# PRIMARY SIX SST
# TERM ONE NOTE **NOTES**

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

**WEEK TWO**

**LESSON 1**

East African Community (EAC)

Close cooperation among six countries

Six countries in East Africa are striving for closer cooperation. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda founded the East African Community (EAC) in 2000 and were joined by Burundi and Rwanda in 2007 and recently the South Sudan in April 2016. The member states agreed on the establishment of a common market for goods, services, capital and labour as well as a monetary and political union in the medium term. On behalf of the German federal government, KfW Development Bank provides support to the regional economic integration process in the EAC. KfW cooperates closely with the EAC Secretariat as the strategic coordinating body to ensure investments in the areas of infrastructure, social security systems, health and education in the member states can be fully harnessed at regional level. Furthermore, the modern EAC Secretariat building in Arusha, Tanzania financed by Germany has today become an important symbol of the close cooperation.

**Member States**

| Name | Capital | Accession |
|---|---|---|
| Kenya | Nairobi | 2000 |
| Tanzania | Dodoma | 2000 |
| Uganda | Kampala | 2000 |
| Burundi | Bujumbura | 2007 |
| Rwanda | Kigali | 2007 |
| South Sudan | Juba | 2016 |

More

1. The East African Community was a common market which united the three East African countries originally before other countries joined later.

**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/Economic Bloc.

**3. Organizations that existed before the East African Community.**

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

**4. Where were the headquarters of the East African High Commission?**

At Nairobi

**5. Order of names for the former East African Community**

i) The East African High Commission (EAHC)
ii) The East African Common Services Organization (EACSO)

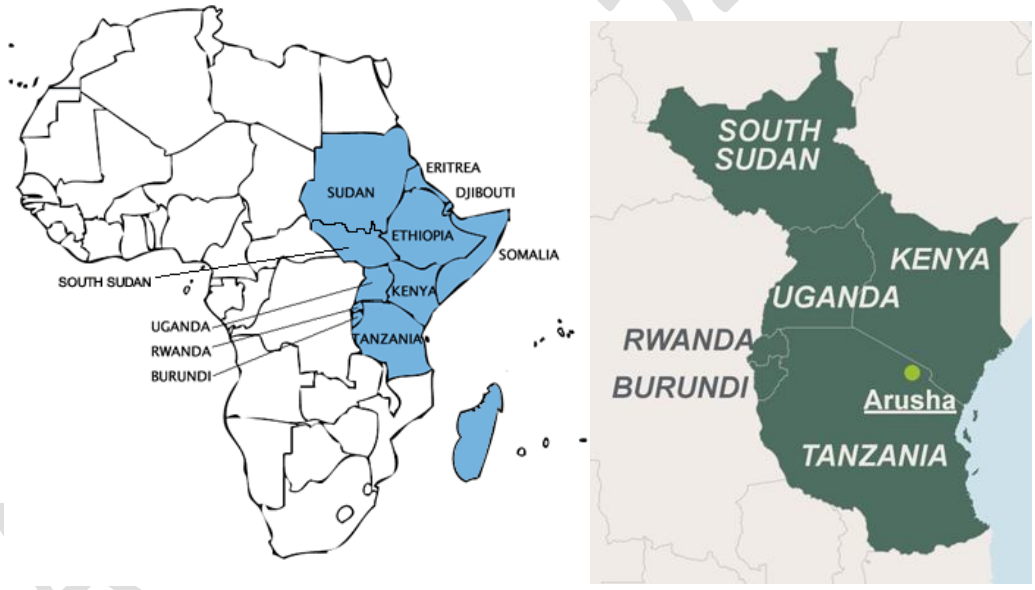
And currently the East African Community (EAC)

**6. Mention the countries that formed the East African Community in 1967.**

a) Uganda
b) Kenya
c) Tanzania

**ACTIVITY**

**Map Showing the EAC Member Countries**




**KEY**

Founder member countries

New member countries

**7. Name the founder Presidents of 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.

**8. Where were the headquarters of the East African Community?**

Arusha in Tanzania

**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 AFRICA BENEFIT FROM THE EAC BEFORE IT 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.
6. Mobility of students for education in member countries.
7. Sharing coastal space (sea ports)

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

a. Banking services through the East African Development Bank.
b. Communication services through the East African posts and Telecommunications.
c. Education services through the inter-university council, school of library and information science.
d. Transport services through the East African Railways and Harbours.
e. Judicial services/Justice through the East African Court of Appeal.

**ACTIVITY**

1. Suggest two reasons why countries should cooperate with each other.
2. How can you as a citizen of Uganda benefit from EAC

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**LESSON 3**

**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 Council (EAEC). Nairobi
4. The East African Inter-University Council.
5. The East African Railways and Harbours. (Mombasa)
6. The East African Airways. (Arusha).
7. East African Court of Appeal. (Nairobi)
8. East African income tax department. (Nairobi)
9. East African Customs and Excise.
10. East African Meteorological Department. (Nairobi)
11. East African Try Ponosomiasis Research. (Arusha).
12. East African Literature Bureau. (Nairobi)
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) The leaders lacked enough experience.
c) Shortage of funds to provide services to the peoples.
d) Language barrier.
e) Poor transport network.

**LESSON 4**

**REASONS FOR THE COLLAPSE/DECLINE/DISINTEGRATION 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. Uganda and Tanzania thought that Kenya was benefitting more.
4. 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. (e.g.UJAMA villages in Tanzania where they had communal ownership of property).

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**LESSON 5 & 6**

**REVIVAL OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY**

1. The EAC was reborn/revived on 4th March 1996.
   **N.B:** In January 2001, the existing heads of state of East Africa signed a treaty Re-establishing the East African Community.

**2. The East African 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. The current member states of EAC.**

- Uganda
- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Rwanda
- Burundi

**4. Name the last member countries to join the EAC**

- Rwanda
- Burundi

**5. Why was the EAC revived?**

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.
v) To improve on transport and communication network in the region.
vi) To have a common currency among member states.
vii) To develop industrialization in the region.

**DEPARTMENTS OF THE FORMER EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY THAT STILL EXIST**

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. (Soroti Flying 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.

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**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.
   **NB.**The secretary General is responsible for overseeing the day to day activities of the EAC
e. Who is the current chairman of the EAC?
   **H.E Uhuru Kenyatta** of Kenya

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.
c. The speaker of EALA is Hon. Nantongo Margaret Ziwa from Uganda.

5. **The East African Court of Justice (EACJ)**

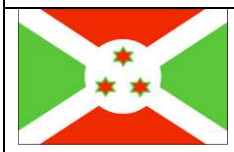
a. It consists of respectable judges from member states.

It ensures justice in member countries.

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## LESSON 7
## SYMBOLS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PRESENT EAC.

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| The Uganda Coat of Arms | The Uganda National Flag | The Kenya National Flag | The Rwanda National Flag |
|  |  |  | |
| The Burundi National Flag | Tanzania National Flag | South Sudan | |

## WEEK 3
## LESSON 1
## 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.
3. The EAC Anthem.
4. The EAC Motto

**DRAWINGS OF SOME SYMBOLS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PRESENT EAC.**

| | |
|---|---|
|  |  |
| The EAC Coat of Arms | The// EAC Flag |
| MOTTO: One people one Destiny | |

### East African Community Anthem

### THE EAC ANTHEM

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The 12th Ordinary Summit of the EAC Heads of State meeting in Arusha adopted the EAC Anthem, *Wimbo wa Jumuiya Afrika Mashariki*, on 3 December 2010. The adoption of the Anthem brought to an end a decade-long search for a song that East Africans would call their own.

*Wimbo wa Jumuiya Afrika Mashariki* is a melodic three-stanza composition written in Kiswahili. It exhorts East Africans to pursue the virtues of unity, patriotism and hard work, while cultivating a spirit of comradeship.

**********

EAC ANTHEM

**Chorus**

*Jumuiya Yetu sote tuilinde*
*Tuwajibike tuimarike*
*Umoja wetu ni nguzo yetu*
*Idumu Jumuiya yetu.*

1. Ee Mungu twaomba ulinde
Jumuiya Afrika Mashariki
Tuwezeshe kuishi kwa amani
Tutimize na malengo yetu.
2. Uzalendo pia mshikamano
Viwe msingi wa Umoja wetu
Natulinde Uhuru na Amani
Mila zetu na desturi zetu.

3. Viwandani na hata mashambani
Tufanye kazi sote kwa makini
Tujitoe kwa hali na mali
Tuijenge Jumuiya bora.

**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.

**DISADVANTAGES OF A COMMON MARKET/ ECONOMIC BLOC**

1. Countries that have more goods and serves to sell gain more than those that have less to sell.
2. Countries without industries find it difficult to develop their own.

**PROBLEMS FACED BY THE EAC AND OTHER REGIONAL ECONOMIC**

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**GROUPINGS.**

1. Shortage of funds.
2. Interference from developed countries.
3. Disagreements among some member countries.
4. Lack of a common currency.
5. Language barrier.
6. Poor transport currency.

**SOLUTIONS**

1. Through getting loans from world banks.
2. By having peace talks to solve misunderstandings.
3. By getting a common currency.
4. By improving on transport network.
5. Teaching Kiswahili to serve as a national language in all member countries.

**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. Name these officials in the East African Community.
    a. Secretary General-
    b. Chairman-
    c. EALA-
9. How is the work of the EAEC similar to that of UNEB today?
10. Why is Tanzania not a member of COMESA?
11. Mention any two services provided by the EAC.
12. Name any two departments that survived after the collapse of the EAC in 1977.
13. Give any two organs of the EAC.
14. Where were/are the headquarters of the EAC?
15. Give any two symbols of the EAC.
16. A part from the East African community, write down ay three other common markets.
17. Which department provided currency during the defunct EAC?
18. Which department of the East African Community is responsible for training pilots?
19. Where are the headquarters of the East African Development Bank?
20. Write down any three functions of UNEB.

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21. State the motto of EAC.
22. Why do countries without industries in EAC find it difficult to develop their own?
23. Fill the table below about the EAC leaders.

| | EAC MEMBER Country | Founder President | President who revived |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |

**24. <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.

**25. <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 4**

**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 $29^0$E to $42^0$E of the Greenwich meridian.
5. East Africa includes islands in the Indian Ocean namely.
    - Zanzibar

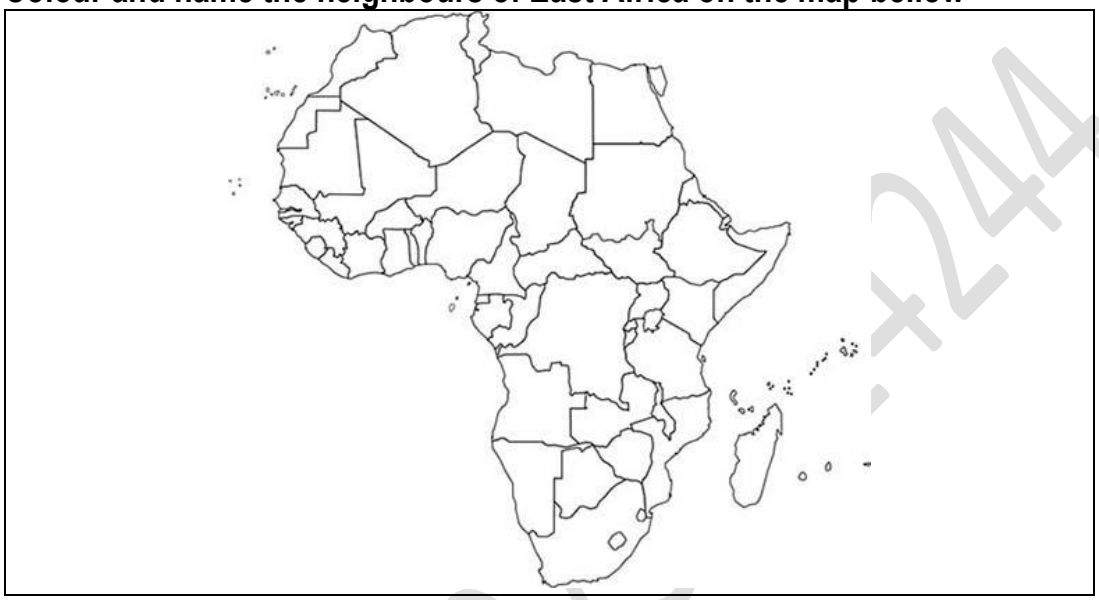
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- Pemba
- Mafia

**Map of Africa Locating East African And Her Neighbours**

**Activity**

**Colour and name the neighbours of East Africa on the map bellow**



**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.

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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
- Mafia

**Lesson 6**

**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.

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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.

**LESSON 7**

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

1) Give the meaning of the following terms:

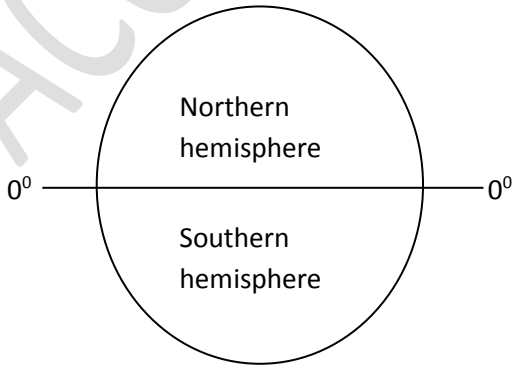
a. **Lines of latitude**: These are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from East to west.
b. **Lines of Longitude**: These are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from North to South.
c. **Latitudes**: The distance North or South of the Equator in degrees.
d. **Longitudes**: The distance East 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.




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4) A part from the Equator mention other important lines of Latitude.
   a. The Arctic Circle 661/2$^0$N
   b. The Tropic of Cancer 231/2$^0$N
   c. The Tropic of Capricorn 231/$^0$N
   d. The Antarctic Circle 66.5$^0$S




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.

**WEEK FOUR**
**LESSON 1**
**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.

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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.**

……

**LESSON 2&3**

**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.

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**

**TIME ZONES**

Calculating time using time zone

Example

1. If it is 5.00 a.m. at Greenwich what time is it in East Africa is $45^0$E of the Greenwich?

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**WORKING**

GMT = 5.00 A.M

$15^0$ = 1 HR

$45^0$ E = $\frac{45}{15}$ 3hrs

5.00 a.m

\+ 3.00 hrs

8.00 a.m

**It is 8:00 a.m. in East Africa.**

2. IT IS 6:00 P.M in Accra Ghana.
   What time is it at a place X which is $30^0$N of the Greenwich?
   GMT = 6:00 pm
   $15^0$ = 1 hr (1.00 hr)
   $\frac{30^0}{15}$W = $\frac{30^0}{15}$
   = 2.00 hrs
   = 6.00 p.m.
   = 2.00 hrs
   = 4.00 p.m
   **It is 4:00 p.m at place x.**
3. If it is 7:00 a.m. at Greenwich meridian what time is it at place y which is $60^0$E at the Greenwich meridian?
   GMT = 7:30 a.m.
   $15^0$ = 1hr (1:00hr)
   $60^0$E = 60 4:00 hrs
   15
   = 7:30
   \+ 4:00 hrs
   **11:30 a.m.**
   It is 11:30 a.m. at place y.
4. If it is 9:00p.m. in London, what time is it at place x which $^0$is 45 W of the Greenwich meridian?
   GMT = 9:00 pm.
   $15^0$ = 1 hr
   $45^0$ = $\frac{45^0}{15}$ 3
   = 3:00 hrs
   = 9:00 p.m
   **It is 6:00 p.m. at place x**

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**LESSON 4**

**ROUND UP EXERCISE. (ORAL)**

1. In which geographical region Africa is Uganda found?
2. Which country neighbours East Africa in the North East?
3. Mention one neighbours of East Africa that is landlocked.
4. State any two problems faced by landlocked countries.
5. How is Mombasa important in the economic development of Rwanda?
6. Why is the Greenwich meridian called so?
7. Which line of longitude is used to determine dates?
8. Mention two African countries crossed by the Equator apart from Uganda and Rwanda.
9. Give two countries in Africa which are crossed by the Greenwich meridian.
10. Mention two capital cities on the globe crossed by the Greenwich meridian.
11. Which cash crop is mainly grown on the Zanzibar and Pemba islands?
12. Mention the biggest country among the East African countries.
13. How did Ethiopia become a landlocked country?
14. Name the newly independent neighbours of East Africa.
15. State three common problems faced in the cities of East Africa.

**LESSON 5**

**THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA**

**THE CRADLE OF THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA.**

**We learn about the history of East Africa through different sources.**

SOURCES OF AFRICAN HISTORY

1. **ORAL TRADITION** – Here information is obtained by word of mouth from one generation to another.
2. **WRITTEN RECORDS** – Here information is obtained by reading written material e.g. books, diaries, newspapers, magazines.
3. **ANTHROPOLOGY** – This is the study of cultures of different people in societies e.g. way of dressing, dances, ceremonies, food, etc.
4. **LINGUISTICS** – This is the study of languages.
5. **ARCHAELOLOGY** – This is the study of fossils.
   - Fossils are remains of early man/plants and animals.
   - People who study about fossils/early man's remains are called **ARCHAEOLOGISTS**.
   - The process of digging up fossils is called excavation.

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**LESSON 6**

**ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN EAST AFRICA**

1) Who is an archaeologist?
   A person who studies about fossils.

**1. DR. LOUIS S.B. LEAKEY**

Dr. L.S.B Leakey and his wife Mrs. Mary Leakey discovered the oldest skill of early man Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania.

2. Dr. Merrick Ponansky – He dealt with Bachwezi empire.
3. J.S. Kirkman and Neville Chitick worked at the East African coast.

**Note:**

i) The dug up fossils are kept museums.
ii) A museum is a place where remains of early man are kept.
iii) Examples of museums in East Africa.

a. **Uganda** -Uganda Museum
   -Kabale Museum
b. **Kenya** – Nairobi Museum
   - Kisumu Museum
   - Fort Jesus Museum in Mombasa, etc.
c. **Tanzania** - Dar-es- salaam museum
   -Arusha museum

iv) A person in charge of a museum is a **Curator**
v) How are museums important in the development of East Africa?

a. They attract tourists who bring in income.
b. They provide employment to people.
c. They promote research/source of historical information.

**LESSON 7**

**THE STONE AGE/ PALEOLITHIC PERIOD**

1. What is meant by the term stone age?
   The period when early man used most tools made of stone.
2. Examples of stone tools.

a. Stone knives /hand axe.
b. Spears.
c. Cleavers
d. Bolas

3. The Stone Age period is divided into three stages.

a. Old / Early stone age
b. Middle stone age

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c. New/late stone age

**THE OLD/EARLY STONE AGE**

1) During this period, man lived a very simple life.
2) Ways early man used to get food.

a. Through hunting
b. By gathering wild fruits and honey.
c. Through fishing.

3) How did early man live? (shelter of early in caves, under trees, in bushes man)
4) He had strong teeth and jaws to enable him grind hard food e.g. roots and berries.
5) During old stone age early man moved naked but later started covering himself with leaves and animal's skins.

**Important discoveries of early man during Old Stone Age.**

The discovery of fire which marked the end of the early Stone Age period and marked the beginning of middle Stone Age.

Giving the importance of fire to early man

**MIDDLE STONE AGE/ METHOLITHIC PERIOD**

1) During this period early man started making sharper stone tools.
2) People learnt to fix stone tools on wooden handles.
3) People made better hunting tools like bows and arrows.

