P.7 SST LESSON NOTES

LOCATION OF AFRICA

Continent

Qn: What is a continent?

Acontinent is a large piece of land surrounded by large water masses.

Or

A continent is a large piece of land surrounded by Oceanic basins.

Qn: How were continents formed?

By drifting

Continents that make up the world

They are seven continents that make up the world namely.

Continent	Area (Km^2)
i) Asia	43,008,000km^2
ii) Africa	30,335,000
iii) North America	25,349,000
iv) South America	17,611,000
v) Antarctica	13,340,000
vi) Europe	10,498,000
vii) Australia	7,682,000

Qn: What is ?

a) the largest continent of the world?

Asia

b) Second largest continent of the world

Africa

c) the smallest continent of the world

Australia

Qn: Which continent of the world is not inhabited by human beings?

Antarctica

Why?

It is snow capped throughout the year/ it is too cold

Qn: Give three ways of locating Africa on the world Map.

i) By surrounding water bodies

ii) By neighbouring continents

iii) By using latitudes and longitudes (Grid reference)

N:B Africa is located between 38^0N and 35^0S of the equator and 17^0W and 51^0E of the prime meridian.

Qn: Outline the major water bodies surrounding Africa.

i) Atlantic Ocean _____West

ii) Indian Ocean _____ East

iii) Mediterranean sea _____North

iv) Southern Ocean / Atlantic _____South

v) Red sea _____ North East

Qn: Name the water bodies that separate Africa from the following continent

i) Europe _____ Mediterranean sea.

ii) Asia _____ Red sea

iii) South America _____ Atlantic Ocean

iv) North America _____ Atlantic Ocean

v) Antarctica _____Southern ocean/ Antarctic

Lines of latitude and lines of longitude

Qn: Give the meaning of the following terms

i) Lines of latitudes

These are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from East to West

ii) Latitude

This is the distance of a place North or south of the Equator

Major lines of latitudes

i) Equator(0^{o})

ii) Tropic of cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{0}$N or 23.5^{0}N)

iii) Tropic of Capricorn.($23\frac{1}{2}^{0}$ S Or 23.5^{0}S)

N.B: Other lines of latitude include

i) Arctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{0}$N or 66.5^{0}N)

ii) Antarctic Circle($66\frac{1}{2}^{0}$S 66.5^{0}S)

Qn: Which continents of the world are crossed by the following in aginary lines?

a) **Equator**

i) Asia

ii) Africa

iii) South America

b) Tropic of cancer

i) Asia

ii) Africa

iii) North America

c) Tropic of Capricorn

i) Africa

ii) South America

iii) Australia

Qn: What are lines of Longitudes?

These are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from North to South

Examples of Longitudes

i) Greenwich meridian / Prime Meridian (O°)

ii) International Date line (IDL) 180^{0}

Qn: Name the continents crossed by the Green wich meridian

i) Africa

ii) Europe

Qn: Which continent is not crossed by major lines of latitudes?

Europe

Qn: Name the only continent of the world that is crossed by the three lines of latitudes and prime meridian

Africa.

Qn: What is the

a) largest country in Africa

Algeria

b) Longest River in Africa

R. Nile

c) Largest mountain in Africa

Mt. Kilimanjaro



d) deepest lake in Africa

L. Tanganyika

e) Largest lake in Africa

L.victoria.

f) largest man made lake in Africa

L.volta

f) Country with the highest population

Nigeria

g) Country with the highest population density

Mauritius

h) Largest Island country in Africa

Madagascar

i) Longest sea in Africa

Mediterranean

j) Smallest country

Seychelles



k) Shortest people

pygmies

l) largest and hottest desert

sahara



m) Largest organization in Africa

African Union

n) How many independent countries make up Africa?

55

Qn: Why is Africa called a Tropical continent?

- Most parts of Africa lie within the tropics(Tropical belt)
- It is due to this reason that Africa is not throughout the year
- During early days of exploration, Europeans called Africa a dark continent.

  Why?

  Europeans knew lithe about Africa's interior

Qn: Reasons why Europeans feared to enter the interior of Africa

- Africa had no clear routes leading to its interior
- They feared attacks from dangerous wild animals in the interior
- Feared hostile tribes
- Presence of hot deserts
- Presence of thick forests that made movement in the interior difficult

LOCATION OF AFRICA ON THE WORLD MAP



NOTE: The most northerly points of Africa is Cape Blanc IN Tunisia

The most southerly point of Africa is Cape Town

The most westerly point of Africa is Cape verde.

The most Easterly point of Africa is Cape Guardafui

Neighbouring continents of Africa

Africa is surrounded by other continents which include the following;

i) Europe _____ North

ii) South America _____West

iii) North America _____ North East

iv) Asia _____ North East

vi) Australia _____ East

vi) Antarctica _____ south

Differences between Africa and other continents of the world

- It has the largest and hottest desert in the world
- It is mostly inhabited by black people.
- It is crossed by the three major lines of latitude
- It has the longest river in the world
- It has the largest man made lake in the world
- It has the shortest people in the world

Offshore countries in Africa

There are countries found in water.

Off shore countries are the same as island countries and they include

i) Madagascar (largest) - Indian Ocean

ii) Cape Verde (Atlanta tic Ocean)

iii) Comoros (Indian Ocean)

iv) Seychelles (Indian Ocean)

vi) Mauritius (Indian Ocean)

vii) Sao Tome and Principe (Atlantic Ocean)

A MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING ITS LOCATION USING LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Africa is crossed by the major line of latitude called equator which is marked O°

Qn: Why is the equator marked O° ?

- It is the mid point of the lines of latitudes.
- It is the starting point of measuring all the lines of latitudes

Qn: Why is the equator called the major line of latitude?

- It divides the earth into two equal parts

African countries crosses by the equator

Kenya

Uganda

Democratic Republic of Congo

Somalia

Congo Brazaville

Gabon

N:B: African countries crossed by the tropic of cancer include

Western sahara

- Mauritania
- Mali
- Algeria
- Libya
- Egypt

African countries crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn include

- Namibia
- Botswana
- South Africa
- Madagasca

- Mozambique

N:B: Africa is also crossed by the major line of longitude called prime meridian

(Green wich Meridian) Which is marked O°

Countries crossed by the Green wich Meridian in Africa.

- Ghana
- Burkina Faso
- Algeria
- Mali

In Ghana , it passes in its capital city called Accra

Geographical regions of Africa

Africa is divided into six geographical regions i.e

i) West Africa(largest)

ii) North Africa

iii) East Africa

iv) Southern Africa

v) Horn of Africa

vi) Central Africa

Q2: What is the largest geographical region of Africa?

West Africa

Why?

It has the largest number of countries.

Countries and their capital cities in each geographical region

a) West Africa

Countries	Capital city	Colonial master	Year of ind
1. Ghana	Accra	Britain	1957
2. Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	France	1960
3. Cape Verde	praia	Portugal	1975
4. Cote d'voire	Yamoussoukro	france	1960
5. Togo	Lome	france	1960
6. Guinea Bissau	Bissaul	Portugal	1973
7. Gambia	Banjul	Britain	1965
8. Guinea	Conakry	France	1958
9. Liberia	Monorovia	-	-
10. Mali	Bamako	France	1960
11. Niger	Niamey	France	1960
12. Sierra Leone	Free Town	Britain	1961
13. Nigeria	Abuja	Britain	1960
14. Senengal	Dakar	France	1960
15. Benin	Porto Novo	France	1960
16. Equitorial Guinea	Malabo	Spain	1968
17. Mauritania	Nouakchott	France	1960

b) East Africa

Country	Capital	Colonial Master	Year of Independence
1. Uganda	Kampala	Britain	1962
2. Kenya	Nairobi	Britain	1963
3. Tanzania	Dodoma	Germany	1961
4. Rwanda	Kigali	Germany	1962
5. Burundi	Gitega	Germany	1962

c) Central Africa

Country	Capital	Colonial Master	Year of Independence
1. C.A.R	Bangui	France	1960
2. Congo Brazaville	Brazaville	France	1960
3. Sao Tome and Principepi	Sao Tome	portugal	1975
4. Chad	N' Djamena	France	1960
5. D.R.C	Kinshasa	Belgium	1960
6. Gabon	Libreville	France	1960
7. Cameroon	yaounde	Germany	1960

d) Horn of Africa

Country	Capital	Colonial Master	Year of Independence
Somalia	Mogadishu	Britain	1960
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	-	-
Djibouti	Djibouti	France	1977
Eritrea	Asmara	-	-

e) North Africa

Country	Capital	Colonial Master	Year of Independence
1. Algeria	Algiers	France	1962
2. Morocco	Rabat	France	1956
3. Egypt	Cairo	Britain	1922
4. Libya	Tripoli	Italy	1951
5. Tunisia	Tunis	France	1956
6. Sudan	Khartoum	Britain	1956
7. South Sudan	Juba	Britain	2011
8. Western Sahara	ElAcium	Spain	1976

F) Southern Africa

Country	Capital	Colonial Master	Year of Independence
1. South Africa	Pretoria	Britain	1994
2. Botswana	Gaborone	Britain	1966
3. Lesotho	Maseru	Britain	1966
4. Madagascar	Antananarivo	France	1960
5. Seychelles	Victoria	Britain	1976
6. Zimbabwe	Harere	Britain	1980
7. Namibia	Windhoek	Germany	1980
8. Angola	Luanda	Portugal	1975
9. Eswatini	Mbabane	Britain	1968
10. Malawi	Lilongwe	Britain	1964
11. Mouritius	port Louis	Britain	1968
12. Mozambique	Maputo	Portugal	1975
13. Zambia	Lusaka	Britain	1964
14. Comoros	moroni	France	1975

Enclaves

An enclave is an independent country within another country

They include

i) Lesotho

ii) Eswatini

Landlocked countries of Africa

These are countries without sea ports or coastlines

They include the following

- Uganda
- Rwanda
- Burundi
- SouthSudan
- Zambia
- Ethiopia etc

Coastline countries

These are countries with sea ports. These include

- Kenya
- Tanzania
- DRC
- Nigeria
- South Africa
- Ghana
- Sudan

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF AFRICA

Qn: What are physical features?

These are land forms of an area.

Forms/Types of physical features

They are two of physical features namely

i) Drainage Physical features

ii) Relief physical features

Drainage Physical features

These are land forms which contain water

Examples include

i) lakes

ii) Rivers

iii) Oceans

iv) Seas

v) Hot springs

vii) Streams

Relief of Phyiscal features

These are land forms that can be identified according to their altitude

Examples include

i) mountains

ii) Hills

iii) Plateau

iv) valleys

v) coastal plains

AMAP SHOWING PHYSICAL FEATURES

Physical features associated with the continent of Africa

a) Strait

This is a narrow water passage between two land masses

Diagrams

b) Examples of straits around Africa

i) Straits of gibraltor in the N.W

ii) Straits of Babel Mandeb in the N.E

b) A gulf

This is a large sea area that is partly enclosed by the land

Diagram

Examples of gulf around Africa

i) Gulf of Guinea

ii) Gulf of Aden

iii) Gulf of Suez

iv) Gulf of Sirte

vi) Gulf of Aqaba

c) Isthmus (Land Bridge)

This is a narrow piece of land connecting two land masses

Diagram

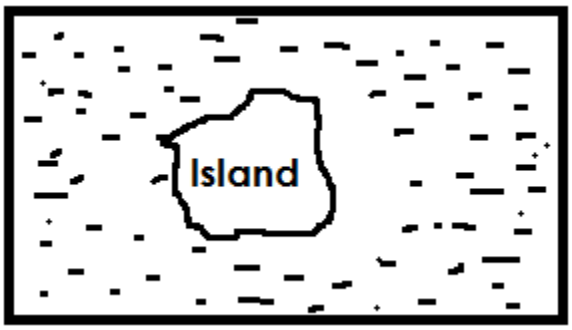
Examples

i) Isthus of suez

d) Island

An island is a large piece of land completely surrounded by water

Diagram



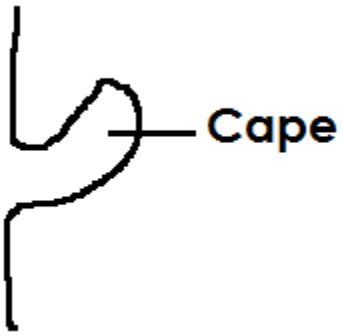
Examples of island in Africa include

i) Madagascar
ii) Comoros
iii) Seychelles
iv) Mauritius
v) Sao Tome and Principe
vii) Reunion
vii) Zanzibar
viii) Pemba
ix) Mafia
x) Cape verde

e) Cape

This is land that is partly enclosed by water or juts into water

Diagram



Examples of capes in Africa include

i) Cape verde

ii) Cape Guadafui

iii) Cape town

iv) Cape Fria

v) Cape Lopez

vi) Cape Blanc

vii) Cape Ambre

viii) Cape Agulhas

ix) Cape Saint Marie

f) Peninsula

This is a piece of land with three sides surrounded by water

Formation of physical features

Mountains

A mountain is alarge piece of land raising about 2000 metres above the sea level

Types /forms of mountains in Africa

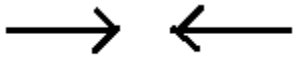
i) Volcanic mountains

ii) Block /horst mountains

iii) Fold mountains

<u>Forces responsible for the formation of mountains</u>

i) Tension forces (tea force) 

ii) Compression forces (Push forces) 

N:B, There are also other forces responsible for the formation of relief features i.e volcanic forces

Erosional forces

Processes responsible for the formation of mountains

i) Faulting

ii) Volcanicity

iii) Folding

iv) Erosion and Deposition

Volcanic mountains

These are mountains that were formed as a result of volcanicity / volcanic eruption.

Qn: What is volcanicity?

This is the process through which magma is forced out of the earth's surface

Qn: Define the following terms

a) Volcano/volcanic mountain

This is the feature formed after volcanic action

b) Magma

This is the molten rock found under the earth's surface

c) Vent

This is the passage through which magma is forced onto the earth's surface

d) Crater

This is the depression found on top of a volcanic mountain

e) lava

This is solidified magma.

Diagram showing formation of volcanic mountain

Groups of volcanoes /volcanic mountains

Qn: How are volcanic mountains grouped?

They are grouped according to their characteristics

i) Active volcano

ii) Dormant / sleeping volcanoes

iii) Extic /deade volcanoes

Qn: Briefly explain each type

a) Active volcanoes

These are volcanoes which erupt frequently.

Examples of a ctive volcanoes in Africa

MOUNTAIN	COUNTRY
Mt. Nyiragongo	DRC
Mt. Nymulagira	DRC
Mt. Cameroon	Cameroon
Mt. Oldoinyo Lengai	Tanzania

b) Dormant / sleeping volcanoes

These are volcanoes which are sleeping but are likely to erupt again

Examples in Africa

i) Mt. Moroto In Uganda

ii) Mt. Longonot In Kenya

iii) Mt. Meru in Tanzania

c) Extinct / Dead vo;canoes

These are volcanoes that erupted sometime back and will never erupt again

Examples

MOUNTAIN	COUNTRY
Mt. Kenya	Kenya
Mt. Elgon	Uganda
Mt. Kilimanjaro	Tanzania
Mt. Drankenberg	SouthAfrica
Ethiopian Highlands	

BLOCK /HORST MOUNTAIN

These are mountains that were formed by faulting

They were mainly formed by two forces namely:

i) Tension forces

ii) Compression forces

Qn: What is faulting?

This is cracking of the earth's surface

Qn: How do we call the cracks formed on the earth's surface?

Faults / fault lines

Examples of block mountains in Africa

MOUNTAIN	COUNTRY
Mt. Rwenzori	Uganda
Mt. Usambara	Tanzania
Mt. Pare	Tanzania
Mt. Danakil	Ethiopia
Aberdare ranges	Kenya
Mt. Uluguru	Tanzania
Mt. Mathew	Kenya
Mt. Ndoto	Kenya

Formation of block mountains by Tension forces

Fold mountains

These are mountains that were formed as a result of folding.

These were formed when compression forces acted on the young sendimentary rocks

The young sedimentary rocks formed folds instead of breaking.

Some parts of these rocks sunk to be known as synclines where as other parts rose to be known as anticlines.

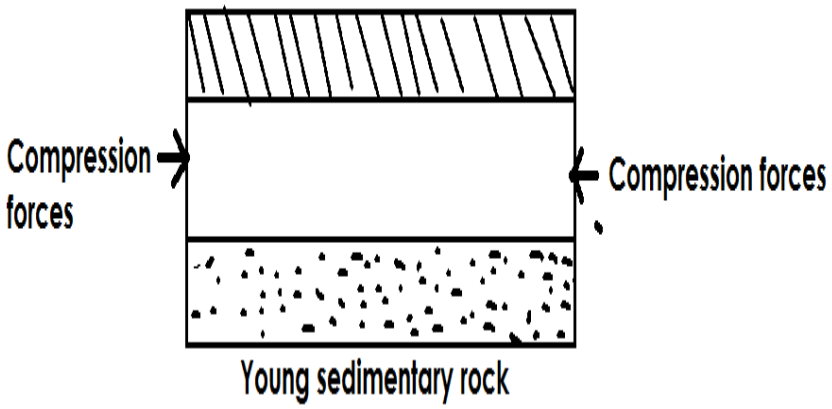
Examples of fold mountains include

i) Atlas mountains _____morocco

ii) Cape ranges _____ south Africa

Diagram showing the formation of a fold mountain

Before



After

Syncline

This is the sunken part/ downward movement of a fold mountains

Anticline

This is the upward movement of a fold mountain

Other features that were formed as a result of volcanicity include

i) Crater lakes

ii) Lava dammed

iii) Hot springs

iv) Volcanic plug

Economic activities done on mountain slopes

i) Tourism

ii) Farming

iii) Mining

iv) Trade

Problems faced by people who live on mountain slopes

Land slides/ mudslides

- Poor transport
- Soil erosion
- Volcanic eruption
- Mountains harbor dangerous wild animals.
- Mountains are hiding places for bandits/ wrong doers.

Importance of mountains

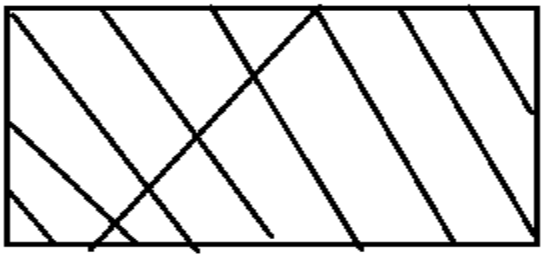
- Mountains promote tourism
- They form natural boundaries between countries (political importance)
- Mountians slopes have fertile soils that support farming
- They help in rain formation.
- They are sources of some minerals

Residual hills

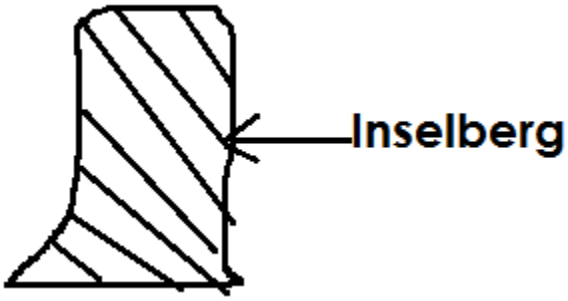
These are features /rocks that were formed as a result of erosion and deposition

Formation of residual hills

Before



After



Qn: What are inselbergs?

Inselbergs are isolated hills

They are commonly found in the Nyika plateau of Kenya

The erosion forces is responsible for the formation of these features

Examples of inselbergs in East Africa include

i) Tororo rock in Uganda

ii) Musaijamukuku in Hoima – Uganda

iii) Labour in Uganda

iv) Mawezi rock in Kenya

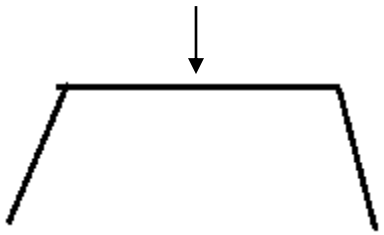
vi) Morongoro in Tanzania

PLATEAU

A Plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land

Another name to mean plateau is table land

Below is a map symbol of a plateau



The African plateau ranges from 200m in the West to 3000m in the East above sea level

The eastern plateau is the highest in Africa while the western plateau is the lowest.

Examples of plateaus in Africa

i) Yatta and Nyika plateau of Kenya (East African Plateau)

ii) Jos plateau of Nigeria

iii) Fouta Djallon of Guinea

iv) Bie plateau of Angola

Importance of plateau

- They are used for farming / animal grazing
- They are mining areas
- They promote tourism
- They support industrialization

Reasons why most people settle on plateau

- Presence of fertile soils
- Presence of posture for dairy farming
- It is easy to construct houses on plateau
- There is easy transport on plateau.

A MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING MAJOR PLATEAU

THE GRAT RIFT VALLEY

A Rift valley is a long depression (trough) with steep sides on the earth's surface

A rift valley is an elongated depression on the earth's surface

The great rift valley was formed by two forces namely

i) Tension forces

ii) Compression forces

The Great rift valley was formed by the process called faulting.

The great Rift valleys starts from R.jordan in Syria and it runs through the Gulf of Aqaba, gulf of Suez, Red sea into Ethiopia and then trough East Africa and End at Port Beira in Mozambique

It has a distance of 7200km of which 5600km are in Africa.

In Africa, the Great Rift divides into two sections known as arms. Namely

i) Western arm (Largest)

ii) Eastern arm (longest)

The Western arm runs through countries like

i) Uganda

ii) Burundi

iii) Rwanda

iv) Tanzania

The Western arm contains lakes such as

i) L. Albert in Uganda

ii) L. Tanganyika in Tanzania

iii) L. Edward in Uganda

iv) L. Kivu in Rwanda

v) L. Rukwa in Tanzania

The western arm is the deepest in Africa.

Qn: What shows that the western arm is the deepest in Africa?

