kenya, Lake Baringo, and Mt.Elgon.

Dr.Fisher

- He was a German Scientist who reached and named Lake Naivasha from the Coast via Kilimanjaro.

Count Teleki;

- He was a Hungarian who reached and named Lake Rudolf (Turkana) and Lake Stephanie on the Ethiopian frontier.

Dr. David Livingstone

- He is regarded as the greatest explorer to Africa.
- He made several journeys to Africa and spent a lot of his life time on the African continent i.e. from 1841-1873 when he died.
- During his third journey, rumours spread that he had died in Africa. H.M Stanley was sent to look for him. He met him at Ujiji on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in 1871. He refused to go back to Europe because he hoped to find the source of the Nilehe thought that the Nile was linked to Tanganyika.
- He was later proved wrong Dr.David Livingstone died in 1873 in Zambia near Lake Bangweulu. His body was carried to the coast by his two faithful servants Chuma and Susi. His body was laid to rest at Westminster Abbey in London (UK).

Problems faced by Explorers;

- Poor roads
- Shortage of supplies

- Hostile tribes
- Tropical diseases
- Crossing rivers and mountains
- Thick forests

Effects of the explorers;

- Opened up Africa to Europe.
- Renamed many features in East Africa.
- Opened up way for the coming of other Europeans.
- They found the source of the Nile

Christian missionaries in East Africa;

Missionaries are people who came from other countries to spread Christianity. The main groups that came to East Africa are; protestants (Anglican) and Roman Catholics.

They came from Britain, france, Germany and Italy

Reasons why they came;

- To spread Christianity.
- To fight slave trade.
- To teach reading and writing.

John Ludwig Krapf;

- He was the first Christian missionary to come to East Africa in 1844. he belonged to the church missionary society.

Contributions.

- Established the first mission station at Rabbai Mpya at Mombasa-kenya.
- Translated the New Testament into Swahili.
- Wrote a Swahili dictionary and grammar book.
- First European to see Mt.Kenya and River Tana.

John Rebman;

- He joined Krapf in 1846 and was sent by the CMS. He moved and was the first European to see Mt.Kilimanjaro.

Jocob Erhardt

- He Helped in establishing Rabai Mpya and drew the first Sketch map of East Africa which helped encourage the penetration of missionaries to East Africa.

Missionary groups that came to East Africa;

1. Church Missionary Society
2. Holy Ghost Fathers
3. Universities Mission to Central Africa.
4. London Missionary Society
5. White Fathers
6. Mill Hill Fathers

Problems missionaries faced

- Tropical diseases
- Unfriendly tribes and leaders.
- Language problems
- Poor roads.
- Shortage of supplies.
- Un favorable climate.
- Rivalry among communities.

Achievements (positive)

- Built hospitals
- Brought new crops.
- Introduced formal education
- Introduced new practical skills
- Taught Christianity
- Fought slave trade
- Resettled freed slaves.

Negative

- Distorted African culture.
- Brought disunity in East Africa.
- Involved themselves in local politics.
- Paved way for colonial rule.
- People became less obedient to local leaders after converting to Christianity.
- Pupils should explain how missionaries influenced socially, economically, and politically in East Africa.

THE COLONIALIST /ADMINISTRATORS

Terms;

Colonialism: This is a weak country controlled by more superior/strong country with interest of permanent settlement.

Colony: A country ruled by another mostly for investment.

Protectorate: this is a superior country which controls an interior country.

Mandate: A country ruled by another one on behalf of an organization.

EGYPT ATTEMPTS TO COLONIZE UGANDA;

- Khedive Ismael of Egypt made Sir Samuel Baker the first governor of the Equatorial Province (area in northern Uganda and southern Sudan) Baker established his headquarters at Gondokoro.
- He built forts like Patiko and Foweira and fought against slave trade in Acholi.
- Sir Samuel Baker was sent to colonize Uganda for Egypt because Egypt wanted to control the Nile from its source and also control trade in East Africa.
- The second governor of the Equatorial province was Col.Charles Gordon who built fort Mruli near Masindi.
    - Dr. Emin Pasha was the third governor of the Equatorial province, he built Fort Wadelai. In 1881 the Sudanese soldiers revolted against Egyptian rule. The Equatorial province was cut off communication with Egypt.

COLONIALISTS FROM EUROPE;

Sir William Mackinon

He founded the IBEACO in 1888. The main aim was to establish trade with Britain. He wanted to promote good administration in East Africa and his company became a channel of extending British colonial rule. The company representatives signed treaties with local chiefs.

Dr. Carl Peters

He was a German colonialist. He arrived in Zanzibar in 1892 with the aim of establishing German rule in East Africa. He made several treaties with native chiefs in Tanganyika and established German rule. Indirect rule was used through Akidas and Jumbes.

Captain Fredrick Lugard

- He came to Uganda in 1890 to represent IBEACO. He signed a treaty of protection with King Daniel Mwanga of Buganda. He also signed treaties with Ntare of Ankole and Kasagama of Toro. He built his headquarters at Old Kampala.

- Returned to Britain in 1893 and campaigned for retention of Uganda as a British Protectorate.

Sir Gerald Portal

He was a British colonialist sent to Uganda in 1882 to study the political situation and advise whether Britain should take over its administration from the IBEACO. He signed a protection treaty with Mwanga in 1893 and recommended that Britain should retain Uganda as its protectorate and that the railway line should be built from Mombasa to Uganda. Fort Portal in Western Uganda is named after him.

Establishment of colonial rule in East Africa The scramble and partition of East Africa

- Scramble was the quick rush and struggle for territories by the Europeans in East Africa.
- Partition was the peaceful orderly sharing of East Africa's land amongst the strong European countries.
- Spheres of influence were territories which each strong European country had to control over after the Berlin Conference.
- Kenya, Zanzibar and Uganda were regarded as the British Spheres of Influence while Tanganyika was regarded as the German Sphere of Influence.

Reasons for the scramble of East Africa

- They wanted to get raw materials from East Africa.
- Britain and Germany also wanted market for their finished goods.
- They wanted to create employment for people in their home countries.
- They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
- They wanted to gain home prestige (political fame).
- They wanted to stop slave trade and introduce legitimate trade.