**NEW STONE AGE PERIOD NEOLITHIC PERIOD**

1) People started living a settled life.
2) People started living in simple huts.
3) People started farming.
4) How did farming improve the life of early man?

- Man got food from gardens instead of gathering.
- It enabled man live a settled life.

5) How did farming help early man to live a settled life?

Man stayed in one place to take care of his crops.

**6)** Draw examples of stone tools of early man. **Sharing our world Bk 6**

| Hand axe | Bolas | Spear | Cleaver |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

**IRON AGE**

1) The discovery of iron marked the end of the Stone Age period.
2) During this period, man learnt how to make tools out of iron.

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3) How did the discovery of iron improve early man's way of living?
a. He made better hunting tool and farm tools.
b. He made better weapons for protection.

**WEEK5**

**LESSON 1,STONE AGE SITES**

These were the settlement areas of early man/places where early man used to live.

1) How are stone age sites important in the development of East Africa?
a. They attract tourists who bring in income.
b. They are used for research.
c. They provide employment to people.
2) Name the following stone age sites in East Africa.
i) Largest /oldest stone age site – Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania
ii) Known for rock painting – Nyero Stone Age site.
_Kondoa in Tanzania.
iii)Known for recreation or tourism activities.

**SHOWING STONE AGE SITES IN EAST AFRICA.**

**MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN EAST AFRICA**

| Ethnic group | Cradle land |
|---|---|
| a. Cushites/Hamites | Ethiopian |
| b. Bantu | Cameroon highlands |
| c. River – Lake | Bahrel- Ghazel |
| d. Nilotes /Nilotics | |
| e. Plain Nilotes/ Nilo Hamites | Ethiopian |
| f. Sudanic | South Sudan |
| g. Highland Nilotes | Ethiopia |

1. **What is an ethnic group?**
An ethnic group is a group of people who share the same origin speak related languages.
2. The major ethnic groups in East Africa include:
i) Cushites / Hamites.
ii) Bantu
iii) Nilotes
iv) Sudanic
3. Different ethnic groups originated from different homelands into East Africa.

**GENERAL CAUSES OF TRIBAL MIGRATIONS IN EAST AFRICA**

1. Due to drought and famine in their cradle land.
2. Due to epidemic diseases in their homeland.
3. They were running away from internal and external conflicts.

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4. They were looking for fertile land for farming e.g. the Bantu.
5. They were looking for pasture and water for their animals e.g. Plain Nilotes.
6. Due to need of land for settlement.
7. Due to love of adventure.

**LESSON 3;THE CUSHITES**

1. This was the first tribal group to migrate into East Africa.
2. The cushites are believed to have originated from the Ethiopian highlands.
3. Ethiopia is located in the Horn of Africa together with Djibouti Eritrea and Somalia.
4. **Examples of cushite tribes in East Africa**

| Uganda | Kenya | Tanzania |
|---|---|---|
| • Bahima<br>• Batitsi/Tutsi | • Galla<br>• Somalia<br>• Boran<br>• Rwendille | • Iraqw<br>• Sandawe<br>• Bunguni |

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

**NOTE:**

In Africa,Iron smelting originated at **Meroe in Ethiopia**

6. The major occupation of the cushites was and is still pastoralism.
7. Effects of the cusites 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 4**

**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?

**Cammeroon Highlands.**

Other places where the Bantu are believed to have 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.

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c. The Central Bantu- They used the central route to enter East Africa e.g. teh Mjikenda, Pokomo
d. The Highland Bantu. – These tribes settled around highland areas e.g. – Kikuyu, Embu, Meru (in Kenya), Chagga in Tanzania, Bakiga & 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 5**

**NILOTES**

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

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(present day Pakwach).

5. The Nilotic tribe which settled in eastern Uganda is Jopadhola.
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.
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.

**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 /rough terrain/ hostile tribes/ shortage of food.

**MAP SHOWING TRIBAL MIGRATIONSW INTO EAST AFRICA.**

**(Functional Bk 6 pge.100)**

**Factors influencing movement and settlement patterns in an area**

- Fertile soils.
- Reliable rainfall.
- Presence of water.

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- Relief of an area.
- Employment opportunities.
- Good social services

**WEEK SIX**

**LESSON 1 & 2**

**ACTIVITY**

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

**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

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b. Attacks from hostile tribes.
c. Attacks from wild animals.
d. Shortage of water and food.

21. Why is it important for a P.6 child to study about archaeological sites?
22. Apart from Dr.L.S.B Leakey, mention any other two archaeologists known to you.
23. Why is Africa referred to as the cradle land of man?

How did farming help early man to live a settled life?

**LESSON 3**

**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 centralized societies led by kings.
2) Examples of kingdoms in East Africa.

| **Uganda** | **Kenya** | **Tanzania** |
|---|---|---|
| Buganda | Wanga | Karagwe |
| Bunyoro | | |
| Ankole | | |
| Tooro | | |

**3) CHARACTERISTICS OF KINGDOMS**

- They have hereditary leaders.
- 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.

- They have centralised administration with one supreme leader called king.
- Kingdoms have well established cultural institutions.
- People are divided into classes i.e. the royal class and the commoners.
- They have special titles given to their kings.

**ADVANTAGES OF KINGDOMS**

- They promote peace and unity.
- Kingdoms promote culture.
- They promote morals in society.
- They mobilise people for development.

**DISADVANTAGES OF KINGDOMS.**

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- Kingdoms promote dictatorship.
- They promote tribalism/sectarianism.
- 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 |
| Jopadhola | Tieng Adhola |
| Wenzururu(Bamba,Bakonjo) | Omusinga |

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

**LESSON 4**

**BUGANDA KINGDOM**

- It is believed that Buganda kingdom was founded by either Kintu or Kato Kimera.
- It the beginning it was a small state made up of three counties namely;
  Busiro
  Mawokota
  Kyadondo
- Buganda expanded mainly by attacking her neighbours especially Bunyoro.
- 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.**

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

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

**WANGA KINGDOM**

1. **Name the only kingdom that existed in kenya.**
   The Wanga Kingdom.
2. **Which People formed the Wanga Kingdom?**
   The Luhya/ Baluhya
3. **Which title was given to the king of Wanga?**
   Nabong
4. **Why is Lanana remembered among the Luhya people?**
   He was a British collaborator
5. **Why was Wanga Kingdom located within the interlacastrine region?**
   - It had fertile soils for farming
   - It had cool climate
   - The area received reliable rainfall
6. **How did the Wanga Kingdom Come to an end?**
   Their King collaborated with the British

**NYAMWEZI CHIEFDOM**

1. **What did the term Nyamwezi mean?**
   The term Nyamwezi meant the people of the moon
2. **What title was given to the Nyamwezi Chiefdom?**
   Ntemi
3. **Name the royal regalia of the Nyamwezi**
   A drum
4. **What was their main economic activity?**
   - Cultivation / farming
   - Fishing
5. **Name the famous leader of the Nyamwezi.**
   Chief Mirambo
6. **What name was given to the soldiers of Chief Mirambo?**
   The Ruga-Ruga

Note:

- **Mirambo** died in **1884** and was succeeded by his brother **Mpandashalo**.
- **Nyungu Ya Yamawo(Pot of stones)** was yet another ruthless and fearless lesder of the Nyamwezi.
- He raided caravans and sold slaves and ivory.

He died and was succeeded by his daughter **Mgalul**

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**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 |

**LESSON 5**

**SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND CULTURE**

1. Social organization of people refers to the language they speak, their food, religion, education and their beliefs/cultures
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**
   - Kneeling of girls while greeting among the Baganda.
   - Women not eating chicken/grass hoppers (food taboos)
   - 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.**
   - Language
   - Way of dressing
   - Food
   - Religion
   - Funerals
   - Initiation ceremonies
   - Marriage ceremonies
7. **Importance of culture in our society.**
   - It promotes morals
   - It promotes peace among people.

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- It promotes unity among education.
- Culture promotes informal education.

**Social activities among African communities**

- Naming of children.
- Twin ceremony.
- Circumcision
- Marriage ceremony.
- Funeral rights.
- Introduction ceremonies.

**LESSON 6**

**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.**

- The invasion /coming of the Luo.
- There was prolonged drought and famine.
- The empire was too big to be led by one leader / king.
- Misfortunes like the death of their cow Bihogo.
- Internal conflicts
- Epidemic diseases

**2. Contributions of Bunyoro Kitara/Chwezi Empire to the development of E. 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.

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- They introduced royal regalia.
- They introduced palace building out of reeds.

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

**LESSON 7**

**ROUND UP EXERCISE**

1. What is meant by inter-lacustrine 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 inter-lacustrine 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?
   - Wanga
   - Nyamwezi
   - Busoga
   - 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.
    - The way of worship in modern/religion/Christianity.
    - 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.
15. What name was given to Mirambo's army/warriors in Nyamwezi Empire?
    The Ruga Ruga
16. Who was the founder of the Nyamwezi Empire in central Tanzania?

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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?

**WEEK SEVEN**

**LESSON 2**

**THE EARLY VISITORS TO EAST AFRICA & THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS.**

**THE ARAB TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA.**

The first foreigners to come to East Africa were the Arabs from Saudi Arabia in Asia.

**1- REASONS FOR THE COMING OF ARABS.**

- They came to carryout trade.
- To spread island
- To seek political refuge/ as political refugees
- To get land for settlement.

2- The Arab traders sailed across the Indian Ocean to the coast of East Africa in special boats known as dhows.

3- 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**

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**LESSON 3**

**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.

**LESSON 4**

**<u>THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE.</u>**

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.

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**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.

**MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING LONG DISTANCE TRADE ROUTES (ATLAS)**

**LESSON 5**

**EFFECTS OF THE ARAB TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA**

- They introduced Islam in East Africa.
- They introduced the Zebu cattle
- They led to introduction of Swahili culture
- They developed coastal towns e.g. Kilwa.
- They introduced new crops e.g. rice, cloves.
- They introduced slave trade leading to loss of lives.
- 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?**

- Through raiding / ambushing villages.
- Through inter-tribal wars thus selling war captives.
- 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.

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c- Kilwa
d- Mombasa
e- Malindi

6. **Why did the early foreigners / visitors to East Africa first report to the Sultan of Zanzibar?**
   - To get porters
   - To get interpreters
   - To get guides
   - 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?**
   - It was inhuman according to Christianity.
   - Due to the industrial revolution in Europe / machines replaced human labour as a result of the industrial revolution.

**LESSON 6**

**10. SOME STEPS TAKEN TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE**

- In 1807, the British Parliament stopped all the British from carrying out slave trade.
- It became illegal to own slaves in England.
- The Moresby treaty was signed in 1822 to stop slave trade.
- 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**

**The Moreshby treaty (1822)**

i. It was signed between captain Fairfax Moreshby and Sultan Seyyid Said.

**The Hamerton treaty (1845)**

This was signed between Colonel Seyyid Said.

**The Frere treaty.**

This was signed between Sir Bartle Frere and Sultan Barghash.

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**EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE/ LONG DISTANCE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA**

- It led to death of people.
- It led to separation of families.
- It led to shortage of labour.
- It led to development of coastal towns like Kilwa and Mombasa.
- It led to destruction of property.
- It led to famine.
- It led to displacement of people.
- It led to inter-tribal wars.

**ACTIVITY**

1. **State the positive /negative effects of long-distance trade.**

**How did the construction of the Uganda railway help in stopping slave trade?**

**LESSON 7**

**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

**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.

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- 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

**WEEK 8**

**LESSON 1**

**POPULATION GROWTH**

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

**FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE /LEAD TO POPULATION GROWTH**

- Improved medical care
- High fertility rate in women
- Improved nutrition.
- Early marriages
- Polygamy
- Immigration.
- Climate of an area.
- Presence of fertile soils in an area.
- Political stability

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**TYPES OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION**

There are two major types of population distribution.

- Dense population / thick population
- Sparse population /thin population

**FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE A DENSE POPULATION.**

- Presence of employment.
- Improved security.
- Improved transport and communication
- Improved medical care.
- High rainfall in an area.
- Disease free area
- Presence of fertile soils.

**FACTORS INFLUENCING SPARSE POPULATION**

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.

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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 INFLUENCING POPULATION**

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

**LESSON 3**

**POPULATION CENSUS**

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

NB: Demography is the study of population.

3. **Reasons for conducting a population census.**
   - To know the number of people living in an area/country.
   - To plan for the people.
   - To know the population
   - To know the birth and death rate.
   - 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.**
   - Bad weather.
   - Remoteness of some areas/ some areas cannot be easily accessed.
   - Negative attitude from some people who give wrong information.

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**PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH POPULATION DENSITY.**

- Land fragmentation/ shortage of land
- Deforestation
- Unemployment
- Poor sanitation
- High crime rate/ insecurity
- Development of slums.
- Leads to high government expenditure.

**Solutions**

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

**Problems Associated with A Low Population Density.**

- There is a low labour force.
- There is low market for goods.
- There is insecurity
- Under utilization of resources.
- There are low tax collections.
- It discourages investment.

**Advantages of A High Population**

- There is a wide market for goods.
- There is a wide tax base.
- It encourages investment.
- There is cheap labour.
- There is security.

**Advantages of Low Population**

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

**LESSON 4**

**Factors That Check Population Grouth**

**i) Natural factors**

- Floods
- Land slides

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- Epidemic diseases
- Drought
- FP;amine
- Volcanic eruption

**ii) Human factors**

- Accidents
- Wars
- Fires
- Family planning

**LESSON 4**

**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.

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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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# TERM THREE NOTES

## MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA.

**WEEK 2**
**LESSON 1**
**Vocabulary.**
Resources, renewable, extract minerals, mines, poaching, nature, utilization, degradation.

**1. What are resources?**
Resources are things that are useful to people and also bring development to a country.

2. Resources can be natural or man-made. Examples of man-made resources include Stadium / cars / industries, houses, furniture, etc.

**3. What are natural resources?**
Natural resources are gifts of nature which are used by the people to satisfy their needs e.g. land for settlement, farming etc., water for transport, irrigation, etc., wild life for meat and education, etc.
Natural resources can also be referred to as God given gifts that are useful to people.

**Examples of natural resources.**
i. Land, used for farming, settlement etc.
ii. Water/ water bodies.
iii. Vegetation. / plants.
iv. Wildlife.
v. Minerals.
vi. Climate/ weather/ air.
vii. Human labour.

NB: Resources can be either renewable or non-renewable.

**Renewable resources.**
a. These are resources that cannot be used up.
b. They include: climate, wildlife, vegetation, water bodies, land etc.

**NB:** The above resources are used by people but cannot be used up because they can be re-multiplied.

**Importance of plants as a resource.**
(a) Source of timber/ wood
(b) Source of wood fuel.
(c) Influence rain formation
(d) Attract tourists who bring income

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(e) Source of food and raw materials
(f) To control soil erosion

**Nonrenewable resources:**

a. These are resources that can be used up.
b. When they are used up, they can't be.
c. They include Minerals e.g. Coal, gas, oil, Uranium, etc.

**NOTE:**

**Resource utilization** means putting resources to use.

**LESSON (2)**

**LAND**

**Importance of Land as an Economic Resource**

Land is one major resource in a country on which all economic activities are carried out.

These activities include:

(i) Farming
(ii) Tourism
(iii) Mining
(iv) Transport
(v) Fishing
(vi) Industrialization, etc.

**FARMING / AGRICULTURE**

**Vocabulary.**

Subsistence, arable, horticulture, floriculture, dairy, pastroralism.Transumance, nomardism, viticulture, silviculture, apiary, apiculture, perennial.

1. **Farming** is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.
2. The growing of crops only is **arable farming** while the rearing of animals and birds is **livestock farming.**
3. Farming can be practiced either for domestic use or for income generation.
4. **Subsistence farming** is the growing of crops and rearing animals mainly for home consumption.
5. **Commercial farming** is the growing of crops and rearing of animals mainly for income generation.
6. Farming can be done on a **small scale** on a small piece of land or on a large scale on a large piece of land.
7. **Monoculture**: This is continuous growing of one type of crop on the same piece of land season after season.

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**NB**:This type of farming leads to soil exhaustion and also promotes the breeding of crop pests.

**Farming systems in East Africa.**

1. **Arable farming:** The growing of crops only.
2. **Livestock farming:** The keeping of domestic animals and birds.
3. **Floriculture:** The commercial growing of flowers on a large scale.
4. **Horticulture:** The growing of fruits, vegetables and flowers mainly for commercial purposes.
5. **Seri culture:** The breeding of silk worms.
6. **Viticulture**: The growing of grapes to make wine.
7. **Apiculture:** The keeping of bees to produce honey.
8. **Market gardening**: The growing of fruits, vegetables and flower for the urban market.
9. **Mixed farming:** The growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land at the same time.
10. **Plantation farming:** The growing of one type of perennial crop on a large scale for commercial purposes.
11. **Silviculture:** The growing of tree mainly for timber production.

NB. The cutting down of mature trees mainly for timber is called lumbering

**LESSON 3**

**Subsistence farming:**

1. **What is subsistence farming**?
   This is the growing of crops and the rearing of animals on a small scale mainly for home use
2. **Why do most people carry out subsistence farming yet it is not profit oriented**?

i) It is cheap to manage.
ii) It does not require a large piece of land.
iii) It does not require skilled labour.
iv) Hand tools can be used and are easily accessed as compared to mechanized farming.

**3. What are the disadvantages of subsistence farming?**

i) It earns little or no income to the farmers.
ii) The farmer gets low yields.
iii) It does not promote the growth of agro based industries which depend on agriculture for their raw materials.

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**Mixed farming**

1. **What is mixed farming?**

   This is the growing of crops and the rearing of animals on the same piece of land at the same time.

2. **How is mixed farming an advantage to those who practice it?**

i) A farmer gets a double income from both animals and crops.
ii) There is inter dependence- The animals provide manure to crops and the crops provide food to the animals.
iii) A farmer gets a balanced diet.
iv) A farmer gets a high yield due to inter-independence.

3. **What makes mixed farming expensive.**

i) A farmer has to buy a big piece of land which is expensive.
ii) A farmer has to hire skilled labour which is expensive.
iii) A farmer has to buy animals and crops to start the farm.

**LESSON (4)**

1. **Plantation Farming**

The growing of a single perennial crop on a very large piece of land for sale

2. **Why is plantation farming not common in East Africa?**

i) It is expensive to maintain.
ii) It requires a lot of both skilled and unskilled labour.
iii) It requires a big piece of land that may not be available.
iv) It requires big machinery.
v) It needs a big capital to start.

3. **How important are plantations in an area?**

i) They create employment.
ii) They provide raw materials.
iii) They lead to development of infrastructures.
iv) They promote the welfare of out growers (provide market to out growers)
v) They produce market to other crops in the area (workers buy)
vi) Income is earned by the government through exporting.
vii) They encourage land consolidation.

4. **What are the disadvantages of plantation farming?**

i) It is expensive to maintain.
ii) It requires a lot of skilled labour.
iii) It leads to soil exhaustion.
iv) In case of pests and natural disaster, a farmer loses a lot.
v) It reduces on the land for settlement and agriculture.