It has the deepest lake in Africa called Tanganyika

The Eastern arm runs through countries such as

i) Kenya

ii) Tanzania

iii) Mozambique

iv) Malawi

v) Ethiopia

The Eastern arm contains lakes such as :

i) L. Turkana in Kenya

ii) L. Stephanie in Ethiopia

iii) L. Baringo in Kenya

iv) L. Naivasha in Kenya

v) L. magadi in Kenya

vi) L. Elmenterita in Kenya

vii) L. manyara in Tanzania

viii) L. Natron in Tanzania

ix) L. Eyasi in Tanzania

N.B: Lake Malawi is the largest fresh water lake in the rift valley.It is neither in the Easter nor in the western arm

Characteritics of Rift Valley Lakes

- They have salty water.
- They are long andnarrow (oblong shapes)
- They are deep
- They have inlets but some lack outlets
- They have regular shapes

Qn: Why are rift valley lakes long and narrow? (Oblong)

They take the shape of the rift valley

Qn: Why do some rift valley lakes contain salty water

- They have salty rocks underneath.
- They lack outlets

Economic activities carried in a rift valley

i) Farming

ii) mining

iii) fishing

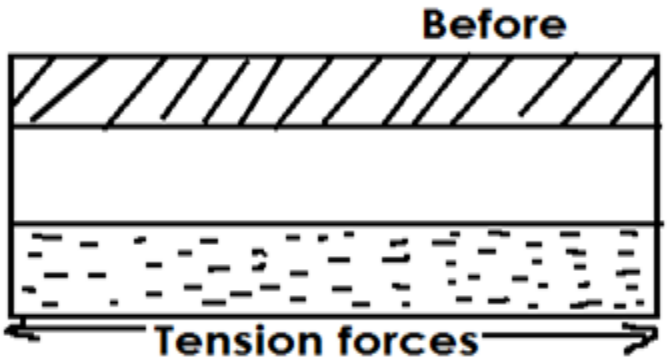
iv) Tourism

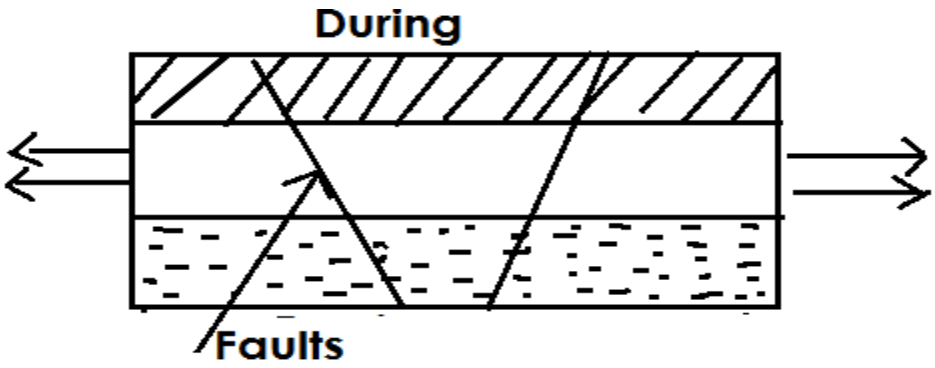
v) Trade

Problems associated with the rift valley

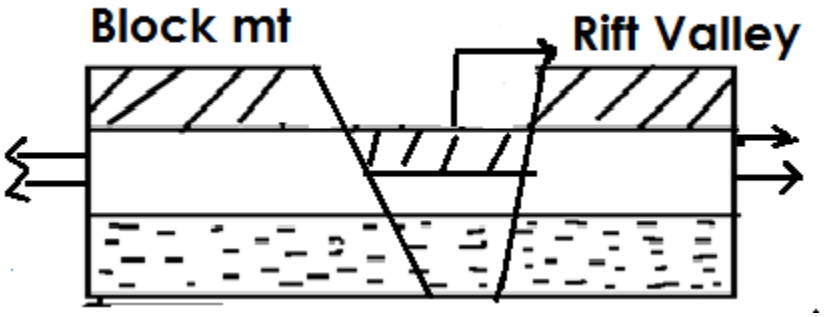
- It make road and railyway construction difficult
- It harbours dangerous wild animals
- It encourages soil erosion
- It makes farm mechanization difficult

Diagrams showing formation of the Rift valley by tension and compression Forces

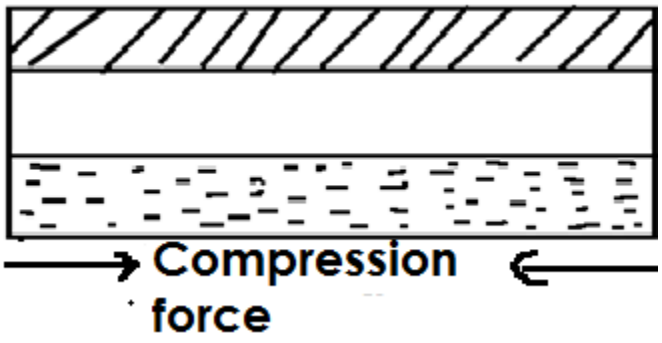




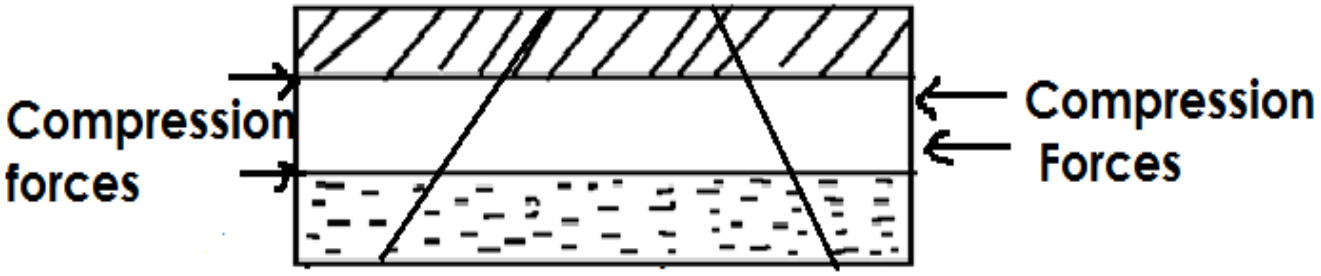
After



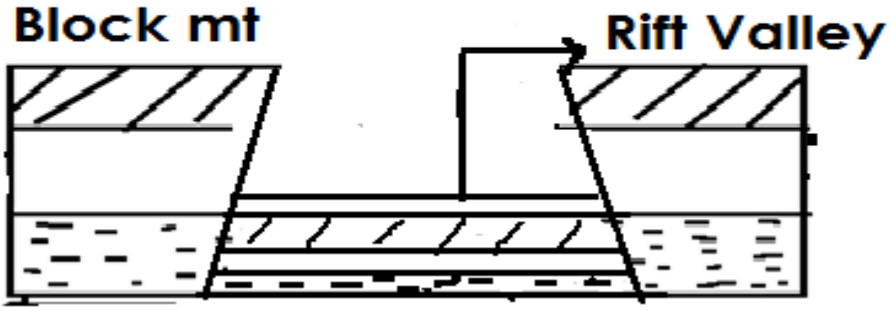
Compression forces



During



After



<u>Problems faced by people in the Rift valley</u>

High temperature

Disease vectors

Poor transport due to escarpments

Floods

COASTAL PLAINS

A Coastal plain is a narrow strip of land along the coast

Coastal plains have got an altitude between 0 – 200m above sea level.

On physical maps , coastal plains are always represented by the green colour.

Coastal plains are formed as a result of deposition

Coastal plains are formed as a result of deposition

Coastal plains have got features that ate also formed as a resukt of deposition such as;

i) Coral reefs

ii) Delta

iii) Lagoon lakes

iv) Estauary

Lagoon Lakes

A lagoon lake is a lake formed due to wind actions leading to separation of sea water by sand or mud

Examples of lagoon lakes

i) Lake Keta in Ghana (largest)

ii) Lagos Lagoon lake

iii) Nokeu in Benin

iv) Koule in Ghana

v) Igele in Gabon

Some cities in Africa were built on Islanda found in lagoon lakes like

i) Durban

ii) Lagos

iii) Abidjan in cote d'voire

Qn: Why are most lagoon lakes commonly found along the West African coast

- The coast has an indented coastline
- The coast has irregular shape

Qn: Why are lagoon lakes not found at the coast of East Africa?

- It has a smooth coastline

CORAL REEFS

These are limestone rocks made from tiny dead sea creatures called polyps.

Coral reefs are common at the East African coast

Why?

East African coast is warm /High temperature

Importance of Coral reefs

They promote tourism

They provide raw materials to cement making industry.

They protect ports from strong sea waves

Qn: Give two reasons why the East African coast has got few natural harbours

i) Presence of deep waters at the coast of East Africa

ii) The East African Coast is not indented

iii) Presence of coral reefs

Disadvantages of coral reefs

- They make fishing difficults
- They hinder the movement of marine vessels/ ships
- They decompose into poor soils

Qn: Name one crop that does well in decomposed coral reefs

- Coconuts

Qn: Name the water body that connects Red sea to Mediterranean sea

- Suez canal

Why was it constructed?

- To promote trade between Africa, Europe and Asia
- To link Africa to Europe and Asia.
- To link Red Sea to Mediterranean sea

N.B : The Suez canal was constructed by the British in 1969.

MAJOR RIVERS IN AFRICA

A river is a narrow mass of water flowing in aparticular direction

Sources of rivers

i) Highlands/ mountains

ii) Lakes

iii) Swamps

iv) Plateau

Qn: Why do most rivers in Africa have their sources in Highland areas?

They receive heavy rainfall throughout the year

Due to melting snow in highland areas.

Examples of rivers in Africa that end in a delta

i) River Nile in Uganda

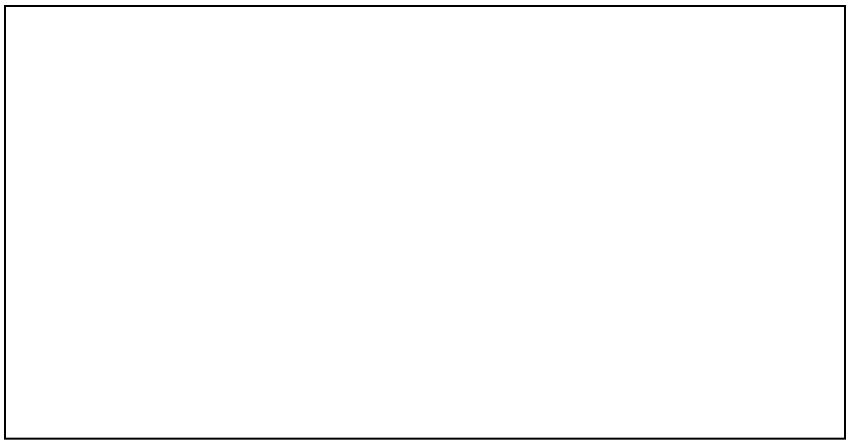
ii) River Niger in Nigeria

iii) River Zambezi in Zambezi

Qn: <u>What is a delta?</u>

This is a point where a river forms distributaries as it enters the sea

<u>Diagram</u>



Examples of rivers in Africa that end in estuary

i) River volta in Ghana

ii) River Orange in South Africa

iii) River Congo in DRC

iv) River Senegal in Senegal

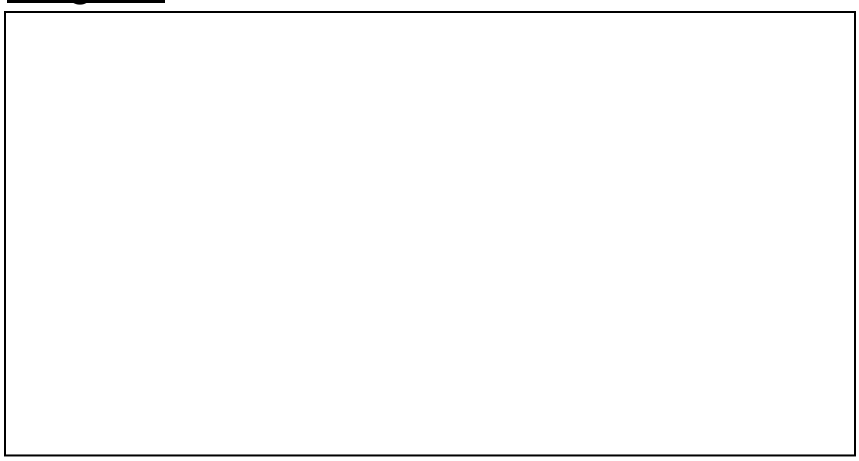
v) River Gambia in Gambia

vi) River Limpopo in South Africa

Qn: What is an estuary?

An estuary is a wide part of a river formed as it enters the sea

<u>Diagram</u>



A mouth of a river can be found in

i) lake

ii) sea

iii) ocean

iv) Swamp

Activities carried out around rivers in Africa

i) fishing (major)

ii) farming

iii) mining

iv) Tourism

v) Trade

Terms used in river study

a) River source

This is a place where a river begins/starts

b) River mouth

This is a place where a river pours its water.

c) Tributary

This is a small river joining the main river

d) Distributary

This is a small river branching a way from a main river

e) Estuary

This is a wide part of a river formed as it enters the mouth/sea.

f) Delta

This is a point where a river forms many distributaries as it enters the sea

g) River confluence

This is a place where two or more rivers meet.

h) River shed

This is the catchment area of a river

i) River bed

This is a side of a river.

k) River front

This is a side of a river next to a town

l) River basin

This is an area drainage by a river and its tributaries

m) River meander

This is curved bend of a river

n) River load

These are movable materials carried by a river

o) River course

These are stages through in which a river flows

e) Waterfall

This is a steep flow of a river

THE MAIN STAGES OF A RIVER

The profile or the course is divided into three stages i.e

i) upper/youthful/torrent stage

ii) Middle /mature stage

iii) Lower/ old/ senile/plain stage

Characteristics of a river in upper stage

- Waterfalls and rapids are formed
- Water flows very fast
- The river is narrow
- The river forms steep slopes/v.shaped valley
- It carries all movable obstacles

N.B The upper stage of a river is suitable for HEP generation

Why?

Due to waterfalls /fast running water

Characteristics of a river in the middle stage

- It flows gently
- The river begins to form meanders
- It forms V- shaped valley
- Many tributaries join the river at this stage
- The river becomes wide
- The river begins to form flood plains

N.B This section is mainly used for agriculture/ farming.

Characteristics of a river in the lower stage

- The river forms of ox – bow lakes
- It forms alluvials plains suitable for agriculture /farming.
- It flows slowly
- It foms deltas and estuaries
- N.B This is the most suitable stage for agriculture /farming.

RIVER NILE

Source - lake Victoria in Uganda

Mouth – Mediterranean sea in Egypt

Tributaries of R.Nile

i) River Achwa in Uganda

ii) Blue Nile in Sudan

iii) River Sobat in Sudan

iv) River Atbara in Sudan

v) River Bahr – el – Ghazel in south Sudan

Distributaries of R. Nile

i) River Damietta

ii) River Rosetta

N;B: River Atbara and Blue Nile have their sources in Ethiopian highlands

Dams along River Nile

i) Nalubaale in Uganda

ii) Kiira Dam in Uganda

iii) Bujagali dam in Uganda

iv) Isimba Dam in Uganda

V) Aswan High Dam in Egypt.

vi) Jabel Aulia Dam in Sudan

vii) Sennar Dam in Sudan

viii) Roseires dam in Sudan

Man made lakes along river Nile

Lake Nasser in Egypt

Lake Sennar in Sudan

NILE VALLEY COUNTRIES

These are countries through which river Nile and her tributaries flow

They include;

i) Uganda

ii) Sudan

iii) SouthSudan

iv) Egypt

v) Ethiopia

Qn: Why is there no man made lake behind Nalubaale dam?

Presence of L.victoria which serves as a natural reservoir

Qn: How is Blue Nile Related to R. Nile?

Blue Nile is a tributary of R. Nile

Qn: Why is Ethiopia called a Nile Valley country yet she is not crossed by R. Nile?

Some tributaries of R. Nile have their sources in Ethiopia

RIVER CONGO

Source ____ Equatorial rainforests

Mouth _____ Atlantic Ocean

Tributaries of River Congo

i) Kasai

ii) Ubangi

iii) Lualaba

Dams along river Congo

i) Inga dam

ii) Nzilo dam

Facts about River Congo

- It is the second longest river in Africa
- It is the largest and deepest in Africa
- It ends in an estuary
- It carries the largest volume of water to the ocean any other river in Africa

Why?

It has very many tributaries

It is found in equatorial rain forests which receive rainfall throughout the year.

RIVER NIGER

Source ____ fauta Djallon Plateau

Mouth ____ Atlantic Ocean

Tributaries along River Niger

R. Benue

Dams along R.Niger

i) Kainji Dam in Nigeria

ii) San Sandig dam in Mali

Man Made lake along R.Niger

Laker Kainji in Nile

Facts about R. Niger

- It ends in a delta at the atlantic Ocean.
- It is the only river in Africa that flows gradually to the Ocean.
- It has the largest delta in Africa called Niger delta
- It is of agreat importance to the economy of Nigeria

Why?

It has oil deposits/ oils wells

RIVER ZAMBEZI

Source _____ Bie plateau

Mouth _____ Indian Ocean

Tributaries along R. Zambezi

i) R. Ikangwa in Mozambique

ii) R. Shire in Zambia

Dams along R. Niger

i) Kariba dam in Zambia

ii) Kafue dam in Zambia

iii) Cabora Bassa in Mozambique

Man made lakes along R.Zambezi

Lake Karibu

Facts about R. Nile

- It ends in a delta at the Indian ocean
- It has the highest falls in the world called Victoria falls

N.B : The Victoria falls were named by Dr. David Livingstone after the queen of England called Victoria.

RIVER ORANGE

Source _____ Mt.Drakensberg

Mouth _____ Atlantic Ocean

Tributaries on river Orange

i) River vaal

ii) River Caledon

iii) River Modder

Dams along R.orange

i) Vaal Dam

ii) Verwoerd dam

iii) Vanderkloof dam

Facts about R.orange

It has irregular volumes of water

It is the longest river in south Africa

RIVER LIMPOPO

Source __ Mt. Drakensberg

Mouth _Indian Ocean

Tributaries of R. Limpopo

i) R. Mwanezi

ii) R. Olifants

Facts

It ends in estuary form

It forms a natural boundary between south Africa and Zimbabwe

RIVER SENEGAL

Source _____ Fouta Djallon Plateau in Guinea

Mouth _____ Atlantic Ocean

Tributaries on R. Senegal

R. Taove

Dams along R.senegal

i) Richard Toll dam in Senegal

Facts about R. Senegal

It ends in an estuary

It formns a natural boundary between Mauritania and Senegal

RIVER VOLTA

Source _____ Savannah region of Burkina Faso

Mouth _____ Atlantic Ocean

Tributaries of R.volta

i) Black volta

ii) White volta

iii) R.oti

Dams along R.volta

i) Akosombo dam

ii) Kpong dam

Man made lakes along R. volta

N:B It the largest manmade lake in the world

Factors considered when choosing the site for H.E.P dam

i) Ready market for electricity

ii) Presence of rocks to provide firm foundation.

iii) Presence of fast running water

iv) It should be at a narrow point of a river

v) Presence of capital.

ImportanceofriversinAfrica

- They help in the generation of H.E.P
- They promote tourism.
- They form natural boundaries between countries
- They provide water for irrigation

- They help in rain formation.
- Their banks have fertile soils that support farming.

Disadvantages of rivers

- They cause floods.
- They harbor dangerous wild animals
- They have waterfalls that make water transport difficult
- They are breeding places for vectors e.g mosquitoes
- They encourage soil erosion.

Problems faced by rivers

- Prolonged drought
- Water pollution
- Silting of rivers
- Over harvesting of swamp vegetation

Causes of water accidents

- Overloading boats
- Strong water waves
- Water hyacinth
- Boats in poor mechanical condition
- Dangerous water animals

Reasons why most rivers in Africa are not navigable

- Presence of waterfalls
- Presence of floating vegetation. (water suds)
- Presence of water rapids
- Presence of cataracts
- Some rives are narrow
- Presence of rocks

Problems faced by people living on river banks

- They are breeding places for vectors
- Seasonal flooding
- Drowning
- Attacks for dangerous water animals

LAKES OF AFRICA

A lake is a large mass of water surrounded by land.

A lake is ahollow on the earth's surface containing water.

Types /forms of lakes

i) Depression /basin/warped lakes

ii)Ox – bow lakes(flood plains)

iii) Lagoon lakes / deposition lakes

iv) Man made lakes

v) Rift valley /tectonic lakes

vi) Glacial lakes

vii) Crater lakes

viii) Lava dammed lakes

Depression lakes

These are lakes that were formed as a result of down warping / crustal warping

i) Lake Victoria

ii) Lake Amboseli in Kenya

iii) Lake chad in Chad

iv) Lake Wamala in Uganda.

v) Lake Kyoga in Uganda.

vi) Lake mburo In Uganda.

vii) Lake Bisina in Uganda

viii) Lake Kwania in Uganda

ix) Lake Opete in Uganda

x) Lake ngami in Botwana

N.B Lake chad is the largest lake in Africa without inlets

Characterisitcs of depression lakes

- They have fresh water
- They have both inlets nad outlets
- They have irregular
- They are shallow
- They are large in size
- They are swampy

Qn: Give one reason why depression lakes contain fresh water

- They have outlets

Diagram showing depression lake

Lava dammed lakes

These are lakes that were formed as a result of lava blocking the flow of the river /volcanicity

Examples of lava dammed lakes

i) Lake Bunyonyi (Deepest in Uganda)

ii) Lake Mutanda

iii) Lake Bulela

iv) Lake Mulehe

Crater lakes

These are lakes found on top of dead volcanoes and they are formed by volcanicity.

Examples of crater lakes

i) Lake Katwe (Largest in Uganda)

ii) Ngororongoro crater lake (largest in E.A)

iii) Lake Katabaganda

iv) lake Nyungu

v) Lake Nyakasura

vi) Lake Muhavura crater lake

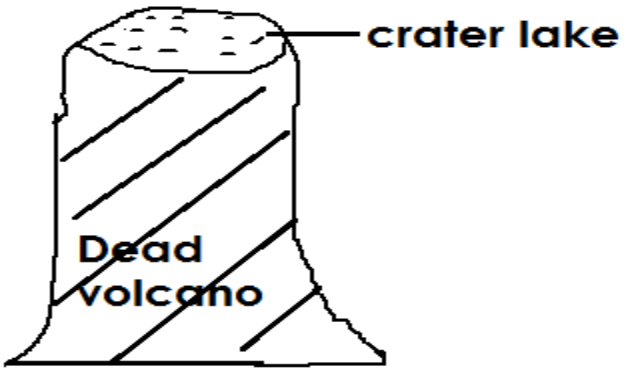
vii) Lake Nyamunuka

viii) Lake Panjam in Nigeria

ix) Lake Busumtui in Ghana

x) Lake Lutoto in Uganda

Diagram



Characterisitics of crater lakes

They have steep sides

They have no outlets

They have salty water

Glacial lake

These are lakes formed as a result of glaciation.

N.B Glacier: This refers to a large mass of ice formed on top of a mountain

Glaciation: This refers to the melting to the melting of ice from mountaintops to low lands.

Examples of glacial lakes

i) Teleki tarn on Mt. Kenya

ii) Lac du speke on Mt.Rwenzori

iii) Lake Bujuku on Mt. Rwenzori

iv) Lake Bigata on Mt. Rwenzori

Man made lakes

These are lakes formed as a result of man's activities

Examples

i) lake volta in Ghana (largest

ii) Lake Nasser in Egypt

iii) Lake Kariba in Zambia

iv) Lake Kibimba in Uganda

v) Kabaka 's lake in Uganda

vi) Uganda martrs lake

vii) Lake Kainji in Nigeria

vii) Lake Masiga in Kenya

viii) Lake sennar in Sudan

Ox – bow lakes

These are lakes formed as aresult of river depostiopn and meandering .

These lakes always get at the names after the rivers on which they are found

Examples of ox bow lakes

i) lake nyando along R. nyando in Kenya

ii) Lake Kanyaboli on R. vala in Kenya

iii) Lake Kilombero along R. kilombero in Tanzania

iv) Lake Utange on R.Rufiji in Tanzania

v) Lake Gambii on R.tana

Characteristics of ox –bow lakes

They are curved

Importance of lakes

- They are used for transport
- They are fishing grounds
- They promote tourism
- They help in rain formation
- Some form natural boundaries between countries
- They provide water for irrigation
- They provide water for domestic and industrial use.

Problems caused by lakes

- They are breeding places for vectors
- They harbor dangerous water animals
- They may because death in case of drowning

Problems facing lakes

- Water pollution
- Prolonged drought
- Silting
- Water weeds
- Over fishing

HOT SPRINGS /GEYSERS

The earth movement results into excessive heat

The rocks are affected by the movement become hot and melt to form magma.

As it rains , water sinks into the ground as some runs into the vallesy.

When the water reaches into the ground, it meets a rock it can't pass through such rocks it can't pass through , such rocks are known as impermeable rocks.

The water usually flows along the rock into the valley .As it flows over the hot rock into the valley , it becomes hot and flows as a hot spring

Examples of hot springs

i) Kitagata hot springs

ii) Inimbo hot springs

iii) Kibiro hot springs

iv) Kisizi hot springs

v) Burunga hot spring

vi) Sempaya hot springs

vii) Birara hot Spring

viii) Kananarok hot spring.

Importance of hot springs

They help in generation of geo thermal electricity

They promote tourism

They are source of employment to natives

They create market for people's local produce

BASIN

These are low laying depressions found between plateaus and highlands .

They were formed as a result of sinking of land masses

Examples of basins in Africa

The niger basin - The Okavanga basin

The chad basin - Victoria basin

The Nile basin - The orange basin

Qn: Name the water channel that separate Africa from Madagascar

- Mozambique channel

CLIMATE OF AFRICA

Qn: Give the meaning of the term climate

This is the average weather condition of an area studied and recorded for a Long time.

