KOLFRAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

KAMPALA

LET'S DISCOVER OUR POTENTIALS

TEACHER'S LESSON NOTES 7

FULL YEAR 2022

SOCIAL STUDIES

NAME:.....

SCHOOL:.....

CLASS: .....

This book is designed for both the learners and the teachers in accordance to the bridged curriculum. Each particular child in a class at a specific school deserves a copy of this book.

TABLE OF CONTENT

TOPIC		PAGE
TABLE OF CONTENT		2
TERM ONE		
TOPIC 1	**LOCATION OF AFRICA ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD**	**3**
TOPIC 2	**PHYSICAL FEATURES OF AFRICA**	**8**
TOPIC 3	**THE CLIMATE OF AFRICA**	**27**
TOPIC 4	**VEGETATION OF AFRICA**	**38**
TERM TWO		
TOPIC 5	**THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA**	**49**
TOPIC 6	**FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA**	**58**
TOPIC 7	**NATIONALISM AND THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE OF AFRICA**	**74**
TOPIC 8	**POST INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA**	**83**
TERM THREE		
TOPIC 9	**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA**	**90**
TOPIC 10	**MAJOR WORLD ORGANISATIONS**	**108**



TERM I

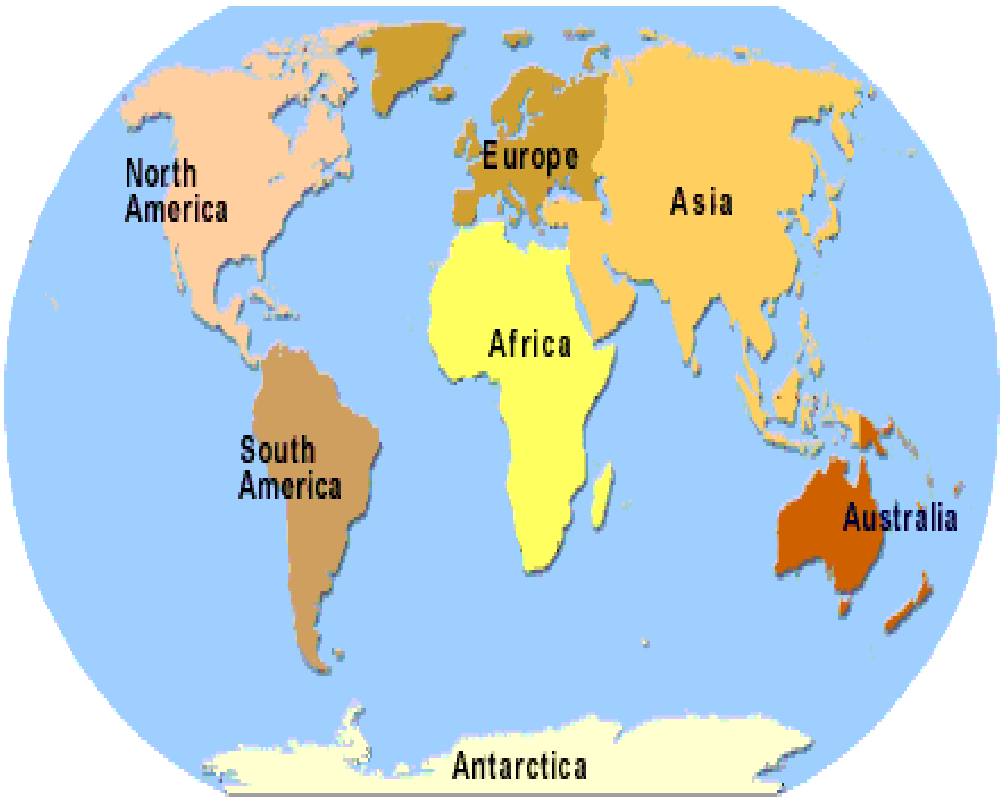
TOPIC 1: LOCATION OF AFRICA ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD

WORLD CONTINENTS IN ORDER OF THEIR SIZES

1. The world is made of seven continents.

Continent	Size (km^2)
Asia	43,608,000 km^2
Africa	30,335,000 km^2
North America	25,349,000 km^2
South America	17,611,000 km^2
Antarctica	13,340,000 km^2
Europe	10,498,000 km^2
Australia	8,923,000 km^2

Location of continents in the world .(MK BK 7 Pg vii)



Location of continents in the world

POINTS TO NOTE

Africa is regarded as a cradle land of man because the skull of Zinjanthropus was discovered there by Dr. LSB Leakey.

Africa was regarded as a dark continent because little was known about it by the outside World.

Antarctica continent is too cold to support human life.

Australia is the smallest continent while Asia is the largest continent.

Continents were formed by continental drifting.

AFRICA AS A CONTINENT

A continent is a large mass of land surrounded by water bodies.
Africa is located in the central region on the world map.
It is the second largest continent in the world.

The location of Africa on the world map is determined by:

i) Water bodies surrounding it
ii) Latitudes and longitudes
iii) Neighbouring continents

Africa is wide in the North and thinner in the South.

Africa is surrounded by the following large water bodies.

1. Mediterranean Sea in the North.
2. Atlantic Ocean in the West.
3. Red Sea in the North East.
4. Indian Ocean in the East.

These continents are surrounded by five major oceans. They are

(i) Pacific Ocean
(ii) Atlantic Ocean
(iii) Indian ocean
(iv) Arctic ocean
(v) Antarctic / Southern Ocean

Other features associated with the continent of Africa.

Cape

A cape is a piece of land jutting out into the sea.

Examples of capes in Africa:

1. Cape Verde –to the West.
2. Cape Guardafui-to the East.
3. Cape Agulhas to the South.
4. Cape Ras Ben to the North.
5. Cape of Good Hope to the South.
6. Cape Blanc to the Northern Africa.

Gulf

A gulf is a large area of the sea partly enclosed by land.

Examples of gulfs:

Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Sirte
Gulf of Gabes
Gulf of Guinea

A strait

A strait is a narrow water passage between two land masses.
E.g. The Strait of Gibraltar-This is the nearest point between Africa and Europe.

Isthmus

An isthmus is narrow land connecting two land masses that could otherwise be separated by water.

Island

An island is a small piece of land surrounded by a water body.

Examples of island countries of Africa

1. Madagascar (Indian Ocean) - the largest island in Africa
2. Seychelles (Indian Ocean) - smallest country in Africa
3. Mauritius (Indian Ocean)
4. Comoros (Indian Ocean)
5. Cape Verde (Atlantic Ocean)
6. Sao Tome and Principe (Atlantic Ocean)

Peninsula

A peninsula is a piece of land with three sides surrounded by water.
Or- A piece of land nearly surrounded by water with a section attached to the main land by an Isthmus.

LOCATION AND POSITION OF AFRICA USING LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

The method of locating places using latitudes and longitudes is called **Grid reference.**
Lines of latitudes are imaginary lines drawn on the map from East to West.
Lines of longitude\ Meridians are imaginary lines drawn on the map from North to South.
Longitude is the distance East or West of the Prime Meridian.
Latitude is the distance North or South of the Equator.

Africa is located between latitudes 37^0N – 35^oS and longitudes 17^0W– 52^0E .
Africa is crossed by three major latitudes namely:
Equator –O^0
Tropic of cancer - 23½ N.
Tropic of Capricorn -23 ½ S.

Other major latitudes include:

a Arctic circle- 66 ½ N
b Antarctic circle- 66 ½ S

NOTE THE FOLLOWING

The biggest part of Africa lies within the tropics.
The Equator is marked 0 degrees because it is the starting point of measuring latitudes.
Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, Uganda, Kenya and Somalia are crossed by the Equator.
The Prime Meridian is the major line of longitude that crosses Africa.
Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali and Algeria are crossed by the Greenwich.
Accra is the only city in Africa crossed by the Prime Meridian
The Greenwich is used to determine international time.
The international dateline is another major longitude (180) which separates one day from another or determines the date.

African countries crossed by the prime meridian are:

a. Ghana
b. Burkina Faso
c. Algeria
d. Mali

African countries crossed by each of he major latitudes of the major latitudes

a. Equator

1. Uganda
2. Kenya
3. DRC
4. Somalia
5. Democratic Republic of Congo
6. Gabon

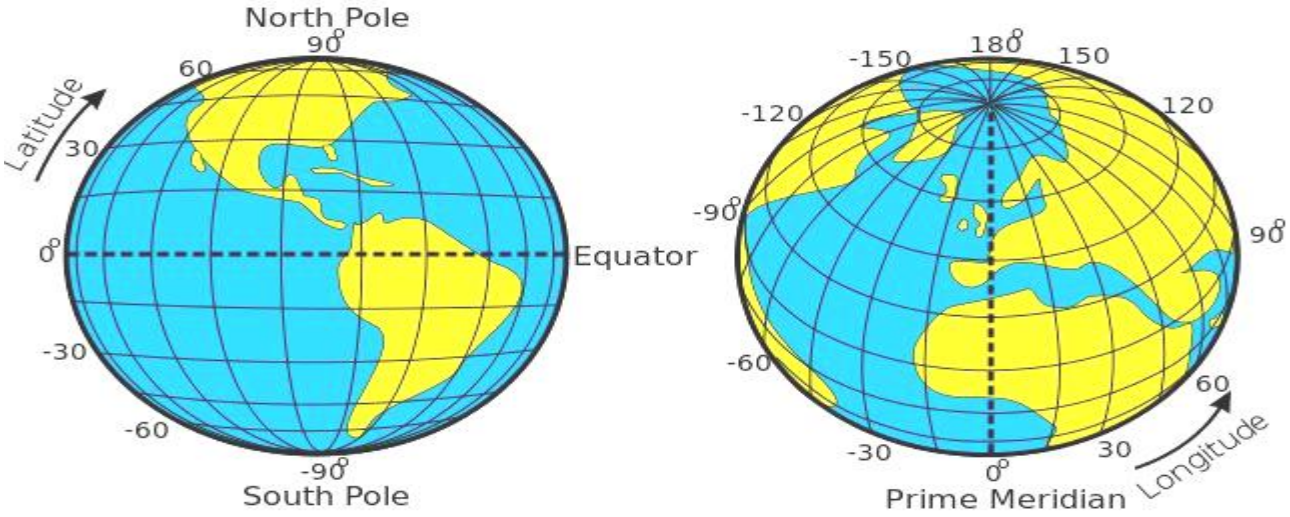
b. **Tropic of Cancer**

1. Egypt
2. Libya
3. Niger
4. Chad
5. Mali
6. Mauritania
7. Western Sahara

c. **Tropic of Capricorn**

1. Namibia
2. Botswana
3. Zimbabwe
4. Mozambique
5. Madagascar

A GLOBE SHOWING LOCATION OF AFRICA BY LONGITUDES AND LATITUDES



COUNTRIES IN EACH REGION Of AFRICA

Africa is divided into regions;

1. Northern Africa
2. Central Africa
3. Southern Africa
4. East Africa
5. Horn of Africa.
6. West Africa.

Countries in West Africa.

Country	Capital City	Country	Capital City
Ghana	Accra	*Liberia*	Monrovia
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	*Mali*	Bamako
Cape Verde	Cape Verde	*Mauritania*	Nouakhott
Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire)	Yamoussoukro	*Niger*	Niamey
Togo	Lome	*Sierra Leone*	Freetown
Guinea Bissau	Bissau	*Nigeria*	Abuja
Gambia	Banjul	*Senegal*	Dakar
Guinea	Conakry	*Benin*	Porto Novo

Countries in East Africa

Country	Capital City	Country	Capital City
Uganda	Kampala	*Tanzania*	Dodoma
Burundi	Bujumbura	*Kenya*	Nairobi
Rwanda	Kigali		

Countries in central Africa

Country	Capital City	Country	Capital City
Central African Rep	Bangui	*Chad*	N'Djamena
Congo Brazzaville	Brazzaville	*Gabon*	Libreville
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	*Democratic Republic of Congo*	Kinshasa
Sao Tomé and Principe	Sao Tomé		

Countries in Northern Africa

Country	Capital City	Country	Capital City
Algeria	Algiers	*Libya*	Tripoli
Morocco	Rabat	*Tunisia*	Tunis
Egypt	Cairo	*Sudan*	Khartoum
South Sudan	Juba	*Western Sahara*	El Aaiun

Countries in Southern Africa

Country	Capital City	Country	Capital City
South Africa	Pretoria	*Angola*	Luanda
Botswana	Gaborone	*Swazi land*	Mbabane
Lesotho	Maseru	*Malawi*	Lilongwe
Madagascar	Antananarivo	*Mauritius*	Port Louise
Seychelles	Victoria	*Mozambique*	Maputo
Zimbabwe	Harare	*Zambia*	Lusaka
Namibia	Windhoek	*Comoros*	Moroni
Reunion	Reunion		

Horn of Africa

Country	Capital City	Country	Capital City
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	*Djibouti*	Djibouti
Somalia	Mogadishu	*Eritrea*	Asmara

Land locked countries of Africa.
Land lock countries are countries which do not have sea ports.
Land lock countries are countries which do not have direct access to their seaports.
Examples of landlock countries in Africa

Uganda	- Swaziland	- Zimbabwe	- Central African Republic
South Sudan	- Lesotho	- Zambia	- Burkina Faso
Rwanda	- Botswana	- Chad	- Niger

Lesotho is called an enclave country of Africa
An enclave is an independent country existing in another independent country.
An enclave has only one neighbor.
Lesotho is located within another country that is South Africa.

TOPIC 2: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF AFRICA

Physical features are natural landforms on the earth surface.
Relief features are the natural land forms that give the shape of the earth.

Types of physical features
1. Relief features
2. Drainage features

Relief features
Relief is the physical appearance of an area.
Examples of relief features
1. Mountains
2. Highlands
3. Plateau
4. Lowlands
5. Rift Valleys
6. Coastal plains.

Drainage features
Drainage features are the natural landforms which contain water in them.

Examples of drainage features
1. Lakes
2. Swamps
3. Rivers
4. Seas
5. Oceans

Some physical features are located along the coastal regions.
They form natural boundaries while others are found in the interior of countries.
Physical features are natural resources because they make up the physical environment which people depend on to earn a living.

Physical features in Africa

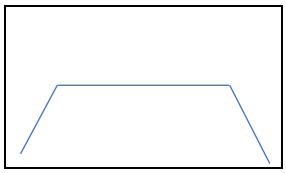
1. Lakes and rivers.
2. Highland / mountains
3. Rift valley
4. Plateau
5. Coastal plains
6. Islands
7. Basins .

PLATEAU.

- ✓ A plateau is a raised flat-topped piece of land.
- ✓ A plateau is an area of high flat land.
- ✓ A plateau is a table land.

A plateau covers the largest part of Africa.

Draw a map symbol of a plateau.



Rocks which made the plateau.

1. Sedimentary rocks.
2. Metamorphic rocks.
3. Igneous rocks.

Examples of plateaus in Africa.

1. Haggar plateau in Algeria.
2. Jos plateau in Nigeria
3. Futa Djalon /Guinea plateau in Guinea
4. Bie plateau in Angola
5. Nyikka plateau in Kenya
6. Yatta plateau in Kenya

Human activities on a plateau.

1. Farming
2. Mining
3. Tourism
4. Nomadic pastoralism
5. Settlement

Reasons why a plateau is good for human settlement.

1. It has fertile soils for farming.
2. It has pasture for cattle keeping.
3. It is easy to construct houses on a plateau.
4. There is easy transport on plateau.

The Masai live in the Nyikka plateau of East Africa.
The word Nyikka means barren\ dry land.

Highlands and Mountains

There are four types of mountains in Africa namely;

1. Fold mountains
2. Volcanic mountains
3. Block mountains
4. Residual mountains.

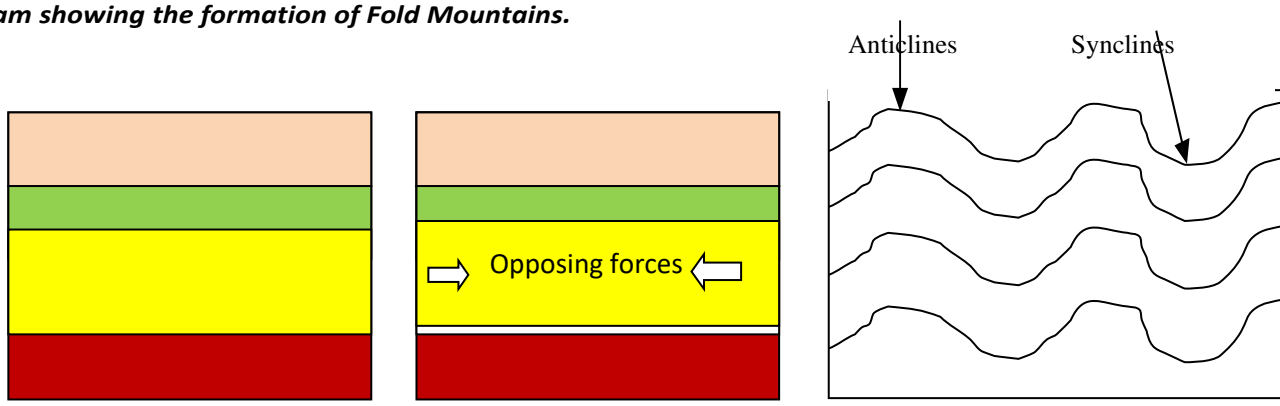
Fold Mountains

* Fold mountains are found near the edges of continents.
* They were formed as a result of folding.
* This happened when two forces moving against each other made the young sedimentary rocks to fold upwards.
* The rocks that were very old would break
* The lifted parts are called **anticlines** and sunken parts are called **synclines**
* Forces that caused folding were compressional forces.

Examples of Fold Mountains in Africa:

1. Atlas Mountains in Morocco
2. Cape ranges in South Africa

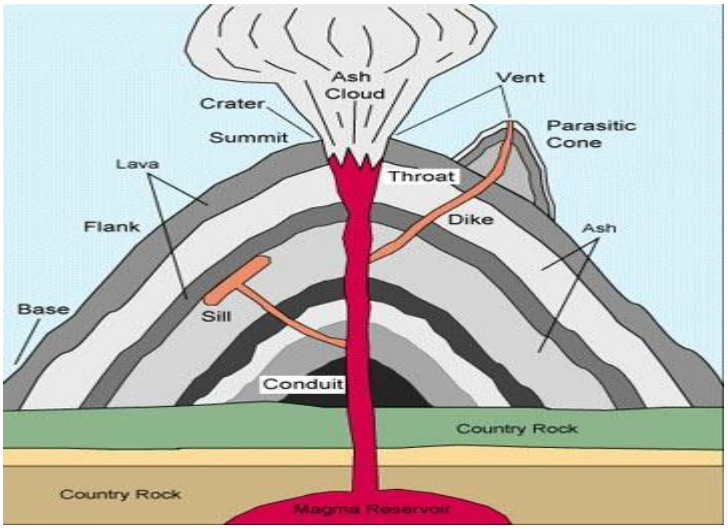
Diagram showing the formation of Fold Mountains.



Land before folds Opposing forces meet Upward movement forms fold mountains

Volcanic Mountains

* Volcanic mountains were formed when molten rocks known as magma forced their way on the surface of the earth.
* They were formed as a result of volcanic activities.
* A Vent is an opening / a feature through which hot molten rocks, water, steam or ash passes to reach the earth's surface.
* Magma are molten rocks found under the surface of the earth.
* Lava is the solidified magma that has cooled and it is found on the earth's surface. Crater is a depression on a volcanic mountain.
* Lava may flow over a large area forming plateaus or cones(domes).



An illustration of a volcanic eruption

Types of volcanic mountains.

1. Active volcanoes.
2. Dormant volcanoes.
3. Extinct volcanoes.

Active volcanoes:

These are volcanoes that erupt frequently.

Examples of active volcanoes

1. Mt. Nyiragongo in DRC
2. Mt. Nyamulagira in DRC
3. Mt. Oldonyo Lengai Tanzania
4. Mt. Cameroon in Cameroon
5. Mt. Mufumbiro in Uganda

Dormant/ sleepy volcanoes:

These are volcanoes that are sleeping but are likely to erupt later.

Examples of dormant/sleepy volcanoes

1. Mt. Longonot in Kenya
2. Mt. Muhavura in Uganda
3. Mt. Moroto in Uganda

Extinct/dead volcanoes:

These are volcanoes that are old and will not erupt again.

1. Mt. Elgon in Uganda
2. Mt. Kenya in Kenya
3. Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanzania
4. Ethiopian highlands in Ethiopia
5. Tibesti mountains in Chad

Block Mountains

Block mountains are mountains formed as a result of faulting.

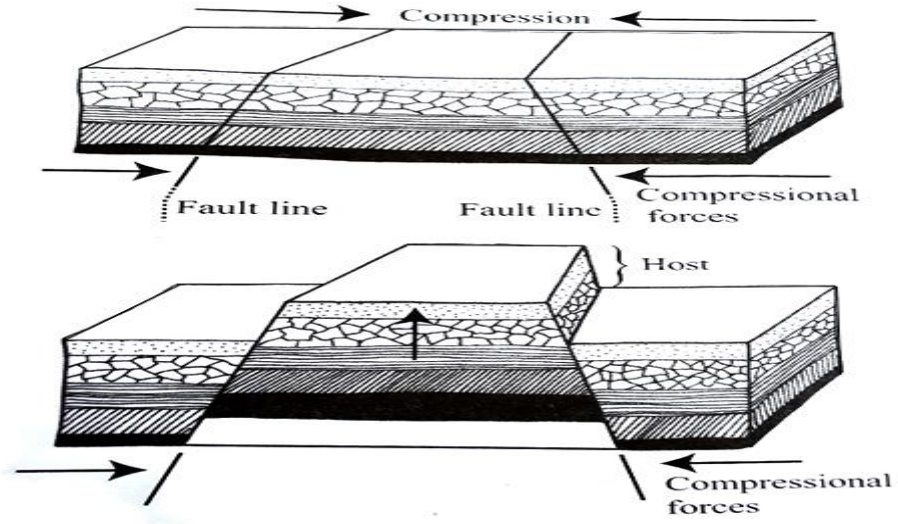
These are formed when the block between faults is lifted up by forces coming from the centre of the earth.

The middle block is forced to sink.

The raised blocks are known as horst or block mountains.

Examples of Block Mountains in Africa

Mountain	Country
Rwenzori	Uganda
Usambara	Tanzania
Pare	Tanzania
Danakil	Ethiopia
Great Karas mountains	Namibia
Uluguru	Tanzania



Basin

This is a large low-lying land found with in the earth's surface.

It can be between a plateau and a plateau or a highland.

Africa has the basins below;

1. Congo basin
2. Chad basin
3. Okavango basin
4. Niger basin
5. Nile basin
6. Orange basin
7. Limpopo basin
8. Victoria basin
9. Zambezi basin

Human activities in basins

1. Farming
2. sand mining
3. Fishing
4. Brick making
5. Tourism

THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY OF AFRICA

- ✓ The great rift valley of Africa starts from Jordan in the Middle East ends at Beira in Mozambique.

- ✓ The Rift Valley was formed by the process of faulting and by the help of either Tensional or compressional forces.
- ✓ The faults occurred as a result of disturbances in the earth's crust.
- ✓ The highest floor of the rift valley is found around **Lake Kivu** and the lowest is around **Lake Tanganyika**.
- ✓ Scarps/escarpments are steep sides of the rift valley.
- ✓ Scarps are a problem to people who live in a rift valley because they make it difficult to built roads.

The four arms of the great rift valley of Africa:

a) The Ethiopian Rift Valley

It enters Ethiopia from Red Sea.
It has Lake Abaya and Danakil depression.

b) The Western Rift Valley

It runs through Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania.
It has lakes like; Lake George, Lake Albert, Lake Edward, Lake Kivu and Tanganyika.

c) The Eastern Rift Valley

It runs through Kenya and Tanzania.
It has lakes like Turkana, Nakuru, Natron, Manyara, Magadi, Eyasi, etc.