THE PROCESS OF THE SCRAMBLE

- The progress of scramble
- The scramble of East Africa took place through signing agreements which could permit the Germans and British to control land in East Africa.

COLONIALISTS WHO SIGNED TREATIES WITH EAST AFRICAN CHIEFS;

Dr.Carl Peters

- He was a German colonialist and a trader.
- He arrived in Zanzibar in 1884.

- Established a trading company called GEACO (German East Africa Company) and was able to establish Germany rule in Tanganyika through signing treaties with the native chiefs in places of Usagara, Ungulu and Ukam. uZIGUA
- In 1889, he arrived atwind along the coastof Kenya, sailed along R.Tana with an Intention of making Kenya a German Colony.
- In 1890, Dr.Carl Peters made an agreement with Buganda and Wanfa Mukulu to enable them (Kenya and Uganda) to become German spheres of influence.
- Peters signed a protection treaty with Kabaka Mwanga in 1890 to indicate that Buganda was to be under the protection of Germans.

Captain Fredrick Lugard

- He was a representative of IBEACO in Uganda as well as the first administrator between 1890-93.
- He built a fort at Old Kampala and signed treaties of protection with some traditional leaders of Uganda i.e. Kabaka Mwanga who had refused at first because they had already signed with the Germany leader.
- He restored King Kasagama of Toro to his throne and signed a treaty with Omugabe Ntare of Ankole in the same year.

Sir Harry John Stone

- He was an English scientist who had come to East Africa to study the life of plants and animals.
- He picked interest in the region around Mt. Kilimanjaro and was assisted by the Chagga people to sign a treaty with some local chiefs of the land at Taveta.
- He requested the British government to take control of that land which he refused at first and later accepted.
- He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of he British

Effects of the scramble

- It led to the formation of the Berlin Conference.
- It led to partition of East Africa.
- It led to Union of centralized monarchies.
- It made Africans to lose their independence.
- It speeded up the process of colonization.

Map showing the European sphere of influence;

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1884-1885

- This was a great meeting held in the country of Germany city of Berlin by the strong European nations.
- It was chaired by the German leader Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck
- German, France, Italy, Britain, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Belgium
- The main objective of this meeting was to promote peaceful partitioning of Africa.

Resolutions of the conference

Any powerful country was free to claim land in Africa.

- Once land was claimed, it was supposed to be governed and no other European country was to claim for it.
- For extension of any rule in Africa, other European countries had to be informed.
- The colonial powers had to stop slave trade in their colonies.

Effects of Berlin Conference

- Africa was partitioned by the Europeans.
- Colonial rule started in Africa.
- Africans lost their independence.
- Europeans started setting up businesses in Africa.

THE PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

- Partition was the peaceful and orderly sharing (division) of East Africa by powerful European nations.
- The partition of East Africa was categorized into two, the first partition was made after signing the Anglo-German agreement of 1886.
- This agreement made the British and Germans to divide East Africa between themselves.

Effects of the Anglo-German agreement 1886;

- It made the Sultan territory to be identified at the coast including the islands of Pemba, Mafia, Lamu, Mogadishu. Etc.
- The territory between R.Ruvuma and South of R.Tana was divided by an imaginary line which marked the present day Kenya and Tanzania.
- The Northern was given to the British and Southern to the Germans.
- It made Uganda to be untaken by either Germany or Britain.

THE SECOND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

It took place after the signing of the 1890 Anglo-German Agreement which was also referred to as the Heligo Land treaty.

EFFECTS OF THE ANGOLA GERMAN AGREEMENT 1890

a) Zanzibar and Pemba became British Protectorates
b) Ii) Britain took Uganda in exchange for Heligo Island
c) Germany surrendered Wifu to Britain

Formation of the LEGCO in Uganda;

1. Write LEGCO in full.
2. Why was LEGCO formed in Uganda in 1921?
3. Why did it take long for Africans to join LEGCO in Uganda?
4. Identify the first three Ugandans to join the LEGCO in 1946.
5. Compare LEGCO to parliament of Uganda today.
6. What new name was given to LEGCO after independence?
7. How did the first Africans join the LEGCO?
8. Why did the people of Buganda resist sending representatives to the LEGCO at first?

THE NAMIREMBE AGREEMENT

1. What was the major cause of the Kabaka crisis of 1953?
2. Why did Sir Andrew Cohen exile Mutesa II in 1953?
3. What agreement was signed to return Sir Edward Mutesa II from exile in 1955?
4. Name the people who represented each of the following during the signing of the Namirembe agreement, Buganda government/British.
5. Why were political parties formed in 1950s?
6. What was the first national political party (in full) to be formed.

PRIMARY SIX TROPICAL QUESTIONS

THE E.A.C

1. Name the regional body that joins the three countries that are found in East Africa.
2. List down four reasons why East African community was formed.
3. Which body was replaced by East African community?
4. List down three founder members of the East African Community.
5. Outline four organs of the East African Community.
6. Who was the president of Uganda by the time the E.A.C collapsed?
7. Give two reasons why East African Community collapsed.
8. Where are the headquarters of the E.A.C?

9. Who is the current chairman of the E.A.C?
10. Name the two countries that join EAC AFTER Tripartite treaty.
11. Outline four benefits of E.A.C to Uganda as a member state.
12. When was the E.A.C revived?
13. List down the names of heads of state who revived E.A.C.
14. Name the Law making organ of E.A.C.
15. Who is the current secretary general of East African community?
16. Outline at least two symbols of E.A.C.
17. Mention three challenges of the E.A.C.
18. What is the meaning of olive branches on the E.A.C coat of arms?

METHODS USED TO ESTABLISH (EXTENDED) COLONIAL RULE IN E.AFRICA

- Using military force
- Signing treaties
- Through trading companies
- Using missionary work
- Through collaborators

SYSTEMS OF ADMINISTRATION IN EAST AFRICA

a) Direct rule
b) Indirect rule

INDIRECT RULE

This is a system of rule where colonialists ruled through ideal chiefs and kings
- It was introduced by Captain F.D Lugard

Reasons why the British used indirect rule

a) It was cheap to use local leaders
b) Shortage of man power
c) To control rebellions
d) To solve the problem of language barrier

Effects of indirect rule

- African customs wee preserved
- Africans learnt new systems of administration
- It reduced rebellions

- It solved man power problems.