Or

Climate is the usual weather pattern of an area

Qn: Write down the two major aspects/elements of climate

i) Temperature

ii) Rainfall

Qn: <u>What is weather?</u>

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

Weather is the atmospheric condition of an area at a given time

Qn: <u>List down the elements /components of weather</u>

- Cloud cover
- Temperature
- Air pressure/atmospheric pressure
- Rainfall
- Chilly
- Mist
- Sunshine
- Humidity
- Wind
- Fog

<u>Condition or types of weather</u>

- Rainy weather
- Sunny weather
- Humidity weather
- Foggy weather
- Cloudy weather
- Windy weather
- Chilly weather
- Mistry weather

Note

Element	type/condition	units	instrument	use
rainfall	Rainy	Milimeter (mm)	raingauge	measure the amount of rainfall received in an area
Sunshine	Sunny	Hours	Sunshine recorder	Records the number of hours the sun shines in a particular place
temperature	hot/cold	Degrees	Six's thermometer	measures highest and lowesr temperature of the day
Cloudy cover	cloudy	Okta	ceilo meter	Measures thickness of clouds
Airpressure	_	Milli bars	barometers	measures atmospheric pressure
wind(direction)	Windy	-	Wind vane/ wind sock/ weather cock	shows the direction of wind
Wind(Speed)	Windy	Kilometers	anemometer	measures the speed of wind
fog	foggy			
mist	misty			

<u>Similarities between climate and weather</u>

Both are atmospheric conditions

Both are determined by the same elements

<u>Difference between climate and weather</u>

Climate is constant while weather changes time after time

Climate is unreal while weather is real.

METEOTOLOGICAL CENTRE

This is a place where weather elements are studied and recorded from

Another name to mean a meteorological station is a <u>weather station.</u>

<u>Elements of wind measured at a weather station</u>

i) Direction of wind

ii) Speed of wind

N.B: The largest national meteorological station in Uganda is found at Entebbe in Wakiso District

<u>Qn : Why is a wind sock not a true weather instrument?</u>

It is not found at a weather station.

Qn: Name any three places where a windsock is found

i) Airport

ii) Airfield

iii) Airstrip

Qn: How do we call people who study about

a) weather meteorologists

b) climate climatologists

Qn: Give the meaning of the following terms

a) Meteorology

This is the study of weather

b) Climatology
This is the study of climate

c) Weather forecasting

This is the future telling of weather changes

Qn: How is weather forecasting important to the following?

a) Farmers

i) It helps farmers to plan for their farming activities

ii) It helps farmers to know when to plant and harvest

iii) It helps farmers to target market.

b) Travelers

i) it helps travelers to put on the right clothes

ii) It helps travelers to choose the suitable means of transport

Qn: Define the following terms

a) Isohyets

These are imaginary lines drawn on a weather map joining places with the same amount of rainfall.

b) Isobars

These are imaginary lines drawn on a weather map joining places with rhe same air pressure

c) Isotherms

These are imaginary lines drawn on weather map joing places with the same temperatures.

d) Contours

These are imaginary lines drawn on a weather map joining places with the same altitude

e) Isonephs

These are imaginary lines drawn on a weather map joining places with the same cloud cover.

f) Doldrum

These are areas where the North East and South trade winds meet.

g) Solstices

This is the time in a year when the sun is at the furthest point North or South of the equator.

h) Isohels

These are imaginary lines drawn on a weather map joining places with the same amount of sunshine

CLIMATIC ZONES IN AFRICA /CLIMATIC REGIONS

A climatic zone is an area with the same type of climate

The climatic zones of Africa include

i) Equitorial climate

ii) Tropical climate

iii) Desert climate

iv) Semi desert

v) Mediterranean climate

vi) Temperate climate

vii) Mountain climate

A MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING CLIMATIC REGIONS

Equatorial Climate

Qn: State the location of equatorial climate

- It lies with in 5^0N and 5^OS of the equator.
- It is found in areas near the equator

Qn: Describe equatorial climate

- It is hot and wet throughout the year.

Characteristics of equatorial climate

- It receives high temperatures throughout the year

- It receives heavy rainfall throughout the year
- It has a double rainfall maxima
- It receives high humidity.

Qn: What causes double rainfall maxima in equatorial region

- High evaporation rate
- High transpiration rate

Qn: During what time of the day do equatorial regions currently receive rainfall?

In the afternoon

Why?

It is when evaporation takes place.

Qn: Why is there hardly a dry season in equatorial regions

Heavy rainfall is received throught the year

African countries experiencing equatorial climate

i) DRC

ii) Equatorial Guinea

iii) Congo brazaville

iv) Gabon

v) Madagascar

vi) Ghana

vii) Kenya

viii) Sierra leone

viii) Angola

Economic activities carried out in equatorial tropical

- Lumbering (major
- Farming
- Tourism

- Fishing
- Mining

N.B: They type of natural vegetation found in equatorial climate is tropical rainforests/equatorial vegetation

Crops grown in equatorial Climate

Bananas

Coffee

Oil palm

Cocoa

Tea

Rubber

Sugarcane

Qn: Why is rainfall heaviest between march and September?

The sun is overhead the equator in those months.

Characteristics of equinox

- Days and nights have the same length
- Heavy rainfall is received.

Qn: Which houses are built in equatorial regions?

- Houses with slanting roofs

Qn : Why?

- For easy flow of rainwater

Qn: Why do people in Equitorial regions wear thick clothes?

- To keep themselves warm
- Due to cold temperatures

Tropical climate

Qn: State the location of tropical climate

- It is located in areas within the tropics
- It is located 5^0 to 15^0 S and N of the equator

Qn.2 Describe tropical climate

- It is hot and wet

Characteristics of tropical climate

- It receives high rainfall
- It receives high temperatures
- It has high humidity
- It has distinct wet and dry season

Qn3: What happens when one

a) moves away from the equator?

- The amount of rainfall decreases.
- The temperature reduces.

b) Moves nearest/towards the equator?

The amount of rainfall increases

The temperature increases

Qn.4 Name the two types of rainfall received in tropical regions

i) Convectional rainfall

ii) Relief / orographic rainfall

Qn.5Why do forested areas receive convectional rainfall

- Due to high transpiration rate

Qn.6. Why is convectional rainfall received near water bodies?

- Due to high temperatures which help in evaporation and transpiration.

African countries with tropical climate

- Uganda
- Zimbabwe
- Mali

- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Malawi
- Burkina faso
- Chad

Activities done tropical clime

- Farming(major)
- Lumbering
- Tourism
- Trade
- Mining
- Fishing

DESERT CLIMATE

1. Qn: What is a desert?
   This is an area which receives little or no rainfall.

2. Qn: State the location of desert climate.

   It lies between latitudes 20^0 – 50^0N/S of the equator

3. Describe desert climate

   It is hot and dry throughout the year.

   Characteristics of desert climate

- It receives very little or no rainfall
- It receives low humidity
- It experiences high temperature during day.
- It experiences cold nights.

Types of deserts

i) Marine deserts/cold deserts

ii) Continental deserts

Continental deserts

- These are hot deserts found inside the continent.

Examples of continental deserts

i) Sahara desert in North Africa

ii) Kalahari desert in Southern Africa

Marine Deserts

- These are cold deserts found at the coast

Examples of marine deserts

i) Namib desert in south Western Africa

Causes of deserts

i) Dry winds

ii) Cold ocean currents

Qn1

: Why are deserts very cold at night?

- Due to clear skies at night
- Desert areas are cloudless at night

2. Why are desert areas very hot during day?

- Due to high temperatures.

3. Why do people in desert areas

a) wear light clothes?

- To reflect heat

b) build houses with flat roofs

- To regulate heat.

4. How do people in the desert carry out farming?

- Through irrigation

5. Why do people in desert areas wear turbans on their heads?

- To protect their heads from too much heat

6. Name the place in the desert where people get water

- Oases

Problems faced by people in deserts

- Shortage of waters
- Shaortage of pasture
- High temperature during day
- Cold nights
- Sand dunes

Qn: Name the winds responsible for sahara desert

- Harmattan winds

2. Name the ocean currents responsible for sahara desert

- Cold canary ocean currents

3. Name the ocean current responsible for Kalahari and namib desert.

- Cold Benguela ocean current

4. What are sand dunes?

These are heaps of sand found in the desert

5. Give three adaptations of people living in desert areas

- They carry out irrigation farming
- They build flat roofef houses.
- They wear turbans on their heads.
- They wear light clothes.

Economic activities done in desert areas

i) Nomadic pastoralism(major)

ii) Tourism

iii) Mining

iv) Trade

v) Irrigation farming

vi) industralisation

<u>African countries experiencing desert climate</u>

- Egypt
- Namibia
- Tunisia
- Libya
- Morocco
- Algeria
- Chad
- Botswana
- Sudan

<u>Crops grown in deserts</u>

i) Dates

ii) Barley

iii) Wheat

<u>Semi desert climate</u>

Qn: What is a semi desert?

This is an area bordering a major desert.

2. Describe semi desert climate

It is hot and dry

<u>Characteristics of semi desert</u>

It receives little rainfall

It experiences cold nights.

It experiences high temperatures during day

<u>Cause of semi desert</u>

i) Dry winds

ii) Cold oceans currents

iii) Human activities like deforestation

Crops grown in semi desert

i) Millet

ii) Wheat

iii) Sorghum

Economic activities done in semi desert

i) Nomadic pastoralism

ii) Tourism

iii) Trade

iv) Mining

African countries experiencing semi desert

i) North Eastern Uganda / Karamoja Sub - region

ii) Central Tanzania

iii) North Eastern Kenya

iv) Northern Nigeria

v) Mali

vi) Botswana

vii) Niger

MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE

1. State the location of Mediterranean climate

   It lies between 300N – 400S of the Equitor

2. State another name to mean Mediterranean climate

   Warm temperate Western Margin

3. Describe Mediterranean Climate

   - It is hot and Dry in summers

- It is cool and wet in winter

Major seasons in Mediterranean climate

i) Summer

ii) Winter

iii) Spring

iv) Autumn

Qn: <u>In which season do Mediterranean regions experiences</u>

a) Rainfall _____ winter

b) Dry Conditions _____ summer

Qn: <u>Name the winds that brings rainfall to Mediterranean regions</u>

Westerly winds / westerlies

<u>Characteristics of Mediterranean climate</u>

- It receives moderate rainfall
- It has hot and dry summers
- It experiences moderate temperatures
- It has cool and wet winters

<u>Economic activities done in Mediterranean climate</u>

i) Citrus fruit growing (Major)

ii) Mining

iii) Tourism

iv) Trade

<u>Examples of citrus fruits</u>

i) Grape vines / Vines - Tangerines

ii) Oranges

iii) Lemons

iv) Lime

Qn: Name any two products from Mediterranean climate

i) Juice

ii) Wine

Countries with Mediterranean climate

i) Morocco

ii) Tunisia

iii) Algeria

iv) Libya

v) South Africa

Qn: Where in south Africa is Mediterranean climate experience?
Cape town

TEMPERATE CLIMATE

1. State the location of temperate climate

It is experienced in areas with high altitude between latitudes

20^0 – 30^0N/S of the equator

2. Describe temperate climate

It is cool and warm throughout the year

3. State another name to mean temperate climate

High veld climate

Characteristics of temperate climate

- It has warm and wet summers
- It has cool and dry winters
- It has moderate temperate temperatures
- It receives moderate rainfall

Areas in South Africa with temperate climate

i) Transvaal

ii) Natal province

iii) Orange Free State

Economic activities done in temperate climate

i) Farming/animal rearing

ii) Mining

iii) Tourism

iv) Trade

v) Fishing

Qn: Mention three animals reared in the temperate region of south Africa

i) Marino sheep for wool

ii) Angola goat for mohair

iii) Cattle for milk

Factors favouring sheep rearing in the temperate climate

i) Cool climate

ii) Presence of pasture

iii) The area is free from Tse- tse flies

Qn: Name the major crop grown in the temperate climate

Maize

N:B The region in the temperate climate where maize is grown on a large scale in south Africa is maize triangle.

African countries with temperate climate

i) South Africa

ii) Ethiopia (Ethiopian highlands)

iii) Botswana

iv) Eswatini

v) Lesotho

Mountain Climate

Mountain climate is also called Montane climate

1. State the location of mountain climate

It is experienced in high altitude areas / mountainous areas

Areas in Africa that Experience mountain climate

i) Drakensberg mountains

ii) Ethiopian Highlands

iii) Mt. Kilimanjaro

iv) MMt. Kenya

v) Rwenzori ranges

Characteristics of mountains climate

- It has cool temperatures
- It has high humidity
- It mostly receives relief rainfall
- Vegetation changes with increase in altitude.

Economic activities done in mountain climate

i) Mining

ii) Quarrying

iii) Lumbering

iv) Tourism

v) Trade

Factors influencing /affecting the climate of Africa (determine)

i) Altitude

ii) Latitude/distance from the equitaor

iii) Distance from large water bodies

iv) Ocean currents

v) Human activities

vi) Prevailing winds

vii) Vegetation winds

vii) Relief

Qn: Describe how each of the above factors determine the climate of Africa.

a) Altitude

Areas on a high altitude are cooler /wetter than areas on a low altitude

b) Latitude

Areas near the equator are hotter than areas far away from the equator.

Areas near the equator receive more rainfall than those far the equator.

Qn: Why are places near the equator hot?

Sun rays move a shorter distance

They are heat by vertical sunrays/receive direct sunrays

2. How do we call the latitude near the equator?

i) Low latitude

ii) Far away from the equator

iii) High altitude

3. What happens to temperatures when one moves away from the equator

They decrease

4. What happens to temperatures when one moves nearers to the equator?

They increase

c) Distance from large water bodies

Areas near large water bodies receive more rainfall than those far from large bodies.

d) Ocean currents

Explain the term ocean currents

These are masses of water steadily flowing in a particular direction

Causes of Ocean currents

i) Prevailing winds

ii) Rotation of the earth

iii) Difference in atmospheric pressure

iv) Latitude

Types of ocean currents

There are two types of ocean currents ; namely

i) Warm Ocean Currents like

Somali ocean current

Mozambique Ocean Current

Guinea Ocean Current

ii) Cold Ocean Currents like

Benguela Ocean Current

Canary Ocean Currents

Qn: How do the following ocean currents affect the climate of Africa?

i) Warm Ocean Currents

They help to bring rain

ii) Cold Ocean currents

They bring dry conditions

A MAP SHOWING OCEAN CURRENTS

e) Human activities

Human activities ike deforestation led to drought.

Human activities like afforestation help in rain formation.

Qn: What is global warming?

This is the constant rise in the world's temperature

Causes of Global warming

- Deforestation
- Swamp drainage
- Bush burning
- Vehicle in poor mechanical condition

Qn : Which gas is responsible for global warming?

Carbondioxide

Effects of global warming

- Death of people
- Death of animals
- Drought
- Melting of snow
- It causes acidic rainfall
- Excessive heat in the atmosphere

Ways of reducing global warming

Afforestation

- Re – afforestation
- Treating fumes from factories
- Agro forestry
- Abandoning old vehicles

CLIMATIC CHANGES

This is the constant variation of weather patters on an area for a long period of time

Signs/indicators of climatic changes

- Global warming
- Floods
- Lightening
- Tsunami
- Heavy rainfall
- Storms/hurricanes

Causes of climatic changes

Deforestation

Bush burning

Swamp drainage

Industralisation Pollution

Affects of climate change

- Food shortage /famine
- Loss of live of people
- Death of animals
- Reduction of water level in lakes and rivers
- Drought
- Wilting of crops

f) Prevailing winds

Qn: What is wind?

Wind is moving air in the atmosphere

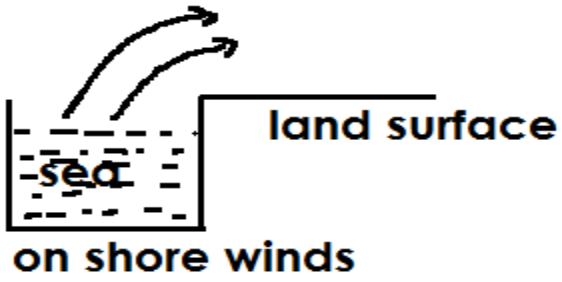
- 2. What causes wind to blow /movement?
  Difference in atmospheric pressure
- Difference in temperature

3. What name is given to the winds that blow?

i) From the sea

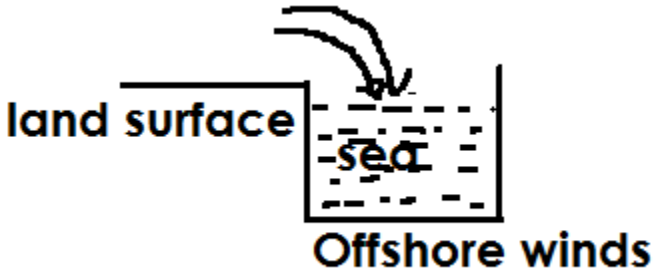
Onshore winds.

Diagram



ii) from land

Off shore winds



4. Why are prevailing winds called so?

They blow frequently in a particular direction

5. Why are prevailing winds called?

i) Trade winds

They helped early traders to sail their dhows on the ocean

Examples of trade winds in Africa

i) North East trade winds

ii) South East trade winds

iii) South West trade winds

ii) Monsoon winds

They are highly seasonal

6. How are winds named?

According to the direction from where they are blowing

7. How do the following winds affect the climate of Africa

i) Warm moist winds

They bring rain in Africa

ii) Dry winds

They make some areas of Africa dry

A MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING PREVAILING WINDS

g) Vegetation cover

Areas with thick vegetation receive more rainfall than those with little or no vegetation.

h) Relief

Mountainous areas receives more rain fall than low land areas

Interpretation of climatic tables and graphs

Underl this, we shall be able to:

i) Calculate the annual rainfall or temperature.

ii) Calculate the mean amount of rainfall or temperature

iii) Calculate the rainfall range and temperature range

iv) Identify the particular type of climate and vegetation

v) Identify the economic activities done in a particular area

vi) Describe the relationship between rainfall and temperature

vii) Describe the vegetation of a given area

Rain statistics of different types of climate

Climate	Rainfall	Observation
1. Equitorial climate	over 1500mm	i) Two rainfall maximas ii) High temperatures and rainfall
2. Tropical climate	850 – 1500mm	i) One rainfall maxima ii) Distinct wet and dry season iii) High temperature and rainfall
3. Mediterranean and temperate	500 – 750mm	i) Moderate rainfall ii) Moderate temperature
4. . Desert climate	0 – 250mm	i) Very high temperatures ii) Very little rainfall
5. Semi desert climate	250 – 500m	i) High temperatures ii) little rainfall

Examples

i) Study the table below and answer the questions that follow

months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temps^{0}C	23	21	20	20	21	23	26	21	20	20	21	24
R/fall(mm)	170	80	180	200	210	175	250	150	190	200	190	250

a) Name the type of climate shown above

Equatorail climate

b) Give any two characteristics of the climate shown above

i) It experiences high temperatures

ii) It receives heavy rainfall through out the year

c) Calculate the;

i) rainfall range

R= H – L

250 – 80

R = 170 mm

ii) Temperature range

R= H – L

26 – 20

R = 6^0C

d) Name the type of natural vegetation found in the above area.

Tropical rainforests/ Equatorial vegetation

e) State the relationship between rainfall and temperature in the above table

Rainfall increased with increases in temperature and vice versa

2. Study the climatic graph below and answer the questions that follow

3. Study the climatic table below and answer the question that follow

months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temps^{0}C	24	23	22	21	20	10	17	18	20	23	24	24
R/fall(mm)	200	175	100	25	20	-	-	-	-	50	100	175

a) Name the type of climate shown above

tropical climate

b) Describe the type of climate shown above

it is hot and wet

c) State any two economic actitivities done in the above area

i) farming

ii) tourism

iii) mining

d) Identify the month which received the highest amount of rainfall

January

e) Calculate the annual rainfall

200+ 175+ 100 + 25 + 20 + 50 +100 + 175

= 845mm

f) Calculate the temperature range

R= H – L

24 – 17

R = 7 ^{0} c

4. Study the climatic graph below and answer the questions that follow

5. Study the table below and answer the question that follow

months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temps^{0}C	35	30	37	29	25	27	30	33	27	29	28	31
R/fall(mm)	3	3	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

a) Name the type of climate shown above

Desert climate

b) Mention any two African countries experiencing the above type of climate

i) Libya

ii) Algeria

iii) Morocco

iv) Namibia

v) Tunisia

c) Calculate the rainfall of the area

R= H – L

= 7 – 0

= 7mm

c) How is farming made possible in that area?

Through irrigation

6. Study the table below and answer the questions that follow

months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temps^{0}C	27	27	26	25	22	20	20	23	26	27	29	30
R/fall(mm)	125	75	50	10	7	5	3	3	-	7	3	35

1) Which type of climate is shown above ?

Semi desert climate

2) Name the type of natural vegetation that grow in the above type of climate

Semi desert vegetation

3. Identify the major economic activity done in the above climate

Nomadic pastoralism

4. Calculate the mean annual temperature of the above place

$$\frac{27 + 127 + 26 + 25 + 22 + 20 + 20 + 23 + 26 + 27 + 29 + 30}{12}$$

$$= \frac{284}{12}$$

$$= 24^0c$$

Study the graph below and answer the question that follow

Study the graph below and answer the questions that follow

Qn: How does climate influence people's way of life?

i) People in desert / dry carry out nomadic pastoralism

ii) People in equarial practice lumbering

iii) People in tropical practice farming.

iv) people in dry areas put on light clothes.

vi) People in cold areas put on thick clothes.

VEGETATION OF AFRICA

Qn: What is vegetation?

Vegetaation is the plant cover of an area

Qn: Why is it wrong to say that vegetation is the green plant of an area?

Not all vegetation is green

COMPONENTS /ELEMENTS OF VEGETATION

i) Forests

ii) Grass

iii) Swamps

iv) Crops

v) shrubs

vi) Thickets

Types / Forms of vegetation

There are two types of vegetation namely;

i) Natural vegetation

ii) Planted vegetation

Natural vegetation

This is the plant covers of an area that grows on its own.

Components of natural vegetation

i) Natural forests

ii) Shrubs

iii) Swamps

iv) Thickets

Vegetation zones/ Natural forms of vegetation

i) Equatorial /Tropical rainforests

ii) Savannah vegetation

iii) Mediterranean vegetation

iv) Semi desert vegetation

v) Temperate vegetation

vi) Mountain vegetation

vii) Desert vegetation

viii) Mangrove vegetation

Qn: What is vegetation zone/region?

This is an area with the same plant cover /vegetation

EQUATORIAL VEGETATION

Qn: Write another name to mean equatorial vegetation.

Tropical rainforest

Qn: Why are tropical rainforests called so?

Countries in Africa with equatorial vegetation

i) DRC

ii) Congo Brazaville

iii) Kenya

iv) Madagascar

v) Gabon

vi) CAR

vii) Uganda

viii) Ghana

ix) Sierra leone

Characteristic of tropical rain forests

i) They are thick

ii) They have variety of tree species

iii) They form canopies

iv) They grow tall

v) They produce hard wood

vi) They are ever green

vii) They have buttress roots

viii) They broad leaves

Qn: Why do trees in tropical rain forests have the following?

a) <u>Bread leave</u>

To increase on the rate of transpiration

b) Buttress roots

To hold them firmly in the ground/ to give extra support

c) Ever green

They don't shed their leaves at the same time

d) Grow tall

To compete for sunlight

e) Producing hard wood

They take long to manure

f) Farming canopies

Due to different tree species that grow at different heights

Tree species in equatorial rainforests

Mahagony Mvule

Ebony Gree heart

Rosewood

African walnut

Qn: What is a canopy?

This is an umbrella like layer found on top of tropical rain forests

Qn: Write down the three major divisions of canopy

i) Emergent

ii) Main canopy

iii) Under canopy

Qn: What name is given to the climbing plants that use big trees as their support in tropical rainforests

Lianas

Activities done in Tropical rainforests

i) Lumbering

ii) mining

iii) Fishing

iv) hunting

v) Farming

vi) Tourism

vii) Trade

Lumbering

This is the cutting of manure trees for commercial purpose

Problems affecting lumbering in tropical rainforests

i) poor transport

ii) shortage of skilled labour

iii) Heavy rainfall

iv) Shortage of proper equipment for felling trees

v) Trees don't grow in pure stands.