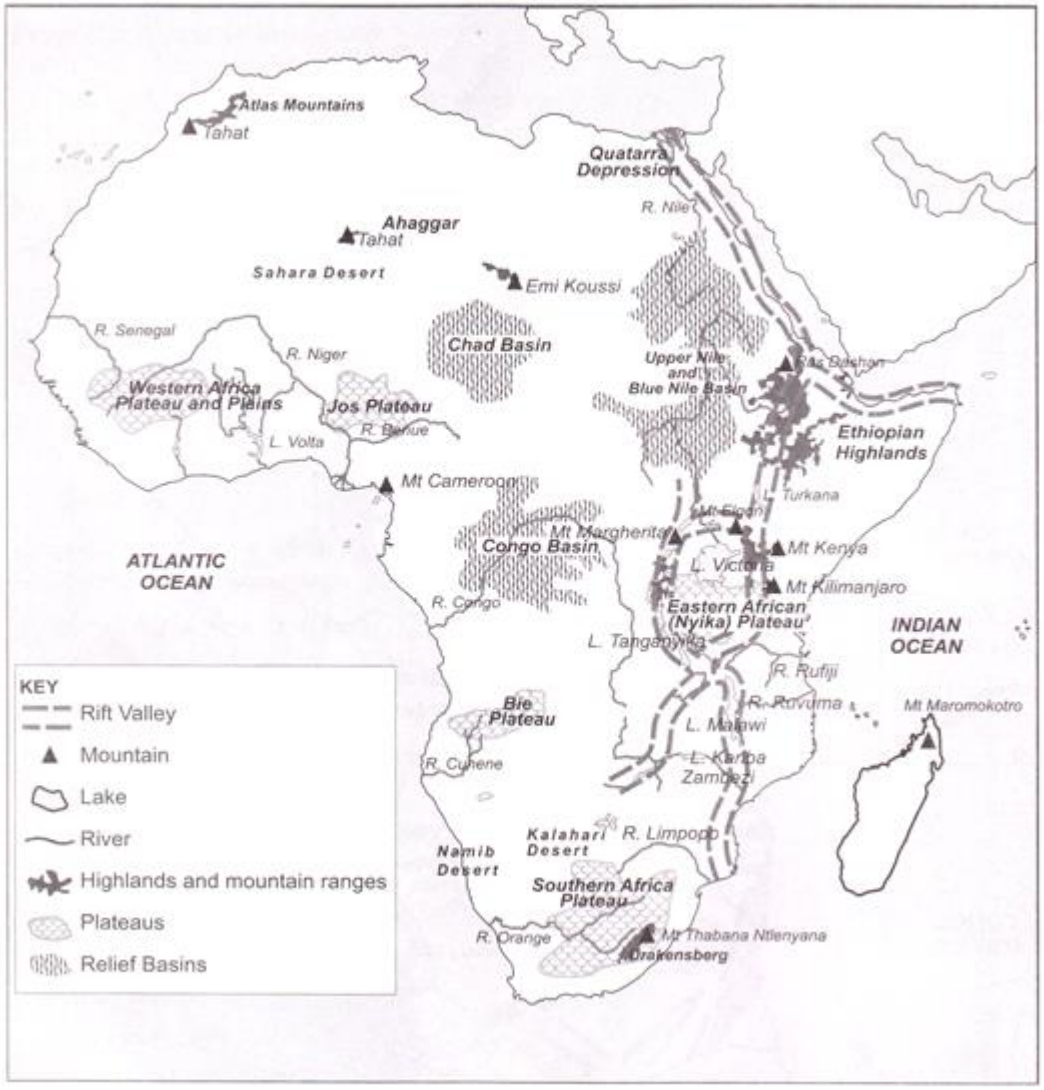
d) The Malawian Rift Valley

It runs through Malawi to Mozambique. The lake in this arm is L. Malawi.

Human activities carried in the Rift valley:

1. Farming
2. Fishing
3. Tourism
4. Mining

Main physical features of Africa and how they were formed



THE COASTAL PLAIN

The coastal plain is a low-lying region near the coasts of Africa.

- ✓ The coast is a narrow strip of land between the ocean and the land.
- ✓ Some parts of coastal plain have an altitude of 250m above the sea level.
- ✓ Some plains are wide especially in Eastern Africa and West Africa.
- ✓ The coastline of Africa is generally regular and narrow.
- ✓ The African coasts have few natural harbours because the land slopes up gently to the shore.
- ✓ Or because it is regular and narrow.
- ✓ Natural harbours occur in where there are inlets into the land which form bays.
- ✓ A bay is part of the sea partly surrounded by a curve of land.

- ✓ *The West African coast has many lagoons because it is indented/irregular..*
- ✓ A lagoon is a lake formed when sea water is separated by sand or mud.
- ✓ **Cities** like Lagos in Nigeria, Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire and Durban in South Africa were built on islands in lagoons.
- ✓ Lagoons are also found in the Nile delta The coasts of Africa have coral reefs.

- ✓ **Coral reefs** are rocks formed by remains of dead Sea creatures found at the bottom of the sea.
- ✓ Coral reefs are used to make cement and attract tourists.

They are dangerous to water transport because they damage ships
They also make it difficult for ships to enter the harbour easily

The economic activities done in the coastal plains.

1. Farming-crops like cloves, oil palm, rubber, sugarcane, vines which produce grapes for making wine.
2. Mining- e.g. oil
3. Fishing especially marine fish.
4. Shipping services.
5. Trade.
6. Oil refining.

THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF AFRICA

Drainage is the water ground system of an area.
The following are the main features of drainage features:

1. Drainage basins
2. Lakes
3. Rivers
4. Swamps

RIVERS:

- ❖ **A river** is a mass of flowing water
- ❖ **Tributary** is a small river that flows into the main river.
- ❖ **Distributary** is a small river that flows away from the main river.
- ❖ **Source** is where a river starts flowing.
- ❖ **Mouth** is where a river pours its water.
- ❖ **Confluence** is where two or more rivers meet.
- ❖ **Course** is the direction a river moves in.
- ❖ **Watershed** is a line of highland separating two streams which flow into different rivers.
- ❖ **River bank** is a side of a river.
- ❖ **Estuary** is where a river widens as it reaches its mouth.
- ❖ **Delta** is where a river forms several streams as it ends its course.

Rivers of Africa:
Africa is drained by many rivers.
The rivers are in two types.

1. Perennial or permanent rivers
2. Seasonal rivers

Seasonal rivers are rivers that flow mainly during the rainy season.

Examples of seasonal rivers:

i) R. Agago – Uganda
ii) R. Turkwel – Kenya

Major rivers in Africa:
Perennial rivers are rivers that flow throughout the year.

Rivers	Length	Mouth
R. Nile	6500km	Mediterranean Sea
Congo	4800km	Atlantic Ocean
Niger	4000km	Atlantic Ocean
Zambezi	3000km	Indian Ocean
Orange	2100km	Atlantic Ocean
Limpopo	1700km	Indian Ocean
Senegal	1700km	Atlantic Ocean
Volta	1100km	Atlantic Ocean

Rivers originate from the following features;

i) Lakes
ii) Highlands
iii) Melting snow / Glaciers
iv) Springs

River	Main tributaries	Source	Nature of mouth
Congo	Ubangi, Kasai, Lualaba, Lukaga, Luapula	L. Tanganyika and L. Mweru	Estuary
Niger	Benue	Fauta Djallon and Adamawa Mts.	Delta
Orange	Vaal	Drakensberg Mt	Estuary
R.Nile	Atbara, Blue Nile, White Nile, Kafu, Achwa	L. Victoria	Delta
Blue Nile		L.Tana	
Zambezi	Kafue, Linyanti	Angola plateau	Delta
Lipompo	Suna, Krocodil Magalawena	High veld	Estuary
R. Volta	Otti, Tano	_____	Estuary

Stages of a river:

A river has three stages / courses

1. Upper course / Youth stage
2. Middle course
3. Lower course / old stage

Characteristics of Upper course:

- ❖ Waterfalls and rapids are formed.
- ❖ The river is narrow.
- ❖ The river is so destructive with gorges formed.
- ❖ The river forms steep slopes.
- ❖ The river erodes down wards.
- ❖ The river flows zig zag course.

Characteristics of the middle course:

1. The river is wide.
2. It carries many objects.
3. It erodes its sides.

4. It begins to form meanders.
5. It has large amount of water.

Characteristics of the lower course:

- ❖ Ox-bow lakes are formed.
- ❖ The rivers form deltas.

Waterfalls:

- ✓ Waterfall is where flowing water in a river falls from high altitude to low altitude.
- ✓ Waterfalls are formed when water flows over a cliff (steep slope) or hard rock.

Importance of waterfalls:

1. They are used to generate hydro electricity.
2. They attract tourists who bring income
3. They are used for rafting

Economic importance of rivers

1. They attract tourist for income.
2. They help to generate hydro electricity power.
3. They provide fish to people.
4. They provide water for industrial use.
5. They provide water for irrigation.
6. Some rivers are used for transport.

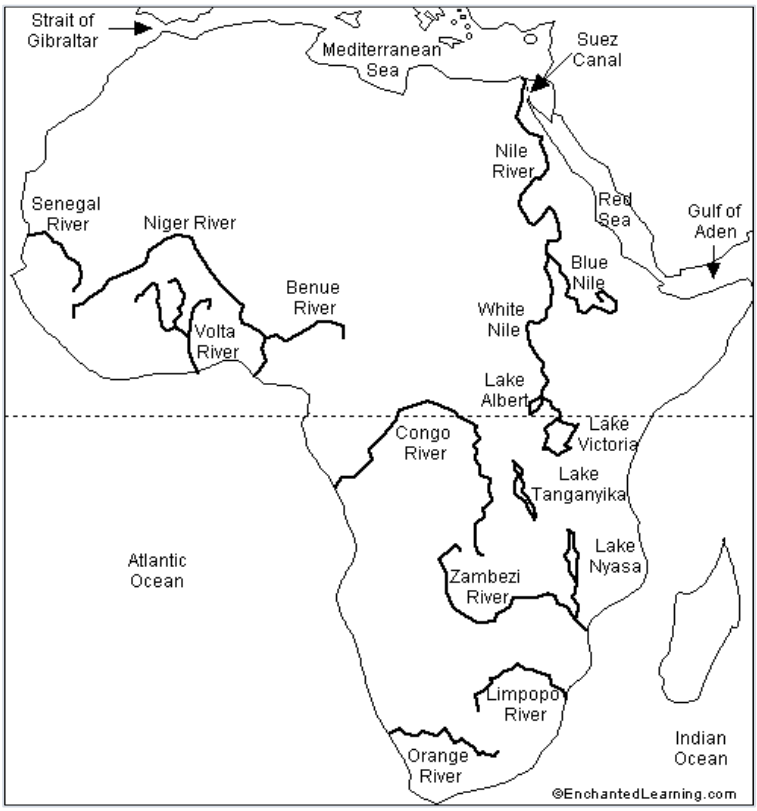
Other uses of rivers

1. They help in the formation of rainfall.
2. They are used for recreation.
3. They provide materials for craft work.
4. They have fertile soils for farming.
5. They provide water for domestic use.

Questions:

1. Why do many rivers in East Africa flow towards Indian Ocean?
2. Give two reasons why most rivers have their source in mountain areas.
3. In which way do rivers influence human settlement?
4. Give two reasons why River Congo drains a lot of water into Atlantic Ocean.
5. In which way can rivers be a disadvantage to people?
6. Give three reasons why some rivers are not used for transport?
7. Give two reasons why it is believed that early civilization started along river valleys.
8. Mention three problems faced by rivers in Africa.
9. In which way do rivers influence the way of living of:
   a. Animals
   b. Plants
10. How do rivers promote industrial development?

MAP SHOWING MAJOR RIVERS OF AFRICA



DAMS IN AFRICA

Country	River	Dams
Uganda	R. Nile	Nalubaale dam, Kiira dam
Sudan	R. Nile	Sennar dam, Jabel Aulia dam
Egypt	R. Nile	Aswan High Dam
Zambia	R. Zambezi	Kariba dam, Kafue dam
Kenya	R. Tana	Seven folks dam
Ghana	R. Volta	Akasombo dam, Kpong dam
DRC	R. Congo	Inga dam, Nziro dam
South Africa	R. Orange	Henrik dam, Verwoerd dam
Nigeria	R. Niger	Kainji dam
Mozambique	R. Zambezi	Cabora bossa dam

MULTIPURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS

These are projects set up on a river to serve more than one purpose.

Examples of multi purpose river projects in Africa

Project	River	Country
The volta River project	R. Volta	Ghana
Aswan High dam	R. Nile	Egypt
The Kainji project	R. Niger	Nigeria
Cabora Bossa / Kariba dam	R. Zambezi	Mozambique / Zambia
The Tana River development project	R. Tana	Kenya

Benefits from Multipurpose River projects.

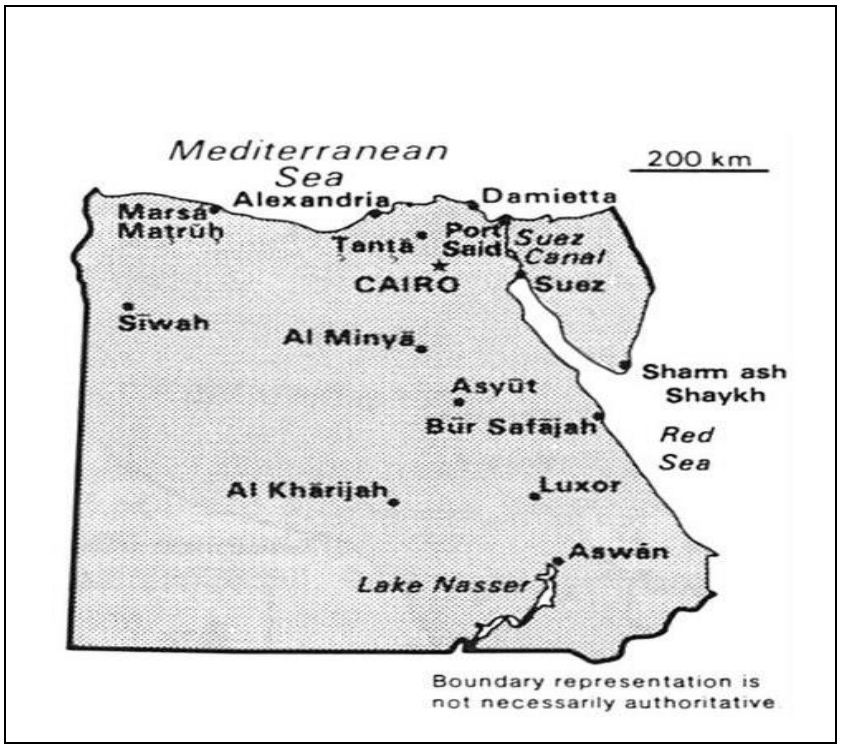
1. Generation of Hydro electric power.
2. Floods on rivers are controlled.
3. A lake formed is used for fishing.
4. A lake formed provides water for irrigation.
5. The project attracts tourists.
6. The lake is used for transport.

ASWAN HIGH DAM

Aswan high dam was constructed on R. Nile in Egypt.
It is the largest dam along R. Nile.

Contributions of Aswan high dam to the economy of Egypt:

1. The dam generates Hydro Electric Power.
2. It helps to provide water for irrigation.
3. It helps to control annual floods.
4. A lake formed is used for transport and fishing.
5. People get water for domestic use.
6. It creates employment.



Factors to consider when setting up a dam

1. Presence of hard rocks to build on the foundation.
2. Presence of constant fast running water.
3. Availability of ready market to consume the H.E.P.
4. Presence of capital

LAKES IN AFRICA

Lakes are formed when very wide holes on the earth's surface are filled with water.

Types of lakes

There are different or several types of lakes in Africa.

1. Rift valley lakes
2. Crater lakes
3. Human made lakes
4. Depression lakes
5. Volcanic lakes (Lava dammed lakes)
6. Ox-bow lakes
7. Lagoon lakes

Rift valley lakes

They are formed when water collects in faulted valley.

Examples of rift valley lakes

- ❖ L. Albert
- ❖ L. Tanganyika
- ❖ L. Malawi
- ❖ L. Turkana
- ❖ L. Magadi

Characteristics of rift valley lakes

1. They are deep.
2. They are narrow
3. They have regular shapes.
4. They have more inlets than outlets.
5. Some have salty water.
6. They are long.

Sources of water for the lakes:

- ✓ Rainfall
- ✓ Streams
- ✓ Rivers

Rift valley lake have salty water because:

They have more in-lets than outlets.

They have salty basement rocks.

Crater lakes

They are formed when water collects in craters of volcanoes.

Crater lakes were formed by volcanicity.

Examples of crater lakes

1. Lake Nyungu
2. L. Katwe
3. L. Muhavura
4. L. Nyakasura
5. L. Nyamunuka
6. L. Basumtwi in Ghana
7. Panjam in Nigeria

Volcanic lakes (Lava dammed lakes)

They are formed as a result of lava flowing blocking a river.

Examples of volcanic lakes

1. L. Mutanda
2. L. Edward
3. L. Bunyonyi
4. L. Kivu
5. L. Tana

Ox-bow lakes

They are formed as a result of river meandering and deposition.

Rivers with ox-bow lakes

1. R. Semiliki –Uganda
2. R. Nyando – Kenya
3. R. Kilombero – Tanzania
4. R. Nile – Egypt

Examples of ox-bow lakes.

1. Lake Ruizi
2. L. Gambi on R. Tana
3. L. Utange on Rufigi
4. L. Manzala on the Nile delta
5. L. Kanyaboli on R. Yala

Down warped lakes (depression lakes)

Down warped lakes were formed by the earth's movement which resulted into the formation of depressions (basins) where water collected to form lakes.

Examples of these lakes are:

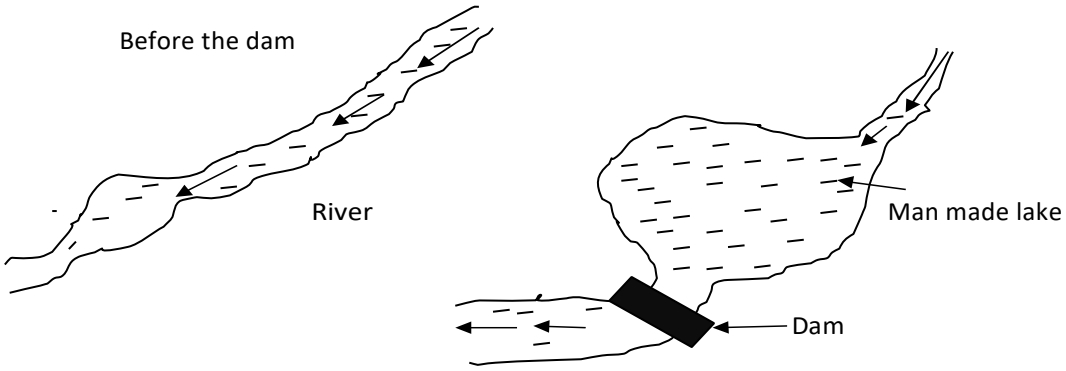
1. L. Kyoga
2. L. Victoria
3. L. Wamala
4. L. Opeta L. Kwania.

Characteristics of depression lakes

1. They have fresh water.
2. They have both in-lets and outlets.
3. They have irregular shape.
4. They are shallow.

Man made lakes

These are lakes formed as a result of human activities e.g. pottery, dam construction, etc.



Examples of man-made lakes

1. Lake Kariba on R. Zambezi
2. L. Volta on R. Volta – Ghana
3. L. Nasser on R. Nile – Egypt.
4. L. Kainji on R. Niger – Nigeria
5. Kabaka's lake - Uganda

NB: The largest man-made lake is Volta on R. Volta in Ghana.

LAGOON LAKES

A lagoon lake is a lake formed of sea water separated from the major sea by sand or mud.

Most lagoon lakes are found at the *West African coast*.

This is because West Africa has an indented coastline yet East Africa has a smooth coastline.

The largest lagoon is Keta in Ghana.

There are many lagoon lakes at the coast of Ghana mainly because it is indented.

Examples of a lagoon lakes:

1. Lagos lagoon
2. Nokeu in Benin
3. Koule in Ghana
4. Igele in Gabon

Problems facing lakes in Africa.

1. The water weed.
2. Water pollution - dumping of wastes.
3. Drought

Sources of fish (Fishing grounds)

1. Lakes
2. Swamps
3. Oceans
4. Rivers
5. Ponds
6. Seas

Methods used to catch fish

1. Using baskets Using hooks

2. Using fishing nets (Gill net method)
3. Using spears

Problems facing the fishing industry

1. Fish poisoning
2. Poor storage facilities
3. Poor transport
4. The water weed

Problems faced by fishermen in Uganda

1. Dangerous marine animals.
2. Drowning
3. Fish poisoning Over fishing
4. Poor storage facilities
5. Pirates

Methods of preserving fish

1. Smoking
2. Tinning'
3. Salting
4. Sun drying

QUIZ.

Why isn't there fish and any other living organisms in L. Katwe?

IRRIGATION SCHEME IN AFRICA

An irrigation scheme is an area where crops are grown under the artificial supply of water from a natural source.

Irrigation is the artificial supply of water from a water body to a garden.

Reasons for irrigation

1. To increase production of crops.
2. To prevent crops from drying.
3. To grow crops throughout the year.
4. To put the useless land to use.
5. To increase crop yields.

What are methods of irrigation?

1. Canal method / Gravity irrigation.
2. Over flow method (sprinkler)
3. Using a watering can.

Advantages of irrigation farming.

1. Crops are grown throughout the year.
2. Crops give high yields.
3. Dry land is put to use.

Examples of irrigation schemes of Africa

Irrigation scheme	Country	Source of water	Crops grown
Gezira scheme	Sudan	Blue Nile	Cotton
Richard Toll	Senegal	River Senegal	Groundnuts

Awash valley	Ethiopia	River Awash	Rice
Mwea Tebere	Kenya	River Thiba, Nyamindi	Rice
Kilombero valley	Tanzania	River Kilombero	Sugarcane
Doho	Uganda	River Manafa	Rice
Mobuku	Uganda	River Mubuku	Rice
Shabelle	Somalia	River Shabelle	Bananas
Voal	S. Africa	River Vaal	Groundnuts
Lake chad	Chad	River Chad	oats

GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME

* Gezira irrigation scheme is located in Sudan between Blue Nile and White Nile.
* Gezira scheme was started in 1925 by the British.
* It is the largest irrigation scheme in Africa. Its size is 80,000 hectares.
* Gezira is managed by the Sudan Gezira Board.
* The farmers in Gezira are called Tenants.
* Sennar dam on Blue Nile helps to provide water for irrigation by raising the level of water to the canal level.
* Canal method is the common method of irrigation in Gezira.
* Another method of irrigation is sprinkler.

THE GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME (FUNCTIONAL

Reasons why Gezira was established in that area

1. Presence of water from Blue Nile.
2. The area was fertile for farming.
3. The area was gently sloppy / flat.
4. The area was a desert.
5. It was sparsely populated.

Crops grown in Gezira irrigation scheme

1. Cotton – The major cash crop.
2. Groundnuts
3. Maize
4. Millet
5. Beans
6. Wheat
7. Sorghum

Functions of Sudan Gezira Board

1. It provides seeds to tenants.
2. Provides fertilizers to tenants.
3. Provides machinery to tenants.
4. Gives technical advise.

How Gezira irrigation scheme benefits the people of Sudan.

1. It is a source of employment.
2. It is a source of food.
3. It is a source of foreign income from cotton export.
4. The scheme helps to provide social services to people.
5. The scheme provides farmers with clean water.
6. It helps to conserve the environment.

Problems faced by Gezira irrigation scheme

1. Pests that attack crops.
2. Canal silting.
3. Diseases like Bilharzia
4. Price fluctuation of cotton in the world market.
5. Dangerous weed.

Solutions for the above problems

1. Spraying to control pests.
2. By dredging the silted canals.
3. By spraying mollusci mesicides.
4. By diversification.
5. By spraying herbicides.

A map of the Nile valley countries



A map showing Nile valley countries

Questions:(Functional pg-160)

1. Name the extension of Gezira irrigation scheme.
2. Mention the cash crop grown in the Gezira extension.
3. Mention the cash crop grown in Kenana irrigation scheme.
4. Which dam helps to supply water to Gezira irrigation scheme?

TOPIC 3: THE CLIMATE OF AFRICA

Climate is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time.
Weather is the state of atmosphere in a place at any given time.

The difference between climate and weather is that*:*
Climate is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time while weather is the state of the atmosphere of a place at any given time.

Conditions of weather.

1. Sunny weather
2. Cloudy weather
3. Misty weather
4. Rainy weather
5. Windy weather
6. Foggy weather
7. Hot or cold weather.

Elements of weather / climate

1. Rainfall
2. Sunshine
3. Temperature
4. Fog
5. Air pressure
6. Cloud cover
7. Wind
8. Mist

Factors of climate

1. Temperature
2. Air pressure
3. Rainfall
4. Cloud cover
5. Mist
6. Sunshine
7. fog

Terms associated with weather.

1. **Isohyets**: These are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same rainfall.
2. **Isobars**: These are line drawn on a map to show places with the same air pressure.
3. **Isotherms**: These are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same temperature.
4. **Isohels**: These are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same sunshine.
5. **Contour lines**: These are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same altitude.

Weather forecasting

This is the prediction of future weather changes.
How weather forecast is important to;

a) farmers:

- ✓ Helps farmers to know when to plant their crops.
- ✓ Helps farmers to know when to harvest their crops.

Sailor:

Helps them to know the right weather for sailing.

Pilots:

To know the right weather to fly a plane.