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5. **Problems affecting plantation farms in East Africa.**
   (i) Lowering of prices for the farmers produce.
   (ii) Crop pests and diseases.
   (iii) Soil exhaustion
   (iv) Competition from other producers
   (v) Droughts

**LESSON (5)**

**NB.**

1. **Who are out growers?**
   Farmers around a plantation who grow the same crop on a small scale.
2. **What are perennial crops?**
   These are crops that take more than one year to mature.
3. **Examples of crops that are grown on plantation**

(i) Sugarcane
(ii) Tea
(iii) Coffee
(iv) cocoa

4. **What is the difference between traditional and non traditional cash crops?**
   **Traditional cash crops** are those that were introduced by colonialists mainly for export while **non-traditional cash** crops are those that were formally grown for food but can also be sold today.
5. **Examples of traditional cash crops.**

i) Coffee
ii) Tea
iii) Cotton
iv) Tobacco.
v) Cocoa
vi) Sisal
vii) sugarcane

6. **List any four examples of non-traditional cash crops.**

i) Maize
ii) Beans
iii) Cassava
iv) Rice
v) Millet
vi) Groundnuts
vii) Sun-flower
viii) Sweet potatoes

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7. **Which was the first cash crop to be introduced by Europeans?**
   Cotton
8. **How did Kenneth Borup contribute to the economic development of Uganda?**
   He introduced cotton growing in Uganda in 1903
9. **How did Sir Hesketh Bell promote cash crop growing in Uganda?**
   i) He built roads to ease transportation of cash crop.
   ii) He built port bell to ease exportation of cash crop.
   iii) He encourages the growing of cash crops in Uganda.
10. **Why did the British encourage cash crop growing in E. Africa**?
   (i) They wanted to get raw materials for their home industries.
   (ii) They wanted people to earn money for paying taxes
   (iii) To develop East Africa economically.

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## LESSON 6
## MAJOR CASH CROPS IN EAST AFRICA.
## Complete the table below.

| | Crop | Product (s) | Place (s) they are grown | Conditions favouring their growth. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coffee | Gun powder, beverages, coffee husks. / coffee drink, | Arabic coffee- slopes of Mr Elgon and Kilimanjaro.<br><br>Robasta coffee- plains of East Africa. | - Fertile volcanic soils, reliable rainfall<br>- Fertile well drained soils. |
| | Cotton | Clothes, thread, cooking oil, cotton wool, Animal cotton cake, soap. | Palins of East Africa (pallisa / Lira) | - Enough rainfall<br>- High temperature. |
| | Tea | Beverage | Kasaku (Buyikwe district), Kasese, Fortportal<br>Kericho–Kenya (biggest in E. Africa. | - Acidic well drained soils<br>- High altitude.<br>- Well distributed rainfall |
| | Sisal | Ropes, bags, sacks, doormats. | Tanga province in Tanzania. | High temperatures |
| | Sugarcane | Sugar, sweets, animal cake. | Kilomero valley in Tanzania (biggest) | Plenty of water. |
| | Tobacco | Cigarattes<br><br>Cigars | West Nile districts (Nebbi, Arua, Moyo, Adjuman, koboko<br>Tanzania | - Well distributed rainfall.<br>- Moderate temperature. |
| | Cocoa | Beverage /cocoa drink<br>Cosmetics<br>Chocolate | Mukono<br>Bundibugyo | - Plenty of rainfall.<br>- Well drained soils.<br>- Warm and wet climate. |
| | Cloves | Spices, perfumes. | Zanzibar / pemba Islands<br>Bundibugyo | - High temperature<br>- Well drained soils.<br>- Humidity conditions. |
| | Oil palm | Cooking oil<br>Soap | Coast of East Africa<br>Kalangala district | - Warm tropical climate.<br>- Plenty of rainfall<br>- Well drained soils |
| | Pyrethrum | Insecticides | Central Kenya and Tanzania | - Plenty of rainfall<br>- Worm temperatures |
| | Wattle tree | Tannin- used soften leather in the leather industries. | Kenya | - Moderate rainfall |
| | Vanilla | spices | Mukono | Enough rainfall. |

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**WEEK 3**

**LESSON (1)**

Qn: What do you understand by the following terms?

i) **Tannin industry**: where leather is turned in finished products e.g. shoes, belts, bags, etc.

ii) **Ginnery**: place where cotton link is separated from cotton seeds.

iii) **Spinning mill**: place where cotton is processed into threads.

**Modern methods of cultivation.**

1) Agriculture mechanization- The use of machines when growing crops.
2) Machine used may include- Tractors, plough, combined harvesters, etc.

**Advantage of agricultural mechanization.**

i) It saves time because a large area is cultivated I short time.

ii) It requires less human labour.

iii) It simplifies work.

**Disadvantages of agricultural mechanization.**

i) It is very expensive.

ii) It requires skilled labour.

iii) It cannot be applied in hilly areas.

iv) It leads to unemployment of some people.

**LESSON 2**

**Irrigation farming.**

i) This is the artificial watering of crops from a nearby water source.

ii) It is mainly carried out in area that receive little or no rainfall (semi-arid areas)

**Methods of irrigation**

i) Drip irrigation.

ii) Overhead sprinkler.

iii) Gravitation flow/ canal irrigation.

iv) Bucket irrigation (manual)

**Advantages of irrigation method.**

i) Crops can be grown throughout the year.

ii) It improves on crop yields.

iii) Semi arid areas can be turned into arable land.

**Disadvantages of irrigation farming**

i) It is expensive to start and maintain.

ii) It leads to leaching of the soil/ soil exhaustion.

iii) It can lead to soil erosion when poorly used.

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**Examples of irrigation schemes in East Africa.**

| Irrigation scheme | Crop (s) grown | Water source |
|---|---|---|
| Kibimba (Tilda) inUganda | Rice | R. Manafa |
| Mweya – Tabere in Kenya | Rice | River Thiba |
| Doho in Uganda | Rice | R. Manafa |
| Ahero polit scheme | Rice. Maize, millet | R. Nyando |
| Kilombero valley in Tanzania | Sugarcane, Rice | R.Kilombero and Ruaha |
| West Kano in Kenya | Rice and sugarcane | L Victoria. |
| Galore in Kenya | Cotton, groundnuts | L. Tana |
| Mobuku irrigation scheme (Kasese district) | Cotton, Rice, onions, tomatoes , beans. | R. Mobuku |

**Major perennial crops and their location.**

(i) Kakira sugarcan plantation, Jinja district in Uganda
(ii) Lugazi sugarcane plantation, Mukono district in Uganda.
(iii) Kinyara sugarcane plantation, Masindi district in Uganda.
(iv) Kasaku tea plantation, Buyikwe district in Uganda.
(v) Kericho tea plantation. The largest tea plantation in East Africa around Mt. Kenya.
(vi) Kirombero valley sugar cane plantation in Tanzania.

**LESSON (3)**

**Ways Food is preserved in E. Africa.**

In E. Africa food is preserved both locally and in a modern way.

**Local means include:**

i) By smoking it.
ii) By sun drying it.
iii) By salting it.

**Modern means include:**

i) By freezing it.
ii) By tinning it.

**How is tobacco dried?**

By flu curing

**Questions:**

1. **Why did the colonialists encourage cash growing?**

i) To get materials for their home industries.
ii) To enable the Africans to pay taxes.

2. **Why did Europeans introduce taxation in East Africa?**

To get money to meet their administrative costs.

3. **What are agro-based industries?**

Industries which use agricultural law material e.g. kakira sugar industry, Mukwano industries, Textile industries, cooking oil and soap industries.

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**4. How is farming important to Agro-Based industries.**

Farming is a source of raw materials to Agro-based industries.

**5. <u>What do you understand by?</u>**

a) **<u>Primary industry</u>**: Industries which produce raw materials e.g. farming, fishing, mining.

b) **<u>Secondary industries</u>:** industries which process raw materials to make new products e.g. manufacturing industries.

c) **<u>Tertiary / service industry</u>:** Industries which provide services to people e.g. tourism, construction, etc.

d) **<u>Traditional industries:</u>** These are industries that use local materials/ where local materials are used to make goods e.g. the craft industry.

6. **<u>Why do farmers prefer growing clonal coffee over other types</u>**?

a) It produces high yields.

b) It has bigger berries than other types

c) It is much resistant to diseases than other types.

**7. How is coffee harvested**

a. By hand picking.

**8. <u>Why is pruning important in both coffee and tea.</u>**

Pruning removes unwanted branches reducing the rate of competition for food hence improved yields.

**9. Write the following abbreviation in full**

<u>UCDA</u>: Uganda Coffee Development Authority

**10. Which ministry is responsible for farming in Uganda?**

Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and fisheries.

**11. State any four examples of fibre crops.**

i) Sisal.

ii) Cotton

iii) Hemp.

iv) Jute

**<u>LESSON (4)</u>**

**<u>Importance of farming in a country.</u>**

i) It is a source of food production.

ii) It creates employment for the people.

iii) It is a source of raw materials to agro-based industries.

iv) Plantation farmers develop infrastructure in the country.

**<u>Ways of controlling famine in East Africa.</u>**

i) Growing more food crops.

ii) Promoting food reserves.

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iii) Growing drought resistant food crops.
iv) Through mechanizing agriculture

**Problems faced by Ugandan farmers**.

i) Crop pest and diseases.
ii) Long spells of draught.
iii) Soil erosion.
iv) Poor transport and communication.
v) Low prices of agricultural produce.
vi) Expensive modern farming tools.

**Importance of cash crops in Uganda.**

i) They provide raw materials.
ii) They are a source of foreign exchange.
iii) They diversify the economy
iv) They earn the government income through taxation.

**How governments can improve on the wellbeing of farmers.**

1) Setting price regulation.
2) Providing improved seeds and modern tools at subsidized prices.
3) Promoting agricultural mechanization.
4) Improving on transport to have access to markets.
5) Encouraging farmers to form small joint groups e.g. cooperative societies.
6) Giving loans to farmers to boost their farms.

**LESSON 5&6**

**CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.**

**What are co-operative societies?**

These are groups of people who live and work together with same objectives/ aims

**Importance of co-operative societies in East Africa**

(i) To teach farmers good methods of farming.
(ii) To market farmers' crops.
(iii) To provide farmers with quality seeds and animals at a subsidized price.
(iv) To provide proper storage for the farmers' produce.
(v) To provide farmers with modern garden tools at a subsidized cost.
(vi) To provide better transport for the farmer's produce.

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**Map of East Africa showing cash crops grown (Atlas)**

**WEEK 4**

**LESSON (1)**

**Methods used to improve on crop yields.**

Mulching, fertilization, application of mature, spraying of crop pest, irrigation, crop rotation, grafting.

**LIVESTOCK FARMING**

a. **Livestock farming**: Is the rearing and management of domestic animals and birds for purpose.
b. **Dairy farming**: This is the keeping of animals mainly for milk production.

East Africa, dairy farming is mainly done in the Kenyan Highland.

**Reasons why Kenyan highlands favoured dairy farming.**

i) Presence of water and pasture for the animals.
ii) Improved veterinary services.
iii) The area has limited diseases vectors.
iv) The cool climatic conditions.

**Reasons why the white's settlers settled on the Kenyan highland.**

i) Favourable climatic conditions for settlement
ii) Presence of fertile soils for farming.
iii) The highlands were near Nairobi which would provide ready market to their dairy products.

**How can diary farming be improved in East Africa**?

i) By cross breeding
ii) Planting improved pastures to feed the animals well.
iii) Improving on the veterinary services.
iv) Rearing exotic breeds of cattle.

**Products got from a dairy farm.**

i) Milk.
ii) Yoghurt
iii) Cheese
iv) Ghee
v) Ice cream.

**6. Mention any four dairy farms you know in Uganda. (Children make research)**

i) Gesa dairy farm.
ii)
iii)

**7. Why is milk produced in Mbarara transported to Kampala?**

It is because of the ready market available in Kampala than Mbarara.

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**c) Ranching:**

1. This is the keeping of cattle mainly for beef production.
2. Ranching is carried out mainly in the savana vegetation due to presence of pasture for the animals
3. In Uganda, ranching is dominant in areas of singo (Mubende and Mityana), Nyabushozi, Mbarara, Kiruhura, Isingiro, Ishaka, Ntungamo, Buruli (Nakasongora, Ngoma, Nakaseke).

**4. Products got from cattle**

i. **Hides and skins** which are raw materials for leather bags, belts, coats, shoes, wallets,etc.
ii. **Horns** used to make bangles, necklaces, earring, etc.
iii. Glue from cows hooves.
iv. Meat (beef)
v. Milk.

5. Give examples of ranching schemes in East Africa

(i) Kisozi ranching scheme
(ii) Kabanyoro ranching scheme.
(iii)
(iv)

**Qn**:**Why are goats the most commonly reared animals in East Africa?**

i. They require a small place to graze.
ii. They are more resistant to diseases than other animals.
iii. They do not discriminate feeds so much than the cows.
iv. They can with stand the dry conditions much more than other animals.

**LESSON 2&3**

**PASTORALISM IN EAST AFRICA:**

This is the traditional way of keeping cattle. It includes;

1. Nomadic pastoralism: The movement of cattle keepers with their animals from one place to another looking for pasture and water.
2. Transumance: Seasonal movement of pastoralists from one place to another with their animals looking for pasture and water e.g. the Fulani of Nigeria.

**Examples of pastoral tribes in East Africa.**

i) Karamajong
ii) Turkana
iii) Tepeth
iv) Masai
v) Bahima
vi) Dodoth

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**NB:**

a. What is cattle rustling?

It is the stealing of large numbers of cattle among tribes.

b. What has the government of Uganda done to reduce cattle rustling among the Karamongo?

i) The karamojong have been disarmed.

ii) The government has provided special Education programmes to the Karamojong to reduce illiteracy among them.

**Importance of cattle pastoral tribes.**

i) It is used to pay dowry (bride price)

ii) It is a symbol of wealth.

iii) It is a source of food (meat and milk)

iv) It is a symbol of prestige.

**Problems faced by cattle keepers in East Africa**.

i) Shortage of pasture and water.

ii) Parasites and animal diseases.

iii) Cattle rustling.

**How can the government improve on the lives of pastoral people?**

i) Encourage them to keep less number of cattle.

ii) Extending artificial water sources to them e.g. bore hole / valley dams.

iii) Teaching them modern methods of keeping cattle.

iv) Encouraging them to grow drought resistant pastures.

v) Supporting projects that promote irrigation farming in their areas.

**Methods of keeping cattle.**

i) Paddocking

ii) Tethering

iii) Free range

iv) Zero grazing.

**LESSON (4)**

**TOURISM/WILDLIFE:**

**Vocabulary.**

Tourism, sanctuary, game park, game reserve, game rangers, encroachment, giraffe, rhinos, hyena, buffalo, game cropping, wildlife, game, prey, herbivorous, predators, accommodation, tourist, guide, gazette.

**Tourism**

**1. What is tourism?**

This is the business of providing accommodation, transport, food and other

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services to tourist.

2. **Internal tourism:** Involves movement of tourists with in the country.
3. **External tourist:** Involve movement of tourist across international boundaries
4. **A tourist:** Is a person who travels and visits a particular place for pleasure or study.

**Examples of major tourist attraction in East Africa.**

i) National Game Park and game reserves.
ii) Physical features e.g. mountains, the rift valley,
iii) Climate.
iv) Coastal beaches.
v) Vegetation features.
vi) Drainage features e.g. lakes, rivers, oceans, seas etc.,
vii) Culture etc.

**B) Wildlife**

1. Wildlife comprises of birds, animals, insects and plants that live in the natural environment/ habitat.
2. The natural habitat may include:

i) Game parks.
ii) Game reserves.
iii) Forests.
iv) Water.
v) Soil (land)
vi) Bushes etc.

3. Animals are categorized into domestic and wild
4. Animals can be herbivores, omnivores or carnivorous.

a) **Herbivores:** These are animals which feed on grass.

i) **Examples include:** Zebra, buffalos, antelopes etc.
ii) They commonly stay in the savanna vegetation where there is plenty of pasture for them to feed on.

b) **Carnivorous / flesh eaters**; Theses feed on meat.

They commonly stay in the savanna vegetation where there is plenty of prey for them to feed on.

**Examples of carnivores:** lion, cheetah, leopard, hyena etc.

c) **Omnivores;** These are animals that feed on both grass and fresh

**Example of omnivores**, raccoon, people, pig, rats, bear etc.

**LESSON (5&6)**

**NATIONAL GAME PARKS AND GAME RESERVES IN EAST AFRICA.**

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1. These are gazette areas where animals and birds are protected and hunting is not allowed.
2. Game reserves: These are gazette areas where animals and birds are protected but hunting is allowed on permission.
3. A zoo: A place where wild animals and birds are kept for people to view e.g. UWEC.
4. Sanctuary: A place where birds are protected for people to view.

**Importance of wild life.**

i) It attracts tourists who bring income.
ii) It is a source of meat to people.
iii) It is used for research purposes by students.
iv) It is a source of raw materials to the industries.
v) It creates employment to the people.

**Importance of game parks.**

i) They are sued for research purposes.
ii) They are a source of income through tourism.
iii) They preserve wildlife (rare species of animals)
iv) They are a source of employment to the people.
v) They promote development of infrastructure in the places where they are locate.

**Problems faced by game parks.**

i) Poaching
ii) Bush fires.
iii) Drought which causes shortage of pasture and water
iv) Animal disease and parasites.
v) Remoteness of some places where game parks are located/ poor transport and communication.
vi) Encroachment on game park land e.g. through farming.

**Solution to the problems faced by game parks.**

i) By employing more game rangers and wardens to control poaching.
ii) By enforcing strict laws against poaching.
iii) By ensuring tight security to control people from setting bushes on fire.
iv) By employing more veterinary officers to vaccinate and treat animals.
v) The game park authority should relocate the people who encroach on the park land

**Qn**: **Why are farmers not advised to set up their farms near game parks?**

To avoid animals from attacking them and also destroy their crops.