DIRECT RULE

- it is where the colonialists used their own officials to rule the natives.
- It was mainly by the Germans
- They used the Akidas and Jumbas to rule Tanganyika

Reasons why the Germans used direct rule

a) They believed in their superiority over Africans
b) They wanted to promote Germany culture
c) They wanted to fully exploit East Africa's resources

Disadvantages of direct rule

- Traditional rulers lost their powers
- It promoted rebellions among Africans
- It undermined African cultures
- It created hatred between Africans and German colonialists

Colonial administration in Kenya

- Kenya was declared a British colony in 1895
- The head of the Kenya colony was at first a commissioner and later governor (1906)
- The first British governor was called Sir James Sadler
- The last British governor was called Sir M J Macdonald
- The major issue during colonial times in Kenya was the Kenya highlands that were once owned by the Kikuyu
- The Legco in Kenya was formed in 1906 but the first representative was appointed in 1944 called Eliud

Mathu

White settlers in Kenya were encouraged and led by Lord Baron Delamere

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN TANZANIA

- Tanganyika was declared a German colony in 1890
- The Akidas and Jumbes were appointed to replace traditional rulers

Qn:

- Why Tanganyika had many rebellions
- Germans had no respect for the natives

- They never allowed natives to grow cash crops on their own
- Africans were forced to work on whites plantations
- Germans wee harsh towards natives.

HOW GERMAN RULE IN EAST AFRICA ENDED

- In 1914, Germany started world War I Germany East 1918
- Germany lost all her colonies including Germany East Africa
- Tanganyika was given Britain by the league of Nations as a Mandate territory ie. Tanganyika was ruled by Britain on behalf of he league of Nations
- German East Africa changed its name to Tanganyika in 1919

Qn:

- Why was the league of Nations (LON) formed?
- To prevent any other world war from braking out
- The first British governor ofTanganyika was Sir Horace Byatt
- The last British governor of Tanganyika was Sir Richard Turnbull

COLONIAL RULE IN RWANDA AND BURUNDI

- Rwanda and Burundi were both colonized by Germany
- The Germans used indirect rule to administer Rwanda and Burundi
- Having lost the First World War, Germany lost Rwanda and Burundi to the league of Nations.
- Rwanda and Burundi were handed over to Belgium as mandate territories.

Qn: Why did attain independence earlier than Uganda and Kenya?

- Tanganyika was mandate territory
- TANU put a lot of pressure on UNO to grant it independence
- Julius Nyerere co-operated with the lost governor of Tanganyika Richard Rurnbull.

Qn: Give three economic policies during colonial rule

- Compulsory cash crop growing
- Hut and gun tax payment
- Fertile land was given to white settlers

AFRICAN REACTION TO COLONIAL RULE

- Some Africans collaborated
- Other Africans resisted

Examples of collaborators include:

- Laibon lenana of Masai
- Nabong Mumia of Toro
- Sir Apollo Kaggwa of Buganda
- Omukama KAsagama of Toro
- Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole
- Semei KAkungulu

Qn: **Why some Africans collaborated**

- They wee too weak to resist
- They wanted protection from colonialists
- Enemy tribes had resisted

Qn.: **How did Semei Kakungulu help the British to establish their rule in Uganda**?

- He replied to capture Mwanga and Kabalega.
- He signed treaties with local leaders

Qn.: **Why did Omukama Kasagamacollaborate with the British?**

- He wanted to get protection against Kabalega.
- He wanted to get guns to maintain peace.

Qn.: **How helpful was Lugard to Toro Kingdom?**

- He restored Kasagama to his throne
- He drove Kabalega out of Toro Kingdom.

Nuwa Mbaguta - Promoted education and building of roads in western Uganda.

RESISTORS TO COLONIAL RULE

- Chief Awich of Payera
- Kabalega of Bunyoro
- Mkwawa of Hehe
- General China and Dedan Kimathu of Kenya

Qn.: Why did the Africans resist colonial rule?

- To maintain their military superiority and might
- Enemy tribes had collaborated
- To preserve their independence
- They never wanted to lose their land

RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA

The Nandi was resistance

- The Nandi didn't want the British to take their land
- They never wanted the railway line to pass through their land
- The need for independence

The Mau-Mau Rebellion

Mau-Mau was a Swahili slogan for Muzungu Arudi

Uleya mwafrica Apate Uhuru

- The major cause of the rebellion was the Kikuyu wanted to regain their land
- Mau mau rebellion was also known as the land and freedom movement

Military leaders

- Dedan Kimathi
- General China (Warihiu Itote)

Political leaders

- Jomo KEnyata

NB: The main political movement which fought Kenya's independence was Mau-Mau movement.

Qn.: Why did Mau Mau rebellion take long?

- It had skilled fighters from World War II
- Fighters used to hide in mountains and thick forests
- It united many Kenyans and supported by the police.

Causes of the Mau-Mau rebellion

- Natives wanted to regain their land
- The need for independence
- Un balanced representation in the Legco

- Kenyans wanted to grow cash crops on their own
- Low wages given to workers on plantations.

RESULTS OF THE MAU MAU REBELLION

- Many people lost their lives
- Destruction of property
- Led to displacement of people
- It sped up Kenya's independence struggle
- White settlers lost hope of dominating Kenya's politics

RESISTANCE IN TANGANYIKA

- Tanganyika was the most affected country by rebellions in East Africa
- It was under Germans who were harsh to the natives
- Germans used forced labour on plantations and gave them low wages.

THE ABUSHIRI REBELLION

- It was staged by the people of Pagani
- It was led by Abushiri Bin Salim and Heri
- TheGerman soldier defeated Abushari who was captured and later hanged at Bagamoyo

CAUSES OF THE REBELLION

- High taxes were imposed on goods
- Germans were abolishing slave trade
- The Arabs no longer had control over the coastal trade
- The Germans were not respecting Islam and Arabic practices.