Influence of weather to people during,

i) Wet or rainy days

1. People plant their crops.
2. People put on heavy clothes.
3. They weed their garden.
4. They spray the crops.

ii) Dry / sunny season

1. They harvest their crops.
2. They dry their harvests.
3. They put on light clothes.
4. They prepare land for farming.
5. They irrigate their crops.

iii) Windy weather

1. Farmers winnow their seeds.
2. People sail.
3. People are helped to run the wind mills.

Weather disasters and their effects to people.

Floods:

Flood is a large amount of water covering an area which is usually dry.

Causes of floods:

1. It is caused by heavy rainfall.
2. It is caused by poor drainage system.
3. People have settled in swampy areas.
4. It is caused by silting of swamps and rivers.

Effects of floods to people

1. People's property is destroyed.
2. Leads to famine by destroying crops.
3. Leads to loss of lives,
4. Kills domestic animals.
5. Leads to spread of diseases.
6. Destroys the bridges.
7. They cut off road networks.

Ways of helping flood victims

1. By giving flood victims food.
2. By giving flood victims clothes.
3. Resettling flood victims.
4. By providing medicine to flood victims.

Ways in which floods can be controlled in Uganda.

1. By conserving swamps.

2. By constructing drainage channels.

ii) Drought

Drought is a long period of sunshine.

Causes of drought:

1. High rate of deforestation.
2. Swamp drainage.
3. Bush burning

Effects of drought

1. Famine
2. Shortage of water.
3. Shortage of pasture for animals.
4. Death of animals

Solutions for drought / drought effects

1. Practicing irrigation farming.
2. Afforestation.
3. Avoid swamp drainage
4. Constructing valley dams and boreholes.
5. By carrying out agro-forestry.

iii) **Landslide/mudslide**

Landslide/mudslide is a mass of soil or rock that falls down the slope of a mountain.

Causes landslides:

1. Heavy rainfall
2. Over cultivation on mountain slopes.
3. Deforestation on mountain slopes.

Effects of landslides

1. Loss of lives.
2. Displacement of people.
3. Destruction of property.
4. Famine.

Solutions to the above problems.

1. Avoid over cultivation on mountain slope.
2. Avoid deforestation on mountain slope.
3. Avoid settling on mountain slopes.

Hailstone is a small ball of ice which falls like rain.

Hailstorm is a storm during which hailstones fall from the sky.

-It is caused by heavy rainfall.

Effects of hailstones

1. It destroys crops.
2. It kills animals.
3. It leads to soil erosion.

Solutions to effects of hailstones

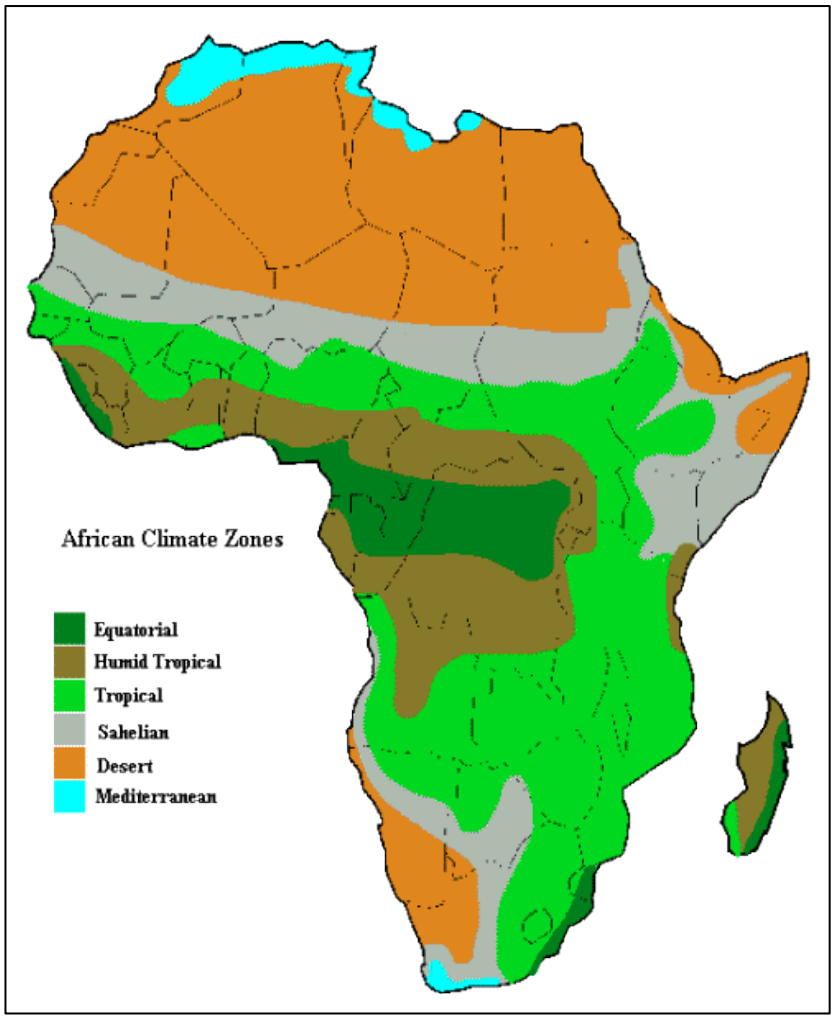
-Stay indoors

CLIMATIC REGIONS OF AFRICA

Africa has the following climatic regions.

1. Equatorial climate.
2. Tropical climate
3. Desert climate.
4. Mediterranean.
5. Temperate
6. Montane climate / Mountain climate.
7. Semi-desert climate.

CLIMATIC REGIONS OF AFRICA



Equatorial climate

- Equatorial climate is described as Hot and Wet throughout the year.
- It occurs between 50N – 50S of the equator.
- It receives rainfall throughout the year. The rainfall ranges from 1500mm to 2500mm.
- There is no complete dry month.
- It has double maxima (two periods of high rainfall.) Much rainfall is received during equinox.
- The type of rainfall in Equatorial is Convectional.
- It has a high temperature of 240C – 270C.

Questions:

1. Mention the countries in Africa with Equatorial climate.
2. Give the characteristics of convectional rainfall.
3. Mention two areas in Uganda with Equatorial climate?

Economic activities in Equatorial regions

1. Farming
2. Tourism
3. Lumbering
4. Mining
5. Latex tapping. -
6. Fishing

Crops grown in Equatorial regions

1. Oil palm
2. Cocoa
3. Bananas
4. Rubber
5. Coffee

Temperature and rainfall from Equatorial region

Months	**J**	**F**	**M**	**A**	**M**	**J**	**J**	**A**	**S**	**O**	**N**	**D**
Temp. ^{0}C	23	23	23	22	22	22	21	22	22	22	22	24
R/fall mm	40	10	150	230	205	115	65	80	195	225	150	50

1. How many heavy seasons of rainfall are shown in the table above?
2. Calculate the rainfall range as shown in the table above.
3. Mention one country in Africa where the climate above was recorded.
4. Mention the three crops suitable for the above climate.
5. In which month was the highest rainfall received?
6. Suggest any one area in East Africa which has the climate shown in the table above.
7. How does Equatorial climate affect people's way of living?
   a. Dressing
   b. Housing
   c. Crops grown.
8. What measures can the government put in a place to maintain the above climate?
9. Write down the economic activities in the equatorial climatic region.
10. Mention any four countries in Africa with equatorial climate

TROPICAL CLIMATIC REGION

- Tropical climate is described as wet and dry.
- This region lies between 5^0 – 15^0N and 5^0 – 15^0S of the equator.
- It mainly receives convectional rainfall but some mountainous areas receive relief rainfall.
- The region has two dry and two wet seasons.

- ❖ The amount of rainfall decreases with the distance from the Equator.
- ❖ The period of the year when the sun overhead the Equator is called Equinox (21st March, 23rd September)
- ❖ Tropical climate covers the largest part of Africa.
- ❖ It has two parts (the wet and the dry areas)
- ❖ The wet area is near equatorial climate while the dry is near semi - desert climate.
- ❖ The rainfall ranges between 750mm – 1500mm annually.
- ❖ Characteristics of tropical climate
- ❖ It has two wet and dry seasons. (two marked seasons)
- ❖ It has high temperature between 21^0C – 32^0C. Questions:

Graph showing rainfall and temperature in tropical climate

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp. ^{0}C	25	27	35	32	35	33	28	27	27	26	26	25
R/fall mm	125	110	110	20	19	-	-	-	10	15	80	125

Questions?

1. State the climate described by the table above.
2. Which cash crop is favoured by the above climate?
3. Which activities can be done by a farmer in the month of June, July and August?
4. Which month is suitable for planting crops or trees?
5. Give one reason for your answer above.
6. How many rainy seasons are indicated on the table?
7. Which month was the average rainfall highest?
8. In which month was their no rainfall?
9. What was the lowest average temperature recorded?
10. What relationship do you notice between average rainfall and average temperature?
11. Describe the above climate.
12. How many rainy seasons are shown on the graph?
13. What measures can the government put in a place to modify the above climate?
14. Write down the economic activities in the tropical region.
15. Mention any four countries in Africa with tropical climate.

MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE ZONE

This region has four seasons spring, summer, autumn and winter.

The summers are hot and dry.

The winters are warm and wet.

This region is found along Northern tip of the continent. (Africa) It also covers the south Western tip of the continent (Africa).

NB: Mediterranean climate is also called warm temperate western margin.

Countries covered by this climate

1. -Northern Morocco.
2. Algeria
3. South Africa (Cape Province)
4. Tunisia

Main economic activities carried out

1. Agriculture (growing of citrus fruits)

2. Tourism
3. Mining

Examples of citrus fruits.

1. Apples
2. Berries
3. Oranges
4. grapes

Characteristics of Mediterranean climate

1. Hot and dry summers.
2. Warm and wet winters.
3. There is moderate rainfall, mainly in winter season.
4. This rainfall is brought by westerly winds. Questions:

<u>Describing the seasons experienced in the Mediterranean climate.</u>

1. **Summer**: The warmest season of the year between spring and autumn
2. **Winter**: The coldest season of the year between autumn and spring
3. **Spring**: The season between winter and summer when plants begin to grow .
4. **Autumn**: The season of the year between summer and winter when the weather becomes colder.

Questions:

In which season does Mediterranean region receive rainfall?
Mention the fruits grown in the Mediterranean climate.
Describe Mediterranean climate.
Graph showing Mediterranean climate(Sharing bk7 pg 46)

In which African country was the above climate recorded?
State the type of climate shown in the graph above.
Apart from Algeria, mention other three countries with the above type of climate.
In which month was the highest temperature recorded?
In which way is the rainfall related to temperature according to the graph?
State the highest temperature recorded at Algiers.

TEMPERATE CLIMATIC ZONE

- The climate in this zone is experienced in areas of high altitude between latitudes 20^0 and 30^0.
-This region covers the Eastern part of South Africa to the East of the Drakensberg range -These parts are referred to as the velds.
-They include;

-Transvaal
-Natal
-Orange free state

provinces

The temperature ranges between 10^0C – 21^0C.
Rainfall range is 500mm – 760mm.
Characteristics:
Temperate climatic region has warm – wet summers and cool dry winters.

This climatic region receives moderate rainfall.
The temperatures decrease with altitude.

Economic activities carried out

1. Farming (crop farming and animal rearing) e.g Merino sheep for wool, Afrikander sheep for meat (mutton), Angola goats for mohair.
2. Mining
3. Tourism
4. Lumbering

Annual climatic graph of temperate climatic zone

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A
Temp. $_0$C	20	30	18	16	13	10	10	13
R/fall mm	112	97	75	61	22	9	8	5

Question:

1. In which way is rainfall related to temperature according to the table above?
2. State the month with the highest rainfall.
3. What type of climate is described on the table above?
4. In which African country do we find the above climate?
5. Mention two economic activities carried out in the above region.

SEMI DESERT / DESERT CLIMATE

Types of deserts in Africa:

1. Marine desert.
2. Continental desert.

Examples of the above desert.

Marine: - Namib desert in Namibia.
Continental: -Kalahari Desert in Botswana.
-Sahara Desert in North Africa.

Sahara and Kalahari deserts are called continental deserts because they lie inside the continent.

The temperature range of desert climate is between 35^0C – 50^0C.
Deserts are very cold at night because there are no clouds to hold the warmth.
Deserts are caused by dry winds and cold ocean currents
Hammartan winds and North east winds caused the Sahara Desert.
Cold Canary current caused Sahara Desert while **Benguela currents** caused Namib and Kalahari deserts.
Ocean currents are caused by the earth's rotation and winds.

MOUNTAIN / MONTANE CLIMATIC ZONE

This climatic zone is experienced in high altitude areas.
The temperature here reduces with increase in altitude making the higher slopes to experience cool temperature throughout the year.

Montane climate is experienced in the areas below:

1. Drakensburg mountains.
2. Ethiopian highlands.
3. Mt. Kilimanjaro.
4. Mt. Rwenzori.
5. Mt. Kenya

Mountains in Africa which are snow capped.

1. Mt. Rwenzori
2. Mt. Kenya
3. Mt. Kilimanjaro

Factors influencing or affecting the climate of Africa

1. Altitude
2. Ocean currents
3. Prevailing winds
4. Latitude
5. Human activities
6. Distance from large water bodies
7. Vegetation.

Altitude

Altitude is the height of land above sea level.

- ✓ Altitude affects climate by changing the temperature.
- ✓ Areas on a higher altitude are cooler than areas on a lower altitude.
- ✓ The temperature decreases by 20C for every 300 hundred metres (300m):

How altitude influences climate

Areas on a higher altitude are cooler than areas on a lower altitude.

Prevailing winds

- ✓ Winds also influence the climate of Africa.
- ✓ The North-East trade winds which blow from Arabia are dry.
- ✓ They do not bring rainfall.
- ✓ The Harmattan winds also do not bring rainfall because they are dry.
- ✓ The South-East trade winds, the south west trade winds and the Westerly winds bring rainfall because they are warm and moist.
- ✓ Winds that blow across a water body bring rainfall in an area because they pick moisture from the water body.

Ocean currents

- ❖ Ocean currents are caused by the movement of wind over a mass of water flowing in a particular direction.
- ❖ Ocean currents can also be caused by the earth's rotation.
- ❖ Ocean currents are either warm or cold depending on their origin.
- ❖ If a current flows from a warm area, it is warm and if it flows from a cool area it is cold.

- ❖ Warm currents help to form rainfall because they have moisture while cold currents do not form rainfall because they are dry.

Examples of warm currents that bring rainfall to Africa

1. Mozambique (Agulhas) current.
2. Guinea current.
3. Somali current

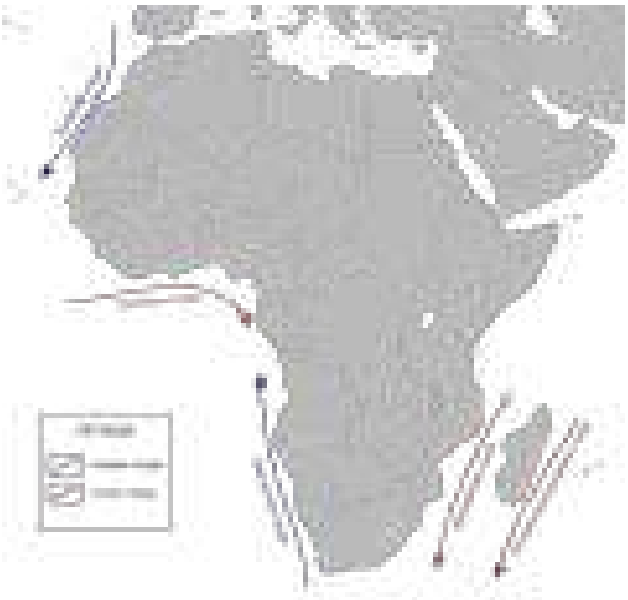
Examples of cold currents that bring rainfall to Africa are:

- ❖ Canary current.
- ❖ Benguela current.

How ocean currents affect the climate of Africa

Warm currents help to form rainfall while cold currents bring drought.

MAP of Africa SHOWING OCEAN CURRENTS :(comprehensive pg 17)



Vegetation

Places with thick vegetation receive rainfall unlike places with no vegetation.
Vegetation forms rainfall due to <u>transpiration.</u>

Human activities:

There are human activities that can modify climate.
These include:-

1. Afforestation
2. Agro-forestry
3. Preserving swamps
4. Bush fallowing

Human activities which lead to drought are:-

1. Deforestation
2. Swamp drainage
3. Bush burning
4. Overgrazing

How human activities influence the climate of an area

Human activities that conserve the vegetation of an area and encourage rain formation while those that destroy the vegetation discourage rain formation.

Latitude

Areas along the equator are hotter that areas far away from the equator.
This is because the sun overheads the equator twice a year.
Also areas along the equator receive more rainfall than other areas.
This is caused by high temperature in the region.

Influence of climate on human activities

Climate	Human activities
Equatorial	People carryout farming, lumbering, latex tapping. People put on heavy / thick clothes. People build houses with slanting roots to allow water run off.
Tropical	People practice farming, pastoralism, and tourism. Livestock farming e.g ranching and dairy farming. People put on light clothes.
Temperate	People practice sheep rearing for wool. Ranching for beef. Growing of maize and barley.
Mediterranean	Growing of citrus fruits e.g oranges, grapes, lemon, etc
Desert / semi desert	People carryout irrigation farming. Nomadic pastoralism by Fulani, Masai, Tuareg, Hausa, etc. People build flat houses to control heat from the sun. - People wear light clothes with turbans.

Influence of human activities on climate:

Human activities like swamp drainage, deforestation lead to drought.
Afforestation, reafforestation lead to good climate.

Summary of climatic description

Climate	Rainfall	Temperature	Description
Desert	Less than 250mm	350C – 500C	Hot and dry
Tropical	1000mm – 1500mm	210C - 320C	Wet and dry
Equatorial	2000mm – 2500mm	210C - 270C	Hot and wet
Mediterranean	500mm – 750mm	100C - 210C winter 210C - 270C summer	Hot, dry summers and warm, wetter winters.
Temperate	400mm – 1200 mm summer	100C - 200C	Hot and wet summers and dry cool winters.

TOPIC 4: VEGETATION OF AFRICA

Vegetation is the Plant cover of an area.

There are mainly two types of vegetation namely;

a. Natural vegetation
b. Planted vegetation

Natural vegetation: is the plant cover of the area that grows on its own.
Planted vegetation: is the plant cover of an area planted by people.

Difference between Natural and planted forest:

- ✓ Natural forests produce hard wood while planted forests produce soft wood.
- ✓ Natural forests have a variety of tree species while planted forests have one tree species
- ✓ Natural forests have thick under growth while planted forests do not have thick under growth.
- ✓ Natural forests take long to mature while planted forests take short time to mature.
- ✓ Natural forests do not grow in rows while planted forests grow in rows.

NB. Natural forests produce hard wood because they take long to mature.
Why do they take long to mature?

- ✓ They compete for nutrients.
- ✓ They lack conditions for maturing faster

Examples of tree species in planted forests.

a. Eucalyptus
b. Conifers (Pines, Cedar, Cypress, Fir)

Vegetation zones in Africa:

1. Equatorial / tropical rain forests
2. Semi desert
3. Savanna
4. Desert
5. Mediterranean
6. Mangrove
7. Temperate
8. Swamps / swampy vegetation.

Elements of vegetation

1. Trees
2. Flowers
3. Crops
4. Grass

Examples of trees in natural forests:

1. African walnut
2. Mahogany

3. Ebony
4. Rose wood
5. Mvule

EQUATORIAL VEGETATION

This type of vegetation grows in areas that experience high rainfall throughout the year.

Equatorial rainforests are found along the coast of West Africa in Nigeria, Gabon, Ghana,

Democratic Republic of Congo and around the shores of L. Victoria in Uganda.

Examples of trees in Equatorial rain forests:

1. Mahogany
2. Greenheart
3. Mvule
4. Ebony
5. Rosewood

Characteristics of Equatorial rain forests:

1. The areas have hardwood.
2. The trees have broad leaves.
3. The trees have buttress roots, standing above the ground.
4. The trees are very tall.
5. The forests form a canopy.
6. They have a thick under growth.
7. They are ever green.

Economic activities in equatorial rainforests

1. Lumbering
2. Tourism
3. Latex tapping
4. Farming

Advantages of living near thick forests

1. A lot of rainfall is received in the area.
2. People can access herbs.
3. The soil is fertile for farming.
4. People can get wild meat (hunting).
5. People can easily access timber.
6. People can easily access wood fuel.

Disadvantages of forests to people

1. Forests are breeding places for diseases vectors.
2. They promote insecurity in an area since wrong doers hide there.
3. Forests keep animals that destroy crops and lives.

Questions

1. Name the Equatorial forests in Uganda.
2. Give one reason why trees in Equatorial forests grow very tall.

GRASSLANDS

There are two types of grasslands in Africa namely:

- ❖ Savanna grasslands.
- ❖ Temperate grasslands Savanna grasslands:

Savanna grassland covers the largest part of Africa.

Savanna vegetation is basically grassland –

There are two types of savanna vegetation namely;

1. Wet Savanna
2. Savanna woodland/dry Savanna.

Savanna grasslands:

They are located in tropical regions.

Savanna grasslands have plenty of grass.

This explains why most game parks are located there.

Wet Savanna

It is the most widely spread in Africa.

It covers places like Senegal, Nigeria, South Sudan, East Africa, Zambia, Angola and South of DRC.

Characteristics of Wet Savanna vegetation

It has tall and scattered or a few trees.

1. The grass is short in areas that receive little rainfall and tall grass in areas that receive a lot of rainfall.
2. The trees shed their leaves during dry season.
3. The grass leaves go brown and dry in the dry season.

Savanna woodlands/dry savanna:

The Miombo in Central Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, South Eastern DRC and Western Madagascar are examples of Savanna woodland.

Characteristics of Savanna woodland

1. Most trees in the savanna are deciduous i. e they shed their leaves during the dry season to reduce the rate of transpiration.
2. Woodland Savanna has tall thorny trees
3. It has short grass.
4. The trees have long roots which they use to tap underground waters.
5. The woodlands have thorny thickets.

Trees found in savanna vegetation

- ❖ Acacia
- ❖ Baobab
- ❖ Euphorbia

Questions:

1. Suggest any three ways in which tsetse flies can be controlled.
2. Give two reasons why cattle keeping is carried out on a large scale in Savanna grassland.

3. Identify the area in East Africa which has a lot of tsetse flies.
4. In which way do tsetse flies affect the people in Central Tanzania?
5. Why do you think savanna vegetation covers the largest part of Africa?

TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS

The temperate grasslands are found in the temperate regions.
They are located in Southern Africa.
The temperate grasslands of South Africa are called the High velds.
They cover areas of Orange Free State, Transvaal and Natal.

Characteristics of temperate grasslands

1. It has short grass in the drier region.
2. It has few scattered trees and shrubs.
3. The grass has short roots.
4. They have long and narrow leaves.
5. The leaves have hairy covering.
   These conditions help then to survive in the dry seasons (reduce the rate of transpiration)

Economic activities

1. Sheep rearing – Merino for wool.
2. Goat rearing – Angora goats for mohair.
3. Growing of oak trees.
4. Crop growing e.g. citrus fruits, vegetables, maize, sugarcane and wheat.

MEDITERRANEAN VEGETATION

The Mediterranean vegetation is found in the extreme North of Africa.

Countries covered by Mediterranean vegetation

1. Morocco,
2. Algeria,
3. Tunisia and
4. Libya and
5. West tip of South Africa (at Cape Province)

Examples of trees found in the Mediterranean vegetation

- ❖ Pines
- ❖ Cedars
- ❖ Conifers
- ❖ Cypress
- ❖ Fir
- ❖ Olives
- ❖ Oak

Characteristics of Mediterranean vegetation

1. The trees develop thick bark.
2. The trees have long roots to tap water from deep the ground.
3. The leaves are wax covered, shiny and hairy to reduce the loss of water (transpiration)
4. The roots are widely spread.
5. The vegetation consists of short thin stemmed trees .

Economic activities

1. Growing of citrus fruits e.g. oranges, lemons, tangerines, limes, vines, grapes, etc.
2. Sheep and cattle rearing.

Other crops: wheat, maize. Barley and vegetables.

Questions

1. How does the Mediterranean vegetation contribute to the wine making industry?
2. Identify any three products that can be made from the wood got in Mediterranean vegetation.
3. Of what value are citrus fruits to a school child?

SEMI DESERT VEGETATION

It is found in areas which receive little rainfall.

It is found near Sahara and Kalahari- Namib deserts, in Karamoja, North eastern part of Kenya and South Sudan.

The common tree species is **cactus**.

Characteristics of Semi- desert climate:

1. It consists of short scrub, bushes and thorny trees.
2. It has rough scattered grass.
3. It has few trees because of little rainfall received.
4. The plants have deep roots tap water from deep the ground.
5. The plants have small leaves to reduce transpiration.