Qn: Why is road construction difficult in tropical rain forest?

- Due to thick forests
- Due to soggy soils

Problems faced by people who live in tropical rain forest

- It attacks from vectors
- Poor transport
- Attacks from dangerous wild animals

Mangrove vegetation

1. State the location of mangrove forests in Africa

- Along the coast

2. Give the reason why mangrove forests grow at the coast

- Presence of salty water

<u>African countries with mangrove forests</u>

- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Guinea Bissau
- Madagascar
- Nigeria
- Cameroon
- Gaboon
- Liberia

Characteristics of mangrove forests

- They produce hard wood
- They are ever green
- They grow well in salty water
- They take long to mature
- They have got breathing roots.

1. Which type of wood is got from mangrove forests?

   Hard wood

2. Why is wood from mangrove forests commonly used to build ships/boats?

   It is hard and water proof

   Swamps : This is a water logged area with vegetation

   Give two other names to mean swamps

i) Wetlands

ii) Marshes

Importance of swamps

i) They control floods

ii) They provide raw materials for craft industries

iii) They help in rain formation.

iv) They are fishing grounds

v) They filter water

vi) They provide water for home use

vii) They promote tourism

Disadvantages of swamps

- They harbor dangerous animals
- They are breeding places for vectors
- They make road construction difficult

How?

It is not easy to construct bridges in swamps

Qn: How do swamps filter water?

- They have payrus which trap all the dirt in the running water

Qn: How do swamps control floods?

- They collect running water

Savannah vegetation

Describe savannah vegetation

- It is a large area of grass with scattered trees.
- Savannah is a type of natural vegetation which covers the largest part of Africa.

Type of savannah

i) Savannah grassland /wet savannah

ii) Savannah woodland/Dry savannah

Qn: In which type of climate do we find savannah vegetation?

- Tropical climate

Savannah grasslands

- Savannah grassland are located in tropical regions
- The savannah grasslands have plenty of pasture .This explains why most game parks are located there.
- Most tress in the savannah grasslands are deciduous. I e They shed their leaves during the dry season to reduced the rate of transpirations.

Characteristics of savannah grassland

- It has tall grass and scattered trees
- The trees have long roots in order to tap underground water
- It has deciduous trees
- It is green in wet seasons and try in dry seasons.

African countries with dry savannah

- It has short grass
- Threes have tap roots
- It has deciduous.
- It has thorny trees.

Trees common in savannah vegetation

Acacia

Baobab

Euphorbia

Carctus

Qn: Give one reason why the above trees are common in dry savannah.

- They are resistant to drought.

2. State the major economic activity done in miombo woodland

   Apiculture / bee keeping

3. A part form bee keeping , other economic actitivities done in miombo woodland include

   - Honey

4. Why is livestock farming impossible in the miombo woodland?

- It is dry
- It is infested with tse-tse flies

5. How can tse-tse flies be controlled in a particular area?

- By spraying using insecticides
- By using tse-tse fly traps
- By clearing bushes around homes

6. Why is miombo woodland sparsely populated?

- It is dry
- It is infested with tse-tse flies

7. Give three factors that favours bee keeping in the miombo woodlands

- Presence of flowers
- The place is spacious
- The place is quiet

8. What hazard is commonly practiced in the savannah grassland

the dry season

Bush burning

Mediterranean Vegetation

- It is found in the North West and South Western parts of Africa

Examples of trees in Mediterranean vegetation

- Oak
- Pine
- Fir
- Cypress
- Ceder

Qn: Which type of wood is got from Mediterranean vegetation?

Soft

Why

- Due to cold temperatures
- They take a short time to manure

Characteristics of Mediterranean vegetation

- The trees have thick banks
- The trees have long roots to tap water from deep the ground.
- They leaves are waxy covered, shiny and hairy to reduce the loss of water
  (Transpiration)
- It has short thin stemmed trees.

Temperate grassland

Temperate grasslands are found in the temperate regions

African countries temperate grassland

- Southafrica
- Lesotho
- Ethiopian Highlands
- Eswatini
- Botswana

Qn: What name is given to the temperate grassland of Africa?

Velds/high velds

Qn: Why are they called high velds?

They are found in high plateau.

Characteristics of temperate vegetation

- Trees have short roots
- They have long and narrow leaves
- They have hairy leaves

Desert Vegetation

This type of natural vegetation is found in desert climate

It has little plant cover

Qn: Why?

It receives little or no rainfall

Examples of trees in desert

Cacti

Baobab

Poppies

Characteristics of desert vegetation

Plants have long roots

Trees have thick barks

Trees have thin leaves

Leaves are waxy coated

Trees are short

Plants are thorny

N:B: Most of the above characteristics help them to reduce the rate of transpiration

Semi desert

It consists of shrubs , thorny trees bushes and rough scattered grass.

This vegetation has few trees because of little rainfall received.

Tree species in semi desert

Cacti

Baobab

Poppies

N: The characteristics of semi desert nd desert vegetations are the same.

Mountane vegetation

Qn: Write another name to mean mountain vegetation

Montane vegetation

Qn: What determines the vegetation covers on a mountain?

Variation/difference in altitude

Draw mountain vegetation

Qn: On which side of the mountain do mountain forests grow?

Wind ward side

2. Why is it not possible for vegetation to grow on high mountain peaks?

- Some peaks are snow capped
- Some peaks are rocky

Economic activities done in mountain vegetation

Lumbering

Tourism

Mining

Qn: What scientific name is given to vegetation?
Flora

PLANTED VEGETATION

This is the plant cover of an area that exist grow under the influence of man.

Examples of planted vegetation

- Planted forests
- Vegetable gardens
- Crops
- Flowers
- Planted grass

Characteristics of planted vegetation

- They take a short time to manture
- They mature fasture
- Trees provide siftwood

- Trees mature at the same time
- Trees are well spaud
- Trees grow together of the same species
- Seedlings are first grown in the nursery bed

Qn: Why do trees in planted forests produce softwood?

- They take a short time to manure

2. Why is tree harvesting easy in plants forests?

   Trees are well spaced

3. Why do trees in planted forests mature at the same time?

   They are planted at the same time.

   <u>Tree species in planted forest</u>

- Cypress
- Fir
- Cedar
- Spruce

Products from softwood

Papaers

Pencils

Wooden rules

Plywood

Softboards

Match boxes

Factors influencing vegetation distributions

They include the following

i) Climate

ii) Nature of the soil

iii) Human activities

iv) Altitude

v) Relief

vi) Government policy

Ways the above factors influence vegetation distribution

a) Climate

Areas which receive reliable rainfall have more vegetation than those with poor climate.

b) Nature of the soil

Areas with fertile soils have more vegetation than those with poor soils.

c) Altitude

Different vegetation grows ondifferent altitude

d) Human activities

Human activities like afforestation and agro forestry promote vegetation growth while human activities like deforestation discourage vegetation growth.

e) Relief

Mountainous areas have more vegetation than low land areas

f) Government policy

Areas protected by law have more vegetation than other areas.

FOREST CONSERVATION

This is the protecting of the existing forests

Qn: Name the bodies responsible for the following in Uganda

i) Forests

National Forestry Authority (NFA)

ii) Swamps

National Environment Management Authority .(NEMA)

iii) Game parks

Ugand Wildlife Authority (UWA)

Human Activities that conserve vegetation

Afforestation

Agro – forestry

Re – afforestation

Reasons why people carry out deforestation

- To get timbers/ wood
- To get firewood /woodfuel
- To get land for farming/ industralisalisations

Dangers/ affects of deforestation

- Leads to drought
- Leads to global warming
- Leads to soil erosion
- Leads to animals migration
- Leads to shortage of food for animals
- Destroys homes for wild animals

Importance vegetation

- It promotes tourism
- It controls soil erosion
- It is source of food
- It helps in rain formation
- Source of herbal medicine
- It controls global warming

Dangers of vegetation

- Hiding places for wrong doers /bandits
- Breeding places for vectors
- They make road construction difficult
- It limits land for human settlement
- Some vegetation is poisonous

Qn: How does vegetation modify climate?

It helps in rain formation.

2. How does vegetation purify air?

It absorbs carbondioxide and releases Oxygen.

How does natural vegetation influence people in lives

i) People in equatorial vegetation carryout lumbering

ii) People living in savannah vegetation carryout farming.

iii) People living in semi desert carry out nomadic pastoralism

iv) People living in mountain vegetation carry out tourism

Qn: Briefly Explain the following terms

a) Tourism

This is the business of providing service to tourist

Or

This is the act of travelling to new and interesting place for pleasure or study purpose.

Categories of tourists

i) Domestic /local tourist

ii) International tourists

b) Poaching

This is the illegal hunting of animals in game park

c) Animal cropping

This is the legal hunting of animals in game park.

d) Encroachment

This is the illegal settlement of people in gasetted areas by law

e) Wild life

These are plants , animals and birds that live in natural habitants

f) Game parks

These are large areas of land put aside by the government to

Conserve wild life.

g) Game reserve

These are areas set aside by the government to be turned into game parks.

h) Zoo

This is a place where wild animals and birds are kept in cages for public viewing.

i) Carnivores

These are animals that fees on flesh only

i.e

Lion

Tiger

Leopard

Cheetah

k) Omnivores

These are animals that feed on flesh meat and vegetations e.g Warthog/wild pig

L) Insectivores

These are animal s which feeds on insects e.g Chameleon.

m) Marine parks:

These are game parks that are lakes as well.

n) Game

These are wild animals

f) Sanctuary

This is an area where rare animals and birds which are threatened by

Extinction are kept.

Reasons why tourism is called an industry

- It is a source of income
- It is a source of employment
- It is a source of revenue
- It creates market for local produce

Qn: Why is tourism called an invisible trade?

It does not involve physical exchange of goods but it earns income

Qn: Why is tourism called an invisible export?

It does not involve physical exchange of goods but foreign /forex is earned.

Examples of invisible exports

i) Hydro electricity

ii) Skilled labour

iii) Insurance

iv) Tourism

Examples of visible exports

- Agricultural produce
- Mineral
- Plastics

Qn: Under which type of natural vegetation are most game parks in Africa?

Savannah vegetation

Why?

Presence of enough pasture for animals /food

Presence of enough water for animals

Examples of game parks in Africa

i) Kruger in South

ii) Ruaha in Tanzania.(Largest in East Africa)

iii) Serengeti in Tanzania

iv) Tsavo largest in (Kenya)

v) Murchison falls

Qn : Name the habitants for the following animals

a) Mountain gorillas - Thick forests

Why

Presence of fruits

b) Hippopotamuses/ hippos – Water

Name the game park in East Africa famous for the following

i) Flamingo birds - Lake Nakuru in Kenya

- Lake Baringo in Kenya

ii) Lions - Tsavo in Kenya

iii) Mountain Gorillas - Bwindi impenetrable in Uganda

- Mgahinga in Ugand
- Virunga in DRC

<u>Why?</u>

Presence of bamboo trees

iv) Ostriches - Kidepo Valleys in Uganda

v) Crocodiles - Murchison Falls in Uganda

<u>Tourist Attractions in Africa</u>

- Gameparks
- Physical features
- Coastal beaches

- Cultures
- Climate
- Vegetation
- Historical sites

Qn: Name the body responsible for tourism in Uganda

Uganda Tourism Board

Qn: Name the ministry responsible for tourism in Uganda

Ministry of tourism and wildlife

Importance of game parks to the economy of Africa

- They promote tourism
- Source of government revenue
- Source of employment
- Promote development of infracture
- They create market for local produce
- Source of foreign exchange to the government

Problems faced by game parks

- Poaching
- Insecuring in some pasts
- Drought
- Bush fires
- Shortage of skilled labour
- Poor transport
- Shortage of pasture
- Animals disease
- Game park – encroachment
- Shortage of funds
- Rebels activities.

Ways of solving the above problems enforcing laws against poaching

- Enforcing laws against game park encroachment
- Constructing better roads leading to game parks
- Improving on veterinary services in game parks
- Buying fire preventing equipment

- Training more game rangers and wardens.

Reasons why people carry poaching

- To get meat
- To get medicine
- To get money

Reasons for animal cropping.

- To reduce on over grazing in a game park
- Due to disease out break
- When the number of carnivores is more than herbivores
- To get money to run the game park

Dangers caused by poaching

- It leads to animal migration
- It leads to extinction of some animal species
- It reduces the number of animals in game parks
- It reduces on the government revenue
- It reduces the number of tourist

Importance of vegetation to animals

- It is a source of food to animals.
- Source of medicine to animals
- It is a home for animals

Qn: How do game parks create market for the local produce?

Tourist buy local produce on their way to and from game parks

Qn: Name any four lakes of East Africa that double as game parks

i) Lake Nakuru in Kenya

ii) Lake Baringo in Kenya

iii) Lake Mburo in Uganda

iv) Lake Ambroseline in Kenya

Qn: Why are there no crocodile in Kidepo Valley game park?

Lack of permanent water body

Problems faced by people near games parks

- Contractions of animals diseases
- Attacks from dangerous animals
- Restless nights due to anima noise
- Crops are destroyed by animals

Dangers of tourists

- Some come as spies to a country terrorist
- Some transmit diseases into a country.
- Some bring bad cultural practices into a country

Ways of improving tourism in Africa

- By maintaining political stability
- By imporiving transport and comminiacation
- By enforcing laws against poaching
- By constructing better hotels and lodges
- By making more advertisements on international media.
- By gazeting more tourist attractions.

NATIONALISM AND THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA

Explain the following terms

1. Nationalism

   This is a strong feeling love and pride one has over his/her country

   This is the desire one has for his or her country to develop politically, socially and economically

2. Nationalist

   This is a person who has strong love feelings and pride for his or her country.

3 Nation

   This is a group of people living within a defined territory under one

government.

4. Patriotism

   This is the love for one's country and willingness to defend it.

5. Pan Africanism

   This is the love for Africa and the belief in Unity of Africa.

   Or

   This is the love of Africa as a whole

6. Pan Africanists

   These are people who love Africa and believe in the unity of Africa

7. Pan African Movement

   This was the movement formed to unite all black Africans in and outside Africa.

   Reasons why Pan African movement was formed

- To promote unity among Africans
- To promote the welfare of Africans in outside Africa
- To empowered Africans politically, socially and economically

Reasons why most Africans were not happy with colonial rule

- The colonialists were harsh and cruel.
- They were over taxed
- They colonialists has grabbed land from Africans
- Africans were not allowed to participated in politics.
- Africans had few representatives on the legco
- Colonialists exploited Africa's resources

Qn: How did Africans react towards colonial rule?

- By staging rebellions
- By demonstrating /striking /rioting
- By forming liberation movements
- By boy cotting European goods
- By forming political parties

- Writing news articles against Colonialism

Factors that inspired the Africans to develop nationalism

- They wanted to get independence
- They wanted to regain her lost land
- They wanted to overcome high taxation
- They wanted to end ever exploitation by the whites
- Factors that promote the growth of African nationalism
- The introduction of formal education
- The outbreak of second world war
- Development of modern means of communities
- Oppression and exploitation of the Africans by the Europeans

Factors that hinder nationalism in Africa today

- Poverty
- Corruption
- Different political ideologies
- Different levels of economic development

Methods used by the Pan Africanists in their struggle for independence

- By holding conference /meetings
- By using media
- By farming political parties

Problems faced by the pan Africanists

- Shortage of funds
- Lack of unity
- Different political ideologies
- Imprisonment
- Illiteracy and ignorance
- Civil wars

Examples Of Pan Africanists

i) Marcus Garvey

ii) Booker .T. Washington

iii) Henry Sylvester Williams

iv) Dr. Kwame Nkrumah

v) William Dubois

v) J.E. K Aggrey

vi) George Padmore

Contributions of the above Pan Africanists

a) Marcus Garvey

- He was a Jamaican
- He advised the Africans to start their own business just like the whites
- He founded UNIA in 1914 (Universal Negro improvement Association

b) Henry Sylvester Williams

- He was a wealth trained lawyer
- He sponsored the first Pan African Conference (PAC) in1945

d) William Dubois

- He was a black American of India descent.
- He encouraged Africans to unite and oppose whete domination
- He organized the second PAC of 1918.

e) J.E.K

- He encouraged Africans to value education
- He encouraged Africans to cooperate.

f) George Padmore

- He was born in caribean.
- He formed an organization called international African Service Bureau.
- Helped to organize the PAC in Manchester, England along with Kwame
- Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta

THE PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

- This was a conference which was held in Accra Ghana in 1958.

Qn: Which Pan Africanist Organised and hosted the Pan African Congress in 1958?

- This was the first African conference to be held in African.
- It was attended by eight(*) leaders from countries which had got independence by then.
- This conference was chaired Tom Mboya

African leaders who attended the PAC of 1958

Leader	Country	Year of Independence
Dr. Kwame Nkrumah	Ghana	1957
Empero Haile Sellassie	Ethiopia	not colonized
William Tolbert	Liberia	not colonized
Mohammad Idris	Libya	1951
King Hassan 11	Morocco	1956
Abdel Nasser	Egypt	1922
Gen. Ibrahim Abboud	Sudan	1956
Bourguiba Mohammad	Tunisia	1956

Objectives /Aims/Reasons for organizing the PAC of 1958

- To struggle for independence of African countries
- To unite all Africans
- To fight for the rights of the black people

<u>How is nationalism practiced in Schools?</u>

- By singing the national Anthem
- By respecting national symbols/attributes
- How is nationalism practiced in schools?
- By singing the national Anthem
- By respecting the national symbols
- By working hard for the development of Uganda
- By participating in elections of political leaders

<u>INDEPENDENCE</u>

This is the political freedom from colonial rule

Neo colonialism

This is the indirect control of a weak country by a powerful country politically, socially and economically.

Indicators /signs of neo colonialism in Africa

- Teaching of foreign languages
- Over dependence on colonial masters
- Africa's most budgets are funded by the colonial masters
- Following the education system of colonial masters

Methods Africans used to demand for independence

- By staging rebellions.
- By forming political parties
- Through demonstrations /strikes/riots
- Through writing articles against colonial rule
- Through boy cotting European goods
- Through forming liberation movements

Reasons why Africans wanted independence

a) Political reasons

- African Kings and chiefs wanted to regain their political powers
- Africans wanted to fight for their rights
- Africans wanted to elect their leaders
- Africans wanted to be represented on Legco

b) Economic reasons

- They wanted to grow their own cashcrops
- They wanted to end high taxation
- They wanted high salaries and wages
- They wanted to overcome forced labour
- They wanted to regain their lost land

c) Social reasons

- Africans wanted better education just like the whites
- Africans wanted to end racial discrimination
- Africans wanted to practice their culture

- Africans wanted to regain freedom of movement

Problems Africans faced in their struggle for independence

- Loss of lives in rebellions
- Some were imprisoned
- Some were exiled
- Some were tortured
- Some lost their property

Reasons why Africans were easily defeated during their struggle for independence

- Europeans had better fighting weapons than Africans
- Europeans were well trained than Africans
- Africans lacked unity /other collaborated

Qn: How did the following help Africans in the struggle for independence?

a) Formal Education

- it helped Africans to form political parties
- it made communication easy
- It helped Africans to write news articles/books
- It made Africans to be respected.

b) Second world war

it helped Africans soldiers to learn military skill

it made Africans courageous and brave

it made Africans to learn the weakness of the Europeans.

It affected the economy of many colonial masters. So they couldn't support their colonies instead left then to become independent.

Some important African nationalists

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana

Dr. Apollo Milton Obote Of Uganda

Mzee Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya

Mwalim Julius Kambalage Nyerere

Patrice Lumumba of Zaire

Nelson Madiba Mandela of South Africa

Kamuzu Banda of Malawi

Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia

Robert Gabriel Mugabe of Zimbabwe

Namdi Azikiwe of Nigeria

Emperor Haile Selassie Of Ethiopia

Sekou Toure of Guinea

Leopold sedarSenghor of Senegal

Colonel Abdel Nasser of Egypt

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah

Qn: What was Nkrumah's profession?

Lawyer

2. What was Ghana's colonial name?

Gold coast

3. Why?

It had a lot of Gold deposits

4. Which country Colonised Ghana?

Britain

5. Name the first Political party in Ghana.

United Gold Coast convention(UGCC)

6. Name the founder of UGCC.

J.B Danguah

7. Why was Godl coast renamed Ghana?

After the famous Kingdom Called Ghana

8. Which Historical similarity is between Ghana and Uganda?

Both were colonized by Britain

9. Which political party led Ghana to independence?
Convention People's Party(CPP)

10. Name the news paper that advocated for indepensence of Ghana

Accra Evening Newspaper

<u>Contributions of Kwame Nkrumah</u>

- He led Ghana to independence in 1957
- He formed C.P.P
- He was among the founder of O.A.U
- He hosted the PAC of 1958 in Accra, Ghana
- He funded the construction of Akosombo Dam

Emperor Haile Selassie

1. Name the European country which tried to colonise Ethiopia

Italy

2. What was Ethiopia's traditional names?

Abyssinia

3. Reasons why Ethiopia was not colonized

- It had strong leaders
- It had strong army
- Due to poor landscape/mountainous nature
- It was considered to be economically unproductive

4. Name the two strong leaders in Ethiopia who resisted colonial rule

i) Menelik 11

ii) Emperor Haile Selassie

Contributions of Emperor Haile Selassie

- He offered land for the construction of O.A.U head quarter
- He resisted colonial rule in Ethiopia

- He hosted the first O.A.U summit
- He was the first chairma of O.A.U in 1963
- He supported independence struggle in countries like South Africa, Algeria
- Kenya , Angola. Etc
- He improved social services in Ethiopia

Note: During his youthful stage, he was called Ras Mackinon

- He became the leader of Ethiopia in 1916 after the death of Menelik 11
- As an emperor, he was Baptised and came to be known as Emperor Haile Selassie
- His title meant to "Lion of Juda" and "Elect of God"
- He was overthrown by Haile Menghistus Mariam in 1974
- He was starved to death in1975.

Contributions of Menelik the 11 in Ethiopia

- He united Many Kingdoms to form a country called Ethiopia
- He modernized the country
- He trained his leader militarily
- He fought and defeated the Italian force
- He made a new currency for Ethiopia
- He developed Infrastructures.

Qn: Apart from Ethiopia, name any other African country which was not colonized

Liberia

- Why?
  it was a home for the freed slaves
- It was protected by American colonization society

Empire Free states

These are African countries that were not colonized

Examples of Empire free states

i) Ethiopia in the horn of African

ii) Liberia in West Africa

KENNETH KAUNDA

Qn: Which country colonized Zambia?

Britain

2. What was the colonial name of Zambia?

Nothern Rhodesia

3. Who led Zambia to independence?

Kenneth Kaunda.

N:B: Kenneth Kaunda lost his in country's multiparty elections in 1991.

4. Which political party led Zambia to independence?

United National Independence Party (UNIP) in 1964

5. Name the first political party to be formed in Zambia

Northern Rhodesia Congress.(NRC)

ROBERT GABRIEL MUGABE

1. Name the country that colonized Zimbabwe

Britain

2. Name the colonial name of Ximbabwe

Southern Rhodesia

3. Which political party led Zimbabwe to independence?
Zimbabwe African National Union

4. Who led Zimbabwer to independence?

Robert Gabriel Mugabe in 1980.

N.B: Zimbabwe was one of the largest population of the white settlers

Qn: Who was the leader of the white settlers in Zimbabwe?

Ian Smith

NELSON MANDELA

- He oppose a partheid policy in south Africa
- He was the first black president of south Africa in 1994
- He was the leader of African National Congress(ANC) which led south Africa to independence
- He was imprisoned for twenty seven (27) years at Robben Island prison for opposing apartheid policy

APARTHEID POLICY

This was the racial segregation /discrimination between the whites and blacks in south Africa.

Qn: Which people introduced apartheid policy in south Africa?

The Dutch

2. Name the Dutch professors who introduced apartheid policy in south Africa.

i) Dr. F.Mallan

ii) Dr. Hendrick Verwood.