EFECTS OF THE REBELLION

- It led to death of people
- Trade came a stand still
- It led displacement of people
- Led to destruction of people's property

THE HEHE REBELLION

- The rebellion was led by chief Mkwawa against the Germans
- The Germans were defeated by the Hehe fighters at Iringa
- Germans defeated chief Mkwawa in 1894

- Mkwawa hanged himself in 1898
- His head was cut off and taken to Germany for scientific research on African brains.

Causes of the Hehe rebellion

- The taxes on trade caravans
- Need for independence
- Mkwawa wanted to maintain Hehe superiority

Effects of the rebellion

- People lost their lives
- It led to displacement of people
- It led to destruction of property
- Led to famine

The Maji Maji Rebellion 1905 – 1907

- It was called Maji –Maji because fighters behaved in magic waters that would give them protection against Germany bullets.
- It was staged inKilosa and Mrogoro and later spread to the southern parts of Tanzania
- Prophet Kinjekitile Ngwale of Ngarambe village provided magic waters mixed with herbs that would turn German bullets into water.
- They got this water from river Rufigi
- The main cause of Maji maji rebellion was forced cotton growing yet sells were poor.

CAUSES OF THE REBELLION

- The Germans were harsh and corrupt to the natives
- Natives were forced to work on cotton plantations
- High taxes
- Low wages that were paid to natives.
- Need for independence

EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION

- A lot of property was destroyed
- People lost their lives
- Led to wide spread famine
- Crops were destroyed
- The spirit of nationalism was raised

- Public facilities were preserved
- Germans made changes in their administration

ROAD TO IINDEPENDENCE IN UGANDA

- In 1921 the Legco was formed to make laws
- It was during the time of governor Robert Thone Coryndon
- The first three Africans were appointed in 1945
- The first National Political party to e formed was UNC by I . K .Musaazi
- It was to unite people and demand for independence
- 1n 1946, the Uganda African Farmers Association was formed to demand for fair prices of cotton.
- In 1953, Sir Andrew Cohen exiled Sir Edward Muteesa II
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Qn.: **WHY WAS SIR EDWAARD MUTEESA II EXILED?**

- HE demanded for Buganda separate independence
- He refused the Lukiiko to send representatives to the Legco.
- He rejected the proposed East African federation
- In 1954, Democratic party was formed by Joseph Kasolo and Matayo Mugwanya.
- DP won the first election in Uganda under Benedicto Kiwanuka (1961)

Qn: Why was the Namirembe agreement signed in 1955?
To bring back Muteesa II from exile

Qn.: Who signed the Namirembe Agreement on behalf:-

- Buganda kingdom - Micheal Kintu
- The British - Sir Keith Hancock

Qn.: Which political party led Uganda to independence Uganda people's congress

Write short notes about he following:-

- I K Musaazi
- Dr. Apollo Milton Obote
- Bendcto Kiwanuka
- Sir Edward Muteesa II

Political Parties in Uganda

- Uganda National Congress (UNC)

- It was the first National Political party to be formed in Uganda (1952 March)
- It was formed by Ignatius Kangave Musaazi

Why was UNC formed?

- Too unite Ugandans and demand for independence
- To put the economy in the hands of Ugandans
- To promote democracy
- In 1958, UNC split up into two UNC and UPU (Uganda people's union)
- In 1960, the two parties joined to form UPC under the leadership of Dr. Apollo Milton Obote

Democratic Party

It was formed by Joseph Kasolo and Matayo Mugwanya in 1954.
In 1956, Mataryo Mugwanya became its leader
In 1958, Bendicto Kiwanuka tookoover leadership

Objectives of DP

- To fight for independence
- To fight for equal representation in Legco for Catholics

UPC (Uganda's People's Congress)

It was formed by Dr. Apollo Milton Obetoe 1960 to fight for independence.

- The first general elections were held in 1961,
- DP under BEnedicto Kiwanuka was these elections
- Uganda got self governance in 1961 and Ben Kiwanuka became the first chief (Prime) minister of Ugnda
- In 1962, second general elections were held
- UPC, DP and KY participated in the elections
- UPC made an alliance with KY and won DP in the elections
- Obote became the first executive prime minister when Uganda got independence
- Sir Edward Muteesa II became the first president of Uganda without executive powers.
- Uganda got independence on Monday 9th Oct. 1962
- In 1966, Milton Obote over threw hispresident who fled to London.
- Milton Obote became the President of Uganda

- In 1967 Obote introduced a new constitution which abolished Kingdoms in Uganda and declared Uganda a republic.

The struggle for independence in Tnganiyika.

Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere

i. He was one of the founders of the Tanganyika Afnean Association which aimed at fighting for independence.

ii. He changed **TAA** to **TANU** - Tanganyika African National Union.

iii. He became a member of the Legislative council of Tanganyika in **1957**.

iv. He became the first prime minister of Tanganyika when **TANU** won the general elections in 1960.

v. in 1961, Tanganyika became independent and Nyerere became the first executive prime minister.

vi. Tanganyika was made a republic in 1961 and Nyerere was elected president.

vii. He aimed at creating a united country so encouraged the leaders of Zanzibar-to join Tanganyika and formed one nation called Tanzania. Nyercre's challenges

1. He was disliked by the British colonial government.
2. He was disliked by the foreign investors because he tried to make Tanzania a socialist country.

Qtn: What is a socialist country?

A country where the government owns most of the big companies.

Qtn: Why did the British colonial government hate Julius Nyerere?

He used to make strong remarks against the British colonial government during the United Nations Trusteeship Council (UNTC)

NB: U.N.T.C was the body which supervised over Britain's rule in Tanganyika.

Osca Kambona

i. He was the secretary general of the Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U) ii. He worked hard with Julius Nyerere to gain more members for the party

iii. He worked with T.A.N.U until 1967 when he left the country.

Abeid Karume

i. He was the head of the Zanzibar Afro- Shirazi party which was formed in 1957 (ZAS) ii. Him with the Zanzibar National party demanded for independence.

iii. With Nyerere Abeid Karume discussed the joining of Zanzibar with Tanganyika to form one nation (Tanzania)

He became the first vice president of Tanzania with Rashid Kawawa.
Qtn: State the date when Tanganyika attained independence

Richard Turnbull

1. He was the British governor who granted independence to Tanganyika.
2. He did this because he did not wanted Tanganyika to have the same experience he had witnessed in Kenya during the MAU MAU rebellion.