DESERT VEGETATION

It is found in Kalahari, Sahara and Namib deserts.

Characteristics of desert vegetation:

1. -The ground has bare rock and sand heaps (sand dunes)
2. -Few trees grow in desert regions
3. -Trees have very long roots
4. -Trees have thick bark and thin leaves to reduce transpiration.

Examples of trees in the desert

1. Baobab
2. Cactus
3. Poppies
4. Thorny bushes

Economic activities in desert vegetation.

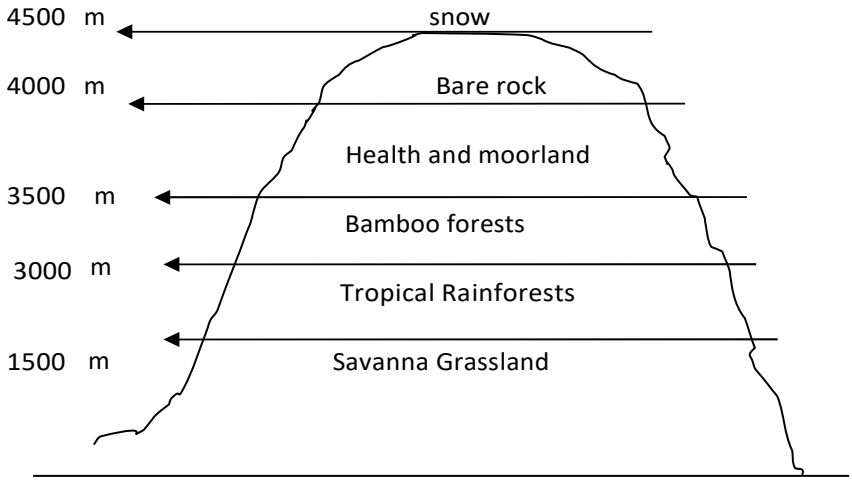
1. Oil mining e.g. in Libya
2. Nomadic pastoralism
3. Irrigation farming
4. Tourism

MOUNTAIN VEGETATION:

* It is found on Drakensberg mountains, Mount Kilimanjaro, Kenya, Elgon, Rwenzori and Ethiopian highlands.
* Mountain vegetation is also called montane vegetation.
* It changes with the difference in altitude.
* At the foot of the mountain, there is Savanna grassland / Tropical grassland.
* From 1500m to about 3000m there are Equatorial forests / tropical Rain forests.
* Above 3000 – 3500m there are Bamboo forests.
* From 3500m – 4000m there is health and moorland.

* From 4000m – 4500m there are bare rocks. Above 4500m there is a snow line.

Diagram showing types of mountain vegetation:



MANGROVE FORESTS

Mangrove forests grow in coastal waters.

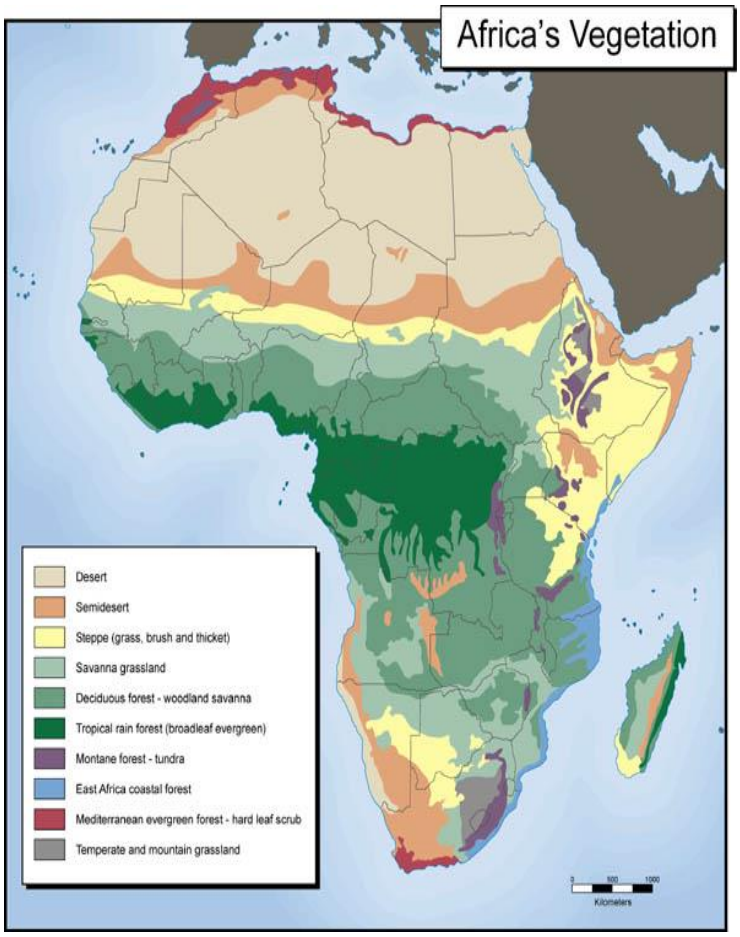
They are found along the East coast of Africa, the Western part of Madagascar and Western Coast of Africa.

Why mangrove trees are commonly found along the coasts.

This is because mangrove trees require salty water to grow.

- ❖ The forests have hard wood used in boat and ship building.
- ❖ This wood is suitable for ship building because it is water proof.

Map of Africa showing the vegetation covers



A map of Africa showing the vegetation covers

Factors that influence vegetation distribution

1. climate (rainfall and temperature)
2. Soils
3. Altitude
4. Human activities
5. Latitude

Importance of vegetation to people and animals

1. It helps in the formation of rainfall.
2. It is a habitat for wild animals.
3. It is a source of pasture for animals.
4. It is a source of building materials
5. It is a source of wood fuel.
6. It creates employment for the people e. g herbalist and carpenters.
7. It is a tourist attraction which generates reserve to the country.

Economic / commercial importance of forests / vegetation

1. They provide timber for people.
2. They attract tourists for income.
3. They provide wood fuel.
4. Source of building materials like poles and grass.
5. It is used for grazing animals.

Reasons why animals live in different vegetation zones.

1. Its due to different types of food found in different vegetation zones.
2. Its due to the difference in shelter in different vegetation zones.
3. Its due to the difference in climate in different vegetation zones.

Questions

1. Suggest ways in which natural vegetation can be conserved.
2. Mention the products got from planted forests.
3. Give the effect of destroying the natural vegetation.
4. State the influence of vegetation to people.
5. How does vegetation influence the life of animals?
6. In which way do the following influence vegetation?
    a. Altitude
    b. Latitude
    c. Climate
    d. Temperature
    e. Nature of soils
    f. Human activities
7. Give the importance of grass to people.
8. What is the greatest cause of environmental degradation in most parts of Africa?
9. How does vegetation influence population distribution?

TOURISM IN AFRICA

Tourism is a business of providing services to the tourists.

Examples of services provided to the tourists

1. Accommodation

2. Transport
3. Entertainment

Tourist: He / she is a person who visits a place of interest for pleasure or study purposes.

NB: There are two types of tourism.

There is domestic and international tourism

Tourism is regarded as an industry because:

1. It earns income to the government.
2. It creates employment.

Tourism is regarded as an invisible export because:

It does not involve physical exchange of goods but income is earned.

Examples of invisible exports

1. Electricity
2. Tourism
3. Skilled labour

Factors which promote tourism in Africa

1. Political stability
2. Good transport.
3. Good accommodation facilities
4. Availability of tourist attraction
5. Good publicity
6. Good government
7. Government policies on tourism

Factors that hinder the development of tourism industry in Africa

1. Political instability
2. Lack of publicity.
3. Poor transport
4. Lack of tourist attraction
5. Shortage of funds
6. Poor management
7. Poor accommodation

Game parks and Game reserves in Africa:

Game Park:

It is a large area of land set aside by government to preserve wildlife.

Game reserves:

Are areas of land set aside by government for future development into a game park.

Difference between Game Park and Game reserve.

-In a game reserve, hunting can be done on permission but in game parks, hunting is not allowed.

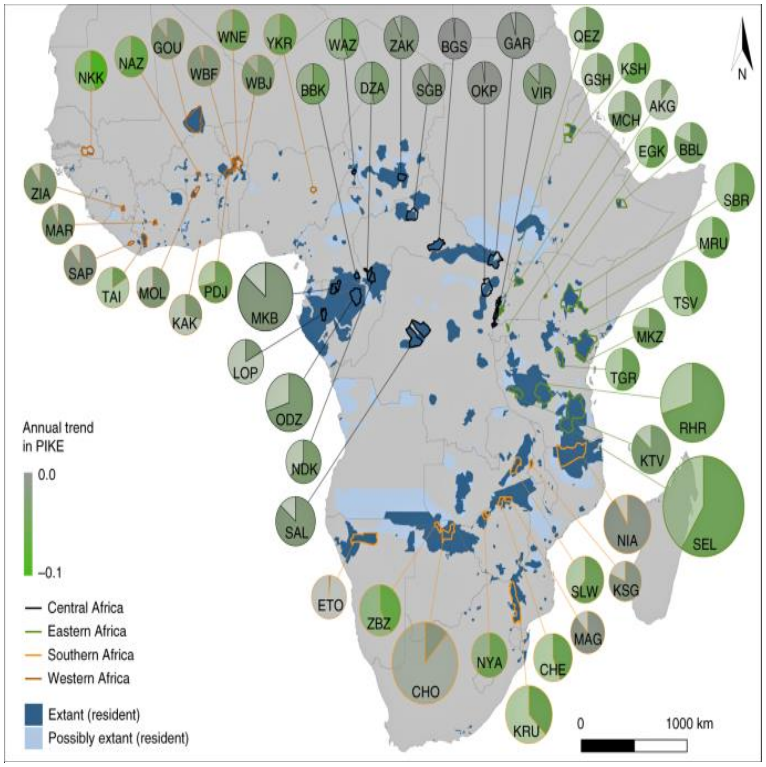
Game rangers:

They are armed people who are employed in game parks to provide security to the wild animals against poachers.

Game wardens

-People who take care of wild animals in a game park.

Map of Africa showing major National Game Parks in Africa



Game parks in Africa

Importance of Game Parks in Africa

1. They preserve wildlife for future generation.
2. They attract tourists who pay foreign exchange to the country.
3. They are sources of educational information (study purpose).
4. They provide employment to people.
5. It facilitates the development of transport system e.g. Air transport.
6. It provides market for the craft industry.

Problems facing Game Parks in Africa

1. Poaching
2. Insecurity
3. Wild bush fires
4. Animal vectors and diseases.
5. Drought
6. Deforestation (land encroachment)
7. Poor management

Solutions to the above problems

1. Enforce laws against poaching.
2. Ensuring total security to the African countries.
3. There should be fighting equipment.
4. Employing more veterinary personal.
5. Discourage deforestation and encourage afforestation.
6. Resettling people far away from game parks.
7. Improving on management.

Classification of animals in game parks

1.	Herbivores	Buffaloes, antelopes, zebras, kobs, giraffes
2.	Carnivores	Lions, Leopards, Hyenas, Foxes
3.	Omnivores	Wild pigs
4.	Scavengers	Vultures, Maraboo strokes
5.	Birds	Ostriches, flamingo birds

Ways of caring for wild animals:

1. By feeding them
2. By treating them
3. By providing security
4. By preserving their habitats.

Animals found in different vegetation zones:

1. Equatorial zone:

Climbing and fruit eating animals mainly dominate the equatorial vegetation.
They include: monkeys, gorillas, chimpanzees, baboons, apes.
Others include: elephants, lions and giraffes.

2. Savanna vegetation:

Grass eating animals /Herbivores, which include: Buffaloes, gazelles, zebras, kobs, hare, etc.
Flesh eating animals/ Carnivores, which include: Lions, Leopards, Hyenas, Foxes, etc.

3. Swamp vegetation:

Animals adapted to water/Aquatic animals stay in swampy areas.
They include: crocodiles, hippopotamus, frogs, toads, tortoise, etc.

4. Semi deserts and desert vegetation:

Animals that need little water and vegetation to feed on.
They include: snakes, newts, ostriches, squirrels, rats, etc

5. Temperate grasslands:

Animals adapted to dry and windy conditions:
They include: wild cats, dogs, wolves, Jaguar, Fox, Jackals, and Rhinoceros

Population distribution in relation to vegetation:

In areas with desert and semi desert vegetation there is low population because:
There is shortage of water
There is little vegetation to provide shade, fuel and building materials.
It is difficult to grow crops.

In areas with Savanna vegetation there is high population because:

1. It is easy to keep animals.
2. It is easy to grow crops.
3. It is easy to build transport routes (roads, railway lines)

In areas with Equatorial rainforests there is a low population because:

1. It is difficult to build roads and railway lines
2. They are hot and humid
3. There are dangerous wild animals and insects (mosquitoes, tsetse flies).

In areas with Mediterranean vegetation there is high population because:

1. The vegetation is sparse.
2. It favours the growing of crops.

In areas with Mountain vegetation there is high population because:

1. It receives reliable rainfall.
2. It has fertile soils.

Effects of population on vegetation

a) Big/high/dense population:

The increasing population of Africa has led to the destruction of vegetation through:

1. Deforestation
2. Swamp drainage
3. Overgrazing
4. Industrialization
5. Bush burning
6. Over cultivation

Massive destruction of vegetation has led to:

1. -Soil erosion.
2. Desertification.
3. Soil exhaustion.
4. Destruction of animal habitat.

Small population

Small population promotes the conservation of vegetation in Africa.

Way of conserving vegetation in Africa:

1. Through afforestation.
2. Through re-afforestation.
3. Through agro forestry.
4. Through rotational grazing.
5. Through environmental education.
6. Through making forest reserves

TERM II

TOPIC 5: THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA

Ethnic group:
This is a group of people who share the same origin and speak related languages.
Tribe: This is a group of people who share the same ancestors.
Clan: This is a group of people who share the same totem.
Migration: This is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.
Culture: The accepted way of behavior in society.
Custom: The accepted practices of society.
Totem: The object that is respected as symbol in a clan.

The people of Africa are grouped under ethnic groups.
These include the following:

1. Bantu
2. Cushites
3. The British
4. Caucasians
5. The Pygmies
6. Semites
7. The Asians
8. Berbers
9. The Negroes
10. Nilotes
11. The Khoisans

THE BANTU:
This is the largest ethnic group in Africa. The Bantu are in four groups namely;

1. Eastern Bantu
2. Central Bantu
3. Western Bantu
4. Southern Bantu
5. Western Bantu:

They moved from Cameroon highlands and settled in East Africa at around 100AD through the Western direction.

Examples of Western Bantu:

-Banyoro	-Banyankole	-Bagisu, etc.
-Baganda	-Basoga	- Batooro
-Bagwere	- Bakiga	- Basamia

The Eastern Bantu:
-They moved from Cameroon highlands and settled in Zambia.
-Then they split into two groups.
-One group moved northwards to Tanzania and Kenya.
-Another group moved southwards and formed the Southern Bantu.

Examples of Eastern Bantu:

1. Akamba
2. Nyamwezi
3. Kikuyu
4. Taita
5. Ameru

Examples of Southern Bantu:

1. Herero, Ovambo and Griqura in Namibia.

2. Tswana in Botswana.
3. The Shona in Zimbabwe
4. The Sotho: These settled in South Africa along River Vaal and Orange.
5. The Ngoni: They split and formed tribes like Zulu, Xhosa, Ndebele, Venda and Swazi who are in South Africa

NB. The Southern Bantu have click sounds in their language which they borrowed from Khoisan.

Central Bantu:

They are settled in Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Examples of Central Bantu:

1. Bemba, Lozi of Zambia.
2. Bakongo, Balunda and Baluba of Congo.
3. Yao, Makua of Mozambique.
4. Nyanja, Chewa of Malawi.
5. Mbundu, Ovimbundu of Angola.

Problems faced by the Bantu during their migration:

1. Attacks from dangerous wild animals.
2. Attacks from hostile tribes.
3. Harsh weather conditions.
4. Shortage of food.
5. Poor transport
6. Rough terrain
7. Loss of lives and property due to internal conflicts.

Reasons for Bantu's migration:

1. Desire for adventure.
2. Due to outbreak of diseases in Cameroon highlands.
3. They were looking for areas with fertile soils for farming.
4. They wanted areas with reliable rainfall.
5. Due to internal and external conflicts in their homeland.
6. Due to population increase in Cameroon highlands

Historical factors that influenced the Bantu's migration.

Outbreak of diseases.

Internal and external conflicts.

Drought in their cradle land.

Effects of Bantu's migration:

1. They introduced / introduction of new culture.
2. New crops were introduced.
3. Population increase in areas of their settlement.
4. They introduced new farming skills.
5. Intermarriages leading to new cultures.
6. Some Bantu formed kingdoms

Interlacustrine region:

This is the area found between the great lakes of East Africa.

Kingdoms that were formed in the interlacustrine region:

1. Buganda kingdom
2. Wanga kingdom

3. Ankole kingdom
4. Toro kingdom
5. Karagwe kingdom
6. Bunyoro kingdom.

Great lakes of East Africa:

1. Lake Victoria
2. Lake Kyoga
3. Lake Tanganyika
4. Lake Lake Edward
5. Lake Albert
6. Lake George
7. Lake Malawi

Reasons why Bantu settled where they are living today.

1. Presence of fertile soils for farming.
2. Presence of good climate.
3. Areas were free from epidemic diseases.

Problems faced by Bantu during their settlement.

1. They faced a problem of hostile tribes.
2. Harsh weather.
3. Diseases.
4. Attacks from wild animals

People who formed Wanga kingdom.

Abaluhya

THE NILOTES:

- The Nilotes are divided into three groups namely;
- River- Lake Nilotes are believed to have migrated from Bahr el Ghazel in South Sudan.
- Plain Nilotes are believed to have migrated from Ethiopia.
- Highland Nilotes are believed to have migrated from Ethiopian highlands.
- River- lake Nilotes (Nilotics)
- The main occupation of the Nilotics was pastoralism.
- The river –Lake Nilotes first settled at Pubungu near Pakwach when they came to Uganda.
- They are commonly known as Luo speakers.
- They migrated from South Sudan around river Bahr el Ghazel.
- They entered Uganda/East Africa from the north direction,
- They are called Nilotes because their origin is along the Nile valley.

Examples of River- lake Nilotes

1. Acholi of Uganda.
2. Japhadhola of Uganda
3. Alur of Uganda
4. Jaluo of Kenya
5. Langi of Uganda

Causes of Luo migration.

1. To look for water and pasture
2. Due to prolonged famine and drought
3. Over population in their land
4. Due to pest and diseases
5. Internal conflicts
6. External attacks

Effects of their coming to the places where they settled.

1. Increase in number of people and animals
2. Intermarriage with Banyoro to give rise to Luo – Babito dynasty
3. They introduced crops like millet, sorghum
4. They introduced chiefdoms
5. They introduced new cultures

The Plain Nilotes (Nilo- Hamites)

They are believed to have come from Ethiopia
They entered Uganda/East Africa from North – Eastern region
They were mainly cattle keepers but to day they also practice farming

Examples of the Plain Nilotes (Nilo- Hamites)

1. Karimojong in Uganda
2. Turkana of Kenya
3. Dodoth of Uganda
4. Iteso in Uganda
5. Kumam of Uganda
6. Masai of Kenya and Tanzania
7. Pokot of Kenya
8. The dadong in Tanzania

Causes for their migration.

1. To look for water and pasture
2. Due to prolonged famine and drought
3. Over population in their land
4. Due to pest and diseases
5. Internal conflicts
6. External attacks

The Highland Nilotes

They are believed to have come from Ethiopian highlands
They mainly occupy the district of Kapchworwa
They are mainly cultivators.
Main crops grown include: Maize, millet, wheat.

NB: Kapchorwa is the leading producer of wheat in Uganda.

Examples of the Highland Nilotes

1. Sabiny of Uganda
2. Kalengin of Kenya e.g Marakwet, Elgeo,
3. Nandi Kipsigis of Kenya

The sabiny carry out female genital mutilation

Tribes in Uganda under the Sudanic group of people.

1. -Lugbara
2. -Madi
3. -Kakwa

What made the Nilotes to migrate from their cradle land.

1. Due to the outbreak of diseases.
2. Due to prolonged drought in Bahr-el-Ghazel.
3. Due to internal conflicts.
4. Overpopulation in their cradle land.
5. Drought and famine.

Questions

1. Give two reasons why most Nilotes have changed from pastoralism (cattle keeping) to crop farming?
2. Write four pastoral tribes in East Africa.
3. Write the pastoral tribes in Africa outside East Africa.
4. Mention the problems faced by pastoral tribes.
5. Write two disadvantages of nomadic pastoralism.
6. Suggest ways in which nomadic pastoralists can be helped to live a better life.

THE CUSHITES

-The Cushites migrated from Arabia and settled in the Horn of Africa.
-They moved southwards into East Africa.
-They were the first people to move and settle in East Africa. -Their main occupation is cattle keeping

Countries that form the Horn of Africa

1. -Somalia
2. -Djibouti
3. -Eritrea
4. -Ethiopia

The economic activity of the Cushites

Pastoralism

Examples of Cushitic groups

1. Somali
2. Boran
3. Oromo
4. Ogaden

The Semites

-The Semitic group has a mixture of Arabic and Jewish blood.
-The Semites came as a result of intermarriages between the Arabs and the Jews.
-The Semites live in Northern Africa and in the Middle East.

Tribes under Semites

1. The Amhara
2. Bagara
3. Tigreans of Ethiopia
4. The Eritrea of Eritrea
5. The Nubians of Sudan and Uganda
6. -The Arabs of Sudan.

NB: The Semites are pastoralists.

The Khoisans

- The Khoisans are the earliest inhabitants of Southern Africa.
- They comprise of the Khoi Khoi and the Sans.
- The Khoisan speak a language with click sound.
- They are pastoralists and hunters.
- They were displaced by Bantu and Europeans from their homelands.
- Today they live in Kalahari and Namib deserts.

The pygmies

- They lived in the tropical rainforests of Democratic Republic of Congo.
- They are short and dark skinned with broad nose.
- They are about 137cm tall.
- They are hunters and fruit gatherers.

The Negroes

-The Negroes are considered to be Bantu.
-Their origin is from the forests of West Africa.
-They are mainly crop farmers.

Examples of Negroes in Africa are;

1. Mandika / Mande of Mali
2. The Asante of Ghana
3. The Yoruba and Igbo of Nigeria

NB: Most Negroes were taken as slaves to America.

How the people of Africa organized during the pre-colonial time?

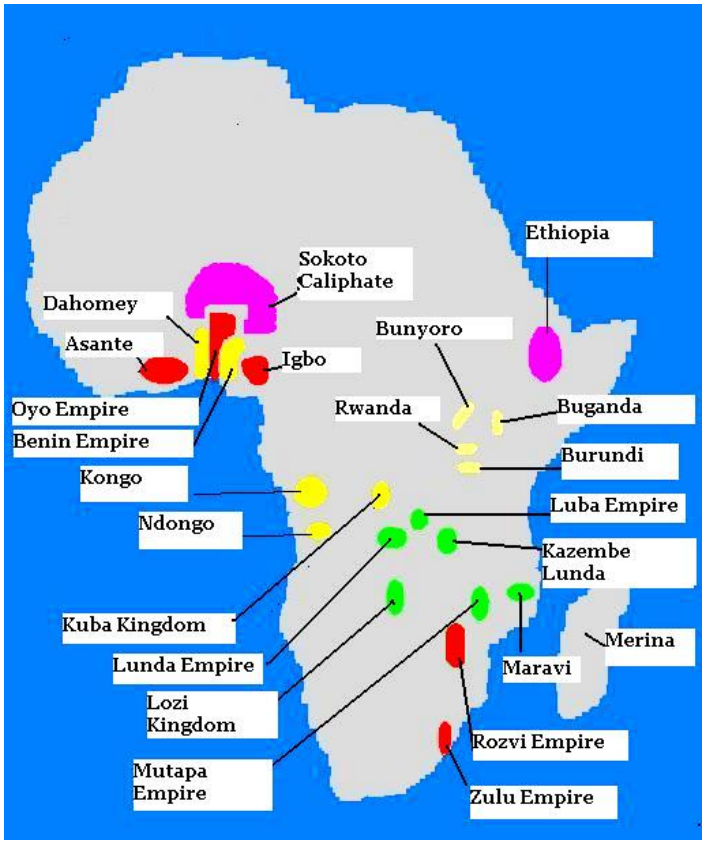
1. Africans were organized under kingdoms.
2. Under clan systems.
3. Under chiefdoms
4. Under empires

Kingdoms of Africa

Eastern	Western	Southern	Central
Buganda kingdom	Ghana kingdom	Zulu	Great Zimbabwe
Toro kingdom	Songhai		Luba – Lunda
Bunyoro kingdom	Benin		Mwenomutapa
Ankole kingdom	Kanem Bornu		
Wanga kingdom	Mali		
Karagwe kingdom	Asante		
Rwanda Kingdom			
Burundi kingdom			

x``````````````````````````````

x **A map showing kingdoms of Africa**



How Africans were economically organized in pre-colonial time

Africans were engaged in many traditional activities such as;

1. Trade
2. Keeping animals
3. Farming
4. Iron working and painting
5. Hunting
6. Bee keeping
7. Fishing

Notify the following;

- ❖ A kingdom is a state ruled by a king/queen.
- ❖ A chiefdom is an area ruled by a chief.
- ❖ An empire is an area ruled by an emperor

Why were kingdoms restored in Uganda?

