

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (1967 -1977)

LESSON 1 & 2

1. The East African Community was a common market which united the three East African countries.
2. What is a common market?

- This is an organization formed by countries to promote common interest especially trade.
- A group of countries that have accepted to work together with the major aim of promoting trade.
- N.B: Another name for a common market is Regional Economic Grouping.

3. Organizations that existed before the East African Community.

a) The East African High Commission formed in 1948.
b) The East African Common Services Organisation formed in 1961 to replace the East African High Commission.

4. Where were the headquarters of the East African High Commission? At Nairobi.
5. Mention the countries that formed the East African Community in 1967.

a) Uganda
b) Kenya
c) Tanzania

6. The President of East Africa who formed the East African Community in 1967.

i) H.E. Dr. Apollo Milton Obote of Uganda.
ii) H.E. Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya.
iii) H.E. Julius Kambarage Nyerere of Tanzania.

7. Where were the headquarters of the East African Community?

OBJECTIVES/AIMS/REASONS FOR THE FORMATION OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY IN 1967

1. To promote trade among the member countries.
2. To promote unity/co-operation among member countries.
3. To create a common market for goods and services.
4. To allow free movement of goods and services.
5. To have fair/reduced taxes on goods.

LESSON 3 & 4

HOW DID THE COUNTRIES OF EAST AFRICAN BENEFIT FROM THE EAC BEFORE IF COLLAPSED IN 1967?

1. Member countries paid reduced taxes on goods.
2. There was free movement of goods and people among member countries.
3. Member countries got goods they didn't produce.
4. Member countries got ready market for their goods.
5. There was unity and co-operation among member countries.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE E.A.C. (1967-77)

a. Banking through the East African Development Bank.
b. Communication through the East African posts and Telecommunications.
c. Education through the inter-university council, school of library and information science.
d. Transport through the East African railways and harbours.

DEPARTMENTS/CORPORATIONS OF THE FORMER EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

1. The East African Development Bank (EADB) with headquarters at Kampala.
2. The East African Civil Aviation school (Soroti)
3. The East African Examination Coucil – EAEC.
4. The East African Inter-University Council.
5. The East African Railways and Harbours.
6. The East African Airways. (Nairobi.
7. East African Court of Appeal.
8. East African income tax department.
9. East African Customs and Excise.
10. East African Meteorological Department.
11. East African Try Ponosomiasis Research.
12. East African Literature Bureau.
13. The East African Legislative Assembly. (EALA) (Arusha)

Qtn: Mention the problems which were faced by the EAC.

a) Political diffences among member states.
b) Lack of a common currency.
c) Shortage of funds to provide services to the peoples.

REASONS FOR THE COLLAPSE/DECLINE OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (1977)

1. Shortage of funds.

2. Misunderstandings among the presidents of East Africa e.g. Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Iddi Amin Dada of Uganda.
3. Different political ideologies among member countries e.g. Kenya and Uganda were capitalists while Tanzania was a socialist state.

N.B. Capitalism is a system of government where individuals are allowed to own their personal property while socialism is a system where most property and business are owned by the government. (use the example of UJAMA villages where we had communal ownership of property)

4. Uganda and Tanzania thought that Kenya was benefitting more.
5. There was lack of a common currency.

LESSON 5 & 6

REVIVAL OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

1. The EAC was reborn/revived in 4th March 1996.
2. List the heads of state that revived the EAC.

a. President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda.
b. President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.
c. President Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania.

3. Name the current members of EAC.

- Uganda
- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Rwanda
- Burundi

4. Why was the EAC revived? (objectives)

i) To promote trade among member countries.
ii) To promote peace and unity/co-operation among member countries.
iii) To promote free movement of people and goods among member states.
iv) To strengthen the existing institutions of the E.A.C e.g the EADB.

N.B: In January 2001, the existing heads of state of East Africa signed a treaty re-establishing the East African Community.

v) To develop transport and communication network in the region.

LOCATION OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY COUNTRIES TODAY

(map)

DEPARTMENTS FO THE FORMER EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY THAT STILL EXIST TODAY

1. The East African Development Bank (Kampala).
2. The East African school of Library and Information Science. at (Makerere)
3. The East African Legislative Assembly.
4. The East African Civil Aviation school.

DEPARTMENTS THAT REPLACED THE FORMER DEPARMENTS OF THE EAC.

1. Uganda Revenue Authority – replaced East African Income Tax department.
2. Air Tanzania, Kenya Airlines, Air Uganda replaced the East African Airways.
3. UNEB replaced the East African Examinations Council.

INSTITUTIONS/ORGANS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

1. The Summit

a. This is the main body of the EAC.
b. It is made up of the heads of state of member states.
c. Role: To direct the general activities of the organization.

2. The council of ministers.

a. It consists of the foreign affairs ministers from member states.
b. Its major role is to make decisions on behalf of the summit.

3. The Secretariat

a. It is headed by the Secretary General.
b. The Secretary General is the overall executive officer of the EAC.
c. Who was the first Secretary General of the revived EAC?
   Francis Muthaura from Kenya.
d. Who is the current Secretary General of the EAC?
   Ambassador Dr. Richard Sezibera from Rwanda.
e. Who is the current chairman of the EAC?
   H.E. Pierre Nkurunziza from Burundi.

4. The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)
a. This is the Parliament of East African Community.
b. It is made up of nine members from each member state.
5. The East African Court of Justice (EACJ)
a. It consists of respectable judges from member states.
b. It ensures justice in member countries.

SYMBOLS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PRESENT EAC.

- National flag.
- National Anthem
- National Court of Arms
- National constitution.
- Parliament
- National Emblem.