## Complete the following table

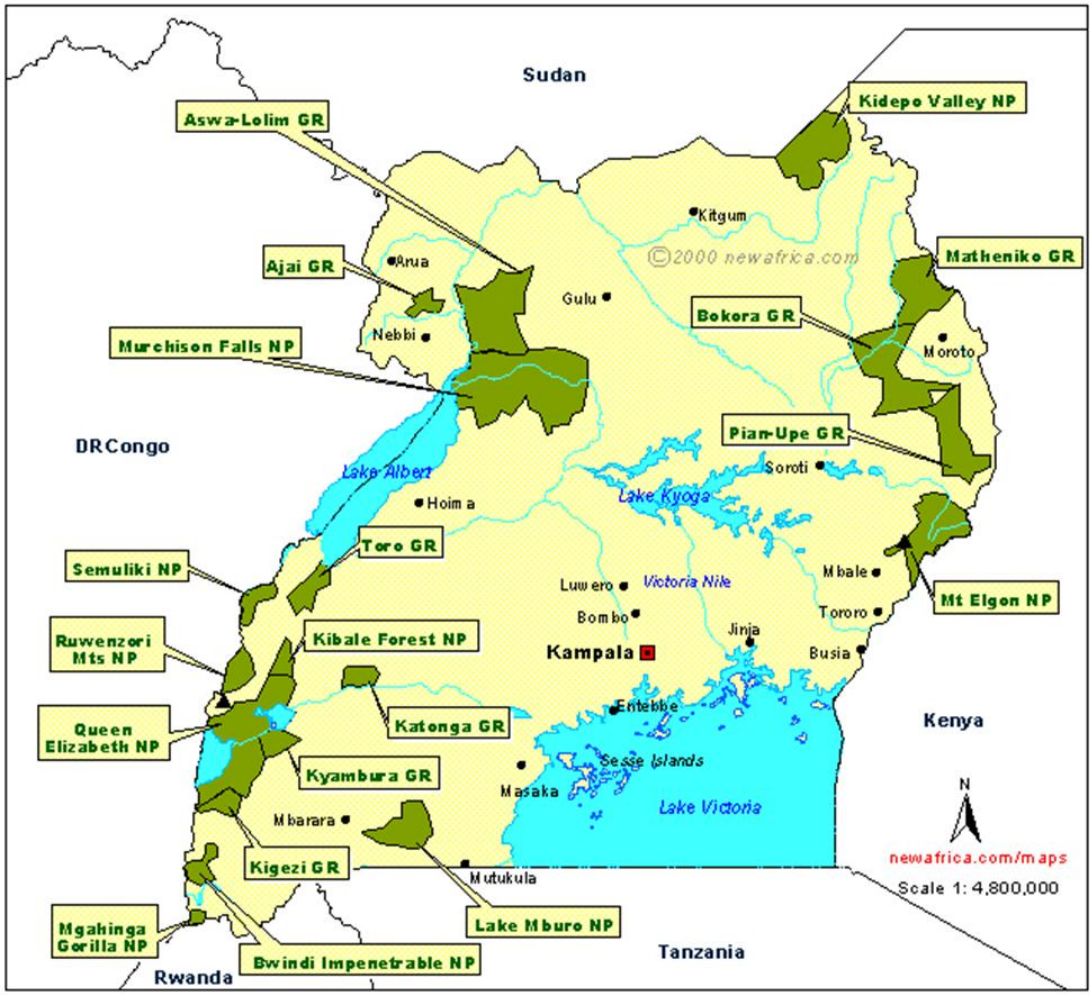
| Attraction feature(s) | Game park (s) |
|---|---|

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| | |
|---|---|
| Mountain Gorillas | Bwindi impenetrable, mgahinga |
| Flamingo birds | Lake Nakuru |
| Ostriches | Kidepo valley national park |
| Antelopes, Crocodiles and Hippos | Queen Elizabeth National park, Muchison falls. |
| Sanctuary, hippos and buffalos | Kazinga channel. |
| Giraffe, lions and elephants | Tsavo National park |
| Cheetahs, jackals, impala etc | Serengeti national park. |

**Map of East Africa showing National Parks and reserves.**

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## WEEK 5

## LESSON (1)

### Importance of Tourism Industry to the People of East Africa.

i) Employment is created.
ii) Bring income to government (local and foreign exchange)
iii) Promotes international cooperation.
iv) Promotes the art and craft industry- Tourists provide market for such materials.
v) Promotes research and study.

### Problems faced by the tourism industry.

i) Poor accommodation
ii) Poor transport and communication
iii) Insecurity in some areas.
iv) Low level of advertisement of tourist centres.
v) Poaching.

**Qn. Of what disadvantage is tourism to a country like Uganda?**

i) It encourages the spread of diseases to both people and animals.
ii) Some of the tourists who come to visit come as spies which threatens the country's security.
iii) Some of the tourists carry out poaching which is a big problem to a country's economy

**Poaching**

**1. What is poaching?**

The illegal hunting of wild animals and birds from reserves / protected areas.

**2. Why do people carry out poaching?**

i) To get meat.
ii) To get money by selling the animals.
iii) To get ivory from elephants.
iv) To get horns from animals to make new product.

**3. How can poaching be reduced / controlled in E. Africa?**

i) By enforcing strict laws against poaching
ii) By training more game rangers to control the poachers.

**4. Why is poaching dangerous?**

i) It leads to extinction of rare animal's species which reduces tourism.

**5. Why is tourism referred to as industry?**

i) It creates jobs / employment opportunities
ii) It earns government income from tourists.

**6. Why is tourism and industry electricity termed an invisible export?**

They earn government foreign exchange without exporting any physical goods.

7. **Why is Kenya's tourism industry more developed than that of Uganda**?

i) Kenya has better and well improved transport and communication services than Uganda.
ii) Kenya has well developed accommodation facilities compared to Uganda.
iii) Kenya has more tourist attraction centres than Uganda e.g. oceans, coastal features, coastal beaches.
iv) Kenya has been more politically stable than Uganda for a long time.

**8. How is Fort Jesus economically important to Kenya?**

(i) It attracts tourists who bring income.
(ii) It provides employment to Kenya

**NB**. Fort Jesus was constructed by the Portuguese for protection.

**Influence of vegetation on animal species.**

i) Areas with thick forests attract climbing and fruit eating animals eg monkey, apes etc.
ii) Swampy vegetation is suitable for amphibians.

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iii) Savanna attracts herbivores and carnivores.
iv) Semi arid areas are suitable for small animals (rodents e great).

**Why is wildlife conservation important?**

i) To protect wild life for the future generation to use.
ii) To protect the natural habitant of wild animals.
iii) To promote tourism.
iv) To create chances of employments.
v) To protect the natural beauty of our environment.

Under which ministry is wildlife?

Wildlife is under the ministry of Tourism, wildlife and Heritage.

**LOCATION OF FOREST IN EAST AFRICA**

**LESSON (2)**

**VEGETATION OF EAST AFRICA**

Vocabulary: Vegetation natural, planted, savanna, equatorial, shrub, montane, distribution, temperature, canopy deforestation, mahogany, impenetrable, mangrove, Cyprus, eucalyptus.

1. **What is vegetation?**
   Vegetation is the plant cover of an area

**Types of vegetation**

i) Natural vegetation: plant cover of an area that grow by themselves.
ii) Planted vegetation: plants that are planted by people.

**Planted vegetation**

1. Planted vegetation is grown either on small scale or on a large scale
2. Planted trees produce soft wood,

3 **Examples of soft wood trees may include**;

i) Pines
ii) Cyprus
iii) Conifers
iv) Eucalyptus

**NB: Soft wood trees mature faster than hard wood trees.**

4 Products made from soft wood trees.

i) Soft boards.
ii) Ply wood
iii) Pencils
iv) Papers
v) Sugar paper
vi) Some furniture

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**5 Planted vegetation may also include flowers, grass and other crops planted by people.**

**Qn: A part from producing soft wood, give other importance of planted vegetation as a resource**

i) They influence rainfall formation
ii) Some vegetation is used for decoration
iii) Some of it is used a fence
iv) It can be used as mulches.
v) It is used as a cover crop.
vi) It is used as wind breaks
vii) It is a source of food
viii) It provides us with shed
ix) It is also used for study purpose

**Dangers of vegetation to the people to the surrounding area.**

**a. They habour dangerous wild animals that can harm people.**
**b. They habour disease vectors.**
**c. They are hide outs of law breakers.**
**d. Some vegetation is poisonous to human beings.**

**Ways people have misused vegetation.**

a. They have carried out deforestation.
b. Through human encroachment.
c. By carrying out bush burning.
d. By carrying out swamp drainage.
e. Through over stocking resulting to over grazing.
f. Pollution from industrial wastes.

**Solutions to the misuse of vegetation.**

a. By enforcing strict laws against deforestation.
b. Through rural electrification/ By using other alternative sources of fuel other than wood.
c. By planting trees.
d. By planting grass to control soil erosion.
e. Through Agro-Forestry.

**How do we take care of planted vegetation?**

i) By irrigation
ii) By pruning them
iii) By spraying
iv) By thinning
v) By adding manure or fertilizers to the soils.

**NB**: Due to the increasing population and demand for land, both natural and planted

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forests have been cut down e.g. Namanve is being cleared to get land for industrialization.

**LESSON (3&4)**

**Natural vegetation**

**The following are the major vegetation regions we have**

i) Rainforest/ Tropical rainforest/ equatorial vegetation
ii) Savanna vegetation
iii) Montana vegetation/ mountain vegetation
iv) Swamp vegetation
v) Semi arid vegetation
vi) Mangrove vegetation.

**Factors that influence the vegetation of East Africa**

**A. Climate (rainfall)**

(i) Areas that receive high rainfall encourage growth of thick forests.
(ii) Areas that receive unreliable rainfall have little and scattered vegetation

**B. Attitude and temperature**

Areas of high altitude have low and cool temperatures encouraging the growth of trees and forests while low altitude areas have jot temperatures encouraging the growth of hard wood tropical grasses.

**C. Nature of the soils**

D. Human activities (man's activities)
E. Government policy.
F. Latitude of an area.

**a. Equatorial rainforests / tropical rainforests.**

i. They are mainly located in the Equatorial region.
ii. They are located in areas with high temperatures and heavy rainfall.

**Characteristics of Equatorial rain forests.**

i) Tree grow very tall.
ii) Trees have buttress roots
iii) They from a complete canopy.
iv) They are ever green
v) Trees grow close to each other.
vi) They have a thick under growth.
vii) The forests have many tree species.

**Questions**

**1. Why do trees in the equatorial rain forests grow very tall?**

i) To compete for sunlight.

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ii) They receive plenty of rainfall.
iii) The areas have fertile soils.

**2. Examples of rainforests I Uganda.**

i) Mabira forest
ii) Marabigambo forest
iii) Kibale forest
iv) Bwindi impenetrable forest.
v) Mt. Elgon forest.
vi) Budongo forest.
vii) Bugoma forest.
viii) M. Rwenzori forest.
ix) Maramagambo forest, etc.

**3. Examples of trees that grow in rainforest.**

i) Mahogany trees
ii) Mvule trees
iii) African walnut trees.
iv) Rose wood trees
v) Ebony trees

**4. Why don't trees in rainforests shed their leaves?**

Presence of plenty of rainfall in the area requires them increase the rate of transpiration (also why – broad leaves, to allow loss of excess water through transpiration)

**5. Why do the trees in rainforest grow buttress roots?**

To provide extra support since the trees are very tall.

6. List the activities done in rainforest of East Africa

e. Lumbering,
f. Tourism.

**7. Why do people plant trees?**

i) To modify climate
ii) To get poles for electricity, communication lines, building etc.
iii) To maintain the supply of wood fuel.
iv) To provide local herbs.
v) To get fruits.
vi) To serve as wind breaks
vii) To provide timber

**LESSON (5&6)**

**VEGETATION BELTS/REGIONS OF EAST AFRICA**

**SAVANNA VEGETATION**

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1. Savanna vegetation covers the largest part of East Africa.
2. Areas close to rainfall have **wet savanna** while areas close to semi and areas have dry savanna / wood land
3. The type of savanna in an area relies on the amount of rainfall received.

**4. Characteristics of savanna vegetation.**

i) They have tall bushes
ii) Dry savanna has short grass.
iii) They have scattered trees.
iv) Most of the tree shed their leaves during the dry season.

5. **NB** Trees that shed their leaves are called **deciduous** trees.
   They shed their leaves to reduce the rate of transpiration

**6. Examples of trees in savanna vegetation.**

i) Acacia
ii) Baobab

**7. Activities carried out in savanna vegetation.**

i) Pastoralism
ii) Tourism
iii) Crop growing

8. The most prominent example of wood land savanna is miambo wood land in central Tanzania.

i) It is sparsely populated due to presence of tsetse flies and prolonged drought.
ii) People in miambo wood land carry out apiculture because the bees cannot be attacked by the tsetse flies.

9. Savanna is sometimes referred to as tropical savanna because it is located in the tropical climate.

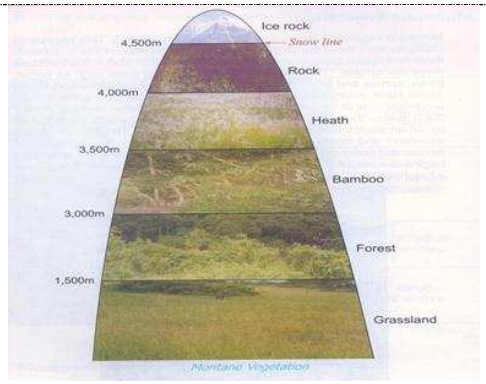
**Or** it lies with in the tropics.

**g. Montane vegetation / mountain vegetation**

1. Montane vegetation is located in the mountain climate.
2. The montane vegetation varies with altitude.

**Cross section of montane climate.**

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3. Qnt: **Why is there little or no vegetation on mountain peaks?**
   It is too cold to support plant life.
4. **Economic activities carried out in mountain areas.**

i) Pastoralism
ii) Tourism
iii) Crop growing
iv) Lumbering

**WEEK 6**

**LESSON 1&2**

**SWAMP VEGETATION.**

1. A swamp is a water-logged area with vegetation.
2. **Swamps are mostly found along big water bodies e.g.**

i) Shores of lake kyoga
ii) Along R. Kilombero in Tanzania
iii) Along R. Rukwa in Tanzania
iv) Along R. Tana in Kenya
v) Mangrove swamps are located along the coast.

**NB**: **Swamps inland have papyrus reeds while swamps at the coast have mangrove forests**.

**Qtn: List any 4 crops grown in swampy areas.**

i) Coco yams
ii) Rice
iii) Sugarcane
iv) Water melon

**Suggest any four importance of swamps.**

i) We get water for home use.
ii) They are used as fishing grounds
iii) They help in rain formation
iv) Mangrove swamps promote tourism

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v) They filter dirty water.
vi) They control floods
vii) We get raw materials for making crafts e.g. clay

**Dangers of swamps to people.**

i) They are breeding places for diseases vectors
ii) They have dangerous water animals that attack people.
iii) The areas can flood during rainy season.
iv) They are hiding places for law- breakers

**Problems faced by wetland.**

i) Drought
ii) Water pollution through dumping waste materials

**3. Swamp drainage**

Swamps drainage is the clearing away of swamps for a purpose.

i) Farming
ii) Brick making/ pottery.
iii) Settlement
iv) Industrialization
v) Mining
vi) Road construction, etc.

**Dangers of swamp drainage**

i) Droughts / desertification
ii) Floods
iii) Destroy animal habitant e.g. fish, snake, frog etc., / displacement of wild animals.

**Why should swamps be conserved?**

i) Ro control flood
ii) To control droughts
iii) To protect animal habitants
iv) To influence rain formation
v) To get water for home use.

**Economic activities carried out in swamps.**

i) Crop farming
ii) Pottery / brick making
iii) Crafts making.

**Qtn: How important are mangrove swamps?**

They produce water proof wood used in the ship making industry to make ships.

**What is dissertation?**

Is the process through which an area changes into and arid area.

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**Shrub/scrub**

i) This is dry bushy vegetation found in areas with long dry season.
ii) They have small thorny trees and bushes.
iii) It is mainly located in south, North, Western and North Eastern Kenya, North Eastern Uganda and North western Tanzania.

**f. Semi desert vegetation**

i) This type of vegetation is located in semi desert climate.
ii) Its rainfall distribution is too low with less than 250mm.
iii) The grass dose not grow well.

**g. Mangrove vegetation**

This type of vegetation is found along the coast of East Africa.

**FACTORS INFLUENCING VEGETATION DISTRIBUTION IN AN AREA.**

i) Human activities.
ii) The climate of an area
iii) The nature of soils in an area.
iv) The latitudinal location of an area/ latitude of an area.
v) Government policy.
vi) Pests and diseases

**Map of East Africa showing natural / rain forests.**

Questions:

**1. Give the meaning of the following terms:**

i) **Deforestation:** The cutting down of trees on a large scale.
ii) **Agro forestry**: The planting of trees alongside other crops.
iii) **Afforestation:** The planting of trees where they have never been.
iv) **Re-afforestation:** The planting of trees where they have ever been cut.
v) **Lumbering**: The effective cutting down of mature trees for timber.

**2. List any two planted forests you know.**

i) Lendu forest
ii) Magamaga forest

**3. How does vegetation influence population distribution?**

i) **Area with dry savanna** vegetation has sparse population because there is little rainfall.
ii) **Miombo woodland:** are sparsely populated because they receive plenty of rainfall.
iii) **Rainforest areas** are densely populated because they receive plenty of rainfall.
iv) **Mangrove forested areas** are densely populated due to presence of rainfall, coastal climate and fertile soils.

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**4. How does vegetation influence climate?**

i) Areas with thick vegetation receive a lot of rainfall while area with less vegetation receive less rainfall.

**5. How does vegetation influence economic activities?**

i) Rain forest promote lumbering

ii) Savanna vegetation is a habitant of wild animals that promote tourism.

iii) Forested areas have fertile soils that promote crop growing.

**LESSON (3&4)**

**MINERAL RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA.**

**Vocabulary**: Mining, extraction, copper, cobalt, silver, phosphates, fertilizers, minerals, explosives, specimen, electricity gypsum, bugle, quarrying.

i) **Mining**: This is the extraction of mineral deposits from the ground.

ii) **Mining** is a primary industry because it produces raw materials.

iii) **Minerals** are important substances that are found underneath the earth/ minerals is wealth found under the ground.

**Mineral distribution in East Africa.**

| Mineral | Place / mine | Product made |
|---|---|---|
| Copper | Kilembe in kasese Uganda | Copper coins (500), electric wire, bullet shell, phones, trophies, bugle, artificial bums, |
| cobalt | Kilembe – Kasese Uganda | Jet plane engines, can brake systems, surgical blades, artificial body parts e.g. heaps, knee joints, etc. |
| Limeston e | Hima- Kasese Toro at sukuru hills Uganda | Cement<br>Lime |
| Phosphat e | Sukuru hills in Toro-Uganda | Artificial fertilizers |
| Crude oil | Lake Albert | Petrol, diesel, paraffin, plastics |
| Salt | Lake katwe – Uganda<br>Lake magadi – Kenya | Salt |
| Soda ash | Lake magadi | Glasses |
| Diamond | Shinyanga in Tanzania near Mwadui | Pandlocks<br>Nails |
| Gold | Karamoja in Uganda. | Gold medals<br>Trophies<br>Ornaments<br>Watches. |

**Methods of mining used in East Africa.**

i) Underground, Deep cast or shaft mining method.

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ii) Opencast / open pit method.
iii) Drilling method
iv) Panning method (used in salt mining.)
v) Tunnel method / adit /Drift mining
vi) Quarrying method. (used in mining rocks/stones)
vii) Alluvial mining

1. **Open cast Mining**
   This is the extraction of minerals which are near the surface of the earth by clearing the top soils, rocks and vegetation.
2. **Underground mining**
   This is the type of mining where minerals are extracted from underground by digging **shafts** and **tunnels.** E.g. **copper**
   **Note:**
   The rocks containing minerals are extracted by using explosives.

**Problems Associated with underground mining.**

- Floods.
- Falling of rocks.
- Suffocation due to too much heat and loss of fresh air.

3. **Alluvial mining**
   This is the type of mining used to extract minerals from alluvial soils or sand.
   **Examples**
   - Gold
   - Diamond.
4. **Drift mining.**
   This is the type of mining where **adits** are used to reach minerals from a valley into a hillside.
   -Minerals mined in this form usually have **horizontal layers**.
   **Examples.**
   - Coal
5. **Sub marine mining.**
   This is the type of mining used to extract minerals found in the rocks and at the bottom of seas.
   **Note:**
   In this method, sub marines are used to transport both the miners and the machines to and from the bottom of the seas.
6. **Drill mining.**
   This involves pulling/extracting minerals from underground using long pipes.
   **Examples.**

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- Petroleum oil.
- Water by boreholes.