Reasons why Apartheid was developed by the whites

They never wanted to share economic resources of south Africa with the blacks

They never wanted to share politics of south Africa with the Blacks

N: B: In 1910, the group of are act was formed which allowed races to develop separately. The whites were given a special superior position for development than any other race

Ways apartheid was practiced/exercised in South Africa

- Africans were denied quality education/whites and blacks had separate schools.
- Blacks and whites had separate transport means
- Blacks and whites had separate hospitals.
- Blacks were not allowed to mary whites
- They blacks were not allowed to participate in politicsa

- The blacks were denied free movement.
- The blacks were made to live in Bantustans and townships
- Sporting clubs catered for only whites
- Africans political parties were banned

BANTUSTANS

These were separate homelands for the blacks in south Africa during apartheid time.

Examples of Bantustans

- Transkei(First to be created in 1963)
- Kwazul
- Swazi
- Vendo
- Ciskei
- Quaqua
- Southern Ndebele
- Lebowa
- Sharpaville
- Ganzakulu

Townships

These were homes of working blacks in South Africa during apartheid.

Ways blacks in South Africa fought against apartheid

- Through demonstrations/strikes/riots
- By boycotting European goods
- By forming political parties
- By writing news articles against Apartheid
- Songs were composed against apartheid
- Through religious crusades.

Qn: Name the movement /military wing of ANC which fought against apartheid in south Africa

UMKONTO We Sizwe

Meaning: spears of the nation

Anti – Apartheid fighters/people who fought against apartheid

i) Nelson Mandela

ii) Oliver Tambo

iii) Robert Sobukwe

iv) Bishop Desmond Tutu

v) Chief Albert Luthui

vi) Chris Hani

vii) Walter Sisulu

viii) Zaka Seme

iv) Govan Mbeki

Organizations that fought against apartheid in south Africa

They include the following:

i) Frontline states

ii) Organisations of Africa Unity(O.A.U)

iii) Common Wealth

iv) United ations

Frontline states

These were African countries that helped south Africa to fight against apartheid policy

Examples of frontline states

- Tanzania
- Angola
- Lesotho
- Zambia
- Mozambique
- Botswana

Qn: Who wad the chairperson of the frontline states?

Julius Nyerere

Ways the following organizations helped to fight apartheid in South Africa

a) Frontline states

- They provided training grounds to freedom fighters
- They gave guns to anti apartheid fighters
- They funded anti apartheid movements

b) Organization of African Unity(O.A.U)

- It suspended Sotuh Africa from being a member
- It supported the frontline states
- It put trade sanctions on south Africa

c) Common Wealth

- it suspended South Africa from being a member in 1963

d) United Nations

- It imposed arms embargo /sanctions to South Africa
- It put pressure on a apartheid government led by Fredrick .D. clerk to organize multi racial elections

N:B: Multi elections were elections that involved all races in South Africa

Qn: How did the following contribute to the end of a partheid in south Africa?

a) F.D.Clerk

- He released Nelson Mandela from Prison
- He organized the first multi racial elections in south Africa in 1994.
- He made constitutional reforms

b) Nelson Mandela

- He led anti apartheid movements in South Africa
- He was the leader of ANC when South Africa was getting independence

- He wrote news articles against apartheid policy in South Africa

c) Izaka Seme

- He founded ANC

d) Bishop Desmond Tutu

- He chaired the truth and reconciliation commission in South Africa.

Reasons why the truth and reconciliation commission was organized

i) To prevent revenge of blacks to the whites

ii) For the whites and blacks to apologise to another for the past evils

iii) To promote peace and harmony

Political parties that fought against apartheid

- African National Congress(ANC)
- Inkatha Freedom Party
- Democratic Alliance
- The National Party

Ways the blacks suffered during the time of a patheid

They were prisoned

- Some lost their lives during demonstrations
- Some were exiled
- They became poorer
- They lost their property

Characteristics of Bantustans /problems faced by Africans in Bantustans

- Poverty
- Over population
- Famine
- Poor sanitation
- Unemployment
- Rapant disease outbreak

EFFECTS/RESULTS OF APARTHEID POLICY

- It led to formation of Bantustans
- It led to enmity between the blacks and the white
- It lead to the displacement of people
- I t led to over exploitation of resources

Qn: What was south Africa's colonial name?

Azania

THE GREAT TREK (1836 – 1839)

1. Define the term Great Trek?

This was the journey made by the boers from the cape colony to the interior of south Africa.

2. Who were the Boers?

These were the Dutch farmers in South Africa,

3. Name the first Europeans to settle in South Africa

The Dutch

4. Who were the first Europeans to reach South Africa?

The Portuguese.

5. Name the first colony in Africa

Cape colony

6. Name the first European country to get a colony in Africa.

Netherlans/Holland

7. Who led the white settlers in South Africa?

Jan Van Riebeck

Causes of Great Trek

- The British imposed High taxes on the Dutch
- Abolition of slave trade by the British.
- Over Population at the cape colony
- Outbreak of wars.(Anglo Boer war)

- Loss of land to the British
- The Dutch never wanted to get mixed up with the Africans
- They never wanted to be under the control of the British

Effects of Great Trek

- It led to loss of lives
- New states were formed.
- Minerals were discovered e.g gold at Witwatersrand/Rand/golden arch and diamond at Kimberly
- New cultures were formed as result of intermarriages
- It led to displacement of the native.

States formed as a result of Great Trek

i) Transvaal

ii) Orange free state

iii) Natal province

Qn: What General name is given to the abovr three states

Boer Republic

2. Give the meaning of the term Transvaal

It means a cross river vaal

3. Name the company which was established by the Dutch in South Africa

Dutch East India Company

COLONEL ABDEL NASSER

Qn: Which country colonized Egypt?

Britain

2. Name the year Egypt got her independence

1922

3. Who led Egypt to independence?

Colonel Abdel Nasser

Other contributions of Abdel Nasser

- He funded the construction of Aswam High Dam
- He helped to build the suez canal

PATRICE LUMUMBA

1. Which country colonized DRC ?

   Belgium

2. What was the colonial name of DRC ?

   Belgian Congo

3. Who led DRCto independence?

   Patrice Lumumba (first Prime minister) in 1960

N.B: Joseph Kasavubu was the first president of Zaire

4. Which political party led DRCto independence?

   Movement Nationale congolais(MNC)

GREGOIRE KAYIBANDA

Qn: Which country colonized Rwanda?

   Germany.

2. To which country was Rwanda Mandated after Germany Causing the first world war.

   Belgium

3. Why is French commonly used in Rwanda yet it was colonized by Germany?

   Rwanda was mandated to Belgium which uses french

4. Who led Rwanda to independence?

   Gregoire Kayibanda in1962

5. Which political party led Rwanda to Independence?

PARMEHUTU(HUTU Emanicipation Movement)

NAMDI AZIKIWE

1. Which country colonized Nigeria?

   Britain

2. What was the largest British Colony in West Africa?

   Nigeria

3. Who led Nigeria to independence?

   Namdi Azikiwe in 1960.

4. Which political party led Nigeria to Independence

   National Council of Nigeria Citizens

5. What was Namdi Azikiwe's profession?

   Journalist and he formed a news paper called the Wedt Africa Pilot

SAM NUJOMA

1. Who led Namibia to independence?

   Sam Nujoma 1990

2. Which country colonized Namibia?

   Germany

3. To which country was Namibia mandated to after the first world war?

   South Africa

4. Name the last trusteeship tto get independence?

   Namibia

5. Why did Namnibia delay to get independence?

   Due to apartheid policy in South Africa

KAMUZA BANDA

1. What was the colonial name of Malawi?

Nyasa land

2. Which country colonized Malawi?

   Britain

3. Who led Malawi to independence?

   Astings Kamuzu Banda in 1964.

4. Which political party led Malawi to independence?

   Malawi Congress party.

SAMORA MACHAEL

1. Which country colonized Mozambiwue?

   Portugal

2. Name the liberation movement that led Mozambique to independence.

   Front for liberation of Mozambique(FRELIMO) IN 1975

3. Who led mozambiwue to independence?

   Samora Machael

Political parties that led some African countries to independence

Country	Nationalists	Colonial name	Political party	year of independence
Uganda	Dr. Apollo Milton Obote	British protectorate	Uganda People's Congrees (UPC)	1962
Ghana	Dr. Kwame Krumah	Godl coast	Convention people' party	1957
Kenya	Jomo Kenyatta	British East Africa	KANU	1963
Nigeria	Namdi Azikiwe		National council of Nigerian Citizens	1960

Zambia	Kenneth Kaunda	Northern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia Congress	1964
Sotuh Africa	Nelson Mandela	Azania	African National Congress	1994
Tanganyika	Julius Nyerere	German East Africa	TANU	1961
Malawi	Kamuzu Banda	Nyasa land	Malawi Congress Party	1964
Zimbabwe	Robert Mugabe	Southern Rhodesia	Zimbabwe African National Union	
DRC	Patrice Lumumba	Beigian Congo	Movement Nationale Congolais	1960
Egypt	Abdel Nasser			1922
Sudan	Gen Ibrahim Abboud	Anglo – Egyptian Sudan		1956

POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM

Qn: What is a political party?

A political party is a group of people with the same idea to run the affairs of the country.

2. What is a political party system?

This is a way important matters of a country are discussed and decisions are made.

Characteristics of a political party

- It should have a supreme – ruler
- It should have a constitution
- It must be registered
- It should have structures
- It should have a symbol of identity

Qn: Name three political party systems

i) Singal party system

ii) Multi party system

iii) Federal system

SINGLE PARTY SYSTEM

What is single party system?

This is a system where one political party operates in a country.

Advantages of single party system

- It is easy to make decisions
- There are less conflicts
- It promotes national unity
- Leadership is respected
- There are low election costs
- There are few election petition

Disadvantages of single party system

- It promotes dictorship
- It promotes abuse of human rights
- New ideas are not accepted
- Wrong decisions can be made due to lack of opposition

Multi party system

This is when many political parties are allowed to operate in a country.

Advantages of multi party system

- It promotes respect for human rights
- It provides peaceful change of leaders
- It helps to elect better leader
- It develops government organs
- It helps the ruling government to check on itself

Disadvantages of multiparty party system

- It promotes corruption

- It promotes division of people basing on ethnicity /tribe and religion
- It promotes rigging of votes
- It leads to more election petitions
- It promotes injustices
- Decision making is difficult

N:B. Multi party system is the one followed in Uganda today

Roles of political parties

- To nominate candidates to represent their views
- To conduct political campaigns

POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA

Pan Africanism is a concept that stresses spiritual unity of the black people.

The Pan African movement was formed to promote the welfare of Africans within and outside Africa. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah spear headed the formation of the Union of African States.

Independent African states led the Pan African movement in 1958 and by 2968 , 28 African countries had got independence. In 2961, Ghana , Morocco, Mali , Libya, Egypt, Algeria and Guinea met in Casablanca and they were known as Casablance group.

The 12 French speaking (Franco phone) formed the Brazzaville group.

The Brazzaville group opposed the Casablanca group

In 1963, a conference was held in Addis Ababa and decided that all groups should join and form organizations of Africans Unity (O.A.U)

President of Herbert Maga from Benin Suggested the name O.A.U

The O.A.U was formed by 32 independent countries of Africa on 25th May, 1963.

The headquarters of O.A.U were in Addis Ababa , Ethiopia

Morocco pulled out in 1984 after O.A.U had recognized Western Sahara as a

Members state, which was past of Morocco and rejoined in 2017.

Some of the founder members of O.A.U

1.	Emperor Haile Selassies	Ethiopia
2.	Dr. Kwame Nkrumah	Ghana
3.	Dr. Apollo Milton Obote	Uganda
4.	Patrice Lumumba	DRC
5.	Julius Nyerere	Tanzania
6.	Namdi Azikiwe	Nigeria
7.	Algeria	Ahmed Ben Bella
8.	Muhammad Idris	Libya
9.	Herbert Maga	Benin

Principals of O.A.U /OUA Charter

i) All member states are equal and independent

ii) Disputes had to be settles peacefully

iii) There was to be respect for each member state.

v) There would not be interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Reasons / Aims / objects /why O.A.U was formed

- To unite all independent African states
- To eliminate all forms of colonialism(Major)
- To prevent recolonisation of Africa
- To promote friendship between Africa and the rest of the world
- To promote peace and security in Africa
- To fight neo – colonialism

O.A.U specialized Commissions/Committees

i) Scientific and research commission

ii) Organization of African Trade Union

iii) Organisation of African Railway

iv) African Civil Aviation Commission

v) Supreme Council of sports in Africa

vi) The Pan African Postal Union

vii) The Pan African New Agency

viii) The Pan African Telecommunications.

Organs of O.A.U

i) Secretariat

ii) Council of ministers

iii) Assembly of heads of state

iv) The special committees

The Assembly Of Heads of State

This was made up of the heads of state of member countries

During the meeting , the heads of state could discuss the following;

i) Problems affecting Africa

ii) Decide how they were going to work together the following year.

iii) To elect the chairperson of next year.

O.A.U meetings have been held twice in Uganda

President of Uganda who have ever served as O.A.U chairpersons

i) H.E idi Amin Dada in1975

ii) H.E yoweri Kaguta Museveni in 1990.

Qn: Who was the first chairperson of O.A.U?

Emperor Haile Selassie in 1963

II) Last Chairperson Of O.A.U

Thabo Mbeki in 2002

Roles of Emperor Haile Selassie towards the formation of O.A.U

- He funded the constitution of O.A.U Head quarters.
- He provided land where the O.A.U Headquarters were built
- He was the first chairperson of O.A.U

SECRETARIAT

The secretariat was located at Addis Abuba.

The secretariat was headed by the Secretary General Who was assisted by five secretaries from different regions of Africa i.e East Africa, west Africa, Southern Africa, Northern Africa and Central Africa.

Duties of Secretary General

- To prepare the O.A.U budget.
- To monitor the day today Affairs of O.A.U
- To prepare for the Assembly of Heads of state, council of minister and special committees i.e. booking conference halls.
- To keep important documents of O.A.U
- To prepare agenda for O.A.U meeting

Qn: Why is it necessary to prepare an agenda before the meetings?

i) To save time for proper time management

ii) To know the matters to be discussed upon.

Secretary generals of O.A.U since its formation

Name	Country	Term
Diallo Telli (first)	Guinea	1963 – 1972
Nzo Ekangaki	Cameroon	1972 – 1974
Eteki Mboumolia	Cameroon	1974 – 1978
Edem Kodjo	Cameroon	1978 – 1983
Ide – u – Oumarou	Niger	1983 – 1989
Salim Ahmed Salim	Tanzania	1989 – 2002
Amara Essy	Cote d'voire	2002 - 2003

Note: Amara Essy was the last Secretary General of O.A.U na dthe first interim president of African Union Commission.

Council of Ministers

This was made up of ministers of foreign affairs from members states

Special committees

These were set up to deal with special problems e.g border disputes Liberation struggles.

Achievements /successes of O.A.U

- It settles some border disputes
- It helped to end apartheid policy in south Africa
- It preserved African culture through African games
- It helped in setting up of regional economic groupings
- It managed to unite African countries.
- It managed to eliminate colonialism in Africa
- It founded the African Development Bank

N: B The headquarters of the above Bank are in Abidjan in Cote d'voire

Failure of O.A.U

- It failed to create a standing army
- It failed to stop civil wars in Africa
- It failed to establish democracy and good governance in Africa
- It failed to liberate Africa from Neo – colonialism
- It failed to stop genocide in Rwanda
- It failed to achieve economic integration in Africa

Problems /challenges of O.A.U

- Shortage of funds
- Lack of standing army
- Many refugees.
- Rampant diseases
- Different political ideologies among African countries
- High level of illiteracy
- Many civil wars

AFRICAN UNION(A.U)

The A.U is an inter – government organization consisting of 55 independent African countries.

The A. U was formed as a successor of OAU.

Qn: Which countries qualify to be members of A.U?

Independent African countries.

2. Why was O.A.U replaced by A.U?

- To meet the challenges of modern Africa
- O.A.U had outlived its Objectives
- The idea of challenges of modern
- The A.U was launched/stabled in Durban on 9th July, 2002
- The first chairperson of A. U was Thabo Mbeki; the president of south African by then .
- The headquarters of A.U are allocated in Addis Ababa , Ethiopia

Personalities who advocated for A.U

i) H.E yoweri Kaguta Museveni

ii) Daniel Arap Moi Of Kenya.

iii) Col Muammar Gaddafi of Libya

iv) Levi Patrick Mwanawasa of Zambia

v) Joachim Chissano of Mozambique

Reasons for forming A. U/ Objectives/ aims

- To promote democracy and good governance
- To promote peace and security
- To promote human rights
- To defend African states from foreign rule
- To promote research especially in Science and technology
- To promote regional trade among member state.

Symbols Of A.U

i) The A. U flag

ii) A.U emblem

iii) A. U anthem (Let us unite and celebrate Africa)

iv) A.U motto (United and Strong Africa)

THE A.U FLAG

Meanings of the features on the A.U flag

i) Green colour

It stands for Africa's hopes and aspirations

ii) The white sunrays

They represent Africa's desire to have genuine/ real friends through out the world

iii) The golden stars

They stand for member states of A.u, wealth and bright future

Iv) The A.U Emblem

Meanings of the features of the A.U emblem

i) Palm leaves shooting at either side of the circle

They stand for peace

ii) The green colour

It stands for Africa's hopes and aspirations

iiii) Gold /Yellow Colour

It stands for African's wealth and bright future

iv) White colour

it stands for Africa's desire to have genuine / real friends throughout the world.

ORGANS OF A.U

i) The assembly of the Union

ii) The Executive council of the Union

iii) The Pan African Parliament

iv) The African Union Commission

v) The peace and Security Council

vi) The court of justice of the Union

The Assembly of the Union

- The Assembly is composed of heads of state.
- The chairmanship rotates among the member states as it was during the O.A.U
- The first chairman of the Assembly of the Union was H.E Thabo Mboki of South Africa
- The current chairman of A.U IS Abdel Fattah el – sisi
- This organ replaced the Assembly of heads of State.

Duties /roles of the Assembly of the Union

- They discuss matters affecting Africa politically, socially and economically.
- They elect new chairperson and president of the A.U commission

Executive council of the Union

- It is made up of the ministers of foreign affairs from member states
- It coordinates and takes decisions on policies of common interests.
- This organ replaced council of ministers.

Pan African Parliament

- This is the highest legislative body of the Union
- The seat of the PAP is at Midrand, South Africa
- The Parliament is composed of 170 elected representatives from all member states.

African Union Commission

- The A.U commission replaced the O.A.U secretariat
- It is composed of the president and 10 commissioners plus the support staff.
- The A.U commission headquartes are in Addis Ababa , Ethiopia

- The first president of the A.U Commission was Amara Essy from Cote d'voire and he was the last secretary general of O.A.U
- The current president of A.U commission.
- Moussa Faki from Chad

Roles / duties African Union Commission

- It cordinatesz the day today Affairs of Union.
- It interprets A.U speeches
- It prepares venues for the A.U summit.
- It interprets the agenda of the A.Usummit.

The peace and Security Council

- This is meant to bring an end to all forms of conflicts in the African continent
- It's main role is to get a standing army to provide peace keeping forces in areas of conflicts like Somalia

Qn: Give three ways A.U has promoted peace in Africa

- By sending peace keeping force
- By organizing peace talks
- By sending observers during elections

Qn: Write AMISOM in full

African Union Mission to Somalia

The Court of justice of the Union

It will consist of a few respected judges from African countries

N:B This organ has not yet been fully established

Feature prospects/plans of the A.U

- To set up financial institutions (Banks) e.g The African Central Bank , The African Monetory Fund , The investment Bankk)
- To have regular meetings of the African leaders to discuss problems affecting the continent
- To strengthen regional economic groupings to promote trade among member states

- To promotes peaceful negotiations and conflict resolutions among member states

AChievements of A.U

- It has deployed peace keeping force in Somalia
- It has tried to promote democracy in Africa
- The African Development Bank gives loans to member states
- It has promoted unity among African countries
- It has tried to settle border conflicts e.g between Eritrea and Ethiopia

Member states of AMISOM

- Uganda
- Kenya
- Burundi

Problems facing A.U/Challenges

- Shortage of funds
- Corruption
- Rampant disease
- Famine
- Neo – Colonialism
- Poor governance in some African countries
- Civil wars
- Lack of standing army
- Human rights violations
- Difference in political ideologies
- High levels of illiteracy

Factors that hinder the cooperations in Africa

- Political instabilities in some countries
- Difference in political and economic ideologies
- Production of similar goods
- Difference in levels of economic development
- Influence of neo – colonialism
- Lack of a common language

REGIONAL GROUPING IN AFRICA

Qn: What is a common market?

This is an organization which unites different countries together with a common interest especially trade.

Qn: Give another name to mean common market

Economic bloc/regional grouping

Examples of common markets in Africa

i) East African Community(EAC)

ii) Common Market for Eastern and southern Africa (COMESA)

iil) Inter government Authority on Developmen(IGAD)

iiv) Southern African Development Community (SADC)

V) Economic Community Of West African States.(ECOWAS)

vi) Economic Community of Central African State. (ECCAS)

Vii) Magreb Union

COMESA

1. Write COMESA in full

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

2. Name the regional grouping COMESA replaced

Preferential Trade Area. (PTA)

3. Why was PTA replaces by COMESA?

Toget more members

4. Name the largest common Market in Africa

COMESA

Why?

It has more members

N:B: COMESA was formed in 1994

Members of COMESA

- Uganda
- Malawi
- Kenya
- Seychelles
- Ethiopia
- Botswana
- Egypt
- Eritrea
- Zimbabwe
- Burundi
- Djibouti
- Zambia
- Libya
- Somalia
- Comoros
- DRC
- Angola
- Kenya
- Sudan
- Namibia
- Madagascar
- Eswatini
- Rwanda
- Mauritius

Qn: Where are the headquarters of COMESA?

Lusaka, Zambia

Qn: Where is the COMESA bank located?

Bujumbura, Burundi

Reasons for forming COMESA

- To promote regional trade among member states
- To promote peace and security

- To promote international friendship
- To fight smuggling
- To allow free movement of people, goods and services among member states.
- To improve on transport and communication
- To prove the standards of living of people in the region

Qn: Which country in East Africa is not a member of COMESA?

Tanzania

Why?

It had joined SADC which has similar Objectives like COMESA

Qn: Give the ways COMESA has promotes trade among members states

i) Through widening markets.

ii) By removing trade barriers

iii) By giving loans to member countries through COMESA bank

iv) By improving on roads

IGAD

1. Write IGAD in full

Inter government Authority on Development

2. Name the organization IGAD replaced.

Intergovernmental Authority On Drought and Development (IGADD)

3. In which year was IGAD formed?

In 1996.

<u>Members of IGAD</u>

- Uganda
- Ethiopia
- Somalia
- Djibouti
- Eritrea

- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Kenya

4. In which year was IGADD formed?

   In 1986

5. Where are the headquarters of IGAD?

   Djibouti in Djibouti

6. Give any four reasons why IGAD was formed?

- To promote trade
- To promote peace and security
- To promote international friendship
- To fight drought in the region
- To improve on food security and water supply
- To deal with the problems caused by drought among states

7. Give any four achievements of IGAD

- It has tried to unite member states
- It has promoted trade
- It has reduced trade tariffs among member states
- It has helped to organize peace talks between sudan and south Sudan

8. List down an7y two failure of IGAD

- It has failed to find a lasting solution to drought in the area
- It has failed to settle political conflicts between Eritrea and Ethiopia at the boarder

ECOWAS

1. Write ECOWAS in full

   Economic Community of West African States

2. Name the organization that unites all the countries in West Africa

   ECOWAS

3. Where are the headquarters of ECOWAS?

Abuja , Nigeria

4. In which year was ECOWAS formed?

In 1975

5. List down all the member states of ECOWAS

- Nigeria
- Ghana
- Liberia
- Burkinafaso
- Guinea Bissau
- Senegal
- Cote divoire
- Gambia
- Guinea canakry
- Sierra leone
- Cape verde
- Benin
- Mauritania

6. Give any four reasons why ECOWAS was formed

- To promote trade
- To promote peace and security
- To allow free movement of people, goods and services
- To promote international friendship

7. List down any four achievements of ECOWAS

- It established ECOWAS bank in LOME, TOGO
- It has promoted trade among members
- It has united West African States
- It has tried to promote peace and security among members by the help of ECOMOG
- It has removed trade barriers among members

8. What name is given to the military wing of ECOWAS?

ECOMOG

9. Write ECOMOG in full

Economic Community Of West African states monitoring group

10. In which year was ECOMOG formed?

1990

N:B ECOMOGis made up of soldiers from the members of ECOWAS and they are automatic members of ECOMOG

11. Give any four duties of ECOMOG

- It maintains peace and security among members
- It mediates peace talks among members
- It defends members from any external attacks
- It ensures respect for human rights
- It improves relationships among member states.