LESSON 7 & 8
DRAWINGS OF SOME SYMBOLS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PRESENT EAC

SYMBOLS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.
There are two major symbols of the EAC.
1. The East African Community flag.
2. The East African Community Court of Arms.

Diagrams

LESSON 8 & 10
OTHER ECONOMIC GROUPINGS IN AFRICA.

1. COMESA – Common market for Eastern and Southern Africa.
2. ECOWAS – Economic Community of West African states.
3. SADC – South African Development Community.
4. OPEC – Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE EAC AND OTHER REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROUPINGS.

1. Shortage of funds.
2. Interference from developed countries.
3. Disagreements among some member countries.
4. Lack of a common currency.

SOLUTIONS

1. Through getting loans from world banks.
2. By having peace talks to solve misunderstandings.
3. By getting a common currency.

ROUND UP EXERCISE.

1. Write EAC in full.
2. Why was the EAC formed?
3. How have the East African countries benefited from the existence of EAC?
4. Which organsiation was transformed into EAC?
5. Mention any two problems faced by EAC.
6. Why did the EAC collapse in 1977?
7. What were the functions of East African Development Bank?
8. East African Post and Telecommunication
9. What were the functions of the East African Examination Council?
10. Which African countries have recently joined the EAC?
11. Why did the above countries join the East African Community?

12. Name these officials in the East African Community.
    a. Secretary General -
    b. Chairman -
13. Why is Tanzania not a member of COMESA?
14. Mention any two services provided by the EAC.
15. Name any two departments that survived after the collapse of the EAC in 1977.
16. Give any two organs of the EAC.
17. Where were/are the headquarters of the EAC?
18. Give any two symbols of the EAC.
19. A part from the East African community, write down ay three other common markets.
20. Which department provided currency during the defunct EAC?
21. Which department of the East African Community is responsible for training pilots?
22. Where are the headquarters of the East African Development Bank?
23. Write down any three functions of UNEB.
24. State the motto of EAC.
25. Fill the table below about the EAC leaders.

Country	Founder President	President who revived
1.		
2.		
3.		

26. <u>What conditions are necessary for the success of a common market regional economic grouping?</u>

a. Countries should be geographically close to another.
b. All member countries should have political stability and harmony.
c. All member countries should be ready to respect/honour the treaties of the common market.

27. <u>Give three features/characteristics of common markets</u>.

a. There are reduced taxes charged on imports and exports among member countries.
b. There is free movement of goods among member countries.
c. There is free movement of labour among member countries.

LESSON 11 & 12

LOCATION OF COUNTRIES OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

1. The East African Community is made up of five member countries namely;
a. Uganda
b. Kenya
c. Tanzania
d. Rwanda
e. Burundi
2. The East African region is made up of three countries and these are;
- Uganda
- Kenya
- Tanzania
3. Rwanda and Burundi are geographically located in central Africa.

NB: Rwanda and Burundi are members of the East African Community but not geographically located in the East African region.

4. East Africa lies between lines of latitude $4^1/_2{}^0$N to about $12^1/_2{}^0$S of the Equator and lines of longitude 29^0E to 42^0E of the Greenwich meridian.
5. East Africa includes islands in the Indian Ocean namely.
    - Zanzibar
    - Pemba
    - Mafia

EAST AFRICA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

LESSON 13 & 14

Study the map above and answer the following questions.

1. Name East Africa's neighbours in the following directions.
a. North
i) South Sudan
ii) Ethiopia
b. South
i) Mozambique
ii) Malawi
c. East

Indian Ocean

d. North East
Somalia

e. West

i) Democratic Republic of Congo
ii) Rwanda
iii) Burundi

f. South West
Zambia

2. Give the capital city of each of the following neighbours of East Africa.

i) South Sudan – Juba.
ii) Ethiopia – Addis Ababa
iii) Somalia – Mogadishu
iv) Mozambique – Maputo
v) Malawi – Lilongwe
vi) Zambia – Lusaka
vii) Rwanda – Kigali
viii) Burundi – Bujumbura
ix) D.R.C – Kinshasa

3. Name the major islands that are found at the coast of East Africa.

- Zambia
- Pemba
- Matia

LAND LOCKED COUNTRIES

1. What are landlocked countries?
   Land locked countries are countries which have no seaport/or coastline.
2. Which East African country is landlocked?
   Uganda
3. Name East Africa's neighbours that are landlocked.
   a) South Sudan
   b) Rwanda
   c) Burundi
   d) Zambia
   e) Malawi
   f) Ethiopia
4. Name the seaports which Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi use to import and export their goods.
   Mombasa
   Dar-es-salaam
5. How is port Mombasa important in the economic development of Uganda?
   It is used to handle Uganda's imports and exports.

6. List the problems faced by landlocked countries.
   i) High taxes are charged on imports and exports
   ii) High transport costs on imports and exports.
   iii) Goods delay in transit/on the way.
7. How can Uganda solve her problem of being a landlocked country?
   i) Through maintaining a good relationship with neighbours that have seaports.
   ii) Joining common markets.
   iii) Developing air transport.
8. Which independent African countries were created from
   i) Ethiopia – Eritrea
   ii) Sudan – South Sudan
9. How did Ethiopia become a landlocked country?
   By creating Eritrea as an independent country.