**Types of minerals.**

1. Name the three types of minerals giving examples of each.
    - **Metallic minerals** e.g. gold, manganese, copper, zinc.
    - **Non-metallic minerals e.g.** Phosphates, limestone, salt, clay.
    - **Fuel minerals e.g.** Coal natural, gas, oil and ignite.

**Other minerals mined in East Africa.**

Lead, coal, gas, zinc, gypsum, tin.

**NB:** Minerals are detected in an area by use of geothermal air born exploration made by the specialists called geologists.

**Map showing mineral deposits in East Africa. (ATLAS)**

**WEEK 7**

**LESSON 1**

**Exercise**

1. **Why did the mining of copper collapse in Uganda?**

a) Law prices of copper on international market.
b) Political instabilities.

2. **What is the difference between copper ore and blister copper?**

Copper ore is mixed with other substance while blister copper is copper with no other substance.

3. **How was copper from kilembe transported to;**

i) Kasese- using pipe lines.
ii) Jinja – using trains.

4. **Why was copper transported to Jinja?**

To be smelted since the smelting industry was in Jinja where electricity supply was enough and constant.

5. **What is copper smelting?**

Is the process of separating pure copper from components.

**State any four mineral components of copper ore.**

i) Sulphur.
ii) Cobalt.
iii) Nickel
iv) Silver

6. **By what method are following minerals mined?**

a) Salt- panning
b) Crude oil – drilling

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c) Sand- open cast
d) Copper – tunnel open cast / shaft.
e) Gold-open and deep cast

**Importance of mining in East Africa.**

i) A source of income to government / foreign exchange
ii) A source of employment
iii) Produces raw materials used in secondary industries.
iv) Leads to the development of infrastructure.
v) Leads to urbanization.
vi) Promotes tourism
vii) Strengthens international relationship from foreign investing countries.

**Disadvantages of mining in an area.**

i) leads to pollution
ii) Leads to land degradation
iii) Promotes oil erosion
iv) Leads to displacement of people.
v) Accelerates landslides.
vi) Leads to loss of lives.

**Problems faced by the mining industry in Uganda.**

i) Flooding of mines.
ii) Collapsing of mines thus loss of lives by miners.
iii) Mineral exhaustion in an area.
iv) Poor technology or shortage of machinery.
v) Shortage of skilled labour.
vi) Inadequate funds.
vii) Competition from other mineral producing countries.
viii) Unreliable power supply/ power failure.

**Solutions to the above problems**

i) Floods can be controlled by draining machines.
ii) Collapse can be reduced by building pillars to support the cracked rocks.
iii) Poor technology and shortage of machinery can be solved by importing modern technology.
iv) Shortage of funds can be solved by use of foreign investors or borrowing money from foreign financial institutions.
v) Power shortage can be reduced by starting many small power stations or use of other alternative sources of power.
vi) Shortage of skilled man power can be reduced by training more miners.

**7. How has the discovery of oil affected the people of Bunyoro negatively?**

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(i) They have been displaced from their land / pollution.
(ii) They have environmental pollution.

**8. How will oil drilling in L. Albert promote development?**

a) It will create employment
b) Development of infrastructure
c) Income to the government

**LESSON 2&3**

**Drainage features in East Africa.**

**Water as an economic resource in the region.**

1. Vocabulary- drainage, features, down warping, depressional, kyoga, carter, lava, oxbow, meandering, tributary, distributary, confluence, estuary, delta, glacier.

**2. What is are drainage features?**

These are physical features which contain water in them.

**Examples of drainage features.**

a. Oceans / seas
b. Rivers
c. Springs
d. Lakes
e. Swamps
f. Streams.

**OCEANS**

i) An ocean is a large water mass which separates one continent from another
ii) East Africa is boarded by the Indian Ocean to the East which separates it from Asia and Europe

**iii) Other oceans includes;**

(b) Pacific ocean
(c) Atlantic ocean.

iv) Lakes

Lakes are categorized by their formation.

**a) Rift valley lakes**

i) These are lakes which were formed by faulting.
ii) They are located along the Rift valley of East Africa

**Characteristics of Rift valley lakes.**

i) They are narrow
ii) They are long.
iii) They have regular shapes.
iv) Some have salty waters.

**Examples of lakes in the Eastern arm of the Rift valley.**

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i) L. Turkana
ii) L. Natron
iii) L. Eyasi
iv) L. Manyara
v) L. Magadi
vi) L. Naivasha
vii) L. Nakuru
viii) L. Elementete

**Examples of lakes in the Western arm of the Rift valley.**

i) L. Tanganyika
ii) L. Edward
iii) L. Kivu
iv) L. Albert
v) L. George

**NB.** L. Malawi is between the Eastern and western arms of the **RIFT VALLEY**.

i) The Great Rift Valley extends from R. Jordan and stretches south wards to Mozambuque. It further continues northwards up to L. Albert in western Uganda.
ii) It is 7000km long, 5600km lying in East Africa.
iii) It is 50km-60km wide.
iv) Lake Katwe is a crater lake and it was formed by volcanicity

Qn. **How is the rift valley politically important to Uganda?**

It forms an international/ natural boundary between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo

1. **Why are some rivers in East Africa not navigable?**

i) They are shallow and narrow.
ii) Presence of sharp and big rocks.
iii) Presence of Rapids and water falls.
iv) Presence of Sudds- Floating vegetation / presence of water hyacinth.
v) They have Dangerous marine animals.

2. Which river forms a natural boundary between Mozambique and Tanzania?
   River Ruvuma.
3. Name the power station located on each of the following Rivers.

a. River Nile

(i) Nalubaale dam in Uganda
(ii) Bujagali dam in Uganda
(iii) Kiira dam in Uganda
(iv) Karuma dam in Uganda.
(v) ---------- in Sudan

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(vi) Aswan high dam in Egypt

b. River Tana in Kenya ----------

c. River Pangani in Tanzania ----------

d. River Rufigi in Tanzania ----------

**4. How is power generation important in the development of East Africa?**

(i) It's a source of power for running machines in industries

(ii) It's a source of power for running machines on plantations and farms.

(iii) Power generation creates employment opportunity.

**5. Importance of Lakes and Rivers as Resources**

a. We get fish.
b. We get water for home use, irrigation and industrial use.
c. They influence rain formation.
d. They are used for water transport.
e. We get sand.
f. They are used as natural boundaries
g. Some lakes are used for mining, e.g. salt, soda ash and crude oil.
h. Some rivers are used in the generation of Hydro Electric Power (HEP).
i. They attract tourists who bring income.

**6. Dangers of Lakes and Rivers to the people in the region.**

a. They can flood during wet seasons and cause danger.
b. They habour/keep disease vectors.
c. They habour/keep dangerous marine animals.
d. People can drown and loose lives.
e. They habour wrong doers like pirates.

**MAP SHOWING THE MAJOR LAKES AND RIVERS IN EAST AFRICA(ATLAS)**

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## LESSON 4

## MAJOR INLAND PORTS ON LAKE VICTORIA.

**Qtn. What is an inland port?**

These are places on lakes where loading and offloading is carried out.

Qtn. What is a sea port?

These are places on seas and oceans where loading and offloading is carried out

**Examples**: Port **Mombasa** and **Dar-el-Salaam** in East Africa

Qtn. Name the inland ports on the following lakes in East Africa.

a. L. Albert Port----------and Port Wanseko.
b. L. Tanganyika port---------- and Port Kigama.
c. L.Victoria

| Uganda | Kenya | Tanzania |
|---|---|---|
| i. | | |
| ii. | | |
| iii. | | |
| iv. | | |
| | | |

**Qtn. How are inland ports important in the development of East Africa?**

- They handle the imports and exports of the East Africa countries.

**MAP SHOWING THE MAJOR INLAND PORTS ON LAKE VICTORIA(ATLAS)**

**LESSON 5&6**

**FISHING**

1. Vocabulary- preservation, tilapia, Nile perch, tinning, freezing, refrigeration, over fishing, exploitation.

**Qtn. What is fishing?**

Fishing is the extraction of fish from water body.

**Qtn. Under which ministry is fishing in Uganda?**

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Industry.

2. Fishing is an example of a primary industry.

**Qtn.**What is primary industry?

---

**Fishing grounds in East Africa include;**

3. Oceans, lakes and rivers.
4. Fish can also be reared in **fish sponds- acquaculture**.

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5. **There are two types of fish.**

a) **Fresh water fish** got from lakes and rivers.

b) **Marine fish** got from oceans and seas.

6. **Examples of fish caught in East Africa**

i) Tilapia (the most common type of fish in East Africa)

ii) Nile perch (the largest fish caught in Uganda)

iii) Star fish

iv) Lung fish

v) Mud fish

vi) Silver fish.

vii) Star fish

viii) Cat fish

**Methods of catching fish in East Africa.**

1. **Modern Methods**
   - Trawling
   - Drifting
   - Fishing rods.
2. **Traditional Methods**
   - Spearing method.
   - Fishing baskets.
   - Fishing hooks.

**Fish preservation.**

This is a method of keeping fish for a long time without going bad.

**Methods of preserving fish**

1. **Modern Methods**
   - Freezing.
   - Tinning/canning.
2. **Local/tradition Methods**
   - Smoking
   - Salting
   - Sun drying
   - Deep frying.

Qn:

**(i) Give two modern methods of preserving fish.**

a. ----------

b. ----------

(ii) Mention any three local methods of preserving fish

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a. ----------
b. ----------
c. ----------

(iii) Identify the most common method of preserving fish

---

**Importance of fishing to people.**

i) A source of food.
ii) A source of employment.
iii) A source of income to people and government.
iv) A source of raw materials to some industries.
v) Fish bones are used as animal feeds.
vi) Oil from fish is used to make industrial lubricants like soap, cosmetics, etc
vii) Sport fishing attracts tourists.

**Problems faced by fishing industry in East Africa.**

i) Poor transport and communication.
ii) Poor storage facilities.
iii) Using poor fishing methods like fishing poison.
iv) Pollution of water bodies which kills fish.
v) Water hyacinth / water weed
vi) Dangerous marine animals
vii) Bad weather e.g. storms.
viii) Pirates.
ix) Unsteady prices of fish

**Qtn: How can the above problems be solved?**

(i) By constructing better roads that lead to fishing grounds.
(ii) By importing proper storage facilities for fish.
(iii) By enforcing strict laws against poor fishing methods
(iv) By constant removal of water hyacinth/water weed/floating vegetation by the government.
(v) By relocating dangerous marine animals to restricted areas.
(vi) Putting strict laws on dumping of wastes into water bodies.
(vii) Constructing and maintain of roads connecting to fishing grounds.

**Qtn: How does the water hyacinth obstruct fishing?**

i) It suffocates fish / it kills fish.
ii) It destroys fishing tools / materials.
iii) It causes accidents during water transport
iv) It harbours dangerous marine animals e.g. crocodiles.

Qtn: **How can water hyacinth be removed from the water bodies?.**

(i) By using machines

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(ii) By removing the water weed using hands
(iii) By using insects to eat the water weed

**NB** Spraying the water weed is dangerous to both human and marine life

**Qtn: State any four uses of fish.**

i) Fish is a source of food
ii) ----------
iii) ----------
iv) ----------

Qtn: **Identify any three modern methods of fishing**

i) By using gillnet method
ii) By using the fishing rods
iii) By using fishing hooks.
iv) .----------

**WEEK 8**

**LESSON 1**

**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION IN EAST AFRICA**

**TRANSPORT SERVICES IN EAST AFRICA.**

1. **What is transport?**

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

2. **Other social services provided to the people of East Africa include,**

**a). Medical services.**
**b). Security services.**
**c). Education services.**
**d). Insurance services.**
**e). Communication services.**
**f). Banking services.**

Note:
Other than the government, social services are also provided by Non-government Organisations (NGOs) and Private Companies.

3. **Traditional means of transport in East Africa include;**
   a. Animals.
   b. Canoes.
   c. Stretcher.
   d. Carts.
   e. Dhows.
   f. Rafts.
   g. Logs.
4. **Modern means of transport in East Africa include;**
   a. Cars

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b. Buses
c. Lorries/trucks
d. Pickups.
e. Aero planes
f. Helicopters
g. Jets
h. Ferries
i. Ships
j. Trains
k. Balloons
l. Rockets,etc

**5. Challenges/disadvantages of traditional means of transport.**

a. They are slow.
b. They are exposed to high risks of accidents.
c. They carry limited goods and passengers.
d. They are not durable/don't last for long.

**6. Importance of transport.**

i. It promotes tourism.
ii. It links urban areas to rural areas.
iii. It promotes communication.
iv. It promotes trade.
v. It promotes security.

7. There are four major types of transport and these include:

(i) Road transport
(ii) Railway transport
(iii) Water transport
(iv) Air transport

**LESSON 2&3**

**<u>Road transport</u>**.

1. Roads can either be tarmac or murram.
2. Tarmac roads are mainly found in urban areas and high ways.
3. Murram roads are commonly found in rural area and serve as feeder roads.
4. Feeders roads are commonly found in rural areas and serve as rocks that connect to urban roads.

**5. Importance of having a well-developed transport network.**

i. It makes transportation of goods and services easy.
ii. It also eases administration in an area.
iii. It promotes trade in an area.

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6. Seasonal roads. Are roads are mainly used in the dry season and impassable in the wet.
7. A seasonal road is also referred to as a path.
8. Murram roads are common because they are cheaper.
9. Give the types of roads used in the East Africa region

(a) Tarmac roads.
(b) Murram roads / feeder roads
(c) Seasonal roads / paths

**10. List four means of transport.**

i. Cars
ii. Lorries/ truck
iii. Bicycles.
iv. Buses.
v. Pick ups
vi. Camels and Horses

**11. Advantages of road transport.**

i. It is very common/ it extends to most ports in the region.
ii. It is cheaper for shorter distances.
iii. It is cheap to construct roads.
iv. It has many means of transport.

**12. Disadvantages of road transport.**

i. Some roads are affected by bad weather condition.
ii. They are many accidents on road.
**iii. Roads are easily damaged.**

Major Road Network across East Africa

a. **The Great North Road**.

-This road starts from Cape Town in South Africa to Port Alexandria in Egypt, North Africa.
-This road passes through countries like; Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and finally Egypt.

**b.Trans African Highway.**

-This Road starts from Mombasa in Kenya, through Uganda, DRC, Central African Republic, Cameroon, and end at Lagos in Nigeria.

**1. State the Common causes of road accidents in East Africa.**

i. Over speeding.
ii. Over loading.
iii. Driving under the influence of alcohol/ drunken drivers.
iv. Driving vehicles in dangerous mechanical conditions.
v. Poor roads

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vi. Driving on shoulders.
vii. Not following road signs.

**1. Different ways people in East Africa can control road accidents.**
i. By enforcing strict laws against over loading.
ii. By enforcing strict laws against over speeding/ by using speed governors.
iii. By following road signs.
iv. By encouraging people to follow traffic rules and regulations.
v. By driving vehicles in good mechanical conditions

**2. How important is road safety education?**
i. To reduce on the rate of road accidents.
ii. To teach people how to use the road well.

**3. On which side of the road should pedestrians move?**
A long the pavements / or the right-hand side.

**4. Why are the following important to road users?**
i. Zebra crossing- They encourage drivers to stop over speeding for pedestrians to cross safely.
ii. Speed governors – To control the speed of running vehicles.
iii. Seat belts- To hold passengers firmly in one place in case of an accident
iv. Helmet- Protect the head from damage in case of an accident
v. Humps–To control the speed of running vehicles.
-To reduce the rate of road accidents.

5. How is road transport useful to peter, who has travelled from London to Uganda by air?

(a) Road transport is good for door to door services.
(b) Road transport will help peter to reach his destination

**LESSON 4,5&6**

**RAILWAY NETWORK IN EAST AFRICA**

1. The First Railway Line in East Africa was the Tanga – Korogwe Railway line built by Germans Tanganyika in 1893.
2. The Uganda Railway was started at Port Mombasa in Kenya at 1896 and ended in Pakwach in Uganda in 1965.
3. The Tazara Railway was built in 1970 link Zambia to the coast so that copper could be transported easily to the coast

**4. Another name for Tazara Railway is**
Tanzam Railway

**5. Why did the colonialist construct railway lines in East Africa?**
(i) To stop slave trade
(ii) To promote trade in the region.
(iii) To make transport easy/ To make transportation of goods and passengers

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easy.

(iv) To link some countries to the coast.

(v) To make their administration easy.

**6. Why was the railway network linking Mombasa to Kisumu called the Uganda railway?**

(i) This railway line was mainly constructed to link Uganda to the coast.

(ii) It was mainly constructed to develop Uganda economically.

**7. Why were the Indian coolies brought to East Africa?**

To construct the Uganda Railway.

8. Why were the Indian coolies brought to construct the Uganda Railway?

The Indian coolies were well skilled

9. What contribution was made by each of the following during the construction of the Uganda Railway?

a) George White house- He was chief engineer during the construction of the Uganda railway,

b) Major Macdonald- He surveyed the area where the railway line was going to pass.

(i) He was the Chief surveyor during the construction of the Uganda Railway.

c) Colonel Peterson – He killed the man eaters at Isavo National Game Park.

NB: Man eaters were lions

**10. List the effects of constructing the Uganda Railway.**

i. Transport was made easy.

ii. Uganda was linked to the coast.

iii. Slave trade was stopped.

iv. The Uganda Railway promoted trade in the region.

v. British administration was made easy.

vi. It led to development of other social services in East Africa.

**11. Problems faced by the railway builders.**

i. attacks from hostile tribes e.g. Masai and Nandi

ii. Shortage of labour.

iii. Attacks from man eaters at Isavo National Game Park.

iv. Hostile climatic conditions in some areas/ Harsh climate.

v. Difficult to cross highlands, the Rift valley, rivers and wetlands.

vi. Poor transport and communication.

**12. How was the problem of labour shortage solved during the construction of the Uganda Railway?**

i. They brought mores Indian coolies to construct the Uganda Railway. .

13. Why did the Africans at first refuse to construct the Uganda railway?

i. They never wanted the railway line to cross their land.

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ii. They never wanted to leave their families.

14. Why was railway network extended to the following places?

(a) Pakwach- To transport agricultural products from that area ie cotton and tobacco from West Nile region.

(b) Jinja – Namasagali- To transport cotton from Busoga region.

(c) Kasese- To transport copper from kilembe to Jinja fro smelting.

15. Which government funded / sponsored the construction of the Uganda Railway?
The British Government.

16. What type of money was introduced by the Indian coolies during the construction of the Uganda Railway?
The Indian Rupees.

17. Which type of money was replaced by the Indian Rupees in East Africa?
The cowrie shells

18. State the contributions of the Indian community in East Africa

(i) They built the Uganda Railway

(ii) They developed towns in East Africa / they built shops in E. Africa.

(iii) They introduced the Indian Rupees

(iv) They built industries and factories.

19. State the advantages of railway transport.

a. It is the best for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
b. It is not affected by traffic congestion.
c. It works on a fixed timetable making it reliable.
d. It is not easily affected by dad weather.

**20. Give the disadvantages of railway transport.**

a. It is expensive to construct and maintain.
b. It does not reach people's homes/does not reach most parts of the country.
c. It is difficult to construct in mountainous areas.