The struggle for independence in Kenya.

Mzee Jomo Kenyatta

1. He was one of the founders ofKikuyu central association (K.C.A) formed in 1920.

Aims of the Kikuyu Central Association

a) To make sure that Africans are allowed to grow cash crops.
b) To force the colonial government to translate the colonial laws into kikuyu language for people to understand.
c) To fight for the return of the fertile land which had been given to the white settlers.
2. Jomo Kenyatta owned a newspaper called Mwiguithania (unity) through which he spread the ideas of the KCA.
3. In 1946, he became the chairman of the Kenya African Union (KAU) which he later changed to Kenya African National Union (KANU)
4. He was one of the leaders of the Mau Mau rebellion wars of independence.
5. He was arrested and imprisoned from 1952 - 1961.
6. In 1963, General elections were held in Kenya between KANU and KADU where KANU won making Jomo Kenyatta the first prime minister of Kenya. (12the December 1963) Kenya attained independence.
7. He worked hard to create one unite country with peace and prosperity. He became president in 1964 when Kenya became republic-
8. He died in 1978 and was replaced by Daniel Arap Moi as president of Kenya.

Harry Thuku

1. He formed the young kikuyu association which was later changed to East African Association (EAA) to allow members out of the kikuyu tribe to join.
2. He protested about the British were governing Kenya.
3. He was imprisoned from 1922 — 1931.
4. When he was released, he joined KASA, KAU and KANU.
5. He died in 1970. Tom Mboya

1. He was a member of the Trade Union Movement in Kenya.
2. He founded the Kenya Local Government Worker's Union (KLGWU)

3. He was also one of the founders of the K.A.N.U.
4. m 1953, he united all the trade unions into a united Kenya federation of labour (K.F.L)
5- In 1957, he became the representative of Nairobi to the Legco.
6. After independence, he became the minister of economic planning.
7. He was assassinated in July 1969.

Oginga Odinga

1. In 1945, he founded the Luo Thrift and Trading corporation which helped African small business.
2. He founded the Luo Union.
3. As an elect to the legco in 1957, he worked with Mboya to have Kenyatta released from prison.
4. He was the vice president of K.A.N.U and became Kenya's vice president after independence.
5. He founded the Kenya People's Union in 1967 which opposed KANU the party in government so he imprisoned for 2 years.
6. In 1992, he was elected to parliament and became the leader of the Ford Kenya Party.

Ronald Ngala

1. He helped to start the Mijikenda union in 1994.
2. He was elected to the legco in 1957.
3. He founded the Kenya African Democratic Union (K.A.D.U) but did not lent long since its members joined K.A.N.U in 1964.
4. He was a minister in independent Kenya until he died in a in a car accident in 1972.

Dedan Kimathi

1. He was one of the leaders of the Mau Mau freedom fighters.
2. He fought as a guerrilla in the forest of the Aberdares from 1952 to 1956.
3. He was captures by the British forces in 1956 and was executed on the 15[1] February,
   1957

Warihiu Hote

1. He was commonly known a General China.
2. He was one of the most important military leaders of the Mau Mau rebellion.
3. He was captured by the colonialists, tried and sentenced to death.

James Gichuru He was among the founder members of the Kenya African Union (K..A.U) and became its chairman in 1945. 2. He also became the president of K.A.N.U after its formation.
He was elected to parliament in 1957.
2. He was one of the founder members of K.A.D.U who became minister in the K.A.N.U government.
3. He became the vice president in 1967.
4. When Jomo Kenyatta died, Arap Moi became the president in 1978.
5. He made K.A.N.U the only political party in Kenya and banned other parties.
6. He was elected as president in 1983, 88, 92 and 1998.

Qtn: Write short notes about:
a) Richard Tumbull
He was British governor who granted independence in Tanzania.
2. List any four contributions of Julius Nyerere to Tanganyika
i) He led Tanganyika to independence.
ii) He united Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form Tanzania.
iii) He was the founder of Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)
iv) He made Kiswahili a national language of Tanzania.
v). He was one of the founder members of EAC and OAU.
NB He retired from being a president of Tanzania in 1995 and was replaced by Ali Hassan Mwinyi
Then Benjamin Mkapa, Jakaya Kikwete.
Qtn: Identify only one failure of Julius Nyerere
He promoted Ujama villages which led to massive poverty.
Qtn:What do you know about Arusha declaration?
Qtn: Results of the Arusha declaration
i. The government over banks and private business.
ii. People were put in Ujama villages.
Qtn: How did the policy of Ujama come to an end?
Qtn: How is the presence of white settlers affecting the Kenyans?
i. They took their fertile land.
ii. They undermined their cultures.
Qtn: Why did the white settlers dominate the Kenyan highlands?
Presence of fertile soils and reliable rainfall for farming.
Qtn: Why did the people of Kenya fight for independence?
i. To regain their fertile land.
ii. They were over taxed by the colonialists.

iii. Their culture was undermined by the British.
iv. They wanted to regain their economic strength.

Qtn: State two problems the Africans faced during their fight for independence.

i. Loss of lives.
ii. Destruction of property.
iii. Imprisonment of their leaders.