LOCATION OF PLACES USING LINES OF LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE (GRID REFERENCES)

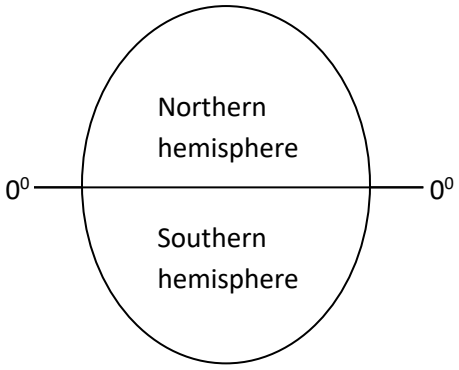
1) Give the meaning of the following terms:

a. Lines of latitude: These are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from East to west.
b. Lines of Longitude: These are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from North to South.
c. Latitudes: The distance North or South of the Equator in degrees.
d. Longitudes: The distance East or West of the Greenwich meridian.
e. Grid reference: The method/process of locating places on a map using lines of latitude and longitude.

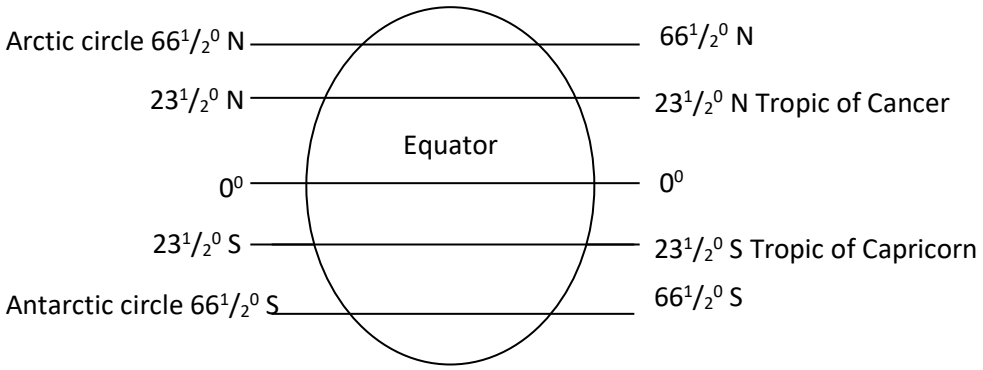
2) How are lines of latitude and longitude important to a map reader?
   They are used to locate places on a map.

MAJOR LINES OF LATITUDE

1) What is the major line of latitude on the globe?
   The Equator (marked 0^0)
2) The Equator divides the Earth into two hemispheres;
   a. Northern hemisphere
   b. Southern hemisphere
3) Draw the globe and indicate the Northern and Southern hemisphere.



4) A part from the Equator mention other important lines of Latitude.
   a. The Arctic Circle 661/20N
   b. The Tropic of Cancer 231/20N
   c. The Tropic of Capricorn 231/20S
   d. The Antarctic Circle 66.50S



5) Give the importance of the Equator.
   a. It is used to locate places on a map.
   b. It determines the climate of an area.
6) Why is the Equator marked zero (0^0) degrees?
   It's starting point for measuring lines of Latitude North or South.
7) Name the African countries crossed by the Equator.

LESSON 17 & 18

MAJOR LINES OF LONGITUDE

1. Name the major line of longitude on the globe.
   The Greenwich meridian/Prime meridian. (marked 0^0)
2. The Greenwich meridian is called so because it crosses a town called Greenwich in England.

NB: The capital city in Africa crossed by the equator line is Accra in Ghana.

3. The Prime meridian divides the Earth into Eastern and Western hemispheres.
4. Draw the glob to show the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

5. Apart from the Greenwich meridian mention another line of longitude.
   International Dateline (marked 180^0)
6. Give the importance of the following lines of longitude.
   a. The Greenwich/meridian/ prime meridian.
      i) To locate places on a map.
      ii) It is used to tell international time.
   b. The International Dateline:-
   i) To determine dates
   ii) To separate one day from another.
7. Why is the Prime meridian marked 0^0?
   - It is the starting point for measuring lines of longitude East or West.
   - It is a centre line on a globe.
8. Importance of lines of longitude on a map.
   a. Helps to tell time.
   b. They help to determine time zones.
9. Give the similarity between lines of latitude and longitude.
   - Both are used to locate places on a map.
   - Both are imaginary lines drawn on a map.
10. Give the difference between lines of latitude and longitude.
    - Lines of latitude are drawn on a map running from East to West while longitudinal lines run from North to South.
11. Mention the African countries crossed by the Greenwich meridian.

TIME ZONES

1) What are time zones?
   These are places on the globe with the same standard time.
2) Each time zone is made up of 15^0 of longitude.
3) Every 15^0 of longitude, the sun advances for an hour.

LESSON 19 & 20

Calculating time using time zone

i) Every time zone (15^0) East wards, we gain/ add an hour because the sun rises from the East while every time zone (150W) westwards we lose (subtract) an hour.

Example
1. If it is 5.00am at Greenwich what time is it in East Africa which is 450E of the Greenwich?

WORKING
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5. The cushites introduced the idea of iron working in East Africa while Uganda, the idea was introduce by the Bachwezi.

6. The major occupation of the cushites was and is still pastoralism.
7. Effects of the cushites in East Africa.
a. They introduced the idea of iron smelting.
b. they introduced new crops in East Africa e.g. G.nuts, and finger millet.
c. They brought in livestock e.g. cattle, sheep and goats.

LESSON 29 & 30

BANTU

1. The Bantu are the largest ethnic group in East Africa.
2. They are a group of people who speak a common language with a suffix "ntu" while referring o a person / human being (omuntu)
3. Where did the Bantu originate from?