**WEEK9**

**LESSON 1**

**AIR TRANSPORT**.

1. It is the fastest type of transport although it is very expensive as well.
2. It is suitable for carrying perishable goods because of its fast.
3. What are perishable goods?
   These are goods that can easily get spoilt or damaged
4. Give examples of perishable goods known to you.

(i) Fresh fish

(ii) Flowers

(iii) Fruits e.g. tomatoes

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5. International airports in E. Africa

i) Entebbe International Air port
ii) Dar-es-salaam International Air port
iii) Mombasa International Air port
iv) Nairobi International Air port
v) Eldoret International Airport.

6. Examples of means of air transport used in East Africa

(i) Aeroplanes.
(ii) Helicopters.
(iii) Jets.

**7. Advantages of air transport.**

i. Very fast over long distance.
ii. No traffic congestion.
iii. Convenient and comfortable.
iv. It is reliable since it follows a time table
v. It links different regions of the world.
vi. It cannot be hindered by most physical features.
vii. It can be used to reach remote areas where no other forms of transport can reach.
viii. It can be used to save people's lives during natural or man created disasters.

8. **Disadvantages of air transport**.

i. It is very expensive
ii. Can be affected by bad weather conditions.
iii. Air crushes are fatal.
iv. It cannot provide door to door services/ it cannot transport people to their final destination.

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**LESSON 2&3**

**WATER TRANSPORT.**

1. Water transport is the cheapest and most suitable for carrying fragile because it is comfortable.
2. List any four-means used on water transport.
   a. Ships.
   b. Boats.
   c. Ferries.
   d. Canoes
3. Advantages of water transport.

a. Water is the cheapest type of transport
b. It is not affected by traffic jam.
c. It connects continents and countries.
d. It is the most suitable for fragile goods.
e. It transports more bulky goods than road and air transport.
4. Disadvantages of water transport.

a. Water transport is very slow.
b. It can be affected by strong winds storms
c. It does not reach people's homes.
d. It can be blocked by floating vegetation.
e. It is not flexible.
f. Facilities at landing sites are expensive to build and maintain

**PIPELINE TRANSPORT**

This is the movement of goods from one place to another through pipes.

Note:-It is mainly used for transporting liquids such as;

- **Water,**
- **Petroleum/Crude oil,**
  -diesel
  -paraffin/kerosene
  -petrol
- **Sewage.**

Note:

The means under pipeline transport are the pipes

-Pipelines are commonly used at Mombasa in Kenya and Dar-es-salaam in Tanzania for transporting petroleum.

-The longest pipeline in East Africa for transporting oil is between port Mombasa and Nairobi in Kenya.

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**1. Advantages of pipeline transport.**

a. It is cheap to use pipelines for transporting liquids.
b. Pipelines are not affected by traffic congestion.
c. Pipelines reach peoples' homes (door to door services).
d. It does not pollute the environment.
e. It does not disrupt other activities.

**2. Disadvantages of pipeline transport.**

a. They are very expensive to buy and install.
b. There is a great loss in case of leakage.
c. Leaking parts may lead to fire outbreaks in some areas.
d. Pipelines carry only a specific type of goods at a time.

**A MAP SHOWING TRANSPORT NETWORK IN EAST AFRICA(ATLAS)**

**LESSON 4**

**COMMUNICATION NETWORK IN EAST AFRICA**

1. What is communication?

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages

2. List the modern means of communication in East Africa.

a. Using telephones.
b. Using internet
c. Using radio.
d. Using televisions.
e. Using news papers.
f. Letter writing.
g. Using fax machines
h. Using magazines.

3. Different means of traditional communication in East Africa

a. Using drums.
b. Whistling
c. Clapping
d. Using horns.
e. Using fire signals / by smoking.

**LESSON 5&6**

**Forms of modern communication**.

1. Mass media

**(i) What is mass media?**

Communication which provides the same information to very many people at the same time.

(ii) **Examples of means of mass media**.

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a. Radio
b. news papers
c. News letter
d. Television
e. Magazines.

2. Telecommunication

**It involves using the following during communication.**

a. Telephones.
b. Telex.
c. Telefax.
d. Radio calls etc.

**3. Give the advantages of using a radio.**

a. Used for advertisements
b. Used for entertainment
c. Used for study purposes through educative programs.
d. They provide information through broadcasting news.
e. They can be used by people who cannot read
f. They are widely used.

**4. Why do most people in Uganda use radio?**

a. Most radios are cheap to buy.
b. Radio communication is flexible.
c. Radio broadcast in many languages.

**5. Identify disadvantages of using a radio.**

(i) Radio network signals do not reach distant places.
(ii) The deaf cannot use radios.
(iii) Some programmes teach immoral behaviours.

**6. Advantages of newspapers.**

(i) Provide detailed information.
(ii) Can be kept for record purposes /they can be used for future reference.
(iii) They can be used for advertisement
(iv) They are source of educative information.
(v) They provide stories for entertainment.

**7. Disadvantages of newspapers.**

(i) Expensive to buy daily.
(ii) The illiterate do not benefit.
(iii) They sometimes give wrong information.
(iv) Take long to reach remote areas.
(v) Some newspapers portray pornography.

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**8. Why are newspapers not commonly used in Uganda?**

(i) There are very expensive.
(ii) They do not cater for the blind people and illiterate.

**9. List any newspapers published in Uganda**

(i) Bukedde news papers
(ii) New vision news papers
(iii) Red pepper. news papers
(iv) Onion news papers
(v) Etop news papers
(vi) Weekly observer news papers
(vii) Rupiny news papers
(viii) Kamunye news papers

10. **Examples of Government owned Newspapers in Uganda**.

(i) Bukedde news papers
(ii) Etop. news papers
(iii) New vision news papers
(iv) Orumuri news papers

11. **Examples of Private owned newspapers in Uganda**.

(i) Daily Monitor
(ii) Onion
(iii) The East African
(iv) Red pepper
(v) Kamunye.

12. **How important are newspapers and radio stations in the development of the country**?

(i) They create employment opportunities.
(ii) Promotes communication
(iii) Increases on government revenue through paying taxes.
(iv) Used for advertisement

**13. How is communication important in trade?**

Its used in advertisement of goods.

**14. Give advantages of using a television**

(i) It is audio visual/ gives clear illustrations of situations
(ii) It's used for entertainment
(iii) It helps us to access information which may be inaccessible.

**15. Disadvantages of using television.**

(i) Televisions are expensive to buy and maintain
(ii) Requires electricity which is not common in rural areas.
(iii) Transmits in few languages.

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**16. Which is the fastest means of communication?**

Telephones.

**17. Advantage of using telephones**

(i) Telephones give firsthand information
(ii) Telephones are Very fast
(iii) Telephone give immediate reply
(iv) They serve a number of purposes e.g. telling time and accessing internet

**18. Disadvantages of using telephones.**

(i) Expensive to buy and maintain
(ii) Poor network in distant places.

**<u>The post office</u>**

19. Roles of the post office in our community

(i) To send letters and parcels to owners
(ii) Sells postage stamps.
(iii) Provides employment opportunities to people.
(iv) Provides telephone services.

**20. Disadvantages of letter writing**

(i) Letter writing is slow
(ii) No immediate reply.

**21. Mention problems affecting communication network in our region.**

(i) Presence of some physical features that block communication signals / network failure.
(ii) Expensive to install and maintain.

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# **TERM** THREE NOTES
# THE COMING OF EUROPEANS TO EAST AFRICA

**1. Identify the different groups of Europeans that came to east Africa in their order.**

i) Explorers
ii) Missionaries
iii) European traders
iv) Administrators/colonialists.

**2. Why did the Europeans refer to Africa as a dark continent?**

Little was known to the about its interior.

**3. General reasons for the coming of Europeans to east Africa.**

- They wanted to find the source of R. Nile.
- They wanted to learn more about the physical features in east Africa.
- To spread Christianity.
- To teach people how to read and write.
- To promote legitimate trade.
- To invest their surplus capital.
- To find market for their finished goods.
- To get raw materials for their home industries.

**THE COMING OF THE PORTUGUESE IN EAST AFRICA**

1. Who are the Portuguese?

These are people from European country called Portugal.

**2. Reasons for the coming of the Portuguese to East Africa.**

- They mainly cam to find a sea route to India.
- To spread Christianity.
- To control the coastal trade.
- To find market for their finished goods.
- They wanted to get new trade items such as spices, gold, ivory and silk.
- They wanted to break the Muslim domination at the coast.
- They wanted a colonial empire at the coast of East Africa.

**PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR**

1. Who was Prince Henry the navigator.

He was Portuguese/navigators at port sagress.

**2. Who is a navigator?**

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Any person who sails across a water body.

**Qn. Why did Prince Henry start a school of navigators?**

He wanted to find a sea route to India.

NB:

From Henry's school a number of navigators were sent to find a sea route to India and these included:

i) Diniz Diaz
ii) Bartholomew Diaz
iii) Vasco Da Gama

**4. Write short notes about each of the above navigators.**

**i) Diniz Diaz**

i) He was the first Portuguese sailor to attempt to find a sea route to India.
ii) He moved from Lisbon the capital of Portugal to Cape Verde islands in the Atlantic Ocean and went back to Portugal.

**ii) Bartholomen Diaz**

He also tried to find a sea route to India and he stopped at present day cape town where he was disturbed by storms and he named it cape of storms.

**iii) Vasco Da Gama**

- He started his journey at Lisbon in 1497.
- He was the first Portuguese explorer to reach the coast of East Africa.
- He became the first successful Portuguese to find a sea route to India.
- He named cape of storms, Cape of Good Hope.

**Qn: why was natal name so by Vasco Da Gama?**

He reached this place on 25th December, 1497 a Christmas day also known as "Natalis" in Portuguese languge hence the name Natal.

**Qn: Name the Arab trader who helped Vasco d agama to reach India from the East African Coast.**

Ahem Bin Majid

**<u>VASCO DA GAMA'S JOURNEY.</u>**

**why wasn't Vasco Da Gama not welcomed by the Arabs at the coast.**

i) They never wanted the Portuguese to take part in the coastal trade
ii) They never the introduction of Christianity in east Africa

**THE PORTUGUESE RULE AT THE COAST OF EAST AFRICA.**

1. Name the leader of the Portuguese soldiers who conquered all towns along the coast of east Africa.

**Francis da meida**

2. The head quarters of the Portuguese at the coast of east Africa was Mombasa.
3. The Portuguese built fort Jesus at Mombasa along the coast of east Africa

**Qn) why was fort Jesus built by the Portuguese**

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- For protection

**Qn: how is for Jesus important to the economic development of Kenya?**

i) It attracted tourists who bring income
ii) It provides employment /jobs to people

**REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF PORTUGUESE RULE IN EAST AFRICA.**

i) The Portuguese had superior/stronger weapons
ii) The Portuguese had well trained soldiers
iii) The Arabs did not have much fighting skills
iv) The coastal people were not surprise attacks on the Arabs

**PROBLEMS FACED BY THE PORTUGUESE IN EAST AFRICAN COAST**

**i)** Constant rebellions from the Arabs and the Africans
ii) They had corrupt officers
iii) They were too far from Portugal to the military support
iv) Poor transport and communication
v) They faced a problem of tropical diseases e.g. malaria

**EFFECTS OF THE PORTUGUESE RULE IN EAST AFRICA**

**Positive Results**

(i) They spread Christianity
(ii) They built fort Jesus at Mombasa
(iii) They introduced new crops such as maize, paw paw, cassava, guavas, pine apples and ground nuts
(iv) They added new words to Kiswahili language eg maize which means table
(v) They establish trade links between east Africa and India
(vi) They developed coastal towns like Mombasa

**Negative results**

i) Heavy taxes were imposed on Africans and Arab traders.
ii) They created constant wars which led to destruction of coastal towns
iii) Lack of total peace at the coast disturbed trade\
iv) They imposed harsh administration at the coast of east Africa

**DECLINE OF THE PORTUGUESE RULE AT THE COAST OF EAST AFRICA**

Qn) The Portuguese used horse administration which made people hate them

a) They had corrupt officials
b) The coming of their rivals the British and the French weakened them
c) Shortage of labour/man power
d) Regular attacks from tropical diseases e.g. diarrhea malaria and dysentery

**EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA**

**1. Who is an explorer?**

An explorer is a person who travels to un known land with an aim of knowing more

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about it

**2. Most explorers who came to East Africa**

**3. Examples of explores who came to East Africa**

a) John Speke
b) Sir Samuel baker
c) Henry matron Stanley
d) Dr. David Livingston
e) Joseph Thompson
f) Dr. Fisher
g) Count Teleki
h) Jacob Gerhardt
i) Ludwig Krapt
j) Joham Rebman
k) James Bruce

**3. Which organization sent most explorers to East Africa?**

The royal geographical society

**4. How important was the royal geographical society to the early explorers.**

i. They funded/sponsored their journeys to east Africa
ii. They provided them with suppliers e.g. food water and medical suppliers
iii. They provided them with security

**Reasons why the explorers came to East Africa**

1. To find the source of River Nile.
2. The had love for adventure.
3. They wanted to discover areas of trade.
4. For prestige /fame and have their names written in the books of history.

**John Speke and Richard Barton**

1. John Speke and Richard Burton were the first explorers to travel into the interior of East Africa.
2. They were sent by the Royal Geographical society [R.G.S].
3. They were sent to East Africa to find the source of River Nile.
4. In 1856, they arrived in Zanzibar and set off for Bagamoyo in 1857, taking the route through Tabora.
5. In, 1858, Speke and Burton reached L. Tanganyika but realised it wasn't connected to River Nile.
6. They returned to Tabora where Burton fell sick.
7. The two quarrelled and didn't explore any more-
8. Speke travelled northwards to Mwanza and found a big lake.
9. He named it Lake Victoria after Britain's Queen Victoria.

Qtn: How was L.Victoria called in the following countries?

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Uganda —L.Nalubaale
Kenya — L. Sango
Tanzania - L.Lweru

10. Speke joined Burton at Tabora and returned to England.

**John Speke and James Grant**

i. Speke returned to E.Africa in 1860 with his old friend, James Grant.
ii. They wanted prove whether L. Victoria was the true source of the Nile.
iii. They led a caravan of 217 men using the same route he used with Burton.
iv. They got to Karagwe with difficulty where King Rumamka welcomed them and helped. them on their way to Buganda to meet Muteesa I.
v. Grant fell sick in Karagwe and was unable to continue with the journey in 1862.
vi. Speke was later joined by Grant in Buganda.
vii. Speke travelled eastwards while Grant travelled to Bunyoro.
viii. Speke saw the source of the Nile in 1862 on lake Victoria and also found a water fall at the point where River Nile separates from L.Victoria and named it the Ripon falls after president of Royal Geographical society (R.G.S) Lord Ripon.
ix. Speke and Grant moved northwards and met Sir Samuel Baker with his-wife at Gondokoro in Sudan on their way to Uganda.
x. They returned to England through Egypt in 1863.
xi. Speke and Grant were the first European to reach Karagwe, Buganda and Bunyoro kingdoms.

**Sir Samuel Baker**

i. They set off from Egypt following the southern route.
ii. The Bakers were interested in finding the source of the Nile.
iii. They reached Bunyoro in 1864 and saw lake Mwitanzigye (Albert) which he named L.Albert after Queen Victoria's husband.
iv. They saw and named murchison falls after the president of **R.G.S**, Sir Roderick Murchison.
i. They returned to England in 1885.
ii. They were the first Europeans to use the Nile route into East Africa from the north.

**Henry Morton Stanley**

i.He came to Africa on three different occasions.
ii.On his first journey (1871 - 1872) he was sent to look for Dr. David Livingstone.
iii.Stanley returned to England and left Livingstone to continue his explorations in 1872.
iv.He was sponsored by the Daily Telegraph of England and the New York Herald of

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America.
v.He returned to E.Africa in 1874 to complete the work of Dr. David Livingstone.
vi.He circumnavigated L.Victoria with a canoe he named Lady Alice to confirm Speke'sviews that L. Victoria was me source of the Nile.
vii.On his second journey, he visited Muteesa Ps palace in 1875 and requested him to write a letter to England inviting missionaries to Uganda.
iii. It is believed that a Frenchman Linant De Bellefonds took the letter to England.
ix. The letter was published in the Daily Telegraph of London and bore fruits when missionaries began to come to E.Africa.
x. In 1878, Stanley was sent to East Africa for the third time to rescue Emm Pasha in Madhist revolt in Sudan.
xii. He saw and named mountains of the moon (Mt. Rwenzori), L. George and L. Edward.

**Dr. David Livingstone**

i. He is regarded as the greatest of African's explorers. He made several journeys until his death in 1873.

**ii. What was the purpose of his coming to Africa.**

a) To spread Christianity.
b) To stop slave trade.
iii. He was a medical doctor, missionary and explorer.
iv. He was sponsored by the R.G.S
v. He was interested in solving the puzzle of the source of the Nile.
vi. He doubted both Baker and Speke's conclusion about the source of the Nile.
vii. He was persuaded to return to Europe but he refused with the hope of finding the source of the Nile.
iv. He thought that R. Nile was linked to L-Tanganyika or R. Lualaba but he was proved wrong by H.M- Stanley.
ix. He was the first European to see L. Malawi, L. Mweru, L Bagweulu, R. Limpopo,
R. Zambezi and Victoria falls.
x. He died in 1873 at Chitambo's village near the swamps of L. Bagweulu in Zambia.
xi. His royal servants Chuma and Susi carried his body to the coast where it was sent to
Britain.
xiii. He was buried at West Minister Abbey in Britain in honour of his work in Africa.

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**Joseph Thompson**

i. He was the first European to find a directy route from the coast to L.Vietoria.
ii. He became the first explorer to cross the Masai land successfully.
iii. His mission was to observe people, rocks, animals and plants of the areas he passed through.
iv. He was the first European to see L. Nakuru L Baringo,L.Elementaita, Mt. Elgon, e.t.c

**Pr. Fischer**

i. He was a German scientist who reached L.Naivasha in 1872-
ii. He spent little time in East Africa due to fear of hostile tribes.

**Count Teleki**

i) He was the first white man to see lake Turkana
ii) He named lake Stephanie in Ethiopia.

**James Bruce**

He was the first European to see the Blue idle and R.Tana.

**Map showing European exploration in East Africa**

**Results of European exploration in East Africa**

i. They made East Africa known to the rest of the world.
ii. They drew the map of Africa with more details.
iii. Explorers like Dr. Livingstone exposed the evils of slave trade in East Africa.
iv. Explorers paved a way for colonialists and missionaries to East Africa.
v. They renamed physical feathers.
vi. The source of R. Nile was discovered.

**Problems faced by the explorers**

i. Wild animals could attack them.
ii. Poor transport due to thick forests.
iil. Hostile tribes e.g Masai and Nandi.
iv. Tropical diseases e.g Malaria and sleeping sickness.
v. Shortage of supplies e.g food, medicine, e.tc
vi. Language barrier since they could not communicate in local languages.

**Qn. Which organizations sponsored the early explorers to come to East Africa?**

**European missionaries**

1. A missionary is a person who moves to a foreign land to spread the word of God.

Missionary groups which came to East Africa

**1. Church Missionary Society (C.M.S)**

i. This was the first missionary group to come to East Africa.

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ii. These protestant missionaries came from England and were led by Shergold Smith and
Reverend C.T.Wilson in 1877.
iv. In 1878, Alexander Mackay arrived m
Uganda.