Qtn:- Write the following in fall

KANU KAU LEGCO
TANU D.P U.P.C UNC KADU TAA

Qtn: Why were each of the following rebellions called by their specific names?

i. MauMau
ii. Maji Maji
iii. Nyangire

Complete the table below;

country	Colonial master	Date of independence 1st
Uganda	Britain	^"October, 1962
Kenya	Britain	\2^ December, 1963
Tanzania	Britain	9th December, 1961
Rwanda	Belgium	
Burundi	Belgium	

Struggle for independence in Rwanda and Burundi

i) By the time the colonialists came, Rwanda -Burundi was ruled by the Tutsi Monarchy.
ii) They were largely supported by the Germans and later by the Belgium colonialists.
iii) This brought great hatred between the two tribes i.e Tutsis and Hutus.
iv) In an effort to end this dominance in 1956 Gregoire K-ayibanda founded the party called PARMEHUTU which led the Hutu emancipation movement.
v) In reaction, in 1959 the Tutsi also formed a party called UNAR to counter fight the PARMEHUTU.
vi) When the Tutsi Mwami (king) Mutara III Charles died, some Tutsis thought that he had been just assassinated and he was replaced by his half brother Mwami Kigeli V.
vii) In November 1959, Tutsis tried to assassinate Kayibanda and the death of Dominique Mbonyumutwa sparked off violent retaliation called the “wind of destruction".

viii) Between 20,000 to 100,000 Tutsi were killed by the Hutu and this caused an increase of Tutsi refugees in the neighboring countries.
ix) The Tutsi Monarchy came to an end in 1960 when the Belgian government agreed to hold democratic municipal elections in Rwanda- Burundi were the Hutu majority elected the Hutu representatives.
x) At the urging of the UN, the Belgian government divided Rwanda Burundi into two separate countries ie Rwanda and Burundi 1961.
xi) On 1st July 1962, Belgium with UN's oversight granted full independence to the two countries.
xii)Kayibanda became the first Rwanda's elected president.
xiii) Today, Rwanda is ruled by the Tutsi majority following the Genocide that took place in Rwanda in 1994 that left thousands of the people dead.

Current political parties in Uganda. Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi.

COUNTRY	POLITICAL PARTIES
UGANDA	NRM, CP, FDC, DP, JEMA, PPP, UPC, Federal Alliance
KENYA	
TANZANIA	
RWANDA	Rwanda Patriptic Front
BURUNDI	

Challenge of post independent east Africa.
i) Constant civil wars
ii) Struggle for power
iii) High rates of corruption
iv) Poor roads
v) Low levels of technology
vi) Low life expectance
vii) Many outbreaks of epidemic diseases.
viii) Dependence on loans
ix) famine

qtn: what is a republic?
A country ruled by a president.

Impacts/effects/results/outcomes of colonialism in East Africa
Positive effects

(i) They built hospitals eg Entebbe hospital
(ii) They built schools
(iii) They built factories and industries.
(iv) They built roads.
(v) They built administrative centres.
(vi) They encouraged cash crop growing.
(vii) They fixed political boundaries.
(viii) They introduce new systems of administrations eg direct and indirect rule.
(ix) They stopped slave trade.

Negative effects

(i) It led to rebellions in East Africa
(ii) The East African states lost their independence.
(iii) The African Kings and Chiefs lost their powers
(iv) They imposed harsh administration on Africans.
(v) They imposed heavy taxes on Africans.
(vi) They undermined the African culture.

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

1. What do you understand by the term democracy?

i) Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.
ii) Democracy is the type of government that allows all people to participate in the political affairs of their country.

2. Mention the different ways democracy is exercised in the countries of East Africa.

a) Through elections of the leaders.
b) Through freedom of press.
c) Through freedom of movement.
d) Through freedom of speech.
e) Through freedom of association.
f) Through freedom of owning property.
g) Through freedom of worship.
h) Through freedom of expression.

DEMOCRATIC PROCESS AND ELECTIONS IN EAST AFRICA

1. What is an election?

An election is an act of giving people a chance of choosing leaders of their own choice.

2. What is the minimum age at which one should participate in a National election?

At 18 years of age.

3. Define the following terms as used during elections.

i) Ballot paper

This is a special paper that is used during elections.

ii) Ballot box

This is a special box where voters cast their votes.

iii) Polling station

Is a place where voters go for elections / a place where voters go to cast their votes.

iv) Presiding officer

Is a person who heads all the election activities at a polling station.

v) Returning officer

Is the title that is given to the person who head the election exercise in a division / district. vi) **Electoral college**

This is where a- special group of people is chosen, to represent others during- an election vii) **Universal Adult suffrage**

This is an election where all voters in an area are allowed to participate.

4. What are the qualities / characteristics of a good voter?

i) Should be 18 years and above.
ii) Should be a citizen of that area / country.
iii) Should be a registered voter.

5. Which body is responsible for organizing elections in a country

The electoral Commission.

6. Under which ministry in Uganda is the electoral commission?

Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISION

1. This is the body that is responsible for organizing elections in a country.

2. Who is the chairman of the electoral commission in Uganda?

Eng. Badru Kiggundu

3. Why should a country have regular elections?

i) To promote peaceful change of leadership.
ii) To promote democracy in a country.

Mention the duties of the electoral commission.

i. To organize and conduct free and fair elections.
ii. To conduct civic education.
iii. To provide election materials.
iv. To declare the election results.
v. To register voters.
vi. To demarcate constituencies.

1. What is a referendum?

This is an election that is held for people to decide on a particular issue in a country.

2. What was the purpose of the recently concluded referendum in southern Sudan?

They wanted to determine the independence of Southern Sudan from Northern Sudan,

3. What is a by-election?

A by-election is an election that is carried out to fill a vacant post.

Under what conditions can a by-election be conducted in a country?

i. When an elected leader has died.
ii. When an elected leader has resigned.
iii. When an elected leader has run mad / insane.
iv. When an elected leader has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.
v. When the election results have been nullified by courts of law.

What is a re-run as used during elections?

This is an election that is repeated after the winning presidential candidate failing to meet the required number of votes by law.

NB: Only the winning presidential candidate and his run-up stand for this kind of election.

Identify some political groups of leaders who acquire offices through elections in Uganda.

i. The Local Council executive committee chairman.
ii. The members of parliament.
iii. The youths council representatives
iv. The president.

When did Ugandans participate in their first National elections / general elections?

In **1961.**

What was the purpose of the first general elections in Uganda?

They wanted to choose the leader of self-government.

Which political parties participated in the first general elections in Uganda?

Democratic party led by Ben Kiwanuka.
Uganda People's Congress led by Dr. A.M Obote.
Kabaka Yekka led by Sir Edward Muteesa II.

Mention some of the current political parties in Uganda.