Cameron highlands.
Other places where the Bantu are believed to ahve come from include
Around R. Congo in D.R.C. between R. Niger and Benue in Nigeria

4. The Bantu are sub-divided into four groups:

a. Western Bantu- These Bantu tribes entered East Africa through the North Western route e.g. Basoga, Baganda
b. The Southern Bantu- These used the southern route to enter East Africa – e.g. Ngoni, Hehe.
c. The Central Bantu- They used the central route to enter East Africa e.g. teh Mjikenda, Polomo
d. The Highland Bantu. – These tribes settled around highland areas e.g. – Kikuyu, Embu, Meru (in Kenya), Changga in Tanzania & Bagisu in Uganda.

5. Why did the Bantu mainly settle in the interlacustrine region of East Africa.
   - Due to presence of fertile soils for farming.
   - Due to presence of reliable rainfall for farming.
   - To carryout fishing.
6. What do you understand by the term interlacustrine region?

This refers to the area around the great lakes of East Africa.

7. Which one was the last Bantu tribe to settle in East Africa?

Ngoni from South Africa

8. Name the great lakes of E. Africa.

a. Lake Victoria
b. Lake Kyoga
c. Lake Albert
d. Lake Edward
e. Lake George
f. Lake Eyasi
g. Lake Naivasha
h. Lake Turkana

LESSON 31&32

NILOTES/ NILOTIC

1. The Nilotes are the second largest ethnic group in E. Africa.
2. They are diveide into three major groups;

a. The River-lake Nilotes/ Luo
b. The Plain Nilotes / Nilo – Hamites
c. Highland Nilotes.

THE RIVER- LAKE NILOTES

1. These are people who migrated from Bahr-el- Ghazel in South Sudan.
2. Their main occupation was pastoralism and fishing.
3. Examples of River – lake Nilotes

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Acholi	Ja-luo	Luo
Alur		
Japadhola		

4. When the River –lake Nilotes migrated into Uganda, they first settled at Pubungu (present day Pakwach).
5. The Nilotic tribe which settled in eastern Uganda is Japadhola.
6. The River – lake Nilotes who settled in Western Kenya are the Jaluo.
7. The Nilotic tribe that invaded Bunyoro-Kitara formed the Luo-Babiito dynasty.
8. The founder of the Luo-Babiito dynasty was Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga.

PLAIN NILOTES

1. They migrated from Ethiopian highlands.
2. Their original occupation was Pastoralism.
3. They are called so because they settled on plains of East Africa.
4. Tribes under plain Nilotes in East Africa are

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Karimojong	Masai	Masai
Iteso	Turkana	
Jie	Samburu	
Kumam		

NB: The Plain Nolotes tribe found in both Kenya and Tanzania is Masai.

THE HIGHLAND NILOTES

1. They originated from Ethiopian highlands
2. They are called so because they settled in highland areas e.g. around Mt. Elgon.

3. Examples of highland nilotes are;

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Sabiny /sebei	Nandi	Dadog
	Marakweti	
	kipsigis	

EFFECTS OF TRIBAL MIGRATIONS IN EAST AFICA

1. They led population increase where they settled.
2. New cultures were introduced e.g. new languages,
3. New skills of iron working and farming were introduced.
4. They led to displacement of the bushmen.
5. Led to inter-marriages.

Problems faced by the Ethnic groups during migration;
diseases/attacks from wild animals/shortage/rough terrain/hostile tribes of food.

MAP SHOWING TRIBAL MIGRATIONSW INTO EAST AFRICA

Map showing the settlement of tribes from different ethnic groups /tribal groups

LESSON 33 & 34

ROUND UP EXERCISE

1. Mention any one source of history known to you.
2. During which stone age period was fire discovered?
3. What name was given to the earliest man in East Africa?
4. What role was played by Dr. L.S.B Leakey in the history of East Africa?
5. How is Olduvai Gorge important to the economic development of Tanzania?
6. Why was early man referred to as stone age man?
7. Which new stone age discovery helped early man to live a settled life?
8. How did the discovery of iron smelting help to improve early man's way of living?
9. How did early man get his food?
10. How is Bigobyamugenyi economically important to our country?
11. Who is an archaeologist?
12. What is an ethnic group?
13. Give the meaning of a tribe.
14. Give the cradleland of the following tribal groups.

i) Bantu
ii) Nilo-Hamites
iii) Cushites

iv) River – lake nilotes.
15. Why did the tribal groups migrate from their homeland?
16. Give two tribes that belong to the Sudanic ethnic group in Uganda.
17. What was the first tribal group to migrate into East Africa?
18. Name the Nilotic tribe that migrated and settled in Kenya.
19. Give one tribe that belongs to the highland Bantu in the following countries:
a. They settled in areas with fertile soils for farming.
b. Presence of reliable rainfall for crop growing.
c. They were influenced by their neighbour the Bantu who were crop farmers.
d. Their cattle died due to diseases.
20. What problems were faced by the early migrants into East Africa?
a. Walking for Rough terrain
b. Attacks from hostile tribes.
c. Attacks from wild animals.
d. Shortage of water and food.

LESSON 35 & 36
POLITICAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATION STRUCUTE OF LONG AGO AND TODAY.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS.
1. Before the coming of colonialists the people of East Africa were organised in;
a. Kingdoms (under kings)
b. Chiefdoms (under chiefs)
c. Clans (under clan heads/council of elders)

KINGDOMS IN EAST AFRICA (CENTRALISED SOCIETIES)
1) Kingdoms were centralised societies led by kings.
2) Examples of kingdoms in East Africa.