- ❖ To promote and preserve culture among the people of Uganda.
- ❖ To promote peace and unity in Uganda.
- ❖ To unite people for national development.

Which constitution abolished kingdoms in Uganda?

The 1967 constitution.

Kingdoms in Uganda which were restored by the 1995 constitution

1. Buganda Kingdom.
2. Toro kingdom
3. Bunyoro Kingdom
4. Busoga kingdom

Importance of kingdoms

1. They promote culture.
2. They promote unity.
3. They promote morals.
4. They promote peace.
5. They unite people for national development.

Characteristics of a kingdom

- ❖ They have royal regalia.
- ❖ They have hereditary leadership.
- ❖ Their kings are the fountain of honour.

Factors that led to the expansion of Buganda kingdom.

1. Buganda had a strong leadership.
2. Buganda had enough food.
3. Buganda had a good location of being near L. Victoria.
4. Buganda had acquired guns during the long-distance trade.
5. Buganda had good climate.

What caused the decline of Bunyoro-Kitara empire

1. The large size of the empire which was hard to manage.
2. The out break of epidemic diseases which led to the death of their beloved cow Bihogo.
3. The coming of the Luo-Babito.
4. Internal conflicts from the princes which resulted into the creation of Toro and Bunyoro kingdoms.

Contributions of Bunyoro-Kitara empire to modern economy

Economic contributions

- ❖ They introduced coffee cultivation.
- ❖ They introduced iron smelting.
- ❖ They introduced long horned cattle.

Social contributions

- ❖ They introduced bark cloth making.
- ❖ They introduced local chess.
- ❖ They introduced wooden sandals.
- ❖ They introduced centralized system of government.
- ❖ They introduced Pet names.

Who were the founders of Bunyoro-Kitara empire?
Batembuzi/Tembuzi

Who was the first and last ruler of the Chwezi?

-The first was Ndahura.

-The last was Wamala.

What caused the rise of Ghana kingdom?

1. Ghana had a lot of gold.
2. Ghana had a lot of food.
3. Ghana had strong weapons made of iron.

What caused the fall of Ghana kingdom?

- ❖ Due to external attacks.
- ❖ The loss of gold.

Causes of migration today:

1. To look for better jobs.
2. To Look for better social services.
3. To look for fertile areas for farming.
4. To look for areas with good climate.
5. To look for better security
6. To look for social amenities
7. Due to political instability
   To carry out trade

Did you know?

1.

2.

TOPIC 6: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA

Who were the first Europeans to come to the Coast of South Africa?
The Portuguese
Who named cape of storms the cape of good hope?
Who was the leader of the Dutch that settled at Cape Province in South Africa?
Sir. Jan Van Riebeck
Name the first trading company to come to East Africa.
The Dutch East India Company led by Sir Jan Van Riebeck
Name the first area in Africa to be colonized
Cape province in South Africa
Who were the Boers in South Africa?
These were the Dutch farmers.
Which Europeans displaced the Dutch from Cape colony?
The British
The Great Trek
This was the journey of the Boers from Cape Colony North-East wards across R.Vaal.
What caused the Great Trek?

1. The Dutch were stopped from carrying out slave trade.
2. The introduction of English as the official language.
3. The British imposed harsh rule to the Dutch.

What problems were faced by the Dutch (Boers) during the Great Trek?

1. Shortage of food.
2. Poor transport.
3. Disease outbreak
4. Harsh climate.
5. They fought wars with the people they met around R.Vaal. (Shaka Zulu)

Results of Great Trek

1. New states such as orange free state, Transvaal state and Natal province were formed.
2. Gold was discovered.
3. There was loss of lives during the battles.
4. It led to the discovery of diamond and gold.
5. New crops were introduced eg maize.
6. Much land of Africans was taken by the Boers.

The Asians in Africa
-The Asian included the Indians, Malaysians, Arabs and Chinese.
-The Asians came to Africa as traders and settlers.
-Other groups of Asians came as workers on the railway line.
How did the Asians contributed to the development of African?

1. They constructed Kenya-Uganda railway.
2. They built shops.
3. They built industries.
4. They introduced new crops.
5. They introduced new forms of money e.g the Indian rupees.
6. They started plantation farming.

The Arabs in Africa

-Most people in North Africa are Arabs.

The Arabs came to Africa to;

1. spread Islam.
2. trade.
3. settle as refugees.

-Arabs came from Saudi Arabia.

Contributions of the Asians to E. Africa

1. They built shops.
2. They built industries.
3. They constructed Kenya – Uganda railway.

Give three reasons for building the Kenya- Uganda railway

1. To transport goods from Uganda to the coast.
2. To transport British administrators from the coast to the interior.
3. To stop slave trade.
4. To promote Legitimate trade.

Problems were faced by the builders of Kenya-Uganda railway?

1. Attacks from hostile tribes.
2. Attacks from dangerous wild animals.
3. Epidemic diseases.
4. Crossing the rift valley was difficult.

Why Indian coolies were invited to construct the Kenya-Uganda railway

The Africans never wanted to leave their families.

The Indian coolies were more experienced in the railway construction than the Africans.

The results of constructing Kenya-Uganda railway

1. Slave trade was stopped.
2. Transport was made easy.
3. It led to the development of towns.
4. Trade was promoted.

How the following affected the construction of Kenya-Uganda railway

a) Rift valley

-It was difficult and expensive to construct the railway across rift valleys.

The Nandi people

-They never wanted the railway to go through their land.

-They killed some builders of the railway line.

Lions of Tsavo

They killed the builders of the railway line.

Role played by some of the officials during the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway.

1. **Engineer George White House**

He was the chief engineer during the construction of the railway.

2. **Major MacDonald**

He was the chief surveyor during the construction of the railway.

3. **Colonel Patterson**

He killed the man eaters of Tsavo.

4. **Sir William Mackinnon**

He brought the ideas of the construction of the Uganda railway.

5. **Sir Guild Ford**

He was the last engineer to inspect the built Uganda railway.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

Foreign influence

Foreign influence were the changes that were brought to Africa by foreigners from Europe and Asia.

How the foreigners influenced the people of Africa

- ❖ Some people in Africa became Christians.
- ❖ Some people in Africa became Moslems.
- ❖ Africana learnt how to read and write.
- ❖ Africans learnt practical skills
- ❖ Africans started growing cash crops.
- ❖ Africans got modern weapons for defence and protection.
- ❖ Africans started speaking foreign languages.

For many years, Africa was referred to as a dark continent by Europeans because they did not have information about its interior.

Reasons why Africa took long to be known to the outside world

1. Africa had thick impenetrate forests that made transport difficult.
2. It was due to hostile tribes.
3. Africa had hot deserts.
4. Africa had dangerous wild animals.

Foreign groups / groups of foreigners that came to Africa

-They were grouped as Arabs and Europeans

-The following were some of the foreigners under European;

1. Explorers
2. Missionaries
3. Traders
4. Colonialists / Administrators
5. The Settlers

NB: The Arab traders were the first foreigners to come to Africa.

Reasons why foreigners came to Africa

1. They came to spread religions.
2. They came to get raw materials for their industries.
3. They wanted to get market for their finished goods.
4. They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
5. They wanted to find new lands for settlement.
6. They wanted to stop slave trade.

The coming of the Arabs (to the African continent)

Arabs came from Saudi Arabia and some from Persia.

They came by means of special boats called dhows which were blown by the monsoon winds.

✓ They came mainly to trade.

- ✓ They also wanted to spread Islam.
- ✓ They were running away from religious conflict.

Effects of the coming of the Arabs

1. They introduced the Islamic faith.
2. They promoted trade.
3. They introduced the new ideas of architecture.
4. They introduced some crops e.g cloves, rice, sisal.
5. They introduced Zebu cows.
6. They introduced new styles of dressing.
7. They led to the growth and development of coastal towns of East Africa.
8. Slave trade was introduced in Africa.
9. They introduced many items like guns, beads.

SLAVE TRADE

This is the buying and selling of human beings.

What was slavery?

This was the possession of a person by another people illegally.

How slaves were obtained

- ❖ Through raids.
- ❖ Through barter trade.
- ❖ Fuelling wars between chiefdoms and kingdoms
- ❖ Getting war captives from kings and chiefs.

Why were slaves needed?

1. The Arabs wanted slaves as domestic workers.
2. The French wanted slaves to work in their sugarcane plantations in the Indian ocean.
3. The Europeans wanted slaves to work for them in their mines and sugarcane plantations in America.
4. The African leaders needed them for bartering.

People who took part (participated) in slave trade

1. The Arab traders.
2. The African chiefs and kings
3. The Khartoumers.
4. The Europeans (the Dutch, the French, Spaniard, Portuguese)

Slave trade markets in East Africa

-Zanzibar was the largest slave trade market in the world.

-Tabora (Kaze) was the largest slave trade market in the interior.

Effects of slave trade

(i) Kings and chiefs gained a lot of wealth.

(ii) It led to the growth of some kingdoms and societies.

(iii) It led to the growth of towns e.g Mombasa, Malindi, Kilwa, Sofala, etc.

(iv) Africa;s interior was known to the outside world.

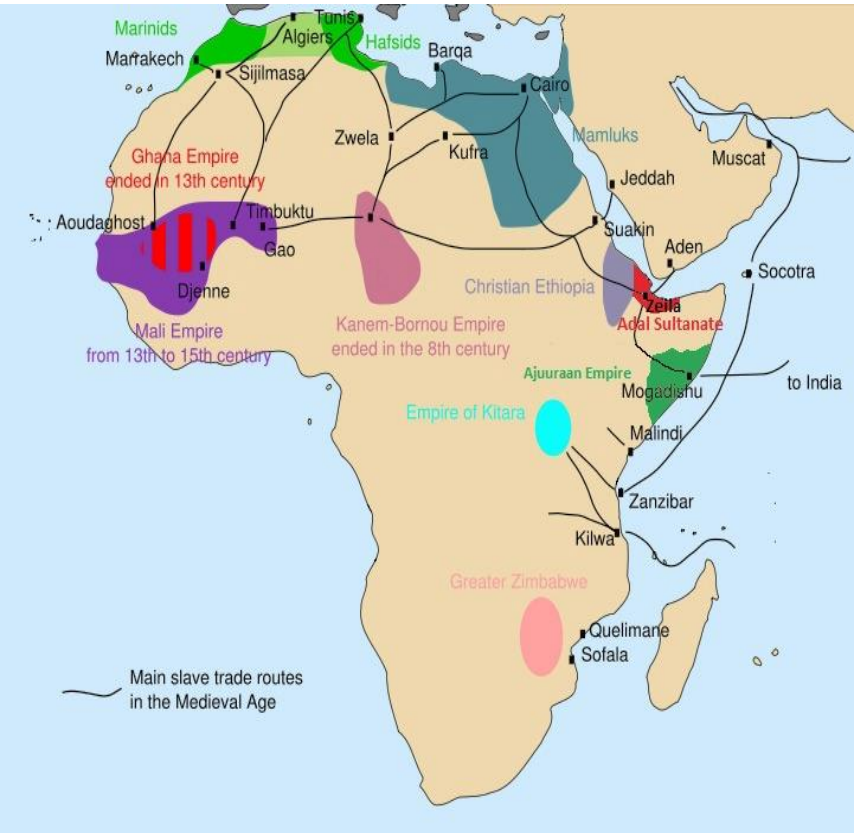
(v) It led to the introduction of new items of trade e.g guns, beads, plates, cups, etc.

Negative effects

1. Loss of lives

2. Human suffering
3. Loss of culture
4. Famine
5. Depopulation
6. Tribal conflicts emerged
7. Destruction of property

Main Slave trade routes Across Africa



Reasons why slave trade was difficult to stop

-It was profitable to the traders and to the African chiefs.

-Many Europeans wanted it to continue so that they could get cheap labour.

People who participated in abolition of slave trade

- Sir Samuel Baker
- Dr. David Livingstone
- Abraham Lincoln
- Willian Wilberforce
- Adam Smith

Treaties that were signed to stop slave trade in East Africa

1. Moresby treaty – 1871
2. Harmattan treaty – 1876
3. Frere treaty – 1878

Who signed each treaty above?

- -Capt. Moresby and Sultan of Zanzibar signed the Moresby treaty.
- -Harmattan and the Sultan of Zanzibar signed the Harmattan treaty.
- -Frere treaty was signed by Sultan of Zanzibar and Frere.

How did the following help to end slave trade?

1. **Dr. David Livingstone**

He invited trading companies to carryout legitimate trade.

2. **The railway line**

It was used to transport goods instead of using slaves.

3. **William Wilberforce**

He decampaigned slave trade in the British parliament.

4. **The missionaries**

They preached against slave trade.

The Trans-Saharan trade

The tran- Sharan trade was the trade between the Berbers and the people of West Africa across Sahara Desert.

The goods that the Berbers brought to West Africa.

1. Salt
2. Glasses
3. Silk
4. Camels
5. Cotton
6. Clothes
7. Perfumes

The items of trade the Berbers got from West Africa during the Trans-Saharan trade

1. Ivory
2. Gold
3. Skins and hides
4. Ostrich feathers
5. Fruits

Why the traders moved in Caravans during the Trans-Saharan trade

For protection from attackers

What makes a camel an ideal means of transport in the desert.

- It has strong lids to protect the eyes from sand dust.
- It has a fatty hump that gives energy.
- It has flat hooves that cannot sink in sand.

The Trans Atlantic trade?

This was the trade that involved the people of West Africa, America and Europe across Atlantic Ocean.

The items of trade that were got from Europe to Africa

1. Clothes
2. Guns
3. Cups And Plates
4. Glasses
5. Beads

The items of trade from Africa to America

1. Slaves
2. Ivory
3. Gold

From America to Europe

1. Sugar
2. Gold
3. Silver
4. Cotton
5. Tobacco
6. Tea
7. Copper

The illustration of the transatlantic trade



THE EXPLORERS IN AFRICA

An explorer is a person who leaves his country to another country or continent to search for information.

Why the explorers came to Africa

1. To find the sources of R. Nile.
2. To find areas of trade.
3. To find geographical information about Africa.

Problems that were faced by explorers in Africa

1. Hostile tribes
2. Tropical diseases.
3. Poor transport
4. Harsh climate
5. Shortage of supplies.
6. Attacks from wild animals
7. Language difficult.

The results/ effects of the European explorers

1. Physical features were renamed.
2. Africa was opened to the rest of the world.
3. Friendship and links between Africa and Europe started.
4. They discovered areas of trade.
5. Explorers gave information to traders and missionaries.

Name the first explorer to come to Africa.

Bartholomew Diaz

* He was a Portuguese explorer.
* He wanted to find a sea route to India.
* He was the first explorer to sail around Cape Town.

Why Bartholomew Diaz called Cape Town the Cape of Good Hope?

He was hopeful to discover a new sea trade route from Europe to Asia.

What made Bartholomew Diaz not to complete his journey to India.

1. He was affected by storms.
2. He lacked supplies.

Vasco Da Gama

-He was a Portuguese explorer who discovered the sea route to India.

-He started his journey from Lisbon, Portugal.

Problems faced by Vasco Da Gama during his journey to India

- ❖ Lack of supplies.
- ❖ Storms
- ❖ Diseases like scurvy
- ❖ The hostilities of Arabs at the coast East Africa

Why was it necessary for Vasco Da Gama to find the sea route to India?

1. To avoid the high taxation from the Ottoman empire.
2. He wanted to ease trade between India and Portugal.

Name the items of trade the Portuguese wanted from India

1. Spices
2. Silk
3. Gold

EXPLORERS TO WEST AFRICA

Mungo Park

He tried to find the source of R. Niger
He drowned and died at Bussa Falls.

Other explorers

Richard Lander, John Lander, Gordon Laing and Hugh Clapperton also tried to find the source of R.Niger

Why West Africa was called the White man's grave

Many white men died from there.

How did Mungo Park meet his death?

He drowned and died at Bussa Falls.

Mention three problems that were faced by Explorers in West Africa.

- ❖ Hostile tribes.
- ❖ Tropical diseases.
- ❖ Attacks from wild animals

EXPLORERS IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Dr. David Livingstone

- * He was from Scotland.
- * He crossed Africa from Indian Ocean to Atlantic Ocean.
- * He discovered Victoria falls on R. Zambezi in Zambia.
- * He treated people suffering from sleeping sickness.
- * He discovered Lake Tanganyika.
- * He spread Christianity.
- * He stopped slave trade in East and Central Africa.
- * He invited trade companies to promote legitimate trade.
- * The servants of David Livingstone were called the **Chuma** and the **Susi**

EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

Sir Samuel Baker

He followed River Nile from its mouth.
He discovered L. Albert and Murchison falls.
He was the first governor of Equatorial province.

He stopped slave trade in Acholi land.
He tried to colonise Uganda for Egypt.
He built fort Patiko.

Quiz

1. Why did Sir Samuel Baker not welcomed in Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom?
2. Why did Omukama Kabalega resist Sir Samuel Baker?
3. Why did Kasagama of Toro welcome Sir Samuel Baker and Lugard?

JOHN SPEKE

-He discovered the source of River Nile.
-He was the first European to see Lake Victoria.
-He renamed Kiira falls as Rippon falls.

Questions

1. Why is it wrong to say that Speke discovered the source of River Nile?
2. Why were the Europeans interested in finding the source of River Nile?
3. In which way was R. Nile responsible for the coming of the first Europeans to Africa.

HENRY MORTON STANLEY

- ❖ He discovered Mt. Rwenzori and named it mountains of the moon.
- ❖ He moved around L. Victoria to prove Speke's discovery about the source of R. Nile.
- ❖ He wrote a letter inviting missionaries to Uganda.
- ❖ He came to East Africa <u>three times.</u>

<u>1871</u> -He came to look for Dr. David Livingstone.
1873 /4 -To prove Speke's discovery about the source of River Nile.
<u>1879</u> -To rescue Emin Pasha
- He discovered L. Edward and L. George.

Questions

1. Why did Stanley call Mt. Rwenzori mountains of the moon?
2. Who requested Stanley to write a letter inviting missionaries?
3. Who took the letter which Stanley wrote?
4. Why did Muteesa I invite christen missionaries to his kingdom?

Other explorers and their contributions

Explorer	contributions
Joseph Thompson	He discovered Mt. Elgon and L. Baringo
Count Teleki	He discovered L. Turkana
James Bruce	He discovered L. Tana and Blue Nile
Dr. Fisher	He discovered L. Naivasha
Johann Rebmann	He discovered Mt. Kilimanjaro
Jacob Erhardt	He attempted to draw the map of East Africa.
Dr. Steer	He built a mission centre at Zanzibar.
Johann Ludwig Krapf	He discovered Mt. Kenya

Questions

1. Apart from Dr. David Livingstone, write other explorers that moved to central Africa.
2. Write down two organizations that sponsored the above Explorers.
3. In which ways were the above organizations important to explorers.
4. How did the explorers lead to the exploitation of Africa's resources?
5. Mention two positive effects of explorers to Africa.
6. How did the coming of explorers affect Africa negatively?

MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA

A missionary is a person who leaves his country to another country to spread the word of God.

Reasons why missionaries came to Africa.

1. They came to spread Christianity.
2. They came to stop slave trade.
3. They introduced formal education.

MISSIONARIES WHO CAME TO AFRICA

1. John Ludwig Krapf

- ❖ He was sent to Africa by the church missionaries society.
- ❖ He spread Christianity in Ethiopia and Kenya.
- ❖ He built a mission station at Rapai Mpya in Kenya.
- ❖ He translated the English Bible into Kiswahili.
- ❖ He was an explorer as well as a missionary.

How the mission station at Rabai Mpya contributed to the spread of Christianity

It helped people to learn how to read religious books.

How Ludwig Krapf contributed to the spread of Christianity in East Africa

- ❖ He build a mission station at Rabai Mpya.
- ❖ He translated the English bible into Kiswahili.

2. Johann Rebmann

-He was a missionary who helped Krapf to start a mission station.
-He discovered Mt. Kilimanjaro.

The first missionaries to come to East Africa.

- ❖ Johann Ludwig Krapf
- ❖ Johann Rebmann

3. Dr. David Livingstone

- ❖ He preached Christianity in Central, Southern and South Western part of Africa.
- ❖ He helped to start a university mission station in Central Africa.

QUIZ

- Mention the missionaries that came to Uganda in 1877?
- Mention the missionaries that came to Uganda in 1879?

4. Alexander mackay:-

He was a practical missionary who trained people economic skills such carpentry, trailing and brick laying.

- ❖ He introduced a printing press in Uganda in 1878.
- ❖ He built a carpentry workshop at Natete.
- ❖ He built a mission station at Mpwampwa in Tanzania.

How Alexander Mackay contributed to the economic development in Uganda

He introduced the first printing press in Uganda.

How the introduction of the printing press by Alexander Mackay promoted the spread of Christianity

It was used to print Christian books

5. Dr. Albert cook:

* He build Mengo Hospital.
* He treated people suffering from sleeping sickness.

How Dr. Albert Cook helped to control the spread of sleeping sickness around L.Victoria?

He treated patients suffering from the sleeping sickness

6. Bishop Hannington

He was the first Anglican Bishop to be murdered in Uganda.

He was murdered in Busoga by Chief Luba on orders of Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda Kingdom.

Who ordered for the killing of Bishop Hannington?

Kabaka Mwanga

Why was Bishop Hannington murdered?

Bishop Hannington was killed because he used wrong route to enter Buganda.

Baganda believed that any foreigner who would enter Buganda from the East would overthrew their king.

Bishop Hannington used Eastern route to enter Buganda. He was arrested and kept at King's palace Luba and after 13 days later, was speared to death.

7. Apollo Kivebulaya

He spread Christianity in Western Uganda and some parts of DRC.

8. Phillip Mitchell:

He turned or changed Makerere College into a University.

9. Bishop Turker:

He requested for funds from Church Missionary Society to support IBEACo.

Problems which were faced by missionaries in Africa –

1. Attacks from hostile tribes.
2. Tropical diseases.
3. Language difficulty
4. Harsh climate
5. Poor transport
6. Attacks from wild animals

Questions

1. How did the missionaries contribute to the development of Africa?
2. State the negative effects of missionaries to Africa.
3. Write down the economic contributions of missionaries to Africa.
4. Give the social contributions of missionaries to Africa.
5. Mention the political effects of missionaries to Africa.
6. What were the achievement of missionaries in Africa?
7. State the missionary groups in Africa.
8. Mention the missionary that promoted health services in Uganda.
9. How did the above missionary promote health service in Uganda?

10. Which missionaries contributed to the economic development of Uganda?
11. How did the above missionaries contribute to the development in Uganda?

EUROPEAN TRADERS IN AFRICA

It was the third group of Europeans to come to Africa.

Reasons why traders came to Africa

1. They wanted raw materials for their home industries.
2. They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
3. They wanted market for their finished goods.

Trading companies that came to Africa

1. Imperial British East Africa Company.
2. The Germany East African Company.
3. The Dutch East Indian Company.
4. International African Association.
5. British South African Company.
6. Livingstone Central African Company.
7. British Indian Steam Navigation Company.

IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY

-It was formed by Sir William Mackinnon in 1888.
-Capt. Fredrick Lugard became its representative in East Africa.

Why was IBEACo formed?

1. To carryout trade in East Africa.
2. To establish British rule in East Africa.
3. To protect missionaries.

The role of Fredrick Lugard in the IBEACo

He signed the agreements in Buganda and Ankole on behalf of the British government.

Capt. Fredrick Lugard

1. -He was the representative of IBEACo in East Africa.
2. -He signed treaties to establish British rule in Uganda.
3. -He restored Omukama Kasagama of Toro.
4. -He supported the protestants against the Catholics.

The results of the Agreement that was signed between Mwanga and Lugard?

-Lugard was to protect Mwanga.
-Lugard was to trade in Buganda.
-Mwanga was not to conduct trade without the consent of Lugard.

1. Why did Lugard support the protestants during the conflict?
2. Apart from Uganda and Kenya , write other two countries in Africa where IBEACo went.
3. Why did IBEACo withdraw from East Africa?
4. What factors made IBEACo to run bankrupt?