12. <u>State any three achievements of ECOMOG</u>

- It has promoted peace and security in west Africa
- It has mediated peace talks in LLiberia, Gambia and Sierra leone
- It has made ir possible for the people and goods to move across borders of member states

<u>Failure of ECOMOG</u>

- It has failed to bring total peace and security in West Africa
- It has failed to stop Nigeria from Exercising her military and economic strength in the region

<u>SADC</u>

1. Write SADC in full

Southern African Development Community.

2. What was the former name for SADC?

Southern African Development coordination conference which was formed in 1979.

3. In which year was SADCformed?

1992

4. Where are the headquarters of SADC?

Gaborone, Botswana

5. Name the African countries which benefit from SADC

Countires in southern region of Africa

6. Name the member states of SADC

- Tanzania
- SouthAfrica
- Zambia
- Lesotho
- Eswatini
- DRC
- Mozambique
- Zimbabwe
- Namibia
- Seychelles
- Angola
- Batswana
- Malawi
- Mauritius

Reasons for forming SADCS

- To promote trade
- To allow free movement of people, goods and services
- To improve on transport and communication in the region
- To improve on transport and communication in the region
- To promote peace and security among member states
- To remove border barriers
- To promote international friendship
- To help landlocked member state to access sea ports.

Achievements of SADC

- It helped to end apartheid in south Africa through the following
- Training guerilla fighter/freedom fighters

- Giving financial and moral support to the fighters
- Giving technical and material support to fighters
- Providing homes for refugees in South Africa.
- It has promoted trade among members states
- It has promoted unity among members
- It has improved on roads and railways to make transport and communication easy.

ECCAS

1. Write ECCAS in full

   Economic Community of Central Africa States

2. In which year was ECCAS formed ?

   1983

3. Where are the headquarters of ECCAS?

   Libreville, Gabon

Members of ECCAS

- Rwanda
- Burundi
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- DRC
- Congo brazaville
- Cameroon
- Angola
- Equatorial Guinea

<u>Problems /challenges facing regional groupings in Africa</u>

- Shortage of funds
- Different political ideologies/systems
- Poor transport
- Production of similar goods
- Political instability

- Lack of common currency
- Lack of common language

Solutions to above problems

- Regional languages that are spoken by large section of people e.g Kiswahili should be taught
- By improving on transport network.
- Member states should work together to produce different goods for exports.
- By promoting good governance and democracy.
- Regional bodies should work together to promote unity and interdependency.
- Political differences should not be mixed with regional cooperation.

MAJOR WORLD ORGANISATIONS

The najor world organizations include

i) United Nations Organisations (UNO)

ii) Common Wealth of Nations

iii) Arab League

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATIONS (UNO)

- UNO is the largest organizations in the world
- It is also known as United Nations (UN)
- It was formed to replace the league of nations.

Brief History Of UN

The first world war

- A World war is a war that involves at most all countries of the world
- It took place between 1914 – 1918
- It was started by Germany and the main cause was the killing of the heire to the throne of Australia (Death Of Arch Duke) Called Franze Ferdinand by a Serbian student called Gavril Principal.
- Austria supported by Germany declared a war on Serbia, Russia, Britain and France supported Serbia
- Germany was defeated in the war. The war ended after signing Versailles treaty

Other causes of first world war

- Arms race
- The rise of nationalism
- Germany wished to control the whole world
- Difference in domestic policies
- The alliance system

Effect /results of the first world war

- Many people lost their lives
- A lot of property was destroyed
- It led to formation of league of nations
- It led to displacement of people
- Germany was punished

N:B As a punishment for causing the first world war, Germany lost all her colonies

Why did Tanganyiks suffer most in East Africa during world war one?

It was acolony of Germany

Former colonies of Germany In Africa

- Tanzania
- Rwanda
- Burundi
- Namibia
- Cameroon
- Togo

How did Uganda benefit from World war one?

i) Uganda's cotton was on a high demand especially in Britain

ii) It marked the beginning of modern nationalism

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

It was formed in 1920 after first world war.

It was proposed by President Wilson Mardra of U.S.A

The headquarters of the league of nations were in geneva , Switzerland

Countries that formed League of Nations

- Britain
- France
- Italy
- Germany

Reasons why league of nations was formed

- To promote respect for human rights
- To promote peace and security world wide
- To punish Germany
- To find peaceful means of solving political conflivts
- To take over the former colonies of germany
- The league of nations however failed and the second world war broke out in 1939

Reasons for the failure/collapse of the league of nations

- Some powerful countries like U.S.S refused to join
- It failed to control the production of nuclear weapon.
- It had few member countries
- Shortage of funds/economic crisis in Europe
- It lacked a peace keeping army
- It failed to stop Italy from attacking Ethiopia and Germany from attacking Poland heading to world war II

Qn: Define the following terms

a) Mandate territories

- These were former colonies of Germany that were given to the league of nations after the first world war.

b) Trusteeships

- These were former colonies of Germany and Italy that were given to UN after the second world war

Qn: Which European countries took over the following trusteeships after the second world war?

i) Tanganyika Britain

ii) Namibia South Africa

iii) Togo Britain

iv) Cameroon Britain

V) Rwanda Belgium

vi) Burundi Belgium

3. How did Tanganyika being a mandate territory contribute to her quicker achievement of independent?

Tanganyika became very expensive to develop

SECOND WORLD WAR (1939 – 1945)

- Adolf Hilter became the leader of Grmany in 1933 and wanted German to regain her last glory
- People called Naziz under the Nazi party supported him
- Adolf Hitler rebuilt German army in preparation for another war.
- The second world war started when Germany attacked Poland on
- 1st September , 1939
- France and Britain straight away declared a war on Germany on 3rd September, 1939

CAUSES OF SECOND WORLD WAR

i) Germany attacked Poland (Major)

ii) Arm's race

iii) Weakness of the league of nation

iv) The Alliance of Benito Mussolinie and Adolf Hitler

1. Name the African country where the second world war was fought from

- Tanzania
- Algeria
- Somalia
- Ethiopia

Japan two cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were destroyed with atomic bombs

The bombing of these cities marked the end of the second world war

Results /effects of the second world war

- Death of people
- Destruction of property
- It led to formation of UNO
- Some people were displaced
- Germany was into East and West Germany
- U.S.A and Russia became super powers

How did Africans benefit from the second world wars?

- They learnt military skills
- It exposed the weakness of Europeans.
- It made Africans courageous and brave
- It affected the economy of many colonial masters. It made them unable to support their colonies instead left them to become independent

Why did some African countries get involved in the second world war?

- They were taken to defend their colonial masters
- They were promised immediate independence.
- Some were forced by their colonial masters
- Some wanted to learn military skills
- They were promised more representatives on LEGCO

Formation of the UN

UN was formed on 24th October , 1945 by 51 countries
The meeting took place in San Francisco, U.S.A
The headquarters of UN are in New York, U.S.A

Qn: Why was UN formed?

- To maintain world peace
- To promote respect of human rights

- To encourage good governance among member states
- To control the production of nuclear weapons
- To improve on the standards of living world wide.
- To settle international disputes.

THE UN FLAG

- The UN flag has blue colour with the world map in the middle surrounded by olive branches.
- The olive branches symbolize peace.

Organs/ Structures of UN

i) The General Assembly

ii) Security council

iii) International court of Justice (ICT)

iv) Economic and Social council

Vi) The trusteeship council

General Assembly

This is made up of representatives from all member states. They meet annually at the headquarters in New York.

Functions /Duties of the General Assembly

- It approves the UN annual budget.
- It appoints the New Secretary general of UN
- It discusses important world issues related to peace
- It approves new members of the UN.
- It elects one member nation to chair for one year.
- It elects 10 non permanent members of the security councils.

The meeting of the General Assembly are conducted in Six Languages i.e

- English

- French
- Spanish
- Arabic
- Chinise
- Russian

SECURITY COUNCIL

The security council has five permanent members namely:

i) U.S.A

ii) France

iii) Russia

iv) China

v) Britain

The other ten non permanent members are elected by the General Assembly to work for two years

Duties of the security council

- To maintain world peace
- To send peace keeping force to countries with political conflicts.
- To receive applications from countries wishing to join U.N
- To receive applications from people who want to become secretary general

SECRETARIAT

The secretariat is head by a secretary General

It is responsible for day to day affairs of the U.N

It has the headquarters in New York, U.S.A

The secretary general is elected to serve for a term of five years and can be elected for the 2nd time

The UN secretary generals since its formation

Name	country	Team
1. Trygve lie	Norway	1946- 1953
2. Dag Hammarskjold	Sweden	1953 - 1961
3. U. That	Burma	1961 - 1971
4. Kurt Waldheim	Austria	1971 - 1981
5. Javier Perez De cuellar	Peru	1981 - 1991
6. Boutros Boutros Ghali	Egypt	1991 – 1996
7. Kofi Annan	Ghna	1996 - 2007
8. Ban ki Moon	South Korea	2007 - 2017
9. Antonio Guterres	Portugal	2017 to date

Dag Hammarskjold

- He died in Ndola Zambia in 1961 when he was struggling to bring peace

Boutros Boutros Ghali

- He was the first secretary general from of UN from Africa
- He was the only secretary General of UN who served for one term

Kofi Annan

- He was the second secretary general of UN from Africa
- He served for two terms

Antonio Guterres

- He is the current secretary general of UN.

Function of the of the secretariat

- To organize UN international; conferences
- To compile and keep records of UN.
- To interpret UN international speeches
- To make the agenda of the general assembly
- To find solutions to international disputes
- To monitor peace keeping operations

International court of justice

- It has its headquarter in Hague Netherlands.
- It consists of 15 respected judges from member states who serve for a term of 9 years.

Duties /functions of ICJ

- It is the legal advisor to the UN.
- To safe guard the UN charter
- It tries leader who have committed crimes against humanity
- It settles disputes using international law

The trusteeship council

- Trusteeship were countries that were formerly controlled by Germany and
- Italy and given to the UN after world war 11

The trusteeship council was responsible for the following;

i) Protecting the interests of trusteeships

ii) Preparing trusteeships for independence

N:B The trusteeship council completed its duties after the last trusteeship Namibia got independence in 1990.

Namibia was controlled by South Africa and it was called South West Africa.

Qn: Why did Namibia delay to get its independence?

- Due to a partheid policy I southAfrica.

N:B: Trusteeship council is non operational today.

Economic and Social council

Its main objectives is to uplift the standards of living of people world wide

Some of the specialized agencies with their functions.

Agency	Headquarters	Functions
1. International Monetory Fund(IMF)	Washington	i) it gives short term loans to developing countries ii) it gives grants to countries with deficit budget. iii) it helps poor countries to mange their economies
2. United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF)	Geneva, Switserland	i) it funds immunization ii) it promotes children's rights iii) it provides scholastic materials to learners iv) it provides clean water by drilling bore holes
3. United Nations Education Scientific and Cultrual Organisation (UNESCO)	Paris France	i) It improves on the standards of educations world wide. ii) It promoters Scientific research iii) It promotes and preserves cultural heritage
4. World Health Organisation (WHO)	Geneva, Switserland	i) it proves new drugs for use. ii) it carries out research in the field of drugs and disease. iii) it fights and prevents the outbreaks of the epidemics iv) it provides medical support to developing countries.

5. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	Rome Italy	i) It improves and promoter food production it sends experts to teach better nutrition in developing countries
6. International labour Organisation (ILO)	Geneva Switzerland	i) it defends the rightd of workers world wide. ii) it wordks to improve on the wages and salaries iii) It advocates for better housing of workers.
7. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Geneva Switzerland	i)it registers refugees in affected countries. ii) it helps to resettle refugees. iii) it provides basic nees to refugees iv) it protects the rights of the refugees.
8. United Nations Development Programme	New York, U.S.A	i) it promotes industrialization in developing countires. ii) it gives grants to improve infrastructures in developing countries.
9. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Nairobi , Kenya	i) it conserves the existing forests and swamps ii) it sensitizes people about the importance of a clean environment
10. United Nations Population fund (UNPF)	Geneva Switzerland	i) It keeps and prepares populations data. it provides technical assistance to national population departments.

11. Interjnational Development Association	Washington D.C	i) It gives soft loans to developing countries it provides technical and financial assistance in the field of economy
12. World Food Programme	Rome , Italy	i) Improves on the Nutritions ii) it provides food to countries affected by famine iii) it promotes food security.

Achievements of UN/ Successes of UN

- It has established peace in countries that had wars
- It supported liberation forces to end colonialism in Africa.
- It has tried to promote good governance and democracy among member states
- It has limited the production of nuclear weapons
- It has helped to uplift the standards of living

Failure of UN

- It has no standing army
- It has failed to bring total peace in the world.
- It has failed to balance world's economies.
- It has failed to make super power to destroy their weapons of mass destruction
- It has failed to reconcile Arab countries with Israel.

Challenges of the UN

- Shortage of funds/limited funds .
- Terrorism
- World dictators
- Conflicts among member states
- It is influenced by super powers like U.S.A
- It is slow to react to Africa's problems

HUMAN RIGHTS

These are privileges every one is entitled to

or

It is the natural freedom everyone must enjoy

Examples of human rights

- A right to life/live.
- A right to own property.
- Freedom of speech , worship and association
- Freedom of movement
- A right to fear hearing in courts.
- A right to access public information
- Aright to food
- Freedom of Expression

Qn: Which organisanisation in Uganda fights and protects human rights?

Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)

Duties of UHRC

- It educates the citizens about their rights
- It promotes human rights
- It investigates on the violation of human rights
- It receives complaints from victims of human violation.

Define Human Rights Violation/ Abuse

This is when People are denied their human rights.

Child labour

This is the giving of heavy work to children

Examples of child labour

- Employing children
- Making children to carry heavy luggage
- Causes of causes labour
- Poverty

- Death of parents
- Broken

THE COMMON WEALTH OF NATIONS

What is common wealth?

This is an organization that unites Britain with its former colonies.

The common wealth of the nations was officially formed in 193 by Queen Elizabeth of England

Its headquarters are in London , England.

The Queen of England is the head of common wealth

Membership of common wealth

Common wealth of nations has 53 member states .All countries that were once ruled by Britain , protectorates, mandates and denominion States qualify to be members of common wealth of nations.

The oldest common wealth member states

- Britain
- India
- Australia
- Pakistan
- Canada

Dominion states/realms

These are independent countries that have the queens of England as their head of state

Examples of dominion states

- Canada
- Jamaica
- Newzealand
- Australia

The African member states of the Common wealth

- Uganda

- South Africa
- Zambia
- Cameroon
- Mozambique
- Rwanda
- Sierraleone
- Botswana
- Seychelles
- Malawi
- Tanzania
- Eswatini
- Ghana
- Nigeria
- Kenya
- Gambia
- Lesotho
- Mauritius
- Namibia

Qn: Name any two member states of Common wealth in Afria without colonial ties with Britain

- Rwanda
- Mozambique

Qn: How did the above countries join the common wealth?

- Through Applying

Reason why the following countries were suspended from the common wealth

a) Nigeria

Due to violation of human rights

b) South Africa

Due to apartheid policy

N: B Zimbabwe pulled out of the common wealth up todate

Characteristics of common wealth members states

- They use English as the Official language.
- They participate in common wealth games.
- Majority were colonized by Britain
- They are represented in common wealth countries by High Commissioners
- They have similar education system.

Aims /objectives/reasons for forming common wealth

- To unite Britain and her former colonies
- To promote good governance , peace and democracy among member states
- To promote trade among members states
- To promote educations, technology , agriculture health and sports
- To uplift the standards of living among member states
- To promote cooperation among members states
- To promote industrialization.

Ways Ugandans benefits from participating in common wealth games

- They win medals e.g gold, silver and bronze
- They get scholarship
- Some become famous
- They earn a living /money
- They develop their talents
- It promotes international friendship

Organs/ structures of common wealth of Nations

a) The common wealth secretariats

- It headquarters are in London, England
- The common wealth secretariat is by the secretary general.
- The first secretary general from Africa was chief Emeka Anyaoku
- The current secretary general of the common wealth is Patricia Scotland fromBritain.

Duties of the common Wealth Secretariat

- To prepare the agenda of the meetings

- To supervise the common wealth committees
- The secretary general chairs the meetings of common Wealth foreign ministers
- To receive applications from countries that want to join common wealth

b) The common Wealth Fund and Technical cooperation

- it provides funds for a number of project in member states

c) Common Wealth Parliamentary Association

- It works to improve relations among parliamentarians of the member states

d) Common wealth Agricultural Bureau

- It promotes cooperations in the field of agriculture.

e) The common Wealth scholarship

- it gives scholarship to children/students from member states

f) Common wealth games

- it organizes sports activities for member countries every after four years

Activities of the Common Welath

i) Common wealth Heads of Government meetings (CHOGM)

- CHOGM is held every after 2 years
- Uganda hosted the CHOGM in 2007 and other African countries that have ever hosted CHOGM are;

i) South Africa

ii) Nigeria

iii) Zambia

iv) Zimbabwe

v) Uganda

H.E.Y.K Museveni was the chairperson of CHOGM from 2007 – 2009

Ways Uganda benefited after hosting CHOGM

- Infrastructure /roads were developed
- It created employment for Ugandans
- It promoted tourism
- Uganda became known world Wide.

Qn: Give the meaning of the following terms

a) High Commissioner

- This is a diplomat who represents a common wealth country in another common wealth country

b) Ambassador

This is a diplomat who represents a country in another country.

Duties of High Commissioners/Ambassador

- To Issue visas to people who want to a country he she represents
- To renew passports of their citizens in the country he/she operates

N:B For High Commissioners Only

- To attend High commissioner meetings in London
- To discuss matters of common interests

Ways countries benefits from common wealth organization

- Member countries get loans, grants and donations
- They participate in common wealth games.
- They get scholarships for students
- They get observers and monitors during elections
- They exchange experts in various fields.
- Member countries discuss common political problems and find solution.

How does common wealth promote democracy /goods governance?

- By sending observes and monitors during elections.

Challenges faced by the common wealth

- Shortage of funds
- Lack of democracy in some states
- Poverty
- Insecurity in some member states
- High levels of illiteracy

Similarities between UN and Common Wealth

- Both are voluntary organizations
- Both promote development among member states
- Both conserve environment
- Both promote world

Difference between common wealth and UN

- Common wealth is headed by the Queen of England where as UN has no head.
- UN sends peace keeping forces to countries at war while the common wealth does not.
- The common wealth of nations are equals in status while UN has five members with veto powers
- The UN dismisses members incase they don't comply to the regulations while the common wealth of nations suspends.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

1. What is economy?

   This is the way goods and services of a country are produced, distributed and consumed.

   Examples of goods in Africa

i) Minerals e.g Gold, diamond

ii) Crops e.g Coffee, Cotton, Oilpalm

iii) Fish e.g Tilapia , Mud fish

iv) Animal product e.g Milk , butter, ghee

v) Timber

Examples of social services

i) Education services

ii) Health /mediacl services

iii) Transport services

iv) Security Services

v) Communication services

vi) Banking services

Economic activities

These are different types of work done by people to earn a living.

Examples of economic activities

- Fishing
- Mining
- Trade
- Farming
- Tourism
- lumbering

RESOURCES

A resource is anything man uses to satisfy his needs

Types of resources

There are two types of resources namely

i) Natural resources

ii) Artificial / man made resources

Qn: What are natural resources?

These are components in the environment which exists on their own and satisfy man's need.

Examples of Natural Resources

Land	Climate
Sun	Minerals
Wildlie	Air
Vegetation	Waterbodies
Animals	

Economic Resources

These are components of the environment that earn a living to man.

Examples of economic resources

Land	waterbodies	wildlife
Human Labour	climate	

Qn: Name the major natural resource on earth.

Land

2. Why is land called a major natural resource?

- Most of other natural resources are found on land
- Most human activities are done on land

3. Why are mineral and land called natural resource?

- They exist on their own and satisfy man's needs.

4. Why are minerals and wildlife called economic resources?

- They are sold and Money is earned.

Importance of land as an economic resource

- It is used for crop growing.
- It is a source of minerals
- It is used for brick making
- It is used for building house, schools, hospitals
- It is used for road construction

Ways of misusing land

- By dumping polythene bags into the soil.
- By dumping industrial wastes and plastics on land
- By over using fertilizers

Human / labour as a resource

i) Skilled labour

ii) Semi skilled labour

iii) Unskilled labour

Importance of Human Labour

- It helps to do work
- It operates machinery
- It manages a factory
- It helps to carry out farming
- It helps to train new workers

Ways of improving labour in Africa

- By constructing vocational institutions
- By training workers
- By encouraging people to go to schools

Ways unskilled labour has affected the development in Africa

- It has created unemployment
- Africa has to exploit most of its economic resources
- It has promotes dependency on developed countries
- It has caused low industrial development.
- It has led to importation of skilled
- Labour which is very expensive

Water bodies

Africa has abundant water supply

Important of water as an economic resource

- It is used for generation of Hydro electricity

- It is used for irrigation farming
- It is used for transport
- It promotes tourism
- Water can be used as cooler in some industries
- Water is a raw material of some industries

Energy Resources

These are resources that provide useful energy . Africa has a lot of energy resources such as;

Energy Resources	Form/Types of Energy
i) Fast running water	Hydro Electric power (HEP)
ii) Sun	Solar
iii) Uranium	Nuclear energy
iv) Fossils/Generator	Thermal
v) Hot springs	Geo thermal
vi) Firewood	Wood fuel

Types of fuel

There are two types of fuel namely

i) Wood fuel

ii) Fossil fuel

VEGETATION

This is the plant cover of an area.

Importance of vegetation as a resource

- It is a source of timber
- It is a source of wood fuel
- It is a source of herbal medicine
- It promotes tourism
- It is a source of food for both people and animals

WILDLIFE

These are plants, animals and birds living in a natural habitat

Importance of wildlife as an economic resources

- They promote tourism
- They create employment
- They provide hides and skins
- They provide ivory (tusks)
- They provide meat.

Items got from hides and skins

Drums Bags Leather watches

Belts shoes cultural wear

Importance of climate as an economic resource

- It supports farming
- It promotes tourism
- We get solar energy from the sun.

Industrialization /industrial expansion/industrial growth

Qn: What is industralisation?

This is the setting up of industries in an area

Or

This is the rate at which new industries are set up in an area.

Industries are divided into three. Namely

i) Primary industries

ii) Secondary Industries

iii) Tertiary industries

Primary industries

These are industries which deal in the extraction of raw materials from the environment.

Examples of Primary Industries include

- Lumbering

- Fishing
- Farming
- Mining

Secondary industries

These are industries that use raw material s from Primary industries to make different products.

Qn: How do Primary industries benefit secondary industries?

- Primary industries provide raw materials to secondary industries.
- Secondary industries are either processing or manufacturing.
- Processing industries are those industries that add value to raw materials
- e.g agricultural produce
- Manufacturing industries are those industries that use various raw materials to make new products e.g phone assembly , car assembly, textile etc

Tertiary Industries

These are industries which provide services to people.

Examples of include

- Transport
- Communication
- Education
- Security
- Commerce
- Insurance
- Tourism
- Banking

Factors that have led to rapid industrial development in Africa

I) Presence of raw materials

Examples of raw materials include

Cotton crude oil

Oil palm Coal

Raw Material are processed into finished goods

ii) Presence of labour

Labour is used to operate machines and mange industries

iii) Presence of market

This is where processed goods are sold

iv) Presence of abundant powers

Power is used to run machines in an industry

- It provide light
- It provides security

V) Availability of transport

Good transport helps to transport both manufactured goods and raw materials.

vi) Presence of enough land

it is where an industry is built

vii) Good government policies

- some government give tax holidays to new industries.
- Some government give free land to investor

viii) Political stability

countries which are politically stable attracts rich investors

Qn; <u>Why is Africa important in the world's economy?</u>

- Africa is the main source of raw material to other continents
- Africa has a large marked for manufactured goods.