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Buganda	Wanga	Karagwe
Bunyoro		
Ankole		
Tooro		

3) CHARACTERISTICS OF KINGDOMS
a. They have hereditary leaders.
b. They have royal regalia (E.G. royal throne, crown, drum, royal spear, stool)
NB: Royal regalia are special objects designed for the king/traditional leaders.
c. They have centralised administration with one supreme leader called king.
d. Kingdoms have well established cultural institutions.
e. People are divided into classes i.e. the royal class and the commoners.
f. They have special titles given to their kings.

ADVANTAGES OF KINGDOMS

1) They promote peace and unity.
2) Kingdoms promote culture.
3) They promote morals in society.
4) They mobilise people for development.

DISADVANTAGES OF KINGDOMS.

1) Kingdoms promote dictatorship.
2) They promote tribalism/sectarianism.
3) They mainly favour members of the royal family over the commoners.

SOME PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETIES AND TITLES OF THERI LEADERS

LEADERS	TITLE OF LEADER
Baganda	Kabaka
Banyoro	Omukama
Batooro	Omukama
Banyankore	Omugabe
Luhya	Nabongo
Basoga	Kyabazinga
Nyamwezie	Ntemi
Iteso	Emorimor
Acholi	Rwot

NB: The people /tribe of Karagwe kingdom are called the Haya/Abahaya.

LESSON 37 & 38

BUGANDA KINGDOM

1) It is believed that Buganda kingdom was founded by either Kintu or Kato Kimera.
2) It the beginning it was a small state made up of three counties namely;
   Busiro
   Mawokota
   Kyadondo
3) Buganda expanded mainly by attacking her neighbours especially Bunyoro.
4) By the time of the coming o the colonialists, Buganda was the most powerful kingdom in the interlacustrine region.

FACTORS FOR THE GROWTH AND EXPANSION OF BUGANDA KINGDOM.

1. Buganda had enough food due to presence of fertile soils.
2. Buganda has a well organized centralized system of administration.
3. Buganda acquired guns from foreigners which they used to expand the kingdom.
4. Buganda had a strong army and leaders.
5. The coming of the British helped Buganda to acquire more land from Bunyoro.
6. Buganda's strategic location near L. Victoria provided a natural defence against the enemies.
7. Buganda participated in the Long distance trade which enabled her to gain more wealth.

NB: The capital/headquarters of Buganda were at Mengo.

THE ROLE OF KINGS IN KINGDOMS

a. They served as supreme judges.
b. They served as commanders in chief of the army.
c. They were responsible for appointing and dismissing senior officials in the kingdom.

DECENTRALISED SOCIETIES

1. These were societies where political power was not given to a single individual.
2. Examples of decentralized societies in East Africa.

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Busoga	Nandi	Chagga
Iteso	Masai	Hehe
Acholi	Gusi	Sukuma

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND CULTURE

1. Social organization of people refers to the language they speak, their food, religion, education and their beliefs.
2. How were the people of East Africa socially organized during the pre-colonial era?
   They were organized in clans under clan heads.
3. What are customs?
   These are the accepted ways of behavior in a society.
4. Examples of customs
   a) Kneeling of girls while greeting among the Baganda.
   b) Women not eating chicken/grass hoppers (food taboos)
   c) Decent dressing

5. What does the term culture mean?
   The customs, beliefs and way of life (norms) of a particular society.
6. Examples of culture in our society.
   a- Language
   b- Way of dressing
   c- Food
   d- Religion
   e- Funerals
   f- Initiation ceremonies
   g- Marriage ceremonies
7. Importance of culture in our society.
   a- It promotes morals
   b- It promotes peace among people.
   c- It promotes unity among education.
   d- Culture promotes informal education.

LESSON 39 7 40

How were ethnic groups organized?
1- Politically – kingdoms, clans/ chiefdoms.
2- Socially – They were in clans/believed in ATR
   Had common languages, cultural activities like customary marriage, funerals, etc.
3- Economically – Farming, cattle keeping, trading (barter trade)

1. Factors that led to the decline of Bunyoro – Kitara.
2. Contributions of Bunyoro Kitara/Chwezi Empire to the development of E. Africa.

3. A map showing the location of Kingdoms & chiefdoms in East Africa. (Atlas)

LESSON 41 & 42

ROUND UP EXERCISE

1. What is meant by interlacustrine kingdoms of East Africa?
   These were the kingdoms that were located around the great lakes of East Africa.
2. What was the earliest kingdom in the interlacustrine region?
   Bunyoro kingdom
3. Why were the Bantu able to form kingdoms in East Africa?
   They were settled since they were farmers.
   They were organized and united.
4. Why didn't some tribes like the Masai form kingdoms?
   They were not settled.
5. What title was given to the traditional leaders of the following societies?
   a- Wanga
   b- Nyamwezi
   c- Busoga
   d- Acholi
6. How can traditional leaders promote economic development in a country?
   Through mobilizing people for national development.
   By encouraging people to grow cash crops.
7. How did the coming of the Arabs help in the growth and expansion of Buganda kingdom?
8. Mention any two characteristics of kingdoms.
9. How can kingdoms be disadvantageous in a country?
10. What is culture?
11. Identify one value of culture in a society.
12. Mention two ways the Western world has influenced the African culture.
    a- The way of worship in modern/religion/Christianity.
    b- Introduction of foreign languages e.g. English