**Qtn: Why was Alexander Mackav chosen to be the head of the protestant missionaries in Uganda?**

He was a very practical man.

**i. The White Fathers**

a) This was a group of Catholic missionaries from France.
b) They arrived in Uganda in 1879 bed by Father Simon Loudel land Brother Amans.
c) They established a mission station at Rubage.

Other groups include of missionaries.

**ii. The Mill Hill Fathers**

iii. The Verona Fathers
iv. The Holy Ghost Fathers
v. The London Missionary Society LMS
The methodologist Fathers.

**Reasons for the coming of the missionaries to East Africa**

a) They wanted to spread Christianity.
b) They wanted to spread western education through formal education.
c) They wanted to stop slave trade.

**Dr. Ludwig Krapf**

1. He was a German missionary who belonged to the CMS.
2. He was the first missionary to visit East Africa in the 19th Century.
3. He established the first mission station at Rabai Mpya near Mombasa in 1846.
4. He wrote the first Swahili dictionary and grammar book.
5. He translated the New Testament into Kiswahili language.
6. He became the first European to see Mt. Kenya in 1849

**Johan Rebman and Jacob Erhardt**

a) Krapf was joined at Mombasa by two other German missionaries to help him with his work.

b) Rebmann was the first missionary to go into the interior of East Africa. He influenced the lives of the Chagga who liked him for his kindness. He was the first European to see Mt. Kilimanjalo in 1848.

c) Krapf and Rebmann had many problems such as bad climate and tropical diseases. They often fell sick.

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Krapf returned home in 1853 due to sickness but Rebmann stayed until 1873 when he became blind.

e) Jacob Erhardt attempted to draw the first sketch map of East Atca though it wasn't accurate. Erhardt went back to Europe in 1855 after experiencing health problems.

**Achievements of the missionaries**

**Positive achievements**

i. They spread Christianity.
ii. They stopped slave trade.
iii. They built schools e.g. Namilyango, Buddo, Gayaza, e.t.c
iv. They introduced formal education.
v. They built hospitals e.g Mengo, Rubaga, e.t.c
vi. They built churches e.g Namirembe, Rubaga, e.t.c
vii. They introduced new crops e.g. cotton by Kenneth Borup.

**Negative achievements**

i. They undermined the African culture.
ii. Their activities led to religious wars in east Africa.
iii. They paved a way to colonialism thus loss of independence.

**Problems faced by the missionaries**

a) Tropical diseases e.g malaris.
b) Hostile tribes e.g Nandi and Masai.
c) Wild animals e.g lions attacked them.
d) Lack of easy means of transport.
e) They lacked enough funds to run their activities.
f) Hostile climate.
g) Language barrier.

**European trading companies**

i). The third group of missionaries to come to East Africa were the traders.
ii). European traders came to East Africa to carryout legitimate trade.
iii) They also wanted to invest their surplus capital.
iv) In order for the traders to perform their major work effectively, they had to form trading companies, these trading companies included.

i.
IBEACo
ii.
GEACo

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**The Imperial British East Africa Comapany**

i). It was formed in 1888 by sir William Mackinnon. •

ii). Its original name was British East Africa Association in 1887 and later changed to Imperial British East Africa company.

iii) Its first headquarters were at Mombasa but later transferred to Machakos

**Aims of IBEACo**

i) To promote legitmate trade and stop slave trade.

ii). To protect the missionaries.

iv) To promote and establish British rule in East Africa.

**Achievements of IBEACo**

i) Controlled slave trade at the coast.

ii) Promoted peace in Uganda by stopping religious wars.

iii) Promoted the construction of the Uganda Railway.

**Failures of the IBEACo**

i). It failed to raise enough money to complete the Uganda railway.

ii). Slave trade wasn't fully stopped.

**Qtn: Why did IBEACo run bankrupt?**

i. Spent a lot of money in fighting and stopping religious wars.

ii. A lot of money was spent on constructing the Uganda railway.

iii. A lot of money was used to pay the Sudanese soldiers who kept order in the area.

ii) The company had corrupt asd-extravagant officials.

iii) It lacked a reliable source of income.

**Captain Fredrick Lugard**

i). He was sent to Uganda in 1890's as the representative of I.B.E.A.Co.

ii). He was declared the first British administrator in Uganda.

iii) He began his work by building a fort in old Kampala.

iv) He signed treaties with Kabaka Mwanga ofBuganda.

v) He restored peace by bringing the Sudanese soldiers.

vi) He restored Omukama Kasagama to his throne.

vi) He stopped religious wars in Buganda.

**Qtn: Why did captain F.P Lugard bring the Sudanese soldiers?**

i. To protect the missionaries.

ii. To protect Omukama Kasagama ofToro against Kabalega.

iii. To maintain peace in Buganda.

**Qtn: Why did the I.B.E.A.Co fail in her operations in Uganda?**

**i)** Involvement in constant civil wars.

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**ii)** Bankruptcy/ Shortage of funds.
**iii)** Shortage of man power.

**Qtn: <u>Why did capt F.P Lugard remain in Uganda after the collapse of IBEACo?</u>**

i. To complete his treaties.
ii. To protect the missionaries.
iii. To protect Kasagama whom he had restored to the throne.

**Qtn: <u>Whv was Sir Gerald Portal sent to Uganda in 1892?</u>**

i. To study the political situation and recommend if it was profitable for Britain to colonise
Uganda.
ii) Sir Gerald Portal declared Uganda a British Protectorate.
iii. He raised the Union Jack.

**<u>The German East Africa Company.</u>**

The German traders came to East Africa to;
a) Carryout legitmate trade.
b) To get raw materials for their home industries.
c) To promote German administration in Tanganyika.

**<u>Carl Peters</u>**

i. He was the leader of the German colonialist
in Tanganyika.
ii. He was the founder of G.E.A.Co.
iii. He signed treaties with local chiefs - He was the first European to
sign a treaty with kabaka Mwanga.
iv. He set up a protectorate over Witu and Ki rimanjaro area.

**NB:** Germany was the first European country to show interest in colonising Uganda.

**<u>ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN EAST AFRICA</u>**

Colonialism involves control of a weaker country by a powerful country.

**<u>Countries that colonized east Africa</u>**

Britain – Uganda and Kenya
German – Tanganyika (Tanzania)
NB: Rwanda and Burundi were colonized by German.
Other countries which also struggled for clonies in east Africa but were forced away and so they dominated E. Africa's neighbors include;
Belgium - Congo
Italy - Somalia
Portugal -Mozambique France,
Spain, e.t.c

**<u>African countries which were not colonised</u>**

Liberia and Ethiopia

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NB: - Liberia was set aside for freed slaves from America.

**Ethiopia** - had strong leaders / strong army / had mountains which made transport for Italians difficult,

**The scramble and partition of East Africa**

**Scramble** - This refers to the struggle, rush or fight of European countries to get colonies in Africa.

**Partition** - This refers to me peaceful division and sharing of African territories among the European super powers.

**Reasons for the scramble and partition of East Africa**

1. The European super powers struggled to acquire colonies in East Africa due to the following reasons.

a) To get raw materials for their home industries.
b) They wanted to get market for their finished goods.
c) They wanted to get cheap labour from Africa.
d) They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
e) They wanted to get land to settle their surplus capital.
f) Some wanted to get political pride.

**Names given to East African territories after European domination**

a) Uganda - British protectorate
b) Kenya — British East Africa
c) Tanzania – German East Africa.

**NB i)A protectorate** is an inferior country controlled by superior country without any interest of permanent settlement.

iii) **A colony** an inferior country controlled by a superior country with an aim of having a permanent settlement.

**The Berlin Conference**

1.This was the conference held in 1884 to discuss the peaceful means of dividing up African states among the European super powers.

2.It was held in Berlin (City of German) and chaired by **Otto Von Bismack.**

**Some European countries that were involved in the Berlin conference of 1884**

a. Germany,
b. Britain,
c. France
d. Italy
e. Spain
f. Belgium

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g. Portugal

**Effects of the Berlin Conference**

i.Colonial masters had to stop slave trade in their colonies.
ii.Colonial masters had to draw boundaries over their spheres of influence.
iii.Each colonial power had to develop their colonies politically and socially.
iv.Any European country was free and claim land in Africa.
V.No European country would extend its sphere of influence without informing other colonial powers.

**NB:** The greatest effect of the Berlin Conference was that it led to the partition of Africa.

**The process of partition**

After going through scramble, the European powers agreed to divide and share African territories peacefully.

**Methods used by European powers to partition Africa.**

i. Getting information from European explorers especially the geography of EastAfrica. ii. Using agreements
iii. Using violence.

**Treaties signed during the partition process**

i.The Anglo - German agreement of 1886.
ii.The Anglo - German agreement of 1890 (Heligoland treaty)

**The Anglo German agreement of 1886**

The spheres of influence under this agreement.

a. The sultan was given Zanzibar, Pemba and other islands plus a strip of land along the coast of East Africa,
b. The-British took over Kenya.
c. The Germans got the Witu land (coastal area)

**The Anglo German agreement of 1890 (Heligo Land) Spheres of** influence under this agreement.

a. Uganda became a British protectrorate.
b. Britain surrendered the Heligo land and the Island in the North Sea to the Germans.
c. German surrendered the Witu/coast and got the coast of East Africa.
d. Zanzibar and Pemba became British protectorate.

**Results of scramble and partition of East Africa.**

a. Loss of independence of African states.
b. Loss of some African culture.
c. New boundaries of East Africa were drawn.

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d. There was economic development e.g. road construction, industrialization, etc.
e. Slavery was abolished.

**Revision exercise**

**1. Why did the British take long to establish their rule outside Buganda?**

a) They feared some hostile tribes.

b)There was a problem of poor transport and communication in some areas.

**2.What was the main effect brought by the Berlin conference to the African continent?**

It led to the partition of Africa.

**3.Which agreement finally divided up E.A between German?**

The Heligo land treaty - Anglo German agreement of 1890.

**4.Give a reason why Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi were taken away from Germany.**

To punish Germany from starting the World war.

**5.Mention two methods used by colonialists to establish colonial rule in East Africa.**

i)Signing treaties

ii)Using force where they found resistance.

**6.Outline two methods used by colonialists to administer Uganda**

i) Direct rule
ii) Indirect rule

**7. Why did the British use indirect rule?**

a. It was cheap.
b. To prevent rebellions.
c. To solve the problem of language barrier

**8. Outline two problems faced by Europeans who used direct rule.**

i) Constant rebellions.
ii) Higher costs of administration

**9. Identify two countries in Africa that were not colonized.**

i) Ethiopia
ii) Liberia

**10. What do you understand by the following terms?**

i) **Scramble -** struggle of European countries to gain colonies in Africa.

ii)**Partition -** Peaceful division of African territories among the European countries.

**11.Mention two colonialists who participated in the scramble for colonies in East Africa.**

Sir Gerald Portal - Britain Carl Peters — German

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**12.Give a reason why the Anglo -German agreement of 1890 was called Heligo land treaty.**

Britain handed over Heligo land Island to Germany in exchange for Uganda.

**13. Under what group of Europeans was each of the following people?**

i) Sir Gerald Portal - colonialist
ii) Joseph Thompson - Explorer
iii)Kenneth Borup - missionary
iv) Carl Peters – colonialists
v) William Mackinnon - Trader
vi) Dr. Fischer – explorer

**14.Suggest any one contribution made by each of the following British governors**

i) **Sir Andrew Cohen -** The owen falls dam was completed during his term of office. ii) Sir Walter Coutts - He was the last British governor in Uganda. Uganda attained independence during his regime.

**Colonial administration in Uganda**

1. Uganda was declared a British protectorate in 1894 by Sir Gerald Portal.
2. When Uganda was made a British protectorate. Henry Colville was made the first British commissioner.
3. The second British commissioner was **sir Harry Johnstone**.
4. In **1905**, the title of commissioner was changed to governor.
5. The first British governor in Uganda was **sir Hesketh Bell**.
6. All the British governors were based in Entebbe which was the colonial capital of Uganda at that time.
7. The executive council and Legco were also located at Entebbe.

**The Legislative council**

i) It was formed in 1921 by sir Robert Coryndon. Its major role was to make laws.
ii) In 1945, the first Ugandans joined Legco.
ii)They included;
a) Kawalya Kaggwa - from central region — Buganda
b) Yekonia Zirabamuzaale - from East - Busoga
c) Petero Nyangabyaki Akiiki - from west -

**Qtn: Who was the British governor who allowed the first Ugandans to the LEGCO**

John Hathon Hall

**Qtn: How did the Africans join LEGCO?**

**NB:** In 1946, Yekosofat Innyon was nominated to the legco to represent the northen part of Uganda.

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**Qtn: How are members of parliament acquired in Uganda today?**

Through elections.

**What is an election?**

An act of giving a chance of choosing leaders of their own choice.

**Agreement signed to extend British rule in Uganda.**

Toro Agreement of 1901

Ankole agreement of 1902

Buganda Agreement of 1900.

**The Buganda agreement of 1900**

It was signed by Sir Harry Johnstone on behalf of the British and sir Apollo Kaggwa on behalf of the Buganda kingdom.

**Terms of the 1900 Buganda Agreement.**

(a) Land
(b) Taxation
(c) Governance.

**Provisions/recommendations of the Buganda agreement**

i) Hut and gun taxes were to be introduced - economic

ii) Buganda land was to be divided into crown and mailo land

iii)Kabaka's powers were to be reduced - political

Buganda's boundaries were to be fixed — political.

**Results of the Buganda agreement**

i) Kabaka's powers reduced and the Lukiiko's powers were increased.

ii) Hut and gun taxes were introduced.

iii)Land in Buganda was divided into crown: and mailo land.

iv) Buganda's boundaries were fixed.

**NB**.a)The Kabaka (Daudi chwa was not able to sign this agreement on behalf of his kingdom because he was an infant.

b) Instead, he was assisted by his regents to run the kingdom.

c) Regents are people who rule a kingdom on behalf of a young king.

**Qtn: Name the regents of Kabaka Chwa**

Sir Apollo Kaggwa
StansausMugwanya
Zakaria Kisingiri

**d) Why didn't Kabaka Mwanga sign the 1900 Buganda agreement?**

Kabaka Mwanga, Daudi Chwa's father had been exiled into the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean.

**Qtn: Why was Kabaka Mwanga exiled by the British administrators**

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He resisted British rule.

**Qtn: <u>Why did Mwanga resist British rule?</u>**

He did not want to lose his political power.

The British undermined the African culture.

**<u>Colonial administration in Kenya</u>**

i) Kenya was declared a British protectorate in 1895 as well as a colony.

ii) The head of the Kenyan colony was a commissioner.

iii) In 1906, the title of commissioner was changed to governor.

iv) The first British commissioner in Kenya was called Sir Charles Eliot.

v) The first governor in Kenya was sir James Sadler and the last was MC Mackdonald.

vi) The major issue during colonial times in Kenya highlands were previously owned by the kikuyu.

vii) The first African representative to be appointed to the Legco in Kenya was Eluid Mathu in 1944.

<u>Questions</u>

**<u>a) When was the Legco in Kenya formed?</u>**

1906

viii) Legco members promoted the interests of the white settles because Lord Delamere was one of the members.

**<u>Colonial administration in Tanzania, Tanganyika</u>**

1. Tanganyika was declared a Germany colony in 1890.
2. The Akidas and Jumbes were appointed to replace the local chiefs.
3. After the 1st world war in **1914- 1918**, German East Africa - Tanganyika was taken over by the British.
4. Tanganyika was given to the British by the **League of Nations** a mandate state.
5. This meant that Tanganyika was being ruled by the British on behalf of the League of Nations.

**<u>Colonial rule in Rwanda and Burundi</u>**

i) Rwanda and Burundi were both colonized by Germany

ii) Like in Tanzania, the Germans used direct system to administer their rule in Rwanda and Burundi.

iii) Having lost in the 1st world war. Germany lost all her colonies to the League of Nations as well as Rwanda and Burundi.

iv) Rwanda and Burundi were handed over to Belgium as Mandate territories and finally to the United Nations to prepare them for independence.

**Qn; What is a Mandate territory/state?**

These were the former colonies of Germany which were ruled by other countries on behalf of the **League of Nations.**

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**Qn; What is a trusteeship?**

These were the former colonies of Germany which were ruled by other countries on behalf of the **United Nations.**

**NB.** Tanganyika was taken away from the Germany to punish them for causing the 1st world war.

**Qtn: Why did Tanganyika attain independence earlier than Uganda?**

The people of Tanzania were more united during the struggle for independence than Ugandans.

The last governor Richard Turn Bull cooperated well with the people of Tanganyika.

Tanganyika was a mandate territory.

**Qtn: Outline any three economic policies during colonial rule in East Africa**

i) Cash crop growing was encouraged.

ii) Hut and gun taxes were introduced.

iii) In Kenya, land was given to white settlers while in Uganda land was divided into Crown and Mailo land.

**African reactions towards colonial rule in East Africa**

Some Africans cooperated with colonialists (Collaborators/Agents)
while others resisted them (Resistors).

**Collaborators**

There are African who accepted and cooperated with the British.

**The collaborators in Uganda include;**

a) Sir Apollo Kaggwa
b) Nuwa Mbaguta
c) Semei Kakungulu
d) Chief Awich of Payera

**Semei Kakungulu**

**Major contributions of Semei Kakungulu**

1. He helped the British to capture Mwanga and Kabalega who had resisted British rule.
2. He spread British rule in Eastern Uganda.
3. He built feeder roads in Eastern Uganda.
4. He signed treaties with local chiefs in Eastern Uganda.
5. He built administrative posts in Eastern Uganda.
6. He planted Mvule Trees in Eastern Uganda.

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

i) He encouraged the building of feeder roads which eased transport.

ii) He promoted the signing of treaties with local chiefs.

iii) He promoted the building of administrative headquarters.

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iv) He helped in the capturing on Mwanga and Kabalega who were resisting British rule.

**Nuwa Mbaguta**

i) He extended British rule-in western Uganda,
ii) He promoted education in western Uganda.
iii) He promoted the building of feeder roads in western Uganda.
iv) He planted trees in Mbarara town

**Mutesa I**

He invited the European missionaries to come to Uganda.

**Omukama Kasagama of Toro**

He collaborated with the British because;

a) He wanted to get protection against Kabalega.
b) He wanted to get guns for his soldiers to maintain peace in the kingdom.

How useful was captain F.D Lugard to Kasagama of Toro?

He helped omukama Kasagama to retain his throne from kabalega.

**Resistance of colonial rule.**

**Qn. How did the people of East Africa resist colonial administration?**

i) By staging rebellions
ii) By forming political parties
iii) Through Riots and Demonstrations
iv) By boycotting European goods

**Resistors in Uganda**

i) Chief Awich ofPayera
ii) Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda
v) Omukama Kabalega ofBunyoro

**Mwanga's revolt of 1897**

1. Although Mwanga had collaborated with the British at first, he finally rose against them.
2. He even signed treaties with captain Lugard to show collaboration.
3. When the British undermined his interests, he resisted them.
4. He even reached an extent of ordering for the death of the Uganda martyrs with the help of his chief prosecutor Mukajanga,
5. Because of resistance he was exiled to Seychelles Island, making Daudi Chwa

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the king of Buganda at that time.