National Resistance Movement Organisation (N.R.M.O)
Democratic party (D.P)
Uganda People's Congress (U.P.C)
Forum for Democratic Change (F.D.C)
Conservative party (C.P)
Social Democratic Party (S.D.P)
People's Progressive Party (P.P.P)
People's Development Party (P.D.P)

Mention the special groups of people represented in parliament.

i) The Army-U.P.D.F
ii) The youths.
iii) People with disabilities.
iv) The workers.
v) The Women

17. Identify the types of voting in Uganda.

a) Presidential elections.
b) Parliamentary elections.
c) By-elections,
4) Local council elections.
e) Referendum.

18. Discuss open voting, voting by proxy and voting by secret ballot.

The above are the three methods of voting in East Africa.

POLITICAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION

1. What is Civic education?

This is the process of sensitizing the electorates on what to do during the voting exercise.

2. What is the importance of Civic education in a country?

a) To help voters to elect wisely, (vote for issues not WOLOKOSO)
b) To minimise / reduce the number of invalid ballot papers.
c) To know the candidates in the race of elections.
d) To know-when the elections will take place.

3. Identify some of the organizations that help to conduct Civic education in Uganda.

i) The electoral commission-
ii) Uganda Joint Christian Council - UJCC.
iii) Uganda Watch
iv) Citizen Coalition on Electoral Democracy - CCED.
v) Uganda Human Rights Commission.
vi) Inter Religious Council.

4. Mention some of the challenges of the electoral process in East Africa.

i) Lack of enough funds.
ii) Electoral violence in some areas.
iii) Some candidate present false documents during registration.
iv) Bribing voters by some candidates.
v) Imbalance of featuring all candidates by the media.
vi) Rigging of elections.
vii) Interference by central government / The electoral commission is not independent enough.
viii) Use of abusive langu age during campaigns.
ix) Lack of enough Civic education.
x) Irregularities during registration of voters.

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE CHALLENGES

i) The government should provide enough funds before time of elections.
ii) The government should improve on security during elections.
iii) National council of higher education should improve on the way of verifying academic papers.
iv) The E.C should provide enough sensitization / Civic education to the electorates.
v) The media should feature all candidates evenly.
vi) By enforcing strict laws against rigging of elections.
vii) The electoral commission should be fully independent from central government.
viii) The electoral commission should get enough machinery and time for proper registration.

CITIZENSHIP

1. Who is a citizen?

A citizen is a person who belongs to a particular country and enjoys full constitutional rights.

2. Identify the types of citizenship in Uganda.

a) Citizenship by birth.
b) Citizenship by Adoption.

c) Citizenship by descent.
d) Citizenship by registration.
e) Citizenship by naturalization.

3. What do you understand by each of the following types of citizenship?

i) By birth

This refers to the person who is born in a particular country.

ii) By adoption

This is when children of not more than five years found in Uganda and whose parents are unknown become Ugandans by adoption.

iii) By descent

This refers to a person who "was born in another country but whose ancestors are Ugandans.

iv) By registration

This refers to a person who acquires citizenship by registering with the immigration department in the country.

v) By naturalization

This refers to a situation where a country declares a certain group of people who are foreigners

citizens. This type of citizenship is cased due to change of international boundaries.

4. How can one loose his / her citizenship in Uganda?

i) By spying the government of Uganda for other countries. ii) By joining an army of an enemy country to Uganda. iii) By becoming a citizen in another country.

NB: The Uganda constitution prohibits dual citizenship.

Types of citizens

1. There are three types of citizens in a country and these include;

i) Good citizens
ii) Bad citizens
iii) Passive citizens

2. What do you understand by each of the above types of citizens.

i) A good citizen: This is one who is law abiding, honest and hardworking. Good citizens work for the promotion of their lives and others for the advancement and betterment of their country.

ii) Bad citizens: These are law breakers such as the increases number of corrupt officials.

iii) The passive citizens: These are citizens who are carefree, they are neither good or bad e.g under multi-party system of government they don't belong to any political party.

BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

1. What are human rights?

These are freedoms that every person must enjoy.

2. Mention some examples of human rights in East Africa.

a) A right to life.
b) A right to own property.
c) A right to government of their choice.
d) Freedom of speech.
e) Freedom of association.
f) Freedom of press.
g) Freedom of movement
h) Freedom of assembly

Identify some of the organizations that help to promote and protect people's rights in Uganda.

i. Uganda Human rights commission.
ii. Federation of Uganda Women's Lawyers.
iii. Amnesty International.
iv. Slum Aid project and responsibilities.
v.

Mention the duties of a good citizen

i. To pay taxes in time.
ii. To help to keep law and order.
iii. To take their children to school.
iv. To be law abiding citizens.
v. To promote and respect other people's rights.
vi. To create and protect a clean and health environment.
vii. To participate during National elections.
viii. To respect National attributes.
ix. To be patriotic and loyal to Uganda and to promote its well being.
x. To foster National unity and to live in harmony with others.

RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN THE EAST AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT

Vocabulary

1. Environment, conservation, degradation, modification, reclamation, draining, drainage, surroundings, waste, recycling, reuse, dispose responsibility, irresponsibility, pollutants, extinction, impurities.

Our Environment.

1. Environment are the things around people.
2. People live in either the natural environment or man made environment.
3. Natural environment is the type of environment that exists by itself while maamade environment is the environment that is made by people.
4. Natural environment include land, vegetation, drainage features, relief features, animals, the atmosphere or space and all its components.
5. Manmade environment includes things that people have put in place to aid their life e.g roads, schools, hospitals, gardens, homes, industries, factories, e.t.c.

Importance of the environment

1. Different types of environment have different values.
2. In term in under the topic natural resources, we discussed the importance of different types of resources which make the environment of people.

Question:

1. Outline any three importance of each of the following environment of people.

i) Water bodies
ii) Air
iii) Relief features
iv) Swamps-
v) Vegetation
vi) Land
vii) Animals

Environment practices

1. In trying to use or exploit the environment, people have practiced various activities that have either modified, maintained or degraded the environment.

Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation are practices that lead to the damage, waste or loss of the environment.

OR

The over use or misuse of the environment.