13. Name the Bantu kingdoms that existed in each of the following;
    a- Kenya
    b- Tanzania
14. Mention three factors that led to the decline of Bunyoro-Kitara Empire.
    a- The invasion /coming of the Luo.
    b- There was prolonged drought and famine.
    c- The empire was too big to be led by one leader / king.
    d- Misfortunes like the death of their cow Bihogo.
    e- Internal conflicts
    f- Epidemic diseases
15. What name was given to Mirambo's army/warriors in Nyamwezi Empire?
    The RugaRuga
16. Who was the founder of the Nyamwezi Empire in central Tanzania?
    Chief Mirambo
17. A part from Mirambo mention any other famous ruler of the Nyamwezi Empire.
    Nyungu ya Mawe.
18. Who was the famous king of Karagwe kingdom that directed John Speke and James Grant to Buganda?
    King Rumanika
19. Name the first and last king of the Bachwezi.
    a. First
    b. Last
20. How did the Bachwezi contribute to the development of East Africa?
    a. Economic contributions.
- They introduced iron smelting.
- They introduced long horned cattle
- They introduced bark cloth making.
- They introduced coffee cultivation.
- They introduced the idea of salt mining around L. Katwe.
- They introduced the idea of pottery.

    b. Social contributions.
- They introduced wooden sandals.
- They introduced local chess/omweso/board game.
- They introduced the idea of bark cloth making.

    c. Political contribution
- They introduced centralized system of governance / leadership.
- They introduced royal regalia.
- They introduced palace building out of reeds.

LESSON 43 & 44

THE EARLY VISITORS TO EAST AFRICA & THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS.
THE ARAB TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA.

1- The first foreigners to come to East Africa were the Arabs from Saudi Arabia in Asia.
2- REASONS FOR THE COMING OF ARABS.
   i) They came to carryout trade.
   ii) To spread island
   iii) To seek political refuge/ as political refugees
   iv) To get land for settlement.
3- The Arab traders sailed across the Indian Ocean to the coast of East Africa in special boats known as dhows.
4- The dhows were driven by the monsoon winds across the Indian Ocean to and from the coast of East Africa.

THE ZENJ EMPIRE

1) The Arabs found the East African coast occupied by black people whom they called the Zenj – meaning black people.
2) What is meant by Zenj Empire?
   - The land of the black people
3) Why did the Arabs refer to the East African coast as the Zenj Empire?
   - It was occupied by black people.
4) What title was given to the chiefs/ leaders of the coastal towns in the Zenj Empire?
   - Sultan
5) Why was it not correct for the Arabs to call the coast of East Africa Zenj?
   - Each coastal state was independent with its own leader.

MAP SHOWING THE ZENJ EMPIRE

LESSON 45 & 46

BARTER TRADE

1- Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods or goods for services.
2- During barter trade, between the Arabs and people of the Zenj. Empire, the Arabs exchanged with Africans the following items.
3- Goods brought by Arabs:
   - Guns
   - Clothes
   - Beads
   - Mirrors
   - Knives
   - Carpets
   - Zebu cattle
4- Items taken by Arabs from East Africa.
   - Slaves
   - Tortoise shells
   - Ivory
   - Hides and skins
5- Advantages of Barter trade.
   - It enabled people get goods they couldn't produce.
   - It promotes unity/friendship among people.
6- Disadvantages of Barter trade
   - It was difficult to get a trade partner.
   - It was difficult to balance the value the items.
   - It was difficult to transport bulky goods for long distances.

7- Why is barter trade not commonly practiced today?
   - Due to availability to money / currency.
8- Which type of trade replaced barter trade?
   - Monitory trade.

THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE.

1. What was Long distance trade?

- This was the trade that was carried out between the people of the interior of East Africa.

2. Why was long distance trade called so?
   - It involved traders moving long distances from the coast to the interior of East Africa.
3. Tribes that participated in Long distance trade.
   - Nyamwezi
   - Yao
   - Baganda
   - Kamba
   - Banyoro
   - Kikuyu
   - Ngoni
4. Famous / Notorious traders during long distance trade.
   a- Tippu Tip
   b- Msiri
   c- Mirambo
5. Long distance was conducted along three main routes:
   i) The Southern route
   ii) The Central route
   iii) The Northern route

NB: Bagamoyo was the main entry point to early visitors / foreigners into East Africa.

LESSON 47 & 48

MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING LONG DISTANCE TRADE ROUTES

EFFECTS OF THE ARAB TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA

1. They introduced Islam in East Africa.
2. They introduced the Zebu cattle
3. They led to introduction of Swahili culture
4. They developed coastal towns e.g. Kilwa.
5. They introduced new crops e.g. rice, cloves.
6. They introduced slave trade leading to loss of lives.
7. They introduced new items of trade e.g. guns

SLAVE TRADE

1. Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.
2. Slave trade was part of the long distance trade in E. Africa.
3. It was introduced by the Arabs.
4. How were slaves acquired / got during long distance trade.

a- Through raiding / ambushing villages.
b- Through inter-tribal wars thus selling war captives.
c- Through buying them from local chiefs and kings.

5. Mention the slave market centres in East Africa.
   a- Tabora – main inland slave market
   b- Zanzibar – main slave market in East Africa at the coast.
   c- Kilwa
   d- Mombasa
   e- Malindi
6. Why did the early foreigners / visitors to East Africa first report to the Sultan of Zanzibar.
   a- To get porters
   b- To get interpreters
   c- To get guides
   d- To get permission from the Sultan
7. Why did slave trade take long to end in East Africa?
   - It was supported by the kings and chiefs.
   - The African kings and chiefs were benefiting.
8. Why did the African kings support slave trade in East Africa?

- They were gaining a lot of wealth from it. (gifts e.g. guns)

9. Why was slave trade abolished in East Africa?
   a- It was inhuman according to Christianity.
   b- Due to the industrial revolution in Europe / machines replaced human labour as a result of the industrial revolution.