5. Which organization provided IBEACo with more funds?
6. Why did the above organization provide funds to IBEACo?
7. Which Bishop requested funds for IBEACo?
8. Why did Capt Fredrick remain in Uganda after the collapse of his company?

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA COMPANY

- ❖ It was founded by Carl Peters in 1888.
- ❖ It was formed to carry put trade in Tanganyika and to administer Tanganyika on behalf of the Germans.
- ❖ GEACo attempted to colonise Uganda for Germany.
- ❖ Carl Peters signed treaties with the local chiefs in Tanganyika.

Questions

1. Why was the Heligoland treat signed?
2. What were the contributions of GEACo to the people of Tanganyika?
3. In which way was GEACo a disadvantage to the people of Tanganyika?
4. Who spear headed the colonization of Tanganyika?
5. Who were the Akidas and Jumbes in Tanganyika?
6. Mention the goods which the European traders got from Africa.
7. Mention the goods which the European traders brought to Africa?
8. How did the European traders contribute to the development of Africa?

COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA

Colonialists:

These were people who came from Europe to rule Africa.

A colony:

Is a country ruled by another stronger country for her citizens to have a permanent settlement.

A protectorate:

It is a weaker country ruled by a stronger country for only economic exploitation.

A mandate territory:

These were former colonies of Germany that were ruled by Britain on behalf of League of Nations and UN.

Scramble for Africa:

This was the struggle among European countries to get colonies in Africa.

Partition of Africa

This was the peaceful division of African territories among European countries for colonization.

Reasons for scramble / partition of Africa.

a) Economic reasons

- ❖ The Europeans wanted raw materials for their industries.
- ❖ They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
- ❖ They wanted market for their finished goods.
- ❖ They wanted to settle their unemployed population.

b)Social reasons

- ❖ They wanted to stop slave trade.
- ❖ They wanted to spread Christianity.
- ❖ They wanted to introduce formal education.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE

It was the meeting held in Germany between 1884 to 1985 to partitioned African countries.

Reasons why the Berlin conference was held.

1. To agree on how European countries would partition Africa.
2. To start trading companies.

Results of the Berlin conference

1. Africa was partitioned.
2. Trading companies were started.
3. European countries were to stop slave trade in their colonies.
4. Solving international conflicts diplomatically started

Countries that participated in the Berlin conference.

1. Germany
2. France
3. Britain
4. Portugal
5. Italy
6. Belgium
7. Spain

NB: - The Berlin Conference was chaired by Otto Van Bismarck

Countries in Africa and their colonial masters

Britain	France	Belgium	Germany	Portugal	Spain	Italy
South Africa	Madagascar	Democratic Republic of Congo	Namibia	Angola	Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Botswana	Chad	Congo Brazzaville	Tanzania	Mozambique		Libya
Zimbabwe	Niger		Rwanda			
Zambia	Benin		Burundi			
Malawi	Burkina Faso		Cameroon			
Uganda	Ivory coast		Togo			
Kenya	Sierra Leone					
Sudan	Guinea Bissau					
Eritrea	Gambia					
Egypt	Mali					
Nigeria	Mauritania					
Ghana	Algeria					
	Morocco					
	Tunisia					

Questions quiz

1. Name the countries in Africa that were not colonized.
2. What name is given to the above countries?
3. Give reasons why Ethiopia was not colonized.
4. Why was Liberia not colonized?
5. Mention the methods that were used by colonialists to establish their rule in Africa.

6. Write down the methods of administration that were used by colonialists in Africa.
7. What is indirect rule?
8. What was direct rule.
9. What was assimilation?
10. Write the advantages of indirect rule.
11. Why did the colonialists use the direct rule system of administration in their colonies?
12. Mention one country in Africa where direct rule system of administration was used.
13. How did the Africans react to the colonialists?
14. Mention the Africans who resisted against colonial rule.
15. Give some reasons why some Africans resisted against colonial rule.
16. Why were African defeated as they resisted colonialists?
17. Mention the Africans who collaborated with the colonialists.
18. Give reasons why some African collaborated with colonialists.
19. How did the Africans suffer during their resistance against colonialists>
20. What were the characteristics of colonial rule in Africa?
21. Why were Europeans interested in colonizing Africa?
22. What were the positive effects of colonial rule in Africa?
23. What were the negative effects of colonial rule on Africa?
24. Mention the countries in Africa which are known as European colonies.
25. Mention the countries that founded the federation of Central Africa.
26. What were the disadvantages of direct rule where it was applied?
27. Give the humanitarian reasons for the coming of foreigners to Africa.

THE SETTLERS IN AFRICA

It was the last group of foreigners to come and settle in Africa.

The settlers include;

1. Europeans
2. Asians (Indians, Malay, Chinese)
3. Arabs

Countries in Africa where the Europeans settled.

1. Kenya
2. The Republic of South Africa
3. Zimbabwe
4. Namibia
5. Angola

Reasons for the coming of settlers in Africa

1. They came to trade.
2. They came to settle as refugees.
3. They came to construct the Uganda – Kenya railway.
4. They came because they were unemployed due to the industrial revolution in Europe.

How Africans benefited from the settlers

1. The settlers built industries for africans
2. Africans learnt modern methods of farming.
3. The settlers built hospitals.

4. The settlers built schools.
5. New roads were constructed in Africa.
6. They brought diseases like small pox..

Questions

1. How did the industrial revolution in Europe contribute to the exploitation of Africa's resources?
2. How did the agricultural revolution contribute to the colonization of Africa?
3. Why do you think the colonialists never encouraged the building of heavy industries in Africa?
4. How has this affected the economic development of Africa?
5. Why is it important to process agricultural products before export?
6. Why did the colonialists intend to keep low prices for the raw materials from Africa?
7. How were foreign religions to Africa hindered unity among African?
8. Give any three advantages of the introduction of Christianity and Islam in Africa.
9. How were colonialists able to communicate to the Africans?
10. Why did the colonialists refuse Africans to grow cash crops?
11. In which way is traditional education different from formal education?
12. Why did the colonialists introduce cash crop growing in Africa? Give three reasons.

Effects for the coming of foreigners.

a) Political

- Africans lost their independence
- New laws were introduced.
- New states were created.

Economic.

- New goods were introduced.
- Led to exploitation of raw materials
- Led to the development of roads and railway lines
- New crops were introduced.

Social

- Weakened African culture.
- Led to inter marriages
- Led to introduction of Christianity
- Foreign languages were introduced
- Led to introduction of formal education

Methods used by the colonialists to administer their colonies

1. assimilation
2. Direct rule
3. Indirect rule

Methods colonialists used to acquire colonies;

1. Forceful method
2. Signing agreements.

Ways Africans reacted towards colonial rule:

- They resisted
- They collaborated

TOPIC 7: NATIONALISM AND THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE OF AFRICA

Nationalism:

* Nationalism is the love for one's country.
* Nationalism is the way a person gets committed to work or fight for his country.

A nationalist:-

* A person who gets committed to work or fight for his country.
* A person who has strong love for his / her country.

Patriotism:

* Love for one's country and willingness to defend it.

Pan-Africanism:

* It was a movement of people who believed in brotherhood and sisterhood of black people.

Detention:

* The state of being kept in a place without leaving as a punishment.

Feeling of nationalists:

1. They work hard for economic development of their countries.
2. They are proud of their countries.
3. They want their countries to be free from bad rule.

People who practice the spirit of nationalism.

1. The army during war time.
2. Teachers in schools.
3. Doctors and nurses in hospitals.

Examples of pan Africanists:

Marcus Garvey

- ❖ He was a black Jamaican.
- ❖ He became a leader of Pan African Movement.
- ❖ He founded a newspaper called the Negros World.
- ❖ He advocated for economic power for Africans and advised them to start business.

Sylvester Williams

- ❖ He was in West Indies where many blacks lived.
- ❖ He organized the first Pan-African conference in 1900.
- ❖ He paid for the Pan African conference in 1900.

Dr. Web Dubois:

- ❖ He organized the second Pan African conference in 1918.

4. Booker T. Washington

- ❖ He encouraged Africans to improve their welfare through education.
- ❖ He organized the third Pan African conference in 1945.

5. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah

- ❖ He was a young Africanist from Ghana.
- ❖ He organized the first Pan African conference in African in 1958 in Ghana.

Methods used by Pan Africanists in their struggle:

1. Meetings/conferences.

2. Media.

Problems Pan Africanists faced during the struggle

- -Lack of unity.
- -Lack of enough funds.
- -Differences in political ideologies.

The first pan African conference was held In Ghana

People who attended the Pan African conference in 1958 in Ghana

1. Kwame Nkrumah from Ghana.
2. Emperor Haile Selassie from Ethiopia.
3. Gamel Abdel Nasser from Egypt.
4. Muhammed Adris from Libya.
5. King Hassan II of Morocco.
6. William Tolbert from Liberia.

NB: The nationalists who attended the 1958 Pan African conference were from countries which were independent before

How is nationalism practiced at home?

By caring and protesting family members.

How is nationalism practiced in schools?

By singing and respecting the national anthem

3. When do we celebrate Heroes Day in Uganda?

9th June every year.

4. Why do we celebrate Heroes Day in Uganda?

- To remember the people who died for their country or for Uganda.
- To recognize Ugandans who have contributed to its social, political and economic development

Write down any three heroes of Uganda.

1. Omukama Kabalega
2. Ignatius Kangave Musaazi
3. Namaganda from Buddo Junior
4. Dr. Mathew Lukwiya
5. Dr. Apollo Milton Obote

What were the objectives of the pan-African movement (congress)

- To fight for the rights of black people.
- To unite the Africans as they fought for independence.

How nationalism is practiced in Uganda

1. Participating in national elections.
2. By working hard to bring economic development.
3. By preserving and promoting culture.
4. By signing the National Anthem.

What inspired people to develop nationalism.

1. They wanted independence.
2. They wanted to end discrimination.
3. They wanted their land back like in Kenya.
4. They wanted to end harsh laws.

INDEPENDENCE

What is independence?

When a country is free from colonial rule.

How did the Africans fight for independence?

- By forming political parties.
- By staging rebellions.
- Staging riots.
- Boycotting the European goods.
- Through demonstrations.

The economic reasons why Africans wanted independence

- Africans wanted their land back.
- To end unfair taxation.
- They wanted freedom of growing cash crops.
- Africans wanted higher salaries.

Social reasons why Africans fought for independence.

- Africans wanted to practice their culture.
- They wanted better education.
- They wanted freedom of movement.
- They wanted racial discrimination to end.

Political reasons why Africans fought for independence.

- Africans wanted to rule themselves.
- They wanted to be represented on LEGCO.
- African chiefs and kings had lost their authority.
- They wanted freedom of electing leaders

Problems faced by Africans during their struggle for independence.

1. Loss of lives.
2. Imprisonment.
3. Destruction of property.
4. Torture.
5. Intimidation
6. Harsh laws
7. Oppression
8. Segregation
9. Separation of families

Political party:

-It is a group of people who share the same ideas about how the country should be governed.

-It is a group of people aiming at taking over power and exercising it.

Roles of political parties:

- To nominate candidates to represent their belief.
- To conduct political campaigns.
- To monitor the work of the elected officials.
- To direct resources towards a common goal.

Political parties in Uganda:

Political party	Leader
Conservative party	Ken Lukyamuzi
Democratic Party	Norbert Mao
Forum for Democratic Change	Mugisha Muntu
Justice Forum	
National Democrats Forum	Karuhanga Chapaa

National Resistance Movement	Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
Uganda People's Congress	Olara Otunnu
People's Progressive Party	Jaberi Bidandi Ssali
Uganda Federal Alliance	Betty Olive Kamya
National Unity Platform	Ssentamu Robert Kyagulanyi

Party system in Africa

- Multiparty system
- Single party system

Multiparty system:

This is where there are more than one political party in a country competing for power.

Advantages of multiparty system:

- There is room to choose better leaders.
- It provides peaceful means of changing the government.
- It promotes respect for human rights.
- The ruling party tries to develop the country in fear of losing the elections.
- It develops government organs.

Disadvantages of multiparty system.

- It causes confusion, quarrels and conflicts.
- It leads to high chances of rigging elections.
- It leads to the killing, torture, and imprisonment of members of opposition.
- It leads to division among people.
- It increases favouritism and corruption.
- Decisions and programmes take long to be worked on.
- It increases injustice
- It leads to more election petitions.

Single party system:

It is a system where only one political party controls the government.

Advantages of single party system:

- The leadership is respected.
- There are less conflicts.
- It is easy to take decisions.
- There is less rigging of elections.
- There are few election petitions.
- It is easy to conduct elections.

Disadvantages of single party system:

- It encourages dictatorship.
- New ideas are not accepted.
- There is less accountability.
- Human rights abuse is common.

Way In which education was important during the struggle for independence in Africa.

1. Education helped people to form political parties.
2. Africans learnt English and French to ease communication.
3. Africans were able to write newspapers which mobilized people.
4. Africans gained confidence to discuss with colonialists.
5. They became responsible and respectable.

How the second World War helped Africans to fight for independence.

1. Africans acquired the skills of fighting.
2. Africans came to know that whites can be defeated.

The people who attended the pan-African conference of 1945 in Manchester in England.

1. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.
2. Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya
3. Kamuzu Banda of Malawi
4. Peter Abrahams of South Africa.

The recommendations of the 1945 Pan-African Conference in Manchester in England.

1. Africans were to start political parties.
2. They were to form trade unions.
3. To form cooperative societies.

Important Africans who struggled for independence.

Kwame Nkrumah

- He was a pan-Africanist.
- He formed the convention people's part which led Ghana to independence in 1957.
- He was the first Prime Minister of Ghana.
- He was one of the founder members of OAU.
- He hosted the 1958 Pan-African Conference in Accra.
- He built Akasombo Dam.

Julius Nyerere

- He formed TANU which led Tanganyika to independence.
- He was the first Prime Minister of Tanganyika.
- He agreed with Abed Karume of United Zanzibar and Tanganyika to form Tanzania in 1964.
- He was one of the founders of OAU.
- He was one of the founders of the East African community in 1967.

How was Julius Nyerere important to the political development of Tanganyika?

He formed TANU that led Tanganyika to independence.

How did Julius Nyerere contribute to the economic development of Tanganyika?

i) He called the Chinese to build the Tazara railway.

ii) He built the Hale dam on River Pangani.

Why did the Tanganyika achieve independence before Uganda and Kenya?

1. Tanganyika was a mandate territory.
2. Governor Richard Turnbull demanded for the independence of Tanganyika.

3. The people of Tanganyika demanded for independence before Kenya and Uganda.

Why Ghana was called Gold Coast

Ghana had a lot of gold at the coast.

Why Gold coast was named Ghana after independence

To remember the famous kingdom of West Africa called Ghana.

Jomo Kenyatta

- He led Kenya to independence.
- He was a leader of KANU.
- He was a political leader of MAU MAU rebellion.
- He was one of the founders of OAU.
- He was one of the founders of the East African community.

Dr. Benjamin Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria

- He led Nigeria to independence.
- He formed a political part called National Council of Nigerian Citizens.
- He formed a newspaper called The West African pilot.

Patrice Lumumba of DRC

- He was the first Prime Minister of DRC (Zaire)
- He led Zaire to independence.
- He formed the Movement National Congolese.

Colonel Gamel Abdel Nasser

- He was the first president of Egypt.
- He attended the Pan-African conference in 1958 in Ghana.
- He helped to build Aswan High Dam.
- He put the Suez Canal under the control of Egyptian government.
- He overthrew King Farouk.

Tom Mboya

- He was the General Secretary of Kenya African National Union.
- He helped to form KANU.
- He represented Nairobi to the LEGCO.
- He fought for the release of political prisoners.

Emperor Haile Selassie

- He helped to fight the Italians who attempted to colonise Ethiopia.
- He was the first chairman of OAU in 1963.
- He formed a new constitution for Ethiopia.
- He improved social services in Ethipia.
- He offered land to build the headquarters of OAU

Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia

- He was the first president of Zambia.
- He formed Zambia African National Congress which later became The United Zambia Independence Party.
- He was one of the founders of OAU.

Dr Apollo Milton Obote

- He formed UPC which led Uganda to independence.
- He was the first executive prime minister of Uganda.

- He was one of the founders of OAU in 1963.

Nelson Mandela (South Africa)

- He opposed the apartheid policy in South Africa.
- He was the first black president of South Africa.
- He was imprisoned for 27 years.
- He won the first multi racial election in South Africa.

Benedicto Kiwanuka

- He was the first prime minister of Uganda.
- He was the first chief minister of Uganda.
- He was the first chief justice of Uganda.
- He was the leader of Democratic party.

Questions

1. Who formed the Democratic Party?
2. Why did Kiwanuka go to the Lanchestor House Conference in London?
3. Who was the first president of Uganda?
4. How did Muteesa II become the first president of Uganda?
5. How did KY help Obote to become the first executive prime minister of Uganda?
6. What title was given to the leader of government in 1962.
7. How many constitutions has Uganda had?

Ignatius Kangave Musaazi

-He formed the first political party in Uganda (Uganda National Congress (UNC)
-He formed the Uganda Africa Farmers Union to fight for the rights of the Africa farmers.

Why Musaazi formed UNC.

To fight for Uganda's independence.

How UNC fought for Uganda's independence?

- It United Ugandans to demand for independence.
- It demanded more seats for Africans in the Legislative council.

Why Musaazi formed the Uganda African farmers Union

- To demand for high prices for cotton.
- He wanted Africans to process their cotton.
- He wanted farmers to have freedom of exporting their cotton.

Which organization was formed by Kamya to demand the rights to farmers?

Uganda Farmers Union.

Why did Kamya form the Uganda Farmers Union in 1945.

- To demand for high prices for cotton.
- He wanted Africans to process their cotton.
- He wanted farmers to have freedom of exporting their cotton.

Yusuf Lule

-He was once a president of Uganda.
-He was the first chairman of NRM.

George William Kakoma

He composed the Uganda National Anthem.

Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa

-He was once a president of Uganda.
-He was one of those who wrote a constitution of Uganda in 1967.

Questions

1. Write the first line of the first stanza in the National anthem.
2. What do we learn from the first stanza of the National Anthem.
3. Write the first line of the second stanza.
4. What do we learn from the second stanza of the National anthem.
5. Write the first line of the third stanza of the National anthem.
6. What do we learn from the third stanza of the National Anthem?
7. Who named Uganda the Pearl of Africa?
8. Why did Winston Churchill call Uganda the Pearl of Africa?

Political parties which led some African countries to independence

Political Party	Country	Nationalist	Year of Independence
Convention people's party (CCP)	Ghana	Kwame Nkrumah	1957
TANU (Tanganyika African National Union)	Tanganyika	Julius Kambarage Nyerere	1961
KANU (Kenya African National Union)	Kenya	Jomo Kenyatta	1963
UPC (Uganda People's Congress)	Uganda	Dr. Apollo Milton Obote	1962
NCNC (National Council of Nigerian Citizen)	Nigeria	Nnamdi Azikiwe	1960
Movement of National Congolese (MNC)	DRC	Patrice Lumumba	1960
United National Independence Party (UNIP)	Zambia	Kenneth Kaunda	1964
African National Congress (ANC)	South Africa	Nelson Mandela	Ended apartheid in 1994

Political system in Africa

MULTI- PARTY AND SINGLE PARTY SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

Multi-party system is the political system in which more than one political party compete to control the government in a given country.

Multi-party governance

It's a government formed after many political parties have solicited for state power through elections.

Advantages of multi-party democracy

1. There is room to choose better leaders
2. It promotes accountability.
3. It promotes transparency in the electoral process.
4. It promotes respect for human rights.
5. It helps to control dictatorship.
6. It fight corruption in the government offices.
7. Government organs are positively developed

8. There is delegation of power.
9. It promotes respect for hierarchy.

Disadvantages multi-party democracy

1. It promotes corruption
2. It encourages favouritism
3. It delays decision making
4. It is expensive to conduct elections.
5. It promotes quarrels and conflicts
6. Political parties divide people
7. More election petitions are raised

SINGLE PARTY GOVERNANCE

Single party system is the political system in which only one political party exist in a country.

It is also called one party system.

It's a government whose political leaders are only from one political party.

Advantages of single party system.

1. It reduces conflicts and power struggles
2. It unites and keeps people together.
3. There is less rigging and few petitions
4. Decision making is easy
5. Its cheaper to conduct elections

Disadvantages of single party system.

1. It promotes dictatorship
2. No new ideas are accepted or welcomed.
3. Decisions take long to be implemented
4. There is limited accountability
5. It breeds rebellions and strikes.
6. It promotes corruption in the government.
7. New ideas are always unacceptable

TOPIC 8: POST INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA

Post-Independence is the period when African countries were free from colonial rule.
-African countries formed the organization of African Unity in 1963.
-The Pan – Africa movement was the fore runner of OAU.
OAU stands for **Organization Of African Union**

THE FORMATION OF OAU
OAU was formed by some leaders of African countries on 5th May, 1963.
The founder leaders OAU
1. Apollo Milton Obote – Uganda
2. Julius Nyerere – Tanzania
3. Kenneth Kaunda – Zambia
4. Emperor Haile Selassie – Ethiopia
5. Kamuzu Banda – Malawi
6. Kwame Nkrumah – Ghana
7. Leopold Senghor – Senegal
8. Mdibo Keita- Mali
9. Sekou Toure - Guinea
10. Abdel Nasser – Egypt
11. Sir Milton Margai - Sierra Leone
12. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa – Nigeria.
13. Jomo Kenyatta – Kenya

Objectives of the OAU
1. To fight for the independence of African states
2. To promote social and economic development in Africa.
3. To establish unity and co-operation among the African states
4. To safeguard the integrity of Africa as a continent
5. To defend the sovereignty of African nations
6. To protect African customs and culture against foreign domination.
7. To remove all kinds of colonialism in Africa.
8. To improve the standard of living of Africans

Questions
1. Which African countries has the headquarter of OAU?
2. Which countries qualified to be members of OAU?
3. Why was S. Africa not a member of OAU?
4. Which African country was not a member of OAU?
5. Which organization replaced OAU?

Achievements of OAU / successes of OAU.
- OAU helped South Africa to end the apartheid.
- It encouraged the formation of regional bodies.
- It started the African development bank. (Head quarters in Abidjan – Ivory Coast)
- It helped some African countries to get independence e.g : Angola, Namibia, Guinea Bissau
- It promoted international cooperation with united nations.

- ❖ It led to the formation of AU states
- ❖ It helped to solve boarder conflicts between some member e.g
  - ✓ Between Kenya and Somalia
  - ✓ Between Chad and Libya
  - ✓ Between Morocco and Algeria

Challenges faced by OAU

1. It lacked funds to run its activities.
2. Civil wars.
3. Influence of colonial powers (Neo-colonialism)
4. Diseases like AIDS.
5. Disunity caused mistrust among the member states
6. Interference from other international bodies.
7. Greed for power by African leaders.
8. Different ideologies among African leaders.

Failures of OAU.

1. Failed to set up have a military force.
2. Failed to prevent military coups in some African countries.
3. It faild to collect membership contribution from the member states
4. It failed to reduce the dependency on western countries like USA, Germany
5. It failed to solve debts problems among African countries
6. Failed to end civil wars in some African countries.
7. Failed to promote co-operation between some African countries.

Principles of the OAU.

- ✓ All member countries were independent and equal.
- ✓ Peaceful settlement of disputes.
- ✓ Respect for one another.
- ✓ No interference in another state's internal affairs.

Organs of OAU.

- ❖ Assembly of heads of state.
- ❖ The council of ministers.
- ❖ The secretariat.
- ❖ The special committee.

THE AFRICAN UNION

-It was formed in 2002 after dissolving OAU.
-Its formation was proposed by Mohammed Gadhafi – the former president of Libya.
-It was formed by leaders from 53 African countries.

The objectives of African union.

1. To promote democracy and good governance.
2. To promote Peace ,security and stability
3. To promote regional bodies.
4. To aid socio- economic development in Africa.
5. To support and defend African interest.
6. To improve the standards of living in Africa.

7. To promote and protect human rights.
8. To promote trade.
9. To promote co-operation.
10. To renew Pan Africanism among member states
11. To promote and strengthen research in Science and Technology

Questions

Where are the Headquarters of AU?

Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.

Who is the current chairman of AU?

Yayi Boni (Benin 2012)

Who is the secretary general of AU?

Dr. Nkozana Dlamini Zuma

Organs/agencies of African Union

1. The Executive Council
2. Peace and security council
3. The AU Commission
4. The Permanent Representative Committee
5. Pan African Parliament
6. The Economic, Social and Cultural Council
7. The Court of Justice
8. Thee Assebmly of the Union

Roles of the Organs/agencies of African Union

Peace and security council

It resolves conflicts in the continent.

Legislature:

It makes policies and programmes to develop Africa.

Economic development plan

-It opens up activities to reduce poverty.

-It encourages international investors from outside Africa.

-Economic development plan works with New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) to identify resources.

Problems facing African Union

1. High number of refugees.
2. Lack of enough funds
3. Poverty.
4. Difference in political and economic ideologies
5. Promotion of foreign interests in some African countries
6. Difficulty in communication due to many languages and tribes
7. Different level of economic development
8. Poor roads.

9. Diseases like AIDS.
10. Civil wars e.g. Somalia

Possible solution to the problems above

1. Setting up financial solutions
2. Strengthening the regional Economic groupings to promote trade
3. Promoting and strengthening democracy
4. Promoting peace and security
5. Members should pay for their membership contributions
6. Armies should be put in place.

ECONOMIC GROUPINGS / COMMON MARKET / REGIONAL BODIES IN AFRICA

Economic groupings are organizations formed by countries to promote common interest like trade.
Economic grouping is an organization formed by countries of the same region to promote common interests like trade.
Economic grouping can also be referred to as' Common market, Regional bodies.

The largest economic grouping in Africa is **COMESA** (Common Market for East and South Africa)

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (E.A.C)

It was formed in 1967 by the president of East Africa by then.
They were;

- Apollo Milton Obote from Uganda.
- Julius Nyerere from Tanzania
- Jomo Kenyatta from Kenya.

The headquarters of E.A.C are at Arusha in Tanzania.
The headquarters of E.A.C was transferred from Kenya to Arusha in Tanzania because Kenya was benefiting more than Uganda and Tanzania

Services provided by E.A.C

- East African airway (Headquarters) at Nairobi.
- East African post and Telecommunication.
- East African development bank – Kampala.
- The East Africa examination council.
- East Africa virus research.
- Communication by the East African post and telecommunication.
- Education by the East African examinations' council.
- Banking by the African Development bank.
- Transport by the East African airways and the East African Harbours and East African airways.
- Health by the East African virus research at Entebbe.

The collapse of East African community.
It collapsed in 1977.

Reasons for its collapse.

1. Political misunderstandings between Uganda and Tanzania.
2. Kenya was benefiting more than Uganda and Tanzania.
3. Each country wanted to develop on its own.
4. External interference.
5. Declaration made by Iddi Amin Dada of Uganda to take off part of Tanzania
6. Lack of common currencies among the countries

The revival of the East African Community

After the collapse of E.A.C in 1977, it was revived by the presidents of East Africa in 1996.

- ❖ Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda.
- ❖ Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania.
- ❖ Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.

Reasons for reviving the E.A.C

1. To promote regional trade.
2. To promote peace and security in the region.
3. To promote transport and communication in the region.
4. To develop industries in East Africa.
5. To provide market.
6. To promote cooperation.
7. To reduce taxes on goods.

Questions

1. What is a common market?
2. How do member countries benefit from the common markets?
3. How do common markets promote trade in the region?
4. Which common service remained operating after the collapse of the East Africa?
5. What were the functions of the East African post and telecommunication?
6. Name the recent countries to join EAC.
7. State the problems or challenges facing EAC.

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

It was formed by the Western African countries in 1975 in Lagos.

Members of ECOWAS are;

-Ghana	- Benin	-Niger
-Nigeria	- Burkina Faso	-Liberia
-Togo	- Ivory Coast	-Sierra Leone
-Senegal	- Mauritania	

Reasons for forming ECOWAS (Objectives)

1. To promote free movement of people and service.
2. To promote economic co-operation.
3. To improve the standard of living among member states.
4. To stop civil wars in the regions of ECOWAS

Headquarters are in Lagos – Nigeria.

COMMON MARKET FOR EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA)

COMESA replaced Preferential Trade Area (PTA)

Member countries of COMESA include;

Uganda	-Ethiopia	-Lesotho
Burundi	-Sudan	-Comoros
DRC	-Zambia	-Mozambique
Kenya	-Madagascar	

Reasons for forming COMESA

1. To improve on transport and communication.
2. To raise the standard of living.
3. To create a common trade market.
4. To promote economic cooperation.

Questions

Which country has the COMESA headquarter?

-Zambia at Lusaka.

Which country has the COMESA bank?

-Burundi

Who is the Chairman and general secretary of COMESA?

Chairman – King Mswati – Swaziland.

General secretary – Sindiso Ngwenya – Senegal.

Problems facing COMESA

- ❖ Political instability.
- ❖ Shortage of funds.
- ❖ Similar goods.
- ❖ Poor road network.

SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)

-It was formed in 1979.

Member countries are;

- ❖ South Africa
- ❖ Namibia
- ❖ Botswana
- ❖ Zimbabwe
- ❖ Angola
- ❖ Malawi
- ❖ Zambia
- ❖ Mozambique

Reasons for forming SADC

- ❖ To improve on the regional transport.
- ❖ To help landlocked countries access the seaport.
- ❖ For regional co-operation.

State the advantage of regional organizations to member countries

- ❖ They create a large market for the goods.
- ❖ They have a political co-operation.
- ❖ They exchange technical skills.
- ❖ They use local currency trade instead of dollar.

Problems facing regional co-operations

- ❖ Economic differences. They are not on the same level of development.
- ❖ Different political ideologies.
- ❖ Political instability (civil wars in some countries)

Questions

1. What were the functions of the East African Development Bank?
2. What were the functions of the East African Examination Council?
3. Why do you think it was necessary to receive the East African Community?
4. Which economic grouping unites countries in the regions below;
   a) East Africa.
   b) Central Africa.
   c) Southern Africa.
   d) West Africa
   e) Oil exporting countries.
5. Mention the organ of African Union responsible for day to day affairs of the organization.
6. Which organ of African Union is responsible for economic development in Africa?
7. Why was it important for African countries to unite after getting independence?
8. Give these reasons why most African countries continue to depend on foreign countries.
9. a) Write in full NEPAD.
   b) State the aim of NEPAD.
10. Why is Tanzania not a member of COMESA?
11. Give the functions of UNEB.
12. Give three reasons why most countries in Africa are not developed yet they have common markets.
13. Mention two economic achievements of AU.
14. Why do you think it was necessary for AU to replace OAU?

TOPIC 9: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

ECONOMIC

Economy

Economy is the way goods and services of a country are produced, distributed and consumed. **Economic activities**

The work which people do to earn income.

Examples of economic goods

1. Minerals e.g gold, diamond, cobalt
2. Crops e.g coffee, cotton, tea
3. Fish e.g tilapia, Nile perch
4. Animal products e.g milk, butter, e.t.c
5. Timber

Services

Services are activities done by people to improve their standards of living.

Examples of services

- Health services
- Transport services
- Security services
- Banking services
- Insurance services
- Education services
- Tourism services

Examples of economic activities

- Fishing
- Farming / crop farming
- Tourism
- Mining
- Lumbering
- Latex tapping
- Animal rearing

A resource

A resource is anything that people use to satisfy their needs.

Economic resources are the things a man can use to generate income.

Economic resources of Africa

1. Land
2. Vegetation
3. Human labour
4. Water
5. Minerals
6. Climate
7. Energy resources
8. Wildlife

The importance of land as an economic resource

- Land is used for crop growing.
- We build industries on land.
- We build houses, school, hospitals, e.t.c on land.
- We get minerals from land.
- We construct roads on land.
- We use land for brick making.
- We get stones for building from land.

The importance of farming

- Source of food.
- Employs people.
- Sources of raw materials for agro-based industries.
- Sources of income from cash crops.

Human labour as a resource

There are three types of human labour.

1. Skilled labour.
2. Semi-skilled labour.
3. Unskilled labour.

The importance of human labour

- To do work.
- To operate machinery.
- To carryout farming
- To manage a factory.
- To train new workers.
- To carryout mining.
- Providing services like education, medical, transport.

How can we improve human labour in Africa?

By training workers.

Constructing vocational institutions.

Ways In which the unskilled labour has affected Africa's economic development

- It has created unemployment.
- Africa has failed to exploit the economic resources.
- It has promoted a dependence on developed countries.
- It has caused low industrial development.
- It has led to importation of skilled labour which is expensive.

The importance of vegetation as an economic resource

1. It is a source of timber.
2. It is a source of wood fuel.
3. It is a source of herbs.
4. It attracts tourists for income.
5. It is a source of rubber.
6. We use vegetation to graze animals.

The wildlife as an economic resource

The wildlife are plants and animals living on their own in the wilderness.

The importance of wildlife as an economic resource

- They attract tourists for income.
- They create employment.
- They provide hides and skins.
- They provide ivory (tusks).
- They are sources of wild meat.

Mention the items made from skins and hides

- Belts
- crafts
- Shoes
- Drums
- Bags
- Cultural wear

The importance of water bodies as economic resources of Africa

- They are used for fishing purposes.
- They provide water for irrigation.
- They are used for water transport.
- They attract tourists for income.
- They generate hydro electricity.
- They provide water for domestic and industrial use.
- They provide sand.
- They provide salt.

Importance of climate as an economic resource.

- Climate supports farming.
- Climate attracts tourists for income.
- We get solar energy from the sun.

MINERALS AS NATURAL RESOURCE

Minerals

Minerals are valuable substances that are found in rocks of the earth.

Mining

This is the extraction of minerals from the ground.

Give examples of minerals.

Petroleum	-Gold
Zinc	-Silver
Copper	-Tin
Diamond	-Cobalt
Phosphates	-Uranium
Bauxite	-Iron
Salt	-Limestone
Coal	-Asbestos

Importance of minerals

- They earn foreign income to the country.
- They are used as raw materials in industries.
- They create employment for people.
- They help to improve social services in a country.

Why are most countries in Africa not able to exploit the mineral wealth?

- Due to low level of science and technology.
- Lack of machinery.
- Lack of capital.
- Poor transport network.

- Political instability.

The solutions to the above problems

- By training people modern skills.
- Importing machinery e.g tractors, excavators
- By getting loans from rich countries and international organizations.
- By constructing better road networks.
- By promoting / encouraging peace talks.

The problems faced by the mining industry in Africa

- The mining centres collapse and kill the miners.
- Price fluctuations of minerals in the world market.
- Poor transport.
- Lack of machinery.
- Political instability.
- Lack of capital.

The methods used to mine the minerals

- Open cast method.
- Drift method / shaft method Alluvial mining.
- Underground mining
- Submarine mining
- Drilling

Questions

1. Mention the types of mining used when the minerals are in horizontal rocks.
2. What method of mining is used to get minerals found near the surface of the earth?
3. Write down two minerals mined by alluvial method.
4. Which method of mining is used to extract crude oil from the ground?
5. How is underground mining different from submarine method?

MINERALS AND THEIR USES

Petroleum

-It is a source of income.

-It creates employment.

-It is used to make the following;

- Petrol
- -Diesel
- Kerosene / paraffin
- Aviation fuel
- Jelly, e.t.c

Gold

- ✓ -It is a source of income.
- ✓ -It creates employment.
- ✓ It is used to make the following;
  - Rings
  - Necklaces

- ❖ Earrings
- ❖ Watches

- ✓ It is used as a medium of exchange.
- ✓ It is used to make golden teeth.
- ✓ It is used to make expensive medals, Trophies and plates.

Copper

- ✓ It is a source of income.
- ✓ It creates employment.
- ✓ It is used to make bullets
- ✓ It is used to make electric wires
- ✓ It is used to make coins
- ✓ It is used to make refrigerators

Diamond

- ❖ It is a source of income.
- ❖ It creates employment.
- ❖ It is used to make the following;

Jewels

- ❖ It is used to make other strong metals e.g padlocks.

Uranium

- ❖ It is used in making atomic bombs.
- ❖ It is a source of income.
- ❖ It creates employment.

Coal

- ❖ It is used to make thermal electricity.

Asbestos

- ❖ It is used to make roofing sheets and water pipes.

Country	**Area**	**Minerals**
Uganda	Hima , Tororo	Limestone
Democratic Republic of Congo	Katanga	Diamond
South Africa	Kimberly	Diamond
	Wit waters rand	Gold and Uranium
Tanzania	Mwadui near Shinyanga	Diamond
Nigeria	Niger delta	Petroleum oil
Zambia	Zambia copper belt	Copper
Nigeria	North of Nigeria	Zinc

The factors that influences the distribution of resources in Africa

- ❖ Vegetation influence good climate.
- ❖ Climate influence vegetation.
- ❖ Vegetation influence wildlife.
- ❖ Areas where volcanicity took place there are many minerals.
- ❖ Some countries have rocks with minerals.

Energy resource

Energy resource is anything that makes work possible.

OR

Energy resource is something that makes work possible.

Give examples of energy resources.

- Coal
- Sun
- Waterfalls
- Hot springs
- Wind
- Uranium
- Oil
- Wood fuel
- Gas

INDUSTRIALISATION

Iindustrialization is the development of industries in an area.

Advantages of industrialization in country.

- It creates employment.
- People get market for their goods.
- The government earns revenue in form of taxes (excise tax)
- Leads to the development of social services.
- People get finished goods.

Disadvantages of industrialization to a country

- Industries pollute the environment.
- Industries displace people during expansion.
- They lead to development of slums.
- They cause environmental destruction e.g deforestation and swamp drainage.

Factors influencing industrial development

1. Availability of raw materials.
2. Presence of enough land
3. Availability of labour
4. Enough security
5. Market
6. Good transport system

Examples of raw materials

- Cotton
- Crude oil
- Coal
- Iron ore,

How each of the above factors influence industrial development

1. Availability of labour

These include;

- Skilled labour
- Semi-skilled labour
- Unskilled labour

- Labour is used to operate machines, to manage industries.

2. Availability of market.

These are the buyers of industrial products.

3. Availability of transport.

- ✓ It is used to transport industrial products to the market.
- ✓ It is used to transport workers to and from the industry.
- ✓ It is used to transport raw materials to the industry.

Availability of land

- ✓ It is where an industry is built / established.

Government policies

- ✓ They encourage or discourage industrial development.
- ✓ They give tax holiday to new industries.
- ✓ They protect workers from mistreatment by industrial owners.

Questions

Give four reasons why Kampala has become the industrial centre of Uganda.
Give the difference between a factory and an industry.
List down the types of industries.
Give the effects of industrial development to the following;
a) Environment
b) People
Why are most industries / factories found in towns?
In which way does rural electrification contribute to the development of rural areas?
In which way does industrial development lead to high population density in an area.
Which industries / factorise can be opened up in the following areas?
a) Kalangala b) Mbarara c)Mukono
d)Tororo e) Jinja
Give two reasons why most African countries export unprocessed goods (raw materials).
State the disadvantages of exporting processed goods.
Give the advantages of exporting processed good (finished goods).
What steps has the Uganda government put in a place to promote industrial growth?
13 .Mention four factors that hinder industrial development in Africa.
Mention the most industrialized countries of Africa.
Mention the factors that have promoted Egypt's industrial growth.
Which factors have influenced Nigeria's industrial growth?

CASE STUDY IN SOME OF THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES

THE LOCATION OF LIBYA

Libya is located in North Africa.
Libya has a coastline.

Libya has the neighbours below;

- ❖ In the south -Niger -Chad
- ❖ In the South East -Sudan
- ❖ In the East -Egypt
- ❖ In the West -Algeria
- ❖ In the North West -Tunisia

The capital city of Libya is Tripoli.

Sea ports of Libya

- ❖ Tripoli
- ❖ Tobruk
- ❖ Benghazi

Name the waterbody in the North of Libya?

Mediterranean Sea

THE CLIMATE OF LIBYA

- ✓ 99% of Libya is a desert (hot and dry).
- ✓ The coast of Libya has Mediterranean climate (hot dry summers and warm west winters)
- ✓ In the desert, goats and camel are common.
- ✓ Oil mining is the major economic activity in the desert.

What factors make camels suitable for desert condition?

- ❖ They have strong eye lids which can protect the eyes from sand dust.
- ❖ They have flat hooves that can move well on sand.
- ❖ They have a fatty hump for energy.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LIBYA

Libya was colonized by Italy.
Libya got independence in 1951 by the help of King Muhammed Idris.
King Muhammed Idris was overthrown by colonel Gadhafi in 1959.

THE POPULATION OF LIBYA

Libya has a very small population.
Most people in Libya live in the North.

This is because of the reasons below;

- ❖ Presence of employment opportunities in the North.
- ❖ The good climate at the coast.
- ❖ Presence of better social services in the North.
- ❖ Presence of the capital city in the North.
- ❖ Presence of the coastline in the North.

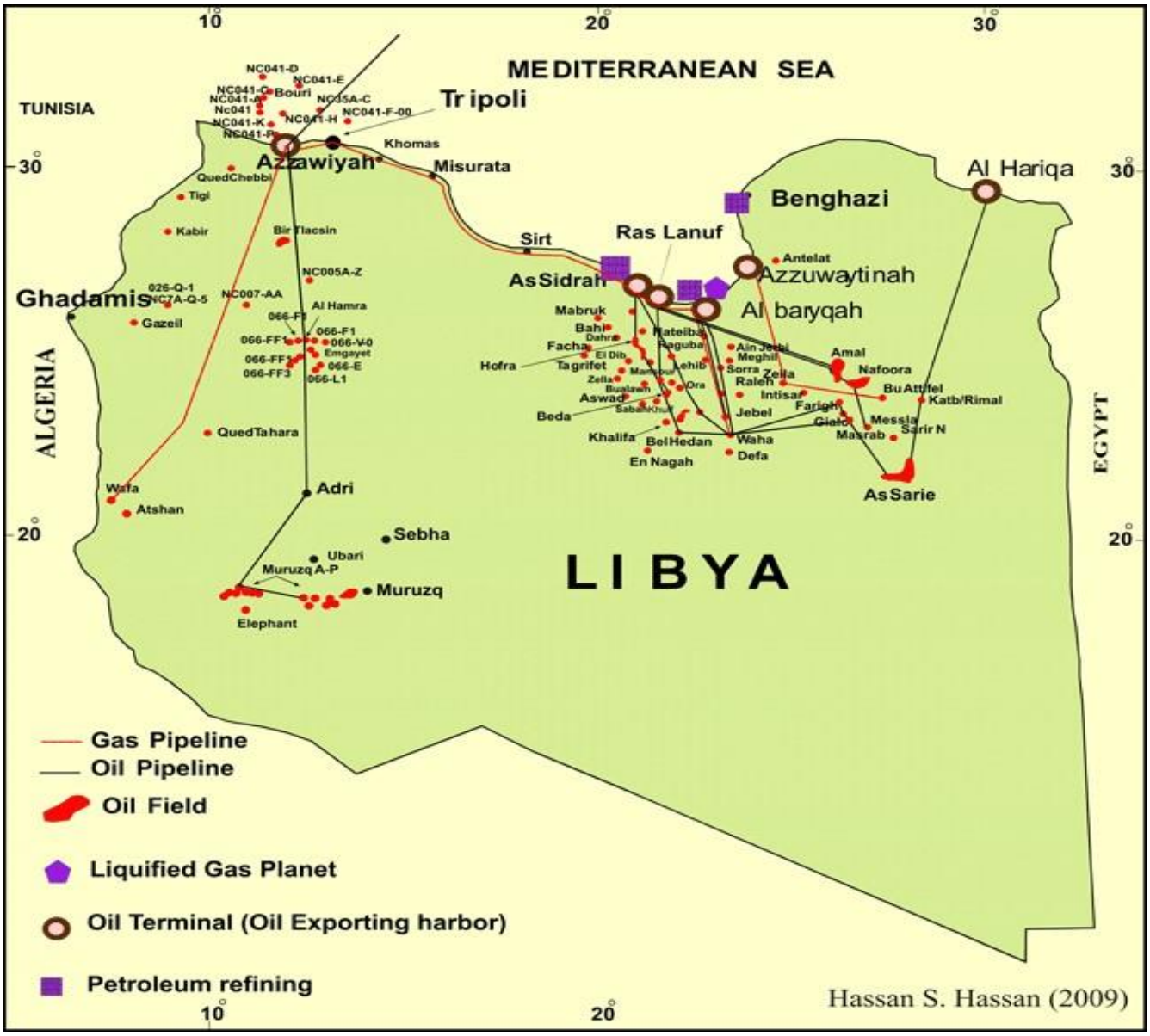
The tourist attractions found in Libya

- ❖ Sand dunes
- ❖ Oases
- ❖ Desert climate
- ❖ Coastal beaches
- ❖ Oil fields

Differences between Uganda and Libya

1. Uganda was colonized by Britain while Libya was colonized by Italy.
2. Uganda is landlocked while Libya has a seaport.
3. Uganda has tropical climate while Libya has desert climate.
4. Uganda is a member of EAC and COMESA while Libya is a member of OPEC.
5. Uganda is located in East Africa while Libya is located in North Africa.
6. Uganda had a bigger population than Libya.
7. The economy of Uganda depends on agriculture while the economy of Libya depends on oil mining.
8. Uganda is a member of common wealth organization unlike Libya.
9. Uganda's official language is English while Libya's official language is Arabic.

MAP SHOWING OIL WELLS IN LIBYA



Questions

1. How was crude oil formed?
2. Name the rocks where crude oil is found.
3. Which other natural resource is found with crude oil?
4. Mention the method of mining used in getting out crude oil.
5. Describe the location of oil fields in Libya.
6. What machine is used to drill crude oil?
7. How is crude oil transported to the refinery in Libya?
8. Give three advantages of transporting crude oil using pipelines.
9. What is a refinery?
10. Mention the tank where crude oil is put and heated at the refinery.
11. Mention the products from crude oil.
12. State the by products of crude oil.
13. How does Libya benefit from oil exploitation?

Problems faced by the oil mining industry in Libya

- ❖ Pollution

- ❖ Shortage of labour in other economic sectors.
- ❖ Price fluctuation of oil.

Questions

1. How has the oil mining industry affected other economic sectors in Libya?
2. How does climate affect the economic development of Libya?
3. Suggest two advantages Libya has due to her low population.
4. Suggest the difference in terms of oil benefit in Nigeria and Libya.
5. Give two reasons why Libya's oil is on great demand compared to other countries.
6. Give one reason why Uganda does not export oil.
7. Give one advantage of importing crude oil.
8. Give four reasons why Libya is more developed in the North than in the South.
9. Give two reasons why Southern Libya is not developed.
10. Give two reasons why OPEC was formed.

THE LOCATION OF NIGERIA

Nigeria is located in West Africa. It has a coastline.

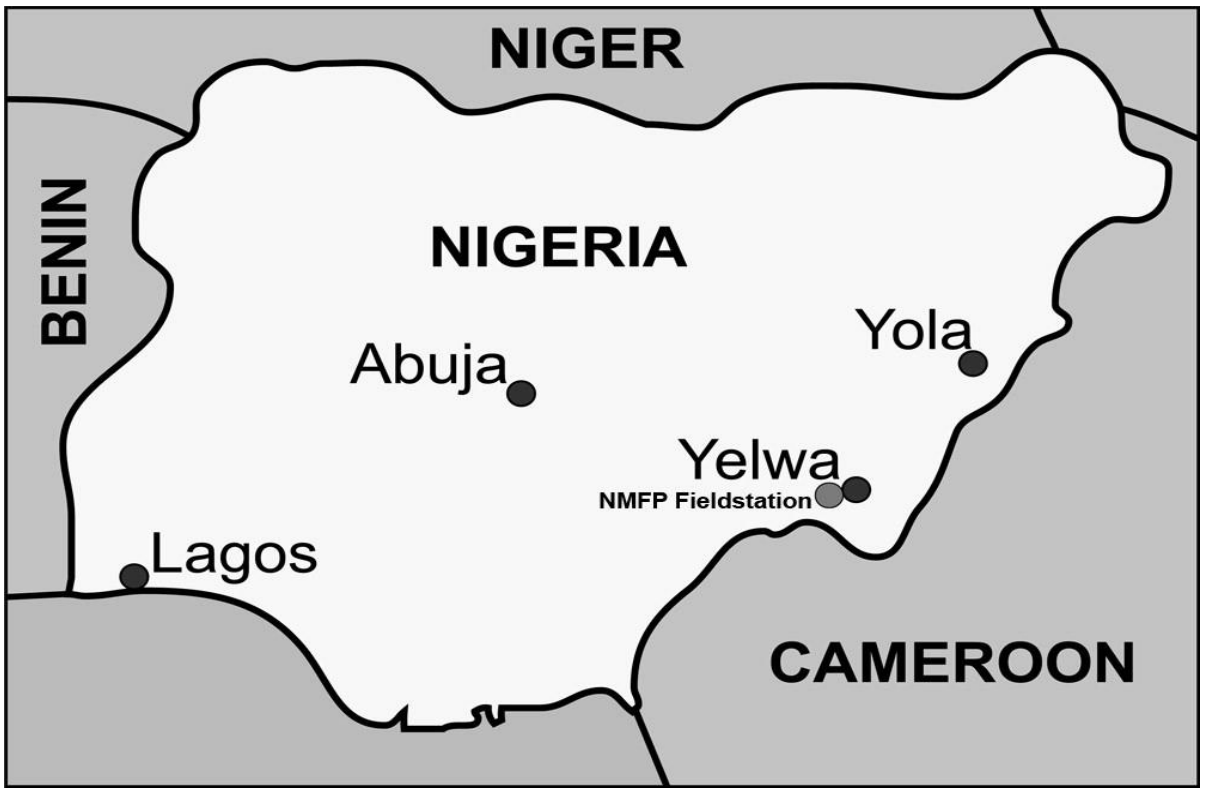
The ports of Nigeria are;

- ❖ Port Harcourt
- ❖ Port Warri
- ❖ Port Lagos

Neighbours of Nigeria

North	Niger
South	Atlantic Ocean
East	Cameroon
Northeast	Chard
West	Benin
South east	Cameroon

NIGERIA'S LOCATION



Ho

w Nigeria has benefited from petroleum

1. It earns Nigeria foreign exchange.
2. It has created employment to people.
3. It has led to improvement of infrastructure.
4. Nigeria gets fuel for home use.
5. Nigeria gets taxes from oil companies.

Disadvantages of petroleum to Nigeria

- ❖ Leads to air pollution.
- ❖ Leads to environmental destruction during drilling.
- ❖ It has led to low production in other sectors.

Questions

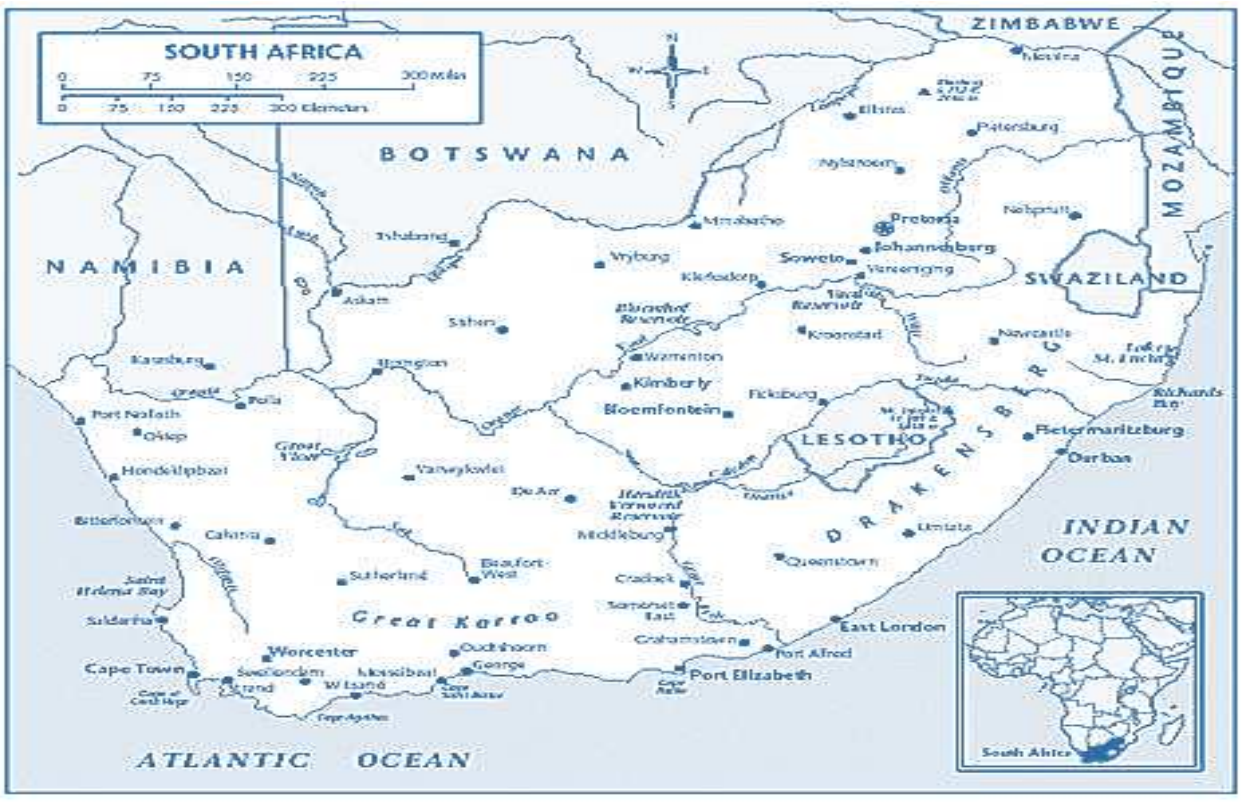
1. Write down member countries of OPEC in Africa.
2. Name food crops grown in Nigeria.
3. Name cash crops grown in Nigeria.
4. How has Nigeria benefited from her large population?

a) In which way is the population of Nigeria a disadvantage?

5. Compare Uganda and Nigeria in terms of;

- ❖ Uganda has a smaller population while Nigeria has a large population
- ❖ Nigeria is more developed than Uganda
- ❖ Nigeria has a coastline while Uganda has no coastline.
- ❖ Uganda's economy depends on agriculture while that of Nigeria depends on petroleum
- ❖ Uganda has tropical climate while Nigeria has desert climate
- ❖ Uganda is a member of EAC and COMESA while Nigeria is a member of OPEC
- ❖ Uganda is located in East Africa while Nigeria is located in North Africa

THE LOCATION OF SOUTH AFRICA



Describing the location of South Africa.

It is located in South Africa.

It has a coastline with Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean.

South Africa has the following sea ports

- Port Durban
- Port Cape town
- Port Elizabeth
- Port East London
- Port Richard's Bay

The neighbouring countries of South Africa

- Botswana to the North
- Namibia to North West
- Zimbabwe to North East
- Mozambique to North East
- Swaziland to East

The enclave country of South Africa.

Lesotho(it is in South Africa)

Note that South Africa is a country found in the Southern part of Africa

Swaziland is the partial enclave

Describing the climate of South Africa

South Africa has the types of climates below;

- Mediterranean climate
- Temperate climate
- Montane climate
- Tropical climate
- Semi-desert climate
- Desert climate

The factors that have contributed to the agricultural development of South Africa

- Favorable climate
- Fertile soils
- Developed science and technology
- Availability of capital
- Availability of market

Examples of citrus fruits grown in South Africa

1. Lemons
2. Oranges
3. Vines
4. Grapes

Crops grown at Natal province

1. Maize
2. Sugarcane
3. Barley

The economic activity takes place at Temperate grasslands (velds)

Sheep rearing for wool / goat rearing

Describe the relief of South Africa

South Africa has Cape Rangers (by folding), Drakensburg mountains (By Volcanicity, great Karoos (by volcanicity).

The factors that have contributed to the industrial development of South Africa.

- Availability of raw materials.
- Labour (skilled and unskilled)
- Availability of markets.
- Availability of capital.
- Good transport.
- Availability of power

Factors that have contributed to the development of the mining sector to South Africa

1. Availability of minerals Availability of market.
2. Availability of skilled and unskilled labour.
3. Availability of capital.
4. Availability of machinery.
5. Good transport network.

Apart from South Africa other countries in Africa which have developed industry.

1. Egypt
2. Nigeria

Economic advantages South Africa has over Uganda

- South Africa has a coastline while Uganda is landlocked.
- South Africa has more industries than Uganda.
- South Africa had better transport network than Uganda.
- South Africa has more foreign investors than Uganda.
- South Africa has more skilled labour than Uganda.
- South Africa has more mineral resources than Uganda.
- South Africa has more developed tourism industry than Uganda.

How industrial development of South Africa affected other economic sectors

- It has caused lack of labour in other economic sectors.
- It has led to low production in other economic sectors.

How mining industry of South Africa supported the development of a country

- It has provided raw materials to industries.
- It has created employment.
- It is a source of revenue to the country.
- South Africa has improved the infrastructure.

What caused the apartheid policy?

The whites never wanted to share economic resources with blacks.

The whites never wanted to share with blacks the politics of the country.

Who started the apartheid policy?

Dr. Henrik Verwoed

Dr. D. F. Mallon

How was the policy of apartheid practices in South Africa?

- Whites and blacks never shared hospitals.
- Whites and blacks never shared schools.
- Whites and blacks never shared roads.

How did OAU help South Africa to end the policy of apartheid?

- OAU eliminated South Africa from all African games.
- Put trade sanctions against South Africa.
- Put transport sunctions against South Africa.

What were the conditions in Botswana?

- Poor roads.
- Poor health services.
- High spread of diseases.
- Poor schools.

PLANTATION FARMING

This is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale for sale.

Factors that influence the location of a plantation farm

- A large piece of land
- Capital
- Labour
- Market
- Machinery
- Transport

Advantages of plantation farming

- Plantation farms provide employment to people.
- They provide raw materials to industries.
- They earn foreign income by exporting the produce.
- They provide market to out growers.
- They give high yields since scientific methods are used.

Problems faced by plantation agriculture

- Pests and diseases.
- Poor transport (poor roads)
- Climatic changes.
- Low prices of the procedure on the world market.

Disadvantages of population agriculture

- It requires a lot of capital.
- it requires a lot of land.
- It promotes monoculture that leads to soil exhaustion.
- Over production leads to price fluctuation.

Characteristics of plantation farming

1. One perennial crop in grown.
2. Crops are grown on a large scale.
3. Requires machinery
4. It requires a lot of labour force.
5. It involves a processing centre (a factory)

Examples of plantation crops

- Sugarcane
- Oil palm
- Tea
- Coffee
- Cocoa
- Sisal
- Rubber

Plantation farming areas in Africa

crops	Areas of production
Tea	Kasaku in Mukono Kericho in Kenya Hoima in Uganda
Sugarcane	Kakira, Kinyara, Lugazi in Uganda. Kirombero –Tanzania Kenana in Sudan Natal province –South Africa
Cotton	Mubuku, Lira, Soroti – Uganda Gezira – Sudan Liberia
Rubber	Liberia
Oil palm	Kalangala, Nigeria
Cocoa	Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast Mukono, Bundibugyo in Uganda
Coffee	Buganda region,Arua, Slopes of Mt. Elgon in Uganda Ethiopia Cameroon and Congo basin Slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro by the Chagga

Reasons why plantation is not commonly practiced in Africa

- ❖ Lack of capital
- ❖ Lack of land
- ❖ Lack of machinery

How plantation farming promotes economic development to a country

- ❖ It employs people.
- ❖ It earns foreign income.
- ❖ Develops infrastructure in the country.
- ❖ Provided raw materials to industries.
- ❖ It is a source of taxes to the government.
- ❖ They provide taxes to the government.
- ❖ They provide market to the out growers.

The services that are provided by plantation farms

1. Transport services
2. Education services
3. Medical services
4. Housing services
5. Banking services

Ways in which plantation farming can be promoted in Uganda

- ❖ Giving loans to plantation farmers so as to improve their farms.
- ❖ Providing land to plantation farmers.
- ❖ Improving road network in the country.
- ❖ Providing chemicals to plantation farmers.
- ❖ Providing quality seeds to plantation farmers.

Mixed Farming

Mixed farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land.

Factors that influence the starting of a mixed farm

- Enough land with fertile soils.
- Capital
- Enough labour
- Market
- Water source
- Machinery
- Animals
- Selected seeds

Advantages of mixed farming

- A farmer get double income
- A farmer gets a balanced diet.
- Crops can be used to make animal feeds.
- Animals provide manure to crops.
- A farm employs people.
- A farm is used for study purposes,

Disadvantages of mixed farming

- It is very expensive to start and maintain
- Animals can destroy the crops.
- It requires a lot of land.
- It requires a lot of labour
- It needs high technology

Problems affecting mixed farming

- Crop pests and diseases.
- Animal disease and parasites
- Climatic changes
- Lack of enough land
- Poor transport
- Shortage of market

Dairy Farming

This is the rearing of animal for milk production

Factors that influence the starting of a diary farm

1. A large piece of land
2. Good pastures
3. Favourable climate
4. Labour
5. Reliable source of water
6. Good veterinary services
7. Market
8. Capital
9. Good breeds of animals

Advantages of dairy farming

- Employs people
- A farmer gets a lot of income
- Good breeds of cattle can be got
- Sources of raw material for the dairy processing factory

Disadvantages of dairy farming

- It requires skilled labour
- It is expensive
- It needs a large piece of land
- Lack of ready market for dairy products

Problems affecting dairy farming

1. Animal diseases and parasites.
2. Poor transport network.
3. Lack of pasture for animals.
4. Lack of water for the animals
5. Lack of ready market
6. Lack of good breeds / poor breeds of cattle.

Ways in which dairy farming can be improved in East Africa.

1. By control of animal diseases and pests
2. By creating ready markets for dairy products
3. By construction of water supply system
4. By improving the breeds of animals
5. By improving on the transport facilities

Ranching

Ranching is the rearing of cattle mainly for beef production.

Write down the product form a ranch

- Beef
- Hides and skins

  Horns

Ways in which a ranch contribute to the development of an area where it's located

1. Provides employment to people.
2. Helps to develop infrastructure in the region.
3. People yet beef from the farm
4. They get skins from the farm.

How does a ranch benefit from people where it is located?

- A farm gets labour.
- A farm gets market.

What is livestock farming?

This is the rearing of domestic animals and birds.

Importance of livestock farming

- Creates employment.
- It is a source of income by selling the animals and products.
- Source of raw material.
- Source of food.

Problems facing livestock farming

- Animal diseases and parasites.
- Shortage of water and pasture.
- Climatic changes.
- Cattle rustling.

Ways of improving livestock farming in East Africa

1. By crossbreeding the animals.
2. Constructing valley dams to proved water to animals.

3. By feeding the animals well.
4. By vaccinating animals to control diseases.
5. Planting drought resistant pasture for animal.
6. By disarming the cattle rustlers.

What is nomadic pastoralism?

This is the movement of cattle keepers from one place to another looking for water and pasture for their animals.

Reasons why people keep cattle?

- To get milk and beef.
- Source of income / for home use.
- For bride price.
- For prestige.
- For hides and skins.
- For ploughing

The pastoral tribes in Africa

Hausa	Fulani
Turkana	Masai
Tuareg	Bahima
Dodoth	Boran
Pokot	Rendille from Somali and Kenya Somali

Modern methods of keeping cattle

- Zero grazing
- Paddocking
- Tethering

Traditional methods of keeping cattle

Herding

Disadvantages of herding as a method of keeping cattle

1. Animals destroy people's crops.
2. Animals can be stolen.
3. Lead to spread of diseases.
4. There were conflict among people.

Advantages of keeping local breeds over exotic breeds

- Local breeds are more resistant to diseases than exotic breeds.
- Local breeds are more resistance to harsh climate than exotic breeds.
- Local breeds produce better meat than exotic breeds.

Advantages of keeping exotic breeds over local breeds

- Exotic breeds mature faster than local breeds.
- Exotic breeds produce more meat than local breeds.
- Exotic breeds produce more milk than local breeds.

TOPIC 10: MAJOR WORLD ORGANISATIONS

WORLD WAR I (1914-1918)

A world war is one which involves almost all countries of the world fighting.
The First World War was sparked off when Gavril principi (Serbain student) shot and killed the Archduke of Austria
(Franz Ferdinard)

This was closely related to colonialism since Austria was the master of Serbia

Causes of World War I

1. The assassination of ArchDuke of Austria
2. The rise of nationalism
3. The alliance system
4. Arms race
5. Germany wished to control all colonies
6. Difference in domestic policies

Effects of World War I

1. Many people lost their lives
2. Property was destroyed
3. It led to the displacement of people
4. It led to formation of League of Nations
5. The defeat of Germany made it lose all her colonies as a form of punishment by the league of National all her colonies were given to other counties as mandatory territories e.g. TZ , Rwanda etc

Tanganyika suffered most in World War I because it was a colony of Germany which started the first World War

Questions

How Germany was punished for starting the first world war

Germany lost all her colonies

Countries that were colonized by Germany

- Tanganyika
- Rwanda
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Namibia

Formation of the League of Nations

The League of Nations

-League of Nations was formed in 1920 after the First World War

Countries that formed the League of Nations:

- Britain
- France
- Italy
- Germany (Joined later)

Why the League of Nations was formed

1. To promote respect for human rights.
2. To promote peace and security world wide.
3. To find peaceful means of solving political problems

N.B: The out break of World War II was a clear indicator that the LON had failed in its aims.

Reasons why the League of Nations failed or collapsed.

1. It lacked a military force.
2. It lacked funds.
3. It had few member countries.

Member countries were interested in their domestic affairs

What was the Heligoland treaty?

It was a treaty signed by Britain and Germany for Germany to take the Heligo Islands and Britain to take Uganda in return.

Which European country ruled Tanganyika to the time of her independence?

-Britain

Why was Tanganyika called a mandate territory?

-It was a former colony of Germany.

How did Tanganyika being a mandate territory contribute to her achievement of independence?

-Tanganyika had become expensive for Britain to develop.

What name was given to Kenya and Uganda during colonial time?

-British spheres of influence.

WORLD WAR II 1939-1945

The Second World War took place from 1939 – 1945.

Adolf Hitler was leader of Germany in 1933. His supporter were called Nazis

Causes of 2nd World War II

1. Germany attacked Poland
2. Need to get independence
3. Alliance system – Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hilter
4. Weakness of the League of Nations
5. Arms race
6. Britain and France declared was on Germany

Countries that participated in 2nd World War II

1. Germany
2. Italy
3. Britain
4. France
5. Their allies

Effects of 2nd World War II

1. Loss of lives and property
2. Displacement of people
3. It sped up struggles for independence in Africa.
4. Formation of U.N.O
5. Rise of USA and USSR as powerful Nations
6. Japan's two towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were destroyed with atomic bombers
7. Germany was divided into East and West Germany

THE FORMATION OF UNO

UNO stands for United Nations Organizations

UNO was formed in 1945, after the end of 2nd World War II

It replaced the League of Nations.

Why was UNO was formed

1. It was formed to keep World peace and security worldwide.
2. It was formed to improve welfare of man.
3. To promote co-operation among member countries
4. Was formed to promote respect for human rights World wide.
5. Settle internal disputes by internal law
6. Encourage good governance among member countries

The organs of UNO

1. Security council
2. Social and economical council
3. General assembly
4. Secretariat
5. Trusteeship council
6. International court of justice

The duties of each

Security Council:

It receives applications of countries that want join U.N
It serves as peace organ of U.N
It may send peace keeping force to countries affected by wars.
It encourages peace talks
It comprises of 15 members of which 5 are permanent members.

The permanent members are;

United Kingdom
b) United States of America.
c) France
d) Russia
e) China

General Assembly

It composed of representatives of member countries.
Each member country is entitled to one vote.
The assembly meets annually to discuss important issues and resolves them. E.g. world peace
Six languages are used in UN General Assembly – English, Arabic, Spanish, Russian, French and Chinese.
They approve UNO budget annual
It admits new members.

Responsible for the day to day general activities if the organization elected by the assembly **Secretariat**

It's headed by Secretary General.
It runs the day-to-day affairs of United Nations
It has headquarters in New York (USA)
It administers the UN
It makes the budget for UN
It makes the Agenda for Un general assembly

N.B: The current secretary General of UN is Mr. Ban Ki-moon from South Korea.

Economic and Social Council

It works through specialized agencies of UN to make life better for all people in the world.

It does the following

1. Increase food production (FAO)
2. fight against diseases (WHO)
3. provide better education facilities (UNESCO)
4. takes care of refugees (UNHCR)

International Court of Justice

It settles disputes among member countries.

Achievements of United Nations Organization

- ❖ It has maintained world peace since its formation.
- ❖ It has promoted respect for human rights through good governance.
- ❖ It has settled border conflicts.
- ❖ It has lived up to today trying to improve the welfare of people.

Challenges of United Nations Organization

- ❖ It has failed to maintain peace in some parts of the world.
- ❖ It has failed to eradicate poverty in some parts of the world.
- ❖ It has failed to control AIDS.
- ❖ It has no standby army

The United Nations Agencies

-These are specialized organization under United Nations.

-The UN agencies work hard to improve the social and economic welfare of people.

Examples of UN agencies

IMF	–	International Monetary Fund.
UNICEF	–	United Nations International Children's Fund.
FAO	–	Food and Agriculture Organisation.
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
ILO	–	International Labour Organization.
WHO	–	World Health Organization.

N.B

The UN agencies get funds from United Nations Organisation.

Ways in which UNICEF has tried to improve welfare of people in Uganda?

- ❖ It has provided drugs for immunization.
- ❖ It has funded schools / provided books to schools.
- ❖ It has constructed health centres.
- ❖ It has provided safe water sources to schools.
- ❖ It has constructed latrines in schools.

In which way is FAO important to African countries?

- ❖ It helps in providing quality seeds to farmers.
- ❖ It provides food to countries affected by famine.
- ❖ It helps to teach farmers better methods of farming.

IMF-_It lends money to poor nations to pay their debts.

Advises poor nations on how to run their economy.

ILO- It creates a good working relationship between employers and employees.

Labour day is celebrated on 1st May every year.

THE COMMON WEALTH ORGANISATION

It is the organization that unites colonies, dominion and protectorates of Great Britain.
It is headed by the Queen of England
It was formed in 1931
It has its headquarters in London
The current secretary general of common wealth is Sharma Karmalesh from India.

Dominions:

These are countries that regard the queen as their head.
They use laws made by British Parliament.

Exampless of dominions

- Canada
- Australia
- New Zealand

Colony:

They were formerly controlled by the Britain, with the aim of making settlements exploitation and investments e.g. Kenya, Zimbabwe

Protectorate:

Protectorate is a weak country controlled by a powerful country for economic exploitation (interests)

The aims of the common wealth

1. It was formed to assist former Britain colonies, in matters of education, health and agriculture.
2. To unite member states into one big family.
3. To provide market (trade) for goods for member state

Benefits of Common Wealth to member states

1. They get common fund to improve Agriculture and Industrialization
2. They get scholarships.
3. Sharing of Expertise e.g. Doctors
4. Participating in common wealth games
5. Gives grants and donations to member countries.

The things that Common Wealth Countries share

1. They use English as their official language
2. They regard the Queen of England as their head.
3. They use similar education system.

The activities of common wealth

1. The common wealth heads of government meeting (CHOGM)
2. The common wealth games
3. Organizes trade fairs.
4. They monitor elections

The challenges of common wealth

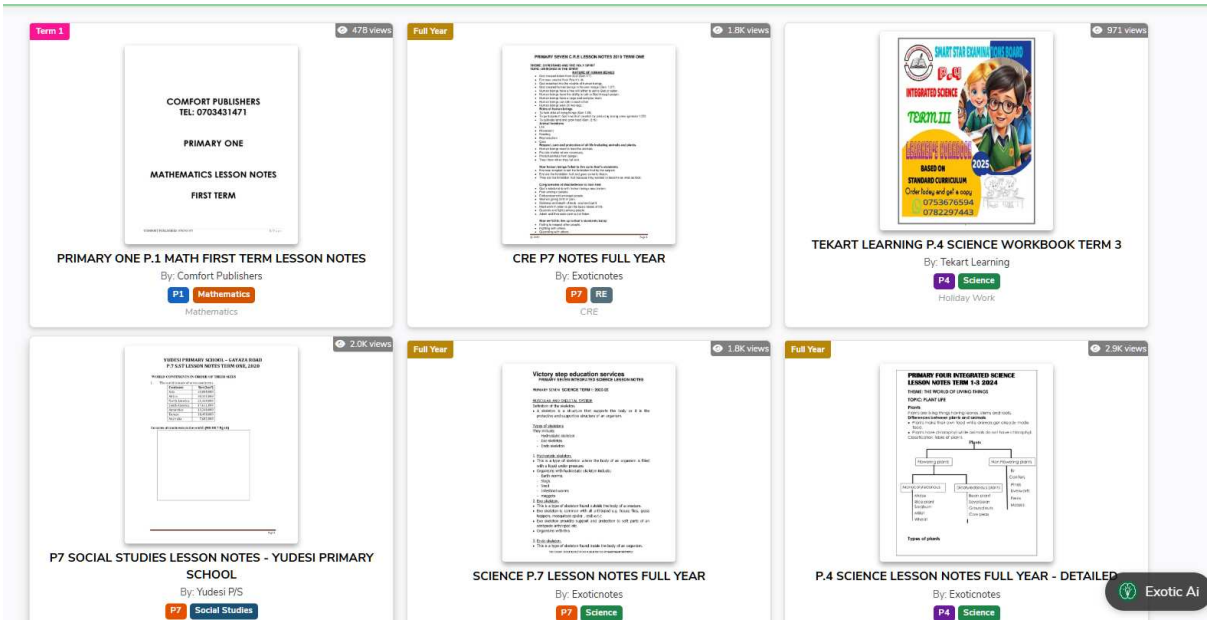
1. Constant civil wars in some member countries
2. Failure to remove Dictators from power
3. Poverty among some member countries
4. Failure to promote democracy



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