**Qtn: Identify two effects of Mwanga resistance**

i) He lost his powers.

ii) He was exiled to Seychelles Islands in the Indian ocean.

Qtn: Why do you think Kabaka Mwanga was unable to sign the Buganda agreement?

He was in exile at that time.

**Nyangire Rebellion**

1.It was staged in Bunyoro to oppose the British system of using Baganda chiefs to rule Bunyoro.

2.The B-anyoro fought to chase away all the Baganda chiefs from Bunyoro.

3.After nine months of the rebellion, the British were able to defeat the

**Qtn: Point out two reasons why Kabalega staged resistance in 1894.**

i)He wanted to protect Bunyoro's independence.

ii)He did not want to lose his powers.

**The Lamogi rebellion**

1.It was staged under the leadership of chief Awich of Payera.

2.It aimed at resisting the forceful registration of guns by the Bany&ro to the British.

**Resistance in Kenya**

The Nandi rebellion

i)The Nandi people staged this rebellion because they did not want the British to take away their land.

**The Man man rebellion**

1.Mau - Mau in full is Mzungu Arudi Ulaya Mwafhka Apate Uhuru.

2.This means that let the Europeans go back to Europe so that the Africans get independence.

3.The Mau Mau rebellion was spearheaded by the three Kenyan nationalists.

i)Mzee Jomo Kenyatta-Political leader

ii)Dedan Kimathi — A military leader

iii)General China

4.The Mau Mau rebellion was mainly staged by the Kikuyu tribe.

**Causes of the MAU MAU rebellion in Kenva**

i)The Kenyans wanted to be allowed to grow crops of their own.

ii)Kenyan's wanted a fair representation to the LEGCO.

iii)They wanted to have their fertile land from the British.

iv)Kenyans wanted to have independence from the British.

vi) They also wanted the Kipande policy to be removed.

**Effects of the Man Mau rebellion**

i)Loss of lives.

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ii)Destruction of property.
iii)Displacement of people.
iv)Outbreak of famine because most people were involved in the rebellion and also feared to stay alone in isolated gardens.
v) The military leader Dedan Kimathi was arrested and executed.

**Rebellion that took place in Tanganyika**

i)Abushiri rebellion
ii)Hehe rebellion
iii)MajiMaji rebellion

**Abushiri rebellion of 1888.**

i)It was carried out by the people of Pangani led by Abushiri Bin Ibrahim.

**Causes of Abushiri rebellion**

i.High taxes on commodities;
ii.The Germans were not respecting the Islamic religion.
iii.Forced labour.
iv.Desire to stop slave trade
v)Germans took over control of trade and restricted the people ofTangayika.

**Effects of the Abushiri rebellion**

i)Destruction of property.
ii)Wide spread of famine.
iii)Loss of lives
v) Abushiri Bin Ibrahim was hanged.

**The Hehe rebnellion**

1.It was staged by the hehe people led by chief Mkwawa.
2.It started a long the Tabora - Bagamoyo route.
3.It was fought by 1000 men and all were defeated.

**Causes of the Hehe rebellion**

High taxes which were charged on trade caravans.

**Effects of the Hehe rebellion**

i. Loss of lives
ii. Massive famine
iii. Destruction of property.
iv. Chief Mkwawa was beheaded and shipped to German.

**The Maji Maji rebellion of 1905 - 1907**

1. It was staged by the people of Tanganyika against Germany rule.
2. It was called the Maji Maji because of the magic water which was believed to turn German bullets into water.
3. This gave the Tanganyikans braverly and courage.
4. This rebellion involved people ofPogoro, Gindo, lindi, Matumbi, Zaa'am0, Bena,

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Ngoni, Mbuga and Luguru.

**Causes of the man maji rebellion**

1. Forced labour.
2. High taxes charged.
3. Harsh rules from the Germans.
4. The ruthlessness of the Akidas and Jumbes
5. Low wages despite their hardwork.

**Effects of the Mail Mail rebellion**

i. Loss of lives.
ii. Destruction of property.
iii. Outbreak of famine
iv. The spirit of African nationalism was raised.

**Characteristics of German rule in E.Africa**

The German rule in Tanganyika was unpopular because of the following characteristics.

i. Forced labour.
ii. High taxation
ili. Harshness by the Jumbes and Akidas
iv. Low wages despite handwork.

**Role played by different people in the struggle for independence in East Africa.**

These people played different roles especially spearheading activities like;

a) Formation of political parties.
b) Mobilising people to fight from forests.
c) Campaigning against colonial laws.
d) Leading demonstrations

**Remarkable personalities in Uganda**

A. Sir Edward Muteesa II

i. Born in 1924
ii. King at 18 years in 1948.
iii. Exiled to England in 1953 because he demanded for independence of Buganda from
colonial rule.
iv. He was allowed to return in 1955 after accepting that his office will take part in politics. v. He formed an alliance with Uganda's People's Congress.
vi. He became the first president of independent Uganda and head of state in 1963 replacing the Queen of England who had remained a ceremonial head of Uganda after independence in 1962.
vii. In 1966 he fled to London after a military attack from Dr. Milton Obote.
He died in 1969 in exile.

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**Kabaka Mutesa II' s Challenges**

i. He did not want Buganda to remain part of Uganda after independence.

ii. He wanted independence for his kingdom only.

Ignatius Kangave Musaazi

He formed Uganda National Congress (the first political party in Uganda)

**This party aimed at:**

i. Uniting all Ugandans

ii. Acquiring independence for Uganda.

iii. Improving the standards of living of Africans

iv. Fighting for human rights for all the people of Africa.

**NB.** The UNC party led the struggle for the return of Kabaka Muteesa II from exile in Britain.

**Musaazi's Challenges**

i. His party was hated by the British colonial government because it was gaining strength in the whole country.

ii. Its aims were not liked by the Lukiiko because it involved uniting all Ugandans in one country.

iii. Most of its leadership came from Buganda thus creating opposition from non Baganda.

**Dr. Apollo Milton Obote**

1. He was the first executive prime minister.
2. He led Uganda to independence in 1962.
3. Abolished kingdoms in 1966.
4. He declared Uganda a republic in 1967.
5. He became the first executive president of Uganda.
6. He was overthrown by Idd Amin Dada in 1971.

**Obote's challenges**

1. Over coming the forces oftribalism and traditionalism.
2. Failure to maintain some of his objectives e.g respecting hereditary rulers.
3. Failure to maintain discipline in the army which later overthrew him,
4. Failure to conduct general elections from 1962 up to 1971. NB: He became president again in 1980 but was overthrown again in 1985 by General Tito Okello Lutwa.

**Benedict Kiwaauka**

1. He was the first chief minister of Uganda / Chief justice.
2. He struggled for the independence of Uganda.

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3. He made D.P a national party. First prime minister of Uganda.
4. As the head of D.P, he won the 1961 general elections that made Uganda attam self rule.

**Qtn: <u>What do you understand by the Kabaka's crisis?</u>**

1. It was a period of time when Kabaka Muteesa II was in exile and the Baganda were demanding for his return.
2. The Namirembe conference was held to discuss the return of Kabaka Muteesa II.
3. It was called so because it was held at Namirembe.
4. Michael Kintu signed the Namirembe agreement on behalf of the Baganda while Keith

Hancock signed on behalf of theBritish.

**<u>Question</u>**

1. Name the first African trade union to be formed m Uganda.

**<u>Uganda African Farmer's Union</u>**

2. Why were political parties formed in early 1950, s?

**<u>To demand for independence.</u>**

3. Why was Muteesa II deported by Sir Andrew Cohen?

i. **<u>He refused to send representatives to the LEGCO.</u>**

ii. **<u>He wanted Buganda to be an independent state.</u>**

4. Which political party won the first general elections in l961?

**<u>Democratic Party.</u>**

5. Which political party won the 1962 general elections?

**<u>Uganda People's Congress.</u>**

6. How did the Kabaka Yekka party help Milton Obote to become the first executive prime minister?

**<u>They made an alliance with U.P.C and won the general elections which made Obote the first executive prime minister.</u>**

7. What led to the second kabaka crisis in 1966?

**<u>Disagreements in sharing of power between the constitutional president and and theexecutive prime minister by that time.</u>**

8. Why was Kabaka Muteesa II called a ceremonial president?

<u>He had no executive powers.</u>

**<u>The struggle for independence in Tnganiyika.</u>**

<u>Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere</u>

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

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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 generalelections 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. In 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.

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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.

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**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

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TANU D.P U.P.C UNC KADU TAA

**Qtn: <u>Why were each of the following rebellions called by their specific names?</u>**

i. MauMau
ii. Maji Maji
iii. Nyangire

**<u>Complete the table below;</u>**

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

**<u>Struggle for independence in Rwanda and Burundi</u>**

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 Patriotic 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

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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**

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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?**

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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 youth's 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

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**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 candidates 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.

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**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.

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**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.**

v. Uganda Human rights commission.

vi. Federation of Uganda Women's Lawyers.

vii. Amnesty International.

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viii. Slum Aid project and responsibilities.
ix.

**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 manmade 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, etc.

### 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.**

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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 life 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 game park 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

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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: <u>What is pollution?</u>**
When the environment made unclean / contaminated with impurities that affect the quality of air.

**Qtn: <u>Identify any three types of pollution.</u>**
i)'Water pollution
ii)Air pollution
iii)Noise pollution
iv)Soil pollution

**Qtn: <u>How is the environment polluted?</u>**
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:<u>How can we control pollution?</u>**
i) Planting vegetation to avoid dusty environment
ii) Recycle plastics, glass and metallic materials. ^
iii)Use manure instead of artificial fertilizers.
iv) Avoid bush burning.
vi) Make proper garbage and sewage disposal.

**Qtn:<u>What are the effects of pollution?</u>**
i) Noise pollution leads to stress and permanent damage to the hearing system.
ii) Water pollution leads to water borne diseases.

**<u>Proper use of the environment Environmental conservation</u>**
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.

**<u>Ways of conserving the environment</u>**
i)The environment can be conserved through the following ways.

**a) <u>Vegetation</u>**
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.

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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.

**TOPICAL QUESTIONS**

**ENVIRONMENT**

1. **Give the meaning of "Environment".**

Environment refers to people and their surroundings.

2. **Give four human activities which have destroyed the environment.**
   (i) Deforestation
   (ii) Bush burning
   (iii) Swamp drainage
   (iv) Over grazing due to over stocking
3. **How does over fishing affect lakes?**
   It leads to exhaustion of fish in water bodies.
4. **What is environmental conservation?**
   To make peoples surrounding better for settlement.
5. **Give three effects of deforestation.**
   (i) Leads to drought / desertification / reduction in rainfall.
   (ii) Leads to soil erosion
   (iii) Leads to displacement of animals.
6. **Suggest any three ways of managing the waste materials in our home.**

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(i) By using dustbins / waste paper baskets.
(ii) By dumping waste materials in rubbish pits.
(iii) By picking / sweeping and burning rubbish.

**7. How can we keep our school environment clean?**

By sweeping / picking / mopping, by using dust bins.

**8. Give three effects of bush burning.**

(i) It leads to soil erosion.
(ii) It leads to destruction of animal habitat.
(iii) It leads to air pollution.

**9. (a) Give danger of plastic materials to our environment.**

(i) It leads to soil degradation / leads to soil exhaustion.
(ii) It reduces water infiltration.

**(b) How can people prevent the danger caused by plastic materials in our environment?**

By recycling used plastic materials.

**10. State three ways of controlling soil erosion in hilly areas.**

(i) By terracing
(ii) By contour ploughing
(iii) By trip cropping
(iv) By planting trees

**11. (a) How is soil erosion controlled in low land areas?**

By mulching

**(b) Why is soil erosion not common in the central region of Uganda?**

It is not hilly and mountainous.

**12. Give two reasons why soil erosion should be controlled.**

(i) To maintain soil fertility
(ii) To increase on crop yields // to control silting

**13. Suggest two ways of controlling deforestation for wood fuel.**

(i) By enforcing strict laws against deforestation
(ii) Through rural electrification
(iii) By using other alternative sources of power other than wood.

**14. State three effects of brick making to the environment.**

(i) It leads to soil erosion. // Breed ground for disease vectors
(ii) It leads to destruction of natural habitat
(iii) It leads to land degradation.

**15. (a) What are wetlands?**

Wetlands are water logged areas

(b) Identify three ways in which people have destroy wetland.

(i) By break making
(ii) Through swamp drainage
(iii) Dumping of waste products

**16. Give three reasons why people destroy wetlands.**

(i) To get land for farming
(ii) To construct roads
(iii) To mine sand
(iv) To get land for settlement

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**17. (a) What are the effects of destroying wetlands?**
It leads to flooding
**(b) Give two dangers of settling in wetland.**
(i) You can be attacked by dangerous marine animals
(ii) Topical disease
**18. Mention three crops which do not destroy wetlands.**
(i) Yams
(ii) Sugar cane
(iii) Rice
**19. How does industrial development contribute to environmental destruction?**
Vegetation is cleared to set up industries
**20. Mention any three poor farming practices in East Africa.**
(i) Mono cropping
(ii) Over grazing
(iii) Over cultivation
**21. What are the effects of rapid population growth to the environment?**
(i) It leads to land fragmentation
(ii) More land is cleared to get land for farming / settlement
**22. Suggest one way of controlling industrial air pollution.**
By recycling the wastes
**23. Why is trace passing discouraged in compounds?**
To maintain the green environment / to control theft
**24. What is re-afforestation?**
Is thee planting of trees where they have been cut down.
25. **How does rural-electrification reduce deforestation**?
Electricity will be used for cooking instead of firewood.
**26. Write NEMA in full.**
National Environment Management Authority
**27. Give two functions of NEMA.**
(i) To conserve the environment.
(ii) To sensitise the people one the dangers
(iii) To evict people who settle on wetlands
**28. How can people help NEMA in its function?**
(i) By reporting people who encroach on wetlands
(ii) By no settling on wetlands
**29. How can children keep their classroom environment clean?**
(i) By picking rubbish / by sweeping the compound
(ii) By mopping the classroom.
**30. Give the importance of a sweeping rota in a classroom.**
It helps the children to know when they are to sweep the class.
**31. State one danger of stone mining in the environment.**
(i) It leads to noise pollution
(ii) High risk of accident
**32. Mention two energy resources that can replace wood fuel.**
(i) Solar energy

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(ii) Electricity

**33. Give one effect of overgrazing.**

(i) It leads to soil erosion

(ii) It leads to soil exhaustion

**34. Why are people discouraged from settling in wetlands?**

It is a source of fish /// to prevent floods

To prevent drought // they have disease vectors.

**35. Give any three uses of trees in a school compound.**

(i) Trees act as wind break

(ii) Trees add beauty to the school.

(iii) Trees control soil erosion

**36. Mention the weather disasters which destroy the environment.**

Heavy rains /// strong winds / storms// too much sun shine drys

**37. Which two districts in Uganda are mostly affected by landslides?**

(i) Bundibugyo

(ii) kapchorwa

**38. What are the effects of landslides?**

It leads to displacement of people

**39. Suggest any two ways in which landslides victims can be helped.**

(i) By relocating them to flat areas

(ii) By giving them support e.g. shelter, food, medicine etc.

**40. What causes mudslides / landslides?**

Heavy rains // mining // earth quakes

**41. What causes floods?**

Heavy rains // swamp drainage

**42. Give two ways of controlling floods.**

(i) Planting grass, trees

(ii) By controlled grazing

**43. What are the effects of floods?**

It causes drowning and death of animals// it leads to destruction of crops

**44. (a) Write in full NFA.**

National Forestry Authority

**(b) Give one function of NFA.**

To conserve National forest

**45. (a) What causes desertification?**

Deforestation

**(b) How can desertification be controlled in Uganda?**

By practicing re-afforestation

**46. (a) What is drought?**

Drought is a long dry season with ought rain

**(b) What causes drought?**

Deforestation, industrialization, over grazing

**(c) What are the effects of drought?**

It hinders farming // it leads to destruction of vegetation

**(d) Suggest two ways of controlling drought.**

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(i) By practicing Agro- forestry
(i) By practicing afforestation

**47. (a) Which ministry in Uganda is responsible for disasters?**
Ministry of Disaster Preparedness

**(b) How does the above ministry help people affected by drought?**
By resettling them in safe areas // by giving them material support

**48. (a) Which ministry in Uganda is responsible for environment?**
Ministry of lands water and environment

**(b) How is the above ministry trying to protect the environment?**
By enforcing strict laws against environmental degradation.

**49. (a) Which body in Uganda is responsible for supplying water to people?**
National water and sewerage co-operation.

**(b) Mention one other activity done by the organization above.**
They collect and treat sewage.

**50. How is rubbish managed at school?**
By collecting and burning it in one place.

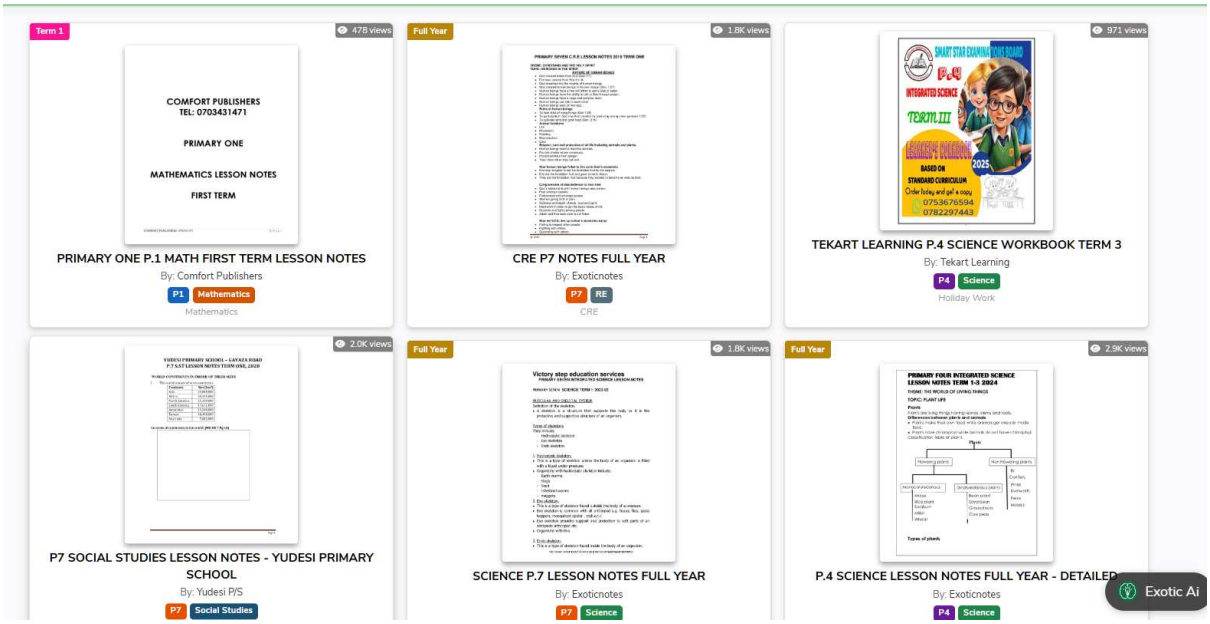
**51. (a) Give two causes of land fragmentation.**
(i) over population
(ii) land tenure system

**(b) Give two effects of land fragmentation.**
**(i)** Development of slums.
(ii) It leads to land degradation.

**END**

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