LESSON 49 & 50

10. SOME STEPS TAKEN TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE

i) In 1807, the British Parliament stopped all the British from carrying out slave trade.
ii) It became illegal to own slaves in England.
iii) The Moresby treaty was signed in 1822 to stop slave trade.
iv) In 1833, all slaves living in the British Empire were set free.

11. Who was the British Parliamentarian that spearheaded the abolition of slave trade?
    - Sir William Wilberforce.

12. TREATIES SIGNED TO STOP SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

i. The Moreshby treaty (1822)
ii. It was signed between captain Fairfax Moreshby and Sultan Seyyid Said.
iii. The Hamerton treaty (1845)
This was signed between Colonel Seyyid Said.
iv. TheFrere treaty.
This was signed between Sir Bartle Frere and Sultan Barghash.

EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE/ LONG DISTANCE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

1. It led to death of people.
2. It led to separation of families.
3. It lead to shortage of labour.
4. It led to development of coastal towns like Kilwa and Mombasa.
5. It led to destruction of property.
6. It led to famine.
7. It led to displacement of people.
8. It led to inter-tribal wars.

State the positive /negative effects of long distance trade.

POPULATION IN EAST AFRICA

1. What does the term population mean?
   - Population is the total number of people living in an area at a given time.
2. Population of each East African country

Country	Number of people
Uganda	
Kenya	
Tanzania	

3. Which country has the highest population in East Africa?
   - Tanzania
4. Why does Tanzania have the highest population in East Africa?
   - It is the biggest country in East Africa.
5. Identify the two countries of the East African Community with the smallest population
   - Rwanda
   - Burundi
6. IMPORTANT TERMS (VOCABULARY) RELATED TO POPULATION

1- Population distribution.
They way people are spread in an area.
2- Population structure
The population in terms of age and sex.
3- Population explosion.
The rapid / sudden increase in the number of people living in an area.
   - Factors that lead to population explosion.
   - Immigration
   - Natural hazards such as landslides.
   - Industrial development.

4- Over-population – when the resources are not enough / cannot fully support the people in an area.
5- Under-population – when there are very few people compared to the available resources.
6- Optimum population – when the resources can fully support the people/ enough for the people.
7- Dense-population – where there is a high number of people compared to the size of an area.
8- Sparse – population – where there is a small number of people compared to the size of an area.
9- Population density – The average number of people living in an area per square kilometre.

Example 1

A. Calculate the population density of population of 840,000 with an area of 20km^2

Population Density = number of people / Area in km2

PD = 840,000 People / 20km2

PD = 42,000 people per Km2

LESSON 51 & 52

POPULATION GROWTH

The gradual increase in the number of people living in an area.

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE /LEAD TO POPULATION GROWTH

1) Improved medical care
2) High fertility rate in women
3) Improved nutrition.
4) Early marriages
5) Polygamy
6) Immigration.
7) Climate of an area.
8) Presence of fertile soils in an area.
9) Political stability

TYPES OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

There are two major types of population distribution.

a- Dense population / thick population
b- Sparse population /thin population

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE A DENSE POPULATION.

1. Presence of employment.
2. Improved security.
3. Improved transport and communication
4. Improved medical care.
5. High rainfall in an area.
6. Disease free area
7. Presence of fertile soils.

FACTORS INFLUENCING SPARSE

1- Lack of employment opportunities.
2- Insecurity in an area.

3- Poor transport and communication.
4- Poor medical care.
5- Dryness of an area.
6- Presence of disease vectors.
7- Poor soils in an area.

FACTORS INFLUENCING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND HOW?

NATURAL FACTORS

1. Climate
   How? Areas with high rainfall and cool temperatures are densely populated while areas which have little rainfall and are hot, are sparsely populated.
2. Soil fertility/ Nature of soils.
   How? Areas with fertile soils attract a high population unlike areas with infertile soils.
3. Relief/Altitude
   How? Highlands attract a dense population since they have cool climate while very low lying areas have a sparse population due to high temperatures.
   - Highland areas are well drained and receive much rainfall which attracts dense population while low lying areas are water logged discouraging settlement.
   - Very steep areas discourage settlement due to soil erosion while gentle slopes encourage settlement.
4. Drainage
   Areas with water bodies attract more people than areas with few water bodies.
5. Birth and death rate:
   Areas with high birth rate and low death rate have high population while areas with low birth rate and a high death rate have low population.
6. Nature of vegetation
   Areas with thick vegetation have sparse population while areas with savanna vegetation have a high population.

Qtn:

1. Give one reason why highland areas attract many people for settlement.
2. Give two reasons why areas with thick vegetation have sparse population.

ARTIFICIAL FACTORS

1- Political stability / security.
2- Availability of jobs.
3- Good transport and communication network.
4- Immigration/migration.
5- Good hospitals, schools, in an area.
6- Social amenities in an area e.g. electricity.

LESSON 53 & 54

POPULATION CENSUS

1. The official / general counting of people in an area/ country.
2. Terms used in population census.
   a- Enumerators- these are people who count people during a population census.
   b- Census night – the night before the population census.

NB: Demography is the study of population.

3. Reasons for conducting a population census.
   a- To know the number of people living in an area/country.
   b- To plan for the people.
   c- To know the population
   d- To know the birth and death rate.
   e- To determine the population growth rate.
4. Why is a population census carried out after ten years?
   a- It is very expensive.
   b- To give chance to population to change.
5. Problems faced during population census.
   a- Bad weather.
   b- Remoteness of some areas/ some areas cannot be easily accessed.
   c- Negative attitude from some people who give wrong information.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH POPULATION DENSITY.