Practices that lead to environmental degradation

1. They are categorized into two:-

a) Natural practices
b) Man made practices

Natural practices that lead to environmental degradation

i) Earthquake- They happen so suddenly without any warning.
It is not easy to guard against them but only to minimize the damages caused.
2. Volcanic eruptions
3. Droughts
4. Lightning
5. Floods
6. Landslides
7. Strong winds (storms)

Manmade practices that lead to environmental degradation

1) - Devegatation: This is the destruction of plant lif&in an area.
Devegatation can be done through, deforestation, bush burning, swamps drainage, overgrazing.

2) Soil degradation which can be done through; land fragmentation, mining, brick making, poor farming methods.

3. Wetland degradation where wetlands like lakes, rivers or swamps are destroyed through dumping wastes, soil into them.

4. Poaching which is the illegal hunting of animals from a reserved area. (a gamepark or a game reserve)

5. Air pollution where people contaminate space, water or land with smoke, poisonous fumes and noise. , •

6. Silting of water bodies the washing of soil into a water body by erosion.

Effects of environmental degradation -

i) Soil exhaustion / deterioration.
ii) Death of animals and crop failure
iii) Soil erosion
iv) Drought and famine
v) Silting of me water — the washing of soil into water bodies by erosion-

NB:
Silting destroys water catchment.
i) It leads to creation of shallow lakes
ii) Reduces the lifespan of water bodies.
iii) Leads to floods of the surrounding areas.
iv) Loss of wildlife living in wetlands and on land (extinction)
v) Shortage of fish in water bodies.

Qtn: What is pollution?

When the environment made unclean / contaminated with impurities that affect the quality of air.

Qtn: Identify any three types of pollution.

i) 'Water pollution
ii) Air pollution
iii) Noise pollution
iv) Soil pollution

Qtn: How is the environment polluted?

i) Through depositing water into water bodies.
ii) Through extracting industrial or mechanical fumes into the environment.
iii) Releasing raw human wastes into the environment.
iv) Disposing rubbish into the environment.

Qtn: How can we control pollution?

i) Planting vegetation to avoid dusty environment
ii) Recycle plastics, glass and metallic materials. ^
iii) Use manure instead of artificial fertilisers.
iv) Avoid bush burning.
vi) Make proper garbage and sewage disposal.

Qtn: What are the effects of pollution?

i) Noise pollution leads to stress and permanent damage to the hearing system.
ii) Water pollution leads to water borne diseases.

Proper use of the environment Environmental conservation

Environmental conservation is the proper use / management of the environment in order to protect
it from destruction.
It is the protection of the environment from damage, waste or loss.

Ways of conserving the environment

i) The environment can be conserved through the following ways.

a) Vegetation

a) Afforestation
b) Re-afforestatioa
c) Gazetting forests
d) Use of alternative sources of energy.

Fish

a) Restock over fished areas. .
b) Enforce laws against catching immature fish.
c) Protecting fishing areas.
d) Practice fish fanning.
e) Control water pollution which kills fish.

Soil

a) Planting cover crops.
b) Terracing in hilly areas.

c) Mulching
d) Contour ploughing
v) Crop rotation

Wildlife

i) Fencing endangered species
ii) Banning the hunting of wild animals.
iii) Enforcing laws against trade m wild animal products.
iv) By establishing more game reserves.

Water

i) Protecting water sources from pollution.
ii) Planting trees in catchment areas to sustain water supply.
iii) By controlling soil erosion on river banks to avoid silting.
iv) By recycling waste water to make it safe for reuse

Proper management of waste in the environment

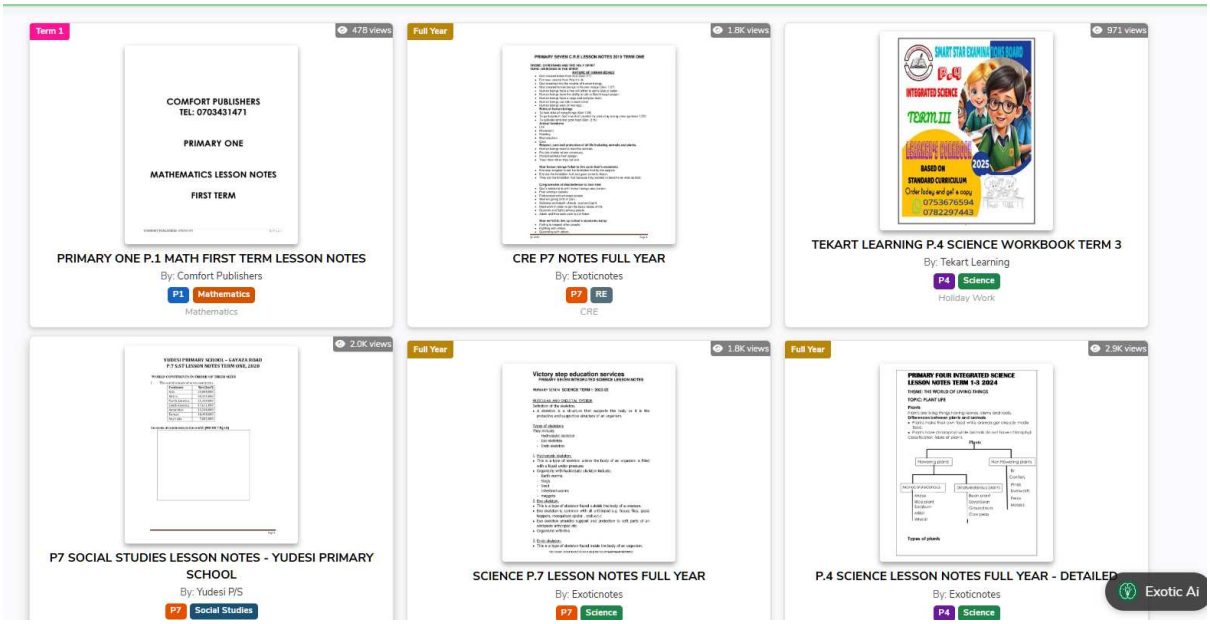
This means making good use of waste materials.

How do we put waste material into use

i) By recycling material like plastic, glass and metals to make new products.
ii) Waste material that can decompose should be turned into composite manure which improves on soil fertility.
iii) Animal dung can. be used as manure.
iv) Animal dung can also be used in biogas production.
vi) Sawdust, wood shaving and coffee husks can be used as fuel.

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