<u>Why?</u>

Shortage of processing and manufacturing industries

1. Why are agricultural produce called Primary industry?

They are in a raw material form.

2. Why does Africa export more raw materials than processed goods?

- Shortage of manufacturing industries.
- Shortage of skilled labour

3. Give two benefits of exporting manufactured goods

- They are expensive / They bring a lot of money
- They are portable /easily transported

MULTI NATIONAL COMPANIES

These are companies that operate in many countries of the world

Examples of multinational companies

- Shell
- Bata
- Total
- Airtel
- MTN
- Cocacola

Advantages of multi national companies

- They provide employment to people.
- They promote industralisation
- They are sources of revenue to the government.
- They lead to the development of infrastructure.
- They improve on people's standards of living.

FARMING IN AFRICA

Farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals

The largest percentage of people in Africa carryout farming.

This is the reason why it is referred to as the backbone of Africa

Why is farming called an industry?

- It is a source of income to people.
- It creates employment to people

- It earns revenue to the government
- It creates market for local produce

Crops grown are both traditional or non – traditional cash crops

Traditional cash crops

These are crops which were originally introduced by the colonialists for sale.

Examples of traditional cash crops

Cotton	cocoa
Coffee	Tobacco
Tea	sisal
Oil palm	Rubber trees

Non traditional cash crops

These are crops which were originally grown for home use/consumption but are sold nowadays.

Examples of include

Beans	millet	sweet potatoes
Bananas	cassava	Simsim
Maize	Sorghum	etc

Why is the government of Uganda encouraging the growing of non-traditional cash crops

- To promote food security / to prevent famine
- To get raw materials for agro based industries
- To improve on house hold incomes.

COCOA GROWING IN GHANA

Ghana is geographically located in West Africa

Ghana has the following neighbouring countries

i) Togo in the Easr

ii) Cote d'voire in the West

iii) Burkina Faso in the North

iv) Atlantic Ocean in the South

Ghana's capital city is called Accra Ghana has two types of climate

i.e Tropical climate in the North (Covers the biggest part) and equatorial climate in the south

Economic activities' carried out in Ghana

Farming

Tourism

Mining

Lumbering

Fishing

Trade

Ghana's main exports include:

i) Cocoa (Major)

ii) Minerals like gold, aluminium, Petroleum products was introduced in Ghana by a man called Tetteh Quarshie

In Africa, it was first grown in sao tome Islands by the Portuguese.

AMAP OF GHANA SHOWING COCOA GROWING AREAS

Conditions that favour cocoa growing

Reliable rainfall throughout the year.

- Well drained fertile soils
- High temperatures
- Timely pruning
- Tree shades

1. Why are cocoa interplanted with other trees in the Garden?

- To provide shade from direct sunlight.
- To protect cocoa from strong winds
  Cocoa is first planted in a nursery bed before it is planted to the main garden

2. How is Coca harvesting different from coffee?

   Cocoa is harvested by cutting while is harvestes by hand picking

3. Compare cocoa and coffee interms of growing

   Both are first grown in a nursery bed

4. Compare cocoa and tea interms of harvesting.

   Cocoa is harvested by cutting while tea is harvest by plucking

   Cocoatakes five years to manure and after harvesting it is always fermentated.

   Why is cocoa fermentated?

- To produce scent /good flavor
- To remove the sticky pulp
- To prevent cocoa beans from germinating again

Qn: How is the best grade of cocoa determined?

   According to the way it is dried.

Most of Ghna's cocoa is produced on small scale by the out growers

Qn: Who are out growers?

These are people who grow crops on a small scale

Ghana cocoa marketing board (GCMB)

This is the body responsible for marketing of Cocoa in Ghana

Duties of GCMB

- It fixes cocoa prices in Ghana
- It markets Ghana's cocoa
- It license to Cocoa buyers
- It teaches cocoa farmers better farming methods

The main cocoa growing area in Ghana is known as Kumasi

Compare Kumasi to Mukono economically

- Both are cocoa growing areas

Sea ports of Ghana

i) Port takoradi (Major)

ii) Port Accra

iii) Port tema

Industrial centres of Ghana

- Accra
- Kumasi
- Takoradi
- Tema

Other cocoa producing countries in Africa

- Cote d'voire(leading producer in Africa)
- Nigeria
- Benin
- Cameroon
- Uganda

Uses of cocoa

- It is used to make chocolate biscuits
- It is used to make cosmetics
- It is a source of food
- It is used to make cocoa beverages /drinks

Problems facing cocoa farmers in Ghana

- Cocoa pests and diseases
- Poor transport in rural areas
- Climatic changes
- Stiff competition from other cocoa growere
- Price fluctuation /price changes/unstable prices

Qn: What is price Fluctuation?

This is the rise and fall in prices of goods.

Importance of cocoa growing to the economy of Ghana

- It is a source of employment to Ghanaians
- It is a source of revenue to the government of Ghana
- It promotes tourism in Ghana
- It provided raw materials to beverage industries in Ghana.

Districts in Uganda where cocoa is grown on a large scale

- Buike
- Mukono
- Bundibugyo
- Kapchorwa

Qn: How is cocoa similar to coffee interms of consumption?

Both are taken as beverages

2. How is cocoa different from coffee interms of consumption?

Coffee is only taken as a beverages while cocoa can be taken as food.

Similarities between Ghana and Uganda

- Both are members of A.U
- Both were colonized by Britain
- Both are cocoa producing countries
- Both are members of common wealth of nations
- Both have got ancient Kingdoms

Difference between Ghana and Uganda

- Ghana has a sea port while Uganda in landlocked
- Ghana is geographically located in Wesst Africa while Ugand is in East Africa
- Ghana is crossed by the Prime Meridian While Uganda is crossed by the Equator.
- Ghna exports petroleum products while Uganda is not yet
- Ghana is on lower altitude than Uganda

OILPALM GROWING IN NIGERIA

Nigeria is geographically located in West Africa

Nigeria has the following neighbouring countries

i)	Niger	North
ii)	Benin	West
iii)	Cameroon	East
IV)	Atlantic Ocean	South

The main climate of Nigeria is tropical .

It has also equatorial climate at the extreme south and semi desert in the North.

A MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING ITS LOCATION

Name the oil refineries in Nigeria

i) Warri oil refinery(largest)

ii) Old port Harcourt

iii) New port Harcourt

iv) Petrol chemical oil refinery

NB: An oil refinery is a place where crude oil is processed into various oil products

- Nigeria's capital city is Abuja
- The leading export of Nigeria is Petroleum oil.
- The chief mining area for crude oil in Nigeria is Niger Delta
- The leading export crop of Nigeria is oil palm

Economic activities in Niger Delta

- Mining (major)
- Trade
- Tourism
- Fishing

Compare Nigeria and Uganda interms of Major Exports

Nigeria's major export is petroleum oil while Uganda major export is Agricultural produce

Why was the capital city of Nigeria transferred from Lagos to Abuja

- Abuja was more spacious than legos.

(lagos was more congested than Abuja)

- Abuja is more centrally located than lagos

Economic activities in Nigeria

- Farming
- Mining
- Tourism
- Fishing
- Trade

Apart from oil palm, people of Nigeria grow other crops like

- Coffee
- Cotton
- Tea
- Cocoa
- Rubber trees
- Ground nuts

The southern part of Nigeria is more developed and populated than the Northern because of:

i) The southern part receives more rainfall than the north

ii) The southern part has got fertile soils

iii) The south has better socially services.

iv) The south has more employment opportunities

v) The south has the capital city and other big towns

VI) The south has mining centres

Conditions that favour oil palm growing in Africa

- Reliable rainfall throughout the year.
- High temperatures
- Well drained sand soils
- Enough labour

Oil palm is first raised in a nursery bed jus as cocoa

The gestation period of oil plam is 3 years

Oil palm is harvested by cutting using machets

Oil palm produces two types of oil i.e

i) Palm oil from the flesh of the fruit

ii) Kernel oil from the kernels.

An Open oil Palm nut

Uses of oil palm

- It is used to make soap
- It is used to make palm oil
- It is used to make cooking oil

Problems faced by oil palm growers in Nigeria

- Oil palm pests and diseases
- Price changes /price fluctuations
- Climatic changes
- Poor transport in some areas
- Stiff competition from other oil palm growing countries

Other oil palm growing countries in Africa include

- Ugand
- Liberia
- Cotedivoire
- Ghana
- Angola
- Guinea

In Uganda, oil palm is grown in Kalangala Island

Similarities between Nigeria and Uganda

- Both were colonized by Britain
- Both are members of A.U
- Both are oil palm growers
- Both members of common wealth of nations

Difference between Nigeria and Uganda

- Uganda is landlocked while Nigeria has a sea port
- Nigeria is geographically located in West Africa while Uganda is in E.Africa
- Nigeria is a member of OPEC while Uganda is not yet
- Nigeria has a larger population than Uganda

N:B ; Nigeria 's main sea port is port harcourt.

Nomadic Pastoralism in Nigeria

1. What is pastoralism?

This is the keeping of large number of animals as a cultural practice.

2. What is nomadism?

This is the act of moving from one place to another.

3. What is nomadic pastoralism?

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

4. What is Transhumance?

This is the seasonal movement of the pastoral tribes from one place to another looking for water and pasture for their animals.

N:B: The Fulani of Nigeria is an example of tribes under transhumance

In Nigeria , Nomadic Pastoralism is mainly carried out in the Northern part .

Why?

The Northern part of Nigeria is dry/ semi desert. The Fulani are also found in other west African countries like

- Senegal
- Benin
- Mali
- Chad

The Fulani keep a number of animals like

- Sheep
- Cattle
- Goats
- Camels
- Donkeys

Reasons why the Fulani keep large hers of catle

- They are kept for food
- They are kept for prestige/fame

- They are sources of income when sold
- They are used to pay bride price
- It is their culture
- They are used for settling disputes.

Problems faced by the Fulani

- Cattle rustling /rading/cattle theft
- Anima; diseases and parasites
- Drought leading to shortage of water and pasture
- Poor veterinary services
- Poor quality animals

What is cattle rustling?

This is stealing cattle among nomadic pastoralists

What has the Nigerian government done tp help the Fulani live a settled life?

- By construction valley dams
- By encouraging them to practice mixed farming
- By encouraging them to use better farming methods
- By improving on veterinary services
- By encouraging them to spray tsetse flies
- A camel is the main means of transport used by the Fulani
- The camel is also known as the beast of burden/ship of the desert

Why?

- It has adaptations that help it to live in the desert freely like
- It has a huge hump
- It has thick long eye lashes that prevent dust from entering its eyes
- It has large flat feet that don't sink in the soft sand in the desert
- It has a strong digestive system.

Uses of a camel

- It used for transport.
- It is eaten as food.
- It provides milk
- It is used for ploughing
- It is a source of income when sold

RUBBER GROWING IN LIBERIA

- Liberia is geographically located in West Africa
- It has the following neighbouring countries

i) Cote Divoire - East

ii) Guinea - North

iii) Sierra Leone - West

iv) Atlantic Ocean - South

- The main export is Liberia is Rubber
- Monrovia is the capital city of Liberia
- Liberia is one of the two African countries that were not colonized at all. Another one was Ethiopia

Why Liberia was not colonized

- It was a home for freed slaves
- It was protected by the American colonization society
- The major producers of Rubber in Africa apart from Liberia include

i) Nigeria

ii) Camerooon

iii) DRC

- The first foreigner to grow rubber on Liberia were the British
- In 1920s, rubber growing was abandoned due to the fall in world prices
- Firestone company owns the largest plantations of rubber in Liberia.
- Most rubber producers in Liberia are small scale grower called out growers

Conditions that favour rubber growing in Liberia

i) High rainfall throughout the year

ii) Well drained fertile soils

iii) High temperatures throughout the year.

iv) Gently sloping land

- Rubber is grown alongside cover crops

Why?

- To control soil erosion
- The gestation period of rubber is 5 -7 years and the harvesting continuous up to 35yrs
- It is harvested by tapping

Rubber tree showing latex tapping

During tapping , a white milky substance called latex is given out

Uses of rubber/products of rubber

Rubber is used in the making of:

i) Car tyres

ii) Balls

iii) Shoe soles

iv) gumboots

v) Erases

vi) insulators

vii) Mattresses

viii) Condoms

ix) Glooves

x) Carpets

xi) Rubberbands

xii) Waterproofs materials like raincoats

Problems facing rubber growers in Liberia

- Rubber pests and diseases

- Unstable prices/Price changes/prices fluctuation
- Drought
- Poor transport
- Competition from other rubber growers

IRRIGATION FARMING IN AFRICA

Qn: What is irrigation farming?

It is the artificial provision of water to plants for proper growth

Or

It is the condition where by land is supplied with water by human means in order to support plant growth.

Conditions under which irrigation farming can be carried out

- When there is need to increase productivity.
- When an area receive little or no rainfall
- When a farmer wants to grow crops that need a lot of water.
- When an areas has got a high evaporation rate.

Importance of irrigation farming

The farmers grow crops throughout the year

i) It increases crop yields

ii) It ensures food security.

iii) It turns desert land into arable land

iv) It regulates soil temperatures

Types/forms of irrigation

i) Annual irrigation

This is the form of irrigation where crops are supplied with water in only dry seasons.

ii) Perennial irrigations

This is the form of irrigation where crops are supplied with water throughout the year.

Method of irrigation

1. Canal/ furrow/Gravity flow irrigation

This is when canals are constructed to allow water to flow to all parts of the garden.

This method is possible is possible on gentle – slopping land

2) Sprinkler method

This is where water is transported through the pipes to the garden and pumped out inform of rain.

Advantages of sprinkler method

- Less labour is needed
- It saves time
- It does not need land to be leveled
- It is good in hilly areas

Disadvantages of sprinkler methods

- It encourages soil leaching
- It is expensive
- It requires a permanent water source.

3. Bucked method

This is where water is called in a bucket and supplied to crops in the garden.

4. Aerial method

This is where crops are supplied with water using aeroplanes

This method is very expensive and not common in Africa

- Irrigation farming begun in ancient Egyptian empire and this type of irrigation was known as shadoof /flood irrigation.

Disadvantages of irrigation farming

- It requires skilled labour
- It is expensive to manage

- It may encourage the breeding of vectors
- It leads to siltation
- It leads to soil leaching.

THE GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME

- It is found in the republic of Sudan.
- It is the largest irrigation scheme in the world covering85000 hectares of land.
- The main source of water at Gezira is the Blue Nile – the tributary of R. Nile .
- The Blue Nile has its source in L.Tana in Ethiopian Highlands
- The type of irrigations carried out on Gezira is Perennial Irrigation
- The method if irrigation carried out on Gezira is Gravity flow irrigation.
- This is because the area is gentle sloping
- The main cash crop grown on Gezira is Cotton
- The Gezira scheme was established by the British in 1925 and it is now owned by the Sudanese government .
- The main reservoir of Gezira scheme is Sennar Dam.

Why was Gezira scheme established where it is?

- Presence of gentle sloping land from Blue Nile to White Nile
- Presence of the Blue Nile which provides water to the scheme.
- Presence human labour
- The areas was sparsely populated
- Presence of fertile soils that only needed water to support plant growth.
- The area had a high clay content.
- Presence of capital.

Crops grown on Gezira

- Cotton (major)
- Sorghum
- Maize
- Millet
- Beans (Lubia)
- Wheat

- Ground nuts
- Vegetable

Factors that have made the Gezira irrigation scheme succeful

- Availability of funds
- The gentle sloping land that allows gravity flow
- Presence of sennar dam that stores water for the schemes
- The constant flow of the Blue Nile.
- Presence of fertile soils that came as a result of the siltation of the Blue Nile
- Presence of the management of Gezira Board

There are other schemes that were established in Sudan such as

i) Kenana irrigation scheme – sugarcanes

ii) Managil irrigation scheme – Cotton

iii) Damazin irrigation scheme – cotton

iv) Rahad irrigation schemes - Cotton and Wheat

THE MAP OF THE GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME

Why was the railway line constructed on Gezira scheme?

- To improve on transport
-

Management of the Gezira Irrigation Scheme

- The government of Sudan manages the Gezira Irrigations schemes through the Gezira management Board (GMB)

Duties of GMB

- To allocate land to tenants/farmers
- To provide seeds to farmers.
- To provide fertilizers to farmers
- To provide requires farm tools to farmers
- To encourages afforestation programmes
- To provide social services to tenants

Works of tenants to Gezira Schemes

- They clear canals for irrigation
- They practice crop rotation
- They plant, weed, and harvest crops
- They remove plant residues
- They carryout afforestation

Problems facing farmers on Gezira irrigations schemes

- Human disease like Bilharzias
- Floods
- Silting of canals
- Shortage of labour during harvesting.
- Stiff competition from other fibre crops
- Crops pests e.g ball worms, leaf hopper, cotton stainer
- Crop diseases like black arm and leaf curl
- Price fluctuation/ price changes / unconstant prices of cotton

Solution to the above problems

Constructing more health centres within the schemes

b) Silting of the canals

Regular clearing of the canals

c) Crop pests

Spraying using pesticides

d) Crop diseases

- spraying using herbicides
- pruning the crops
- thinning the crops

Benefits of Gezira Irrigation Schemes

- It provides employment
- It is a source of revenue to government
- It provides social service to people
- It has led to development of industries like ginneries

- It has provided land to the landless people in Sudan.
- It has improved literacy through adult education.

A table showing irrigation schemes in Africa

Irrigation scheme	country	source of water	crops grown
Gezira	Sudan	Blue Nile	cotton
Richard Toll	Senegal	R. Senegal	Ground nuts
A wash Valley	Ethiopia	R. Awash	Rice
Shabelle	Somali	R.shabelle	Bananas
Mwea Tebere	Kenya	R. Thiba and R. Nyimimbi	Rice
Kilombero Valley	Tanzania	R. Kilombero	Sugarcanes
Doho	Uganda	R. Manafwa	Rice
Mobuku	Uganda	R. Sebwe	Vegetables
Vaal	SouthAfrica	R. vaal	G.nuts
Tilda/ Kibimba	Uganda	L.victoria	Rice
L.chad	Chad	L. Chad	Dates
Ongom	Uganda	R. Achwa	Mixed crops
Kakira	Uganda	L. Victoria	Sugarcanes
Lugazi	Uganda	L. Victoria	Sugarcanes
Kinyara	Uganda	R.Kafu	Sugarcanes
Kiige	Uganda	Victoria Nile	Citrus fruits
Sango bay	Uganda	L. Victoria	Sugarcanes
Okokoria	Uganda	R. Katonga	Mixed crops
Kiruruma	Uganda		vegetables

MULTI – PURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS

There are large projects constructed along major rivers of Africa to serve many purposes.

Or

- These are dams constructed along major rivers of Africa to make maximum use of these rivers.
- Multi purpose rivers project are sometimes called multi – purpose projects
- They are called multi purpose because they serve many purpose/ functions.

Example of multi purpose river projects in Africa

i) Aswan High Dam in Egypt

ii) Kariba Dam in Zambia

iii) Kainji Dam in Nigeria

iv) Akasombo Dam in Ghana

v) Caborabassa dam in Mozambique

vi) Inga Dam in DRC

Vii) R. Tana Development Scheme in Kenya / Seven forks

Dams on R.tana in Kenya

i) Gitaru Dam (largest)

ii) Kindaruma Dam

iii) Kamburu Dam

iv) Masinga Dam

v) Kiambere Dam

Vi) Seven Forks Dam

Dams on R. pangani

i) Nyumba ya mungu dam

ii) Hale dam

iii) Pangani falls dam

Advantages of multi – purpose river projects

i) They help to generate hydro electricity

ii) They promote tourism

iii) They provide jobs to people.

iv) They store water for irrigation

v) They are fishing grounds

vi) They provide water for domestic and industrial use

vii) They facilitate water transport

viii) They help to control floods

Qn: Why was a reservoir not constructed behind Nalubaale Dam in Uganda?

Due to presence of L.victoria which acts as a reservoir

Disadvantages of multipurpose river projects

- They are breeding places for vectors
- They lead to displacement of people
- They harbor dangerous water animals
- They lead to the clearing away of the existing vegetation.

MININGIN AFRICA

Mining is the extraction of minerals from underground.

Examples of minerals

- Crude oil
- Limestone
- Lead
- Tin
- Copper
- Phosphates
- Soda ash
- Bauxile
- Salt
- Gold
- Silver
- Asbestos
- Diamond
- Cobalt
- Gypsium
- Coal etc

Qn: From which mineral ore is alminium obstained?

Bauxite

Major producers of some Minerals in Africa

1. Sotuh Africa - Gold
   - Coal
   - Uranium

ii) Zambia - copper

iii) Ghana - Aluminium

iv) DRC - Diamond - copper
   - Aluminium - iron

v) Nigeria - Crude oil (Petroleum oil)
   - Tin

Vi) Libya - Crude oil

vii) Liberia - tin

Methods of mining used in Africa

1. <u>Drift mining</u>

This is where minerals are extracted from rock layers

2. <u>Open cast mining</u>

This is the extraction of minerals by digging away top soil and rocks. It is mainly used where minerals are found near the earth's surface.

3. <u>Alluvial mining</u>

This is the extraction of minerals from alluvial soils e.g gold

4. <u>Underground mining</u>

This is the extraction of minerals which are very deep in the ground

5. Drilling

This is the method of extracting mineral like crude oil using a machine called a derrick.

Types of mining

i) Modern mining

ii) Traditional mining

Importance of mining

- It is a source of jobs
- It is a source of government revenue
- It leads to development of infrastructures
- It is a source of raw materials
- It promotes tourism
- It creates markets for local goods.
- It improve on peoples' standards of living

Problems caused by mining in Africa

- It causes death of waters
- It caused pollution
- It causes displacement of people
- It leads to clearing away of vegetation

Problems facing mining industry in Africa

- Shortage of skilled labour
- Poor transport
- Price fluctuation/unstable prices
- Shortages of capital
- Political instability in some areas
- Collapsing of mines
- Shortage of mining equipment
- Some mineral are in remote area

MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA

- The republic of South Africa is found in the Southern hemisphere
- South Africa is geographically located in southern Africa.
- South African has the following neighbours
  - Botswana - North
  - Zimbabwe –} NorthEast
  - Mozambique}
  - Nambia North West
  - Atlantic Ocean – south
  - India Ocean – East
- The capital city of South Africa is Pretoria
- It has got other cities like:

i) Johannesburg

ii) Durba

iii) Cape town

iv) East London

v) Port Elizabeth

South Africa has got two enclave states namely:

i) Swaziland

ii) Lesotho

South Africa experience three types of climate i.e

I) Mediterranean climate at cape town

ii) Semi desert climate

iii) Temperate climate

The republic of south Africa is divided into 6 provinces/regions namely:

i) Natla

ii) Eastern cape

iii) Orange Free state

iv) Gauteng

v) Western cape

vi) Northern cape

South Africa was formerly known as Azania

Types of minerals

i) Metallic minerals e.g gold , copper, zinc, silver

ii) Non metallic e.g salt, soda ash, limestone

iii) Fuel mineral e.g crude oil, coal, ignites

South Africa has got two major rivers namely:

i) River Orange

ii) River Limpopo

GOLD MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Gold in south Africa was discovered in 1886 by the Dutch

It is mined at Witwatersrand/rand/golden Arch in South Africa

Gold is the most precious mineral and it is mined by two methods

i) Alluvial mining

ii) Drift mining

Other gold producing countries in Africa are

i) DRC

ii) Tanzania

iii) Ghana

iv) Zimbabwe

v) Mali

vi) Niger

- The by product of gold is Uranium

USES OF GOLD

- It is used in the making of medals , trophies
- It is used to make artificial teeth .(density)
- It is used to make jewellery /ornaments
- It is used to make watches
- It is used as a mediu, of exchange in banks
- It is used in the keeping of the country's wealth

N:B: Diamond is the next mineral to gold in south Africa and it is mined at Kimberly.

Qn: What is gold rush?

This is the movement of people in search for gold in South Africa

South Africa has got other minerals like

- Iron
- Uranium
- Copper
- Silver
- Tin
- Limestone
- Crude oil

Factors that led to the development of industries in South Africa

- Presence of enough raw materials like minerals
- Presence of enough skilled labour
- Presence of rich investors
- Presence of abundant power
- Good transport net work
- Availability of advanced technology
- Presence of sea ports that handle its imports and exports.
- Political stability

N:B How did apartheid policy contribute to the industrial development in South Africa

South Africa constructed its own industries after getting trade sanctions

Similarities between south Africa and Uganda

- Both were colonized by Britain
- Both are members of common wealth of nations
- Both are members of A.U

Difference between South Africa and Uganda

- South Africa is geographically located in southern Africa while Uganda is in East.
- South Africa has a sea port while Uganda is landlocked
- South Africa is crossed by the tropical while Uganda is crossed by the equator

MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA SHOWING ITS LOCATION

OIL MINING IN AFRICA

- Oil is formed from dead sea creatures that lived long ago
- Oil is in its natural form is known as crude oil.
- Crude oil is thick , black and sticky.
- Aplace where oil is found is called crude oil.
- A place with many oil wells is called an oil field
- Oil fields are of two types/forms namely:

i) Offshore oil fields

ii) On shore oil fields

Off – shore oil fields

These are oil wells found in waters.

On shore oil fields

These are oil wells found on land

Qn: Compare Nigeria and Libya in terms of oil fields

- Nigeria has off shore oil fields while Libya has on shore .
- Oil is mined by a method known as a drilling .
- A derrick is a machine used for mining oil

Major oil producing countries in Africa

Nigeria (Leading produces)

- Libya
- Equatorial Guinea
- Angola
- D.R.C
- Chad
- South Africa
- Algeria
- Egypt
- Tunisia
- Gabon

Oil also exists in gaseous form known as Natural gas

Uses of Natural Gas

- It is used for cooking
- It is used for welding machines in industries

ORGANISATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC)

- This is the international organizations that unites all Petroleum exporting countries
- OPEC has its headquarters in Vienna

DUTIES OF OPEC

- It fixes oil prices in the world
- It regulates oil production
- It gives linceses to oil exporting countries
- It unites all petroleum exporting countries

After drilling, crude oil is transported to a refinery using pipelines

Qn: What is a refinery?

A refinery is a place where crude oil is turned into various oil products.

Fractional distillation is a scientific method of refining crude oil

A fractionating column is a tower where crude oil is heated to get various products.

Products from crude oil /petroleum

- Petrol
- Kerosene/parafine
- Tar
- Bitumen
- Aviation fuel
- Vaseline
- Drugs
- Plastics
- Paint
- Diesel
- Fertilizers

Qn: Name the petroleum by products used in road construction

Bitumen

Tar

2. Why is Uganda not a member of OPEC when it has crude Oil?

They have oil refineries

3. Why do Kenya and Tanzania import crude oil?

They have oil refineries

4. Why does Uganda import refined oil yet it is expensive?

Uganda does not have oil refinery

5. Name two oil refineries in East Africa

Mombasa Oil Refinery

Dar – es – salaam Oil refinery

Problems causes by oil mining in Africa

- It has led to environmental pollution
- It has led to displacement of people.
- It has led to devegetation
- It has led to civil wars due to mismanagement
- It has led to increased rural urban migrations
- It has led to death due to accidents in the mines

OIL MINING IN LIBYA

Libya is geographically located in North Africa

It has the following neighbours

i) Mediterranean sea – North

ii) Algeria - West

iii) Egypt - East

iv) Chad - South

v) Tunisia - North West

vi) Sudan - South East

vii) Niger - South West

A MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF LIBYA

- Libya is not geographically handcapped. It has a sea coastline in the north.
- Libya 's main climate is desert but it has the Mediterranean climate at her coastline.
- The people of Libya are mainly Arabs but also the berbers and Tuaregs live there.
- Libya was colonized by Italy and Got independence in1951 under King Muhammad Idris.

- King Muhammad Idris was over thrown by Colonel Muammar Gadafi in 1969
- Gadafi was killed in a revolution led by NATO forces in2011
- NATO stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- Libya's population is very low. This is of an economic advantage and disadvantage

Economic advantage of low population

i) There are high chances of getting employment

ii) There is easy provision of social services

iii) There is less pressure on the environment

iv) Low crime rates

Economic Disadvantages of low population

i) Low tax collection

ii) Limited market for goods

iii) Shortage of labour

iv) Under utilization of resources

Economic advantage of High population

i) High tax collection

ii) Presence of ready market

iii) Presence of cheap labour

iv) Maximum use of resources

Economic disadvantage of high population

i) People will lack jobs.

ii) High crime rates

iii) Land fragmentation

iv) Difficulty in the provision of social service

v) High cost of living

vi) Easy spread of diseases

vii) Environment is put on pressure

LIBYA'S ECONOMY

- Libya's economy mainly depends on oil drilling
- Libyans also practice agriculture at the northern coastline where Mediterranean climate is found.
- Libyans carryout farming by the help of irrigation farming.
- This was made possible after the construction of the Great Man made river
- Oil exploration began in 1950 and the first production came in 1961.
- Libya has many oil wells such as

i) Zeltan

ii) Atshan

iii) Daha

iv) Ghat

v) Raguba

vi) Hofra

Vii) Sanimah

viii) Amal

The main oil field is Zeltan

Libya has many oil refineries such as

i) Marsa – el – Brega

ii) Sidra

iii) Beida

iv) Benghazi

v) Zuara

vi) Ras – lanuf

vii) Tobruk

- The main oil refinery of Libya is Marsa – el – brega
- Crude oil is transported to the refinery in Libya using pipelines

Every oil field in Libya has got an airfield near it so as to:

i) Link oil fields to other towns

ii) To easy transport of workers

Libya's oil is on high demand in Europe simply because

i) It is almost pure.(it has less sulphur)

ii) Libya is strategically located near Europe

- Libya 's oil is managed by Libya Nation Corporation
- Oil Extraction in Libya is normally handles by MULTI National Companies like Shell , Total,Tallow etc

Why is oil extraction in Libya done by multi national companies?

Oil extraction is very expensive

Libya's trading partners are

i) Italy

ii) Britain

iii) Germany

iv) USA

V) France

Libya's problems with international community

- Most European countries think that Libya supports terrorism
- Some European countries are not happy with sharia law
- Trade sanctions have been put on LIbya

Tourist attractions in Libya

i) The great man made river

ii) Oases

iii) Desert

iv) Mediterranean climate

v) Sand dunes

vi) Oil refinery

vii) Coastal beaches

Difference between Libya and Uganda

i) Libya was colonized by Italy while Uganda was colonized by Britain

ii) Libya has a seaport while Uganda does not have

iii) Libya is geographically located in North Africa while Uganda is located East Africa.

iv) Libya is a desert country while Uganda is a tropical country

v) Libya is a member of OPEC

Vi) Libya's population is smaller than that of Uganda

vii) Libya's economy depends on drilling while Uganda depends on farming

Similarities between Libya and Uganda

i) Both are members of UN

ii) Both are members of A.U

iii) Both are members of Organization of Islamic conference

Libya's sea port

i) Tripoli

ii) Benghazi

iii) Tabruk

iv) DORNA

V) Zuara

Services that are provided by plantation farms

i) Education services

ii) Medical health services

iii) Transport services

iv) Housing

Ways plantation farming can be promoted in Uganda

i) By giving loans to plantation farmers

ii) By improving on road network in our country.

iii) By providing land to plantation farmers

iv) By providing quality seeds to plantation farmers

MIXED FARMING

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land but different plots.

Factors that influences the starting of a mixed farm

i) Enough fertile land

ii) Capital

iii) Market

iv) Enough Labour

V) Water source

vi) Machinery

Advantages of mixed farming

i) A farmer gets double income

ii) A farmer gets a balanced diet.

iii) Crops can be used to make animals feeds

iv) Animals provide manure to crops.

v) A farm employs people

Disadvantages of mixed farming

i) it is very expensive to start and maintain

ii) It needs a large piece of land

iii) It requires skilled labour

iv) Animals can destroy the crops

Problems of affecting mixed farming

i) Crop pest and diseases

ii) Animal parasites

iii) Poor climatic charges

iv) Shortage of land

v) Poor transport.

vi) Shortage of water and pasture

Mention one area in E. Africa where mixed farming is developed

Kenya highlands

Give two factors that have contributed to the development of mixed farming in Kenya highlands

i) Good climate/reliable rainfall

ii) Presence of enough water and pasture

iii) The place is free from tsetse flies

iv) Presence of ready market for farm produce

List down two modern cattle keeping methods being practiced today

i) Paddocking

ii) Zero grazing

iii) Strip grazing

Why is mixed farming not common in East Africa?

i) It is expensive to start

ii) It requires a large piece of land

iii) It requires skilled labour

DAIRY FARMING

This is the rearing of cattle for milk production.

Factor that influence the starting of a dairy farm

i) A large piece of land

ii) Favourable climate

iii) Reliable source of water

iv) Ready market

v) Capital

vi) Labour

vii) Good veterinary services

Advantages of Dairy farming

- It employs people
- The farmer gets a lot of income
- It is a source of raw material for the dairy processing factory.

Disadvantages of dairy farming

- It requires skilled labour
- It is expensive to start
- It needs a large piece of land

Product from a dairy farm

i) Milk

ii) Hides and skins

iii) Hooves

iv) Manure

Product from milk

i) Ghee

ii) Cheese

iii) Butter

iv) Yoghurt

Problems affecting dairy farming

- Animal diseases
- Poor transport networks
- Shortage of capital
- Poor breeds of cattle

Suggest any three ways in which dairy farming can be improved in East Africa

i) By carrying out cross breeding

ii) By improving on transport network

iii) By improving on veterinary services

RANCHING

This is the rearing of cattle mainly for meat/ beef production

Products from a ranch

- Meat(major)
- Hides and skins
- Manure
- Horns

Examples of ranches in Uganda

- Buruli Ranch
- Nakasongola ranch
- Singo ranch

- Nyabusozi ranch
- Kisozi ranch

In which way does a ranch contribute to the development of an area it is located?

i) It provides employment to people.

ii) It helps to develop the infrastructures like roads

iii) It leads to the development of beef industry

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

i) A farm gets labour

ii) A farm gets market

iii) A farm gets security

LIVESTOCK FARMING

This is the rearing of farm animals

Importance of live stock farming

i) It creates employment for people

ii) It is a source of income.

iii) It is a source of food

iv) It is a source of raw materials

Problems facing livestock farming

i) Animals disease and parasites

ii) A shortage of water and pasture

iii) Cattle rustling

iv) Poor transport

Traditional methods of keeping cattle

i) Herding

ii) Tethering

Disadvantages of herding as a method of keeping cattle

i) Animals destroy people's crops

ii) Animals can be stolen.

iii) There is easy spread of animal diseases.

iv) Animals cause conflicts among people

Advantages of keeping local breeds over exotic breeds

i) Local breads are more resistant to disease than exotic breads

ii) Local breeds are more resistant to harsh weather conditions than exotics ones

iii) Local breeds move longer distances compared to exotics breeds.

Advantage of keeping exotics breed over local breeds

i) Exotic breeds nature faster than local breeds

ii) Exotic breeds produce more meat and milk than local breeds.

THE ECONOMY OF ZAMBIA

- Zambia is geographically located in southern Africa
- Zambia has got the following neighbouring countries

i) Angola in the West

ii) Zimbabwe in the south

iii) DRC in the North

iv) Malawi and Mozambique in the East

v) Tanzania in the North East

vi) Botswana in the southwest

Therefore Zambia is a landlocked country.

The main physical feature is a plateau

Zambia has the following waterbodies

i) River Zambazi

ii) L. Banguela

iii) L. Tanganyika shared by Tanzania

iv) L. mweru shared by DRC

The main climate of Zambia is tropical and the natural vegetation is savannah woodland

A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF ZAMBIA

HISTORY OF ZAMBIA

- Most people who live in Zambia are Bantu by ethnic and the largest Bantu
- Tribe in Zambia is the Bemba.
- The capital city of Zambia is Lusaka and the most industrialized town is Ndola
- The main cash crop grown in Zambia is tobacco
- Zambia was colonized by Britain and got her independence in 1964.
- Cattle keeping in Zambia is difficult due to tsetse flies that spread Nagana to animals
- The economy of Zambia depends on copper mining
- The area famous for copper mining in Zambia is the copper belt.
- Copper in Zambia is mined with another mineral called Cobalt.
- The main source of power used in the copperbelt is Kariba dam which is Hydro electricity
- The copper belt also uses another form of power called coal

Other minerals mined in Zambia include

i) Zinc

ii) Gold

iii) Uranium

iv) Coal

v) Lead

The other copper producing countries include

i) DRC

ii) Tanzania

iii) South Africa

iv) Botswana

v) Mauritania

Uses of copper

i) It is used in the aking of bullets

ii) It is used in the making of coin currencies.

iii) It is used in the making of electric wires

iv) It is used in making pipes

v) It is used in making of helmets

vi) It is used in the making of electric kettles

vii) it is used in making ornaments

viii) It is used for making of artificial hips

ix) It is used in the keeping of a country's wealth

Benefits of copper mining to the economy of Zambia

- It is a source of employment to people
- It is a source of revenue
- It promotes tourism
- It has improved on infrastructure
- It has promoted industrialization
- It has improved on people's standards of living

Problems faced by copper mining in Zambia

- Shortage of capital
- Poor transport
- Shortage of skilled labour
- Collapsing of copper mines
- Price changes of copper
- Stiff competition for copper market

Similarities between Zambia and Uganda

- Both are landlocked countries.
- Both were colonized by Britain
- Both are members of AU
- Both are members of the common wealth of nations
- Both are members of COMESA

Difference between Zambia and Uganda

- Zambia is geographically located in southern Africa while Uganda is in East Africa
- Zambia's economy depends on Copper mining while Uganda depends on farming

Compare Zambia and Uganda in terms of

i) Ethnicity

Both have Bantu as their main ethnic group

ii) Main cash crop

Zambia's main cash crop is tobacco while that of Uganda is coffee

iii) Location

Both are landlocked countries

iv) Geographical location

Zambia is in the southern Africa while Uganda is in East Africa

v) Economy

Zambia 's economy depends on copper mining while Uganda depends on farming.

TAZARA /TANZAM RAILWAY

- Tanzam stands for Tanzania Zambia
- Tazara stands for Tanzania Zambia railway
- Tanzam railway begins at Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia and ends at

Port Dar – es- salaam in Tanzania

When did the construction of the Tanzam railway begin and end?

It began in 1970 and ended in1975

Which two governments financed the Tanzam railway

i) Tanzania

ii) Zambia

Why was Tanzam railway constructed?

I) To link Zambia to the coast

ii) To ease transportation of copper from Zambia to the coast

iii) To open up the remote areas of Southwestern Tanzania

Which experts/people constructed the Tanzam railways?

Chinese

Outline the importance of the construction of the Tanzam railway

i) Zambia was linked to the coast

ii) Transportation of copper from Zambia to port Dar – es – salaam was made easy.

iii) It created employment for the people of Zambia and Tanzania

iv) It promotes friendship between Tanzania and Zambia

v) It boosted trade between Tanzania and Zambia

vi) It opened up the remote areas of South western Tanzania

- The Tanzam railway is the longest ailyway in Africa with;

i) 147 stations

ii) 310 bridges

iii) 21 tunnels

COPPER MINING IN DRC

- DRC lies between 15^0E and 24^0E and 5^0N and 12^0S
- It is the second largest country after Algeria in Africa.
- It was colonized by Belgium.
- It was formerly called Zaire and now it is called DRC
- The capital city of DRC is Kinshasa.
- DRC 's main sea port is Matadi at the estuary of R.Congo in Atlantic Ocean.

The neighbours of DRC are;

i) Central African Republic in North

ii) South Sudan in the North East

iii) Uganda , Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania in the East

iv) Zambia in the South

v) Angola and Atlantic Ocean in the Southwest

Vi) Congo Brazaville in the West

A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF DRC

The biggest part of DRC experiences equatorial climate.

DRC is covered by thick tropical rainforests and the rest by savannah.

DRC mainly used water anad air transport all the big towns like Kisangani , lumbumbashi, bunia, goma and Kinshasa have airports.

Road and railway transport is not well developed because;

i) Presence of thick forests.

ii) Presence of many/ numerous waterbodies

iii) Presence of soggy soils

DRC uses different seaports for oversea trade such as;

i) Matadi - DRC

ii) Mombasa - Kenya

iii) Dar –es – salaam – Tanzania

- Hydro electricity is got from Nzito Dam and Inga dam on R.congo
- The main cash crops grown in DRC include coffee, cocoa, oil palm, cotton, tobacco, rubber , trees , sisal etc
- The main food crops in DRC include : bananas, maize, yams, sweet potatoes , millet, cassava, sorghum, g.nuts
- The number of cattle kept is limited due to Tsetse flies and heavy rainfall received throughout the year.
- Some thick forests like Ituri is inhabited by the primitive people called the pygmies.

MINING IN DRC

DRC mainly depends on mining and its mined minerals are

i) Copper

ii) Gold

iii) Zinc

iv) Diamond

v) Crude oil

vi) Bauxite

vii) Cobalt etc

DIAMOND

DRC is the leading produce of diamond in the world

Diamond is mined from river beds

It is mainly mined from Mbuyi Mayi and Tshikapa

GOLD

This is mined from South Eastern region in a place called Kilo moto

COPPER

It is mined from Katanga province formerly called shaba province , which lies at the border with Zambia

Problems slowing the mining of minerals in DRC

i) Political instability/civil wars

ii) Shortage of funds

iii) poor transport

iv) Low level of technology

v) Poor leadership

vi) Heavy rainfall

vii) Stiff competition for market from other countries

viii) Corruption

LUMBERING IN DRC

- Lumbering is the harvesting of mature trees for timber

Lumbering in DRC faces the following problems

i) Poor transport

ii) Shortage of modern cutting equipment

iii) Trees don't grow in pure stands

iv) Heavy rainfall

v) Shortage of skilled labour

vi) Presence of fierce wild animals in the forests.

Solutions to above problems

i) Selective cutting down of trees

ii) Improving on transport

iii) Improving on security

iv) Modern methods of felling trees should be used

Importance of lumbering to the economy of DRC

- It is a source of employment to people.
- It is a source of income
- It is a source of government revenue
- It provided raw material to industries

Apart from DRC, lumbering is also done in the following countries.

i) Gabon

ii) Congo Brazzaville

iii) Madagascar

EGYPT

- This country is also called Arab Republic of Egypt.
- It is geographically located in North Africa
- It has the following neighbours

i) Libya in the west

ii) The republic of Sudan in the south

iii) Red sea in the East

iv) Mediterranean sea in the North

Egypt has a sea coastline and her main sea ports are

i) Port Alexandria

ii) Port Said

iii) Port Suez

iv) Port Danietta

- Its capital city is Cairo and it's the most populated city in Africa.
- Most people in Egypt are Muslims and Arabic is the national and official
- Language
- Egypt was colonized by Britain in 1882 and got independence in 1922 under colonel Abdel Nasser.
- Egypt is one of the countries where great ancient civilization started.

Qn: What is civilization?

- Civilization is the state of being organized and living together

Or

- This is a human society that is well developed and organized.
- Civilization mainly concentrated in the Nile valley
  Why?

i) Due to presence of fertile soils

ii) Due to presence of water for irrigation.

Contributions of Egyptian civilization to modern Africa

i) They introduced the first calendar

ii) They introduced picture form of writing called hieroglyphics.

iii) They introduced modern medicine.

iv) They introduced modern architecture

v) They introduced new methods of farming like irrigation

Egypt's main climate is desert but they carryout irrigation farming.

How are Egyptians able to practice irrigation farming?

- By the use of water from R.Nile
- Vegetation in Egypt is mainly found in Nile delta, Oases and along R. Nile.
- A small number of Egyptians are crop farmers and animals keepers. These peasants are called Fellahin.

Crops grown in Egypt include:

i) Cotton

ii) Sugarcanes

iii) Millet

iv) Maize

v) Tomatoes

vi) Water melons

The main cash crops of Egypt is cotton.

Farm yields in Egypt are among the highest in the world

Why?

i) Egyptians carryout mechanized farming.

ii) Fertilizers are applied in the farms

iii) They entirely depends on irrigation farming which helps them to grow crops throughout the year .

The Aswan High Dam in Egypt

- It is located along R.NILE IN Egypt.
- It is the largest dam on R.Nile .
- It was completed in 1970 by the Russian Engineers.
- Lake Nasser is found behind Aswan High Dam in Egypet.
- It is 500km long and it is second largest man made lake in Africa after L.volta
- Ghana.

Reasons why Aswan High Dam was constructed

i) To generate hydro electricity

ii) To provide water for irrigation

iii) To control seasonal flooding of R.Nile

iv) To promote tourism.

v) To provide employment to people.

vi) To provide water for home and industrial use.

vii) To promote Trade.

MINING IN EGYPT

- The major mineral of Egypt is crude oil
- It is mined from El – Alamein and Gulf of Suez
- Ramadhan is the leading oil field

Other minerals in Egypt include

i) Phosphates

ii) Iron ore

iii) Natural gas

iv) Uranium

v) Salt

- Natural gas is mined from Western desert and Nile Delta
- Iron ore and uranium are mined from Aswan

Importance of mining in EGYPT

i) It is a source of employment to people.

ii) It is a source of revenue to government.

iii) It is a source of raw materials to industries

iv) It promotes tourism

v) It has led to development of infrastructures like roads

vi) It has improved on people's living standards

- Egypt is the second industrialized country after South Africa in Africa.

Industrial towns in Egypt include

i) Cairo

ii) Alexandria

iii) Said

- Egypt created free trade zones in Zuez and Nile Delta to encourage industrialization.

Qn: What are free trade zones?

- These are areas where foreign companies import and export goods without being taxed

The main industrial product of Egypt include

i) Textile products

ii) Refined sugar

iii) Steel

iv) Acid

v) Fertilizers

vi) Cement

vii) Motor vehicle assembly

Egypt also has small scale industries around Cairo and Alexandria and these include

i) Brewing

ii) Tinning

iii) Hand craft

iv) Food stuffs

v) Perfumes etc

What are small scale industries?

Those are industries which are established on a small piece of land and employ a few people.

Factors that have led to industrial development Egypt

i) Presence of abundant electricity

ii) Presence of enough skilled labour.

iii) Presence of a lot of raw materials

iv) Presence of sea coastline

v) Presence of good transport and communication

vi) High level of technology

PLANTATION FARMING

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

State the factors that influence the location of a plantation farm

i) labour

ii) Land

iii) Capital

iv) Market

v) Transport

Advantages of plantation farming

i) it provide employment to people.

ii) It provides foreign exchange

iii) it is a source of revenue

iv) it promotes tourism

v) it provides marked for out growers

vi) it gives high yields since scientific methods are used.

Problems faced by plantation agriculture

i) Crops pests and diseases

ii) Poor transport

iii) Climatic changes

iv) Price fluctuations/price changes

v) Stiff competition for their produce on world market

Disadvantages of plantation farming

i) It requires a lot of capital

ii) It requires a large piece of land

iii) It requires skilled labour

iv) It promotes monoculture that leads to soil exhaustion

Characteristics of plantation farming

i) One perennial crop is grown

ii) Crops are grown on a large scale

iii) it require a lot of labour

iv) It involves a processing centre/ factory

v) It requires machinery

Give three reasons why plantation farming is not common in Rwanda and Burundi

i) They are mountainous /hilly

ii) Shortage of funds

iii) Shortage of land/ due to land fragmentation

Examples of crops grown under plantation farming

i) Tea

ii) Sugarcanes

iii) Sisal

iv) Oil palm

V) Coffee

vi) Cocoa

vii) Bananas