1- Land fragmentation/ shortage of land
2- Deforestation
3- Unemployment
4- Poor sanitation
5- High crime rate/ insecurity
6- Development of slums.
7- Leads to high government expenditure.

Solutions

1. By resettling people to areas with low population.
2. By encouraging re-afforestation.
3. By encouraging people to set up small scale industries.
4. By educating people about dangers of poor sanitation.
5. By improving on security in an area.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH A LOW POPULATION DENSITY.

1. There is a low labour force.
2. There is low market for goods.
3. There is insecurity
4. Under utilization of resources.

5. There is low tax collections.
6. It discourages investment.

ADVANTAGES OF A HIGH POPULATION
1. There is a wide market for goods.
2. There is a wide tax base.
3. It encourages investment.
4. There is cheap labour.
5. There is security.

ADVANTAGES OF LOW POPULATION

1- The government can easily provide social services to the people.
2- There are many chances of employment.
3- There is little pressure on natural resources.
4- There is enough land for settlement.

LESSON 54 & 55

MIGRATION
1. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.

TYPES OF MIGRATION
1- Rural –urban migration
2- Urban – rural migration
3- Urban – urban migration
4- Rural – rural migration
5- Emigration
6- Immigration

RURAL – URBAN MIGRATION
The movement of people from villages to towns for settlement.

CAUSES OF RURAL –URBAN MIGRATION
1- Looking for better employment opportunities
2- Looking for better medical care.
3- Looking for better education services.
4- Looking for secure areas.
5- Looking for better entertainment.
6- Running away from bad cultural practices.

EFFECTS OF RURAL –URBAN MIGRATION TO PEOPLE IN TOWN
a- It leads to over-population.

b- It leads to unemployment
c- It creates high crime rate.
d- It leads to development of slums.
e- It leads to poor sanitation
f- It leads to easy spread of diseases.

1. EFFECTS OF RURAL –URBAN MIGRATION TO PEOPLE IN VILLAGES.
a- It leads to low food production.
b- It leads to distortion of culture.
c- It leads to shortage of labour.

2. Give the meaning of the following;
a. Urban –rural – the movement of people from towns to villages for settlement.

Causes of urban – rural migration.
i) Loss of jobs.
ii) Change of jobs
iii) Prolonged sickness
iv) Transfers of work place.
v) Retirement.

b. Urban – urban migration
The movement of people from one town to another for settlement.

c. Rural to rural migration
The movement of people from one village to another for settlement.

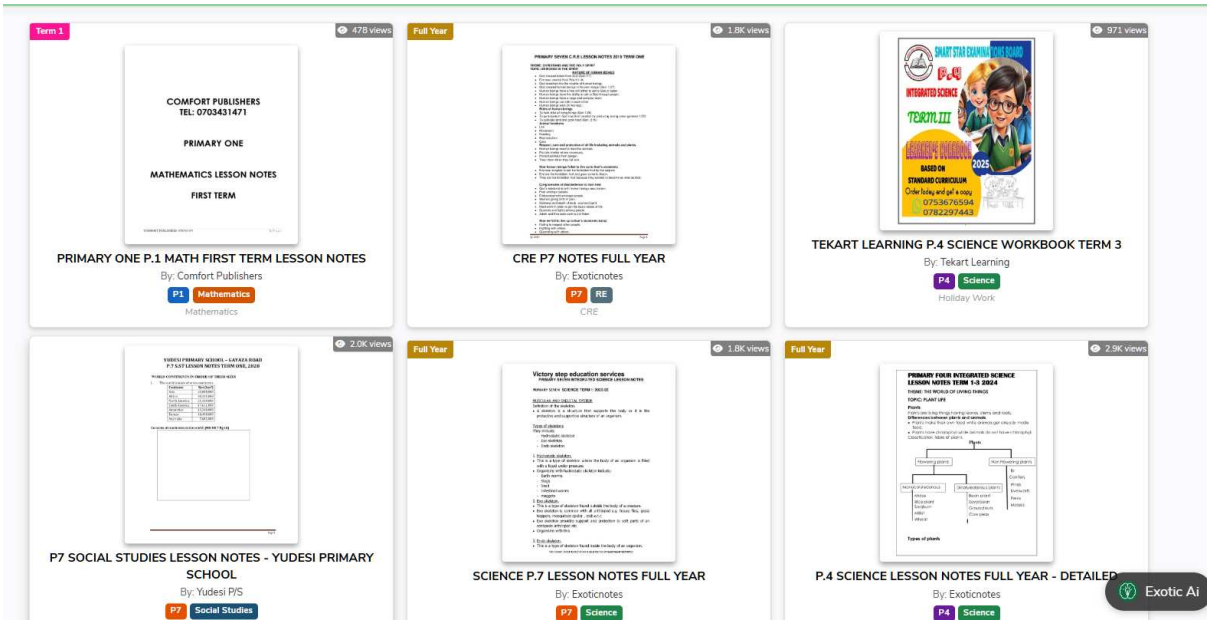
Causes
i) Looking for fertile soils.
ii) Looking for areas with reliable rainfall.
iii) Running away from natural disasters.
iv) Running away from epidemic diseases.
v) Insecurity
d. Emigration
The movement of people out of the country to another for settlement.
e. Immigration of people into the country from another country.

Causes of Emigration /Immigration.
a. Insecurity /wars
b. Looking for better jobs.
c. Representing a country as an ambassador / High commissioner.
d. Running away from natural disasters.
e. Looking for political asylum.
f. Joining their families.

Qtn:

1. Who is an Ambassador?
   A person who represents a non common wealth country into another country.
2. Who is a High Commissioner?
   A person who represents a Common Wealth country into another Common Wealth country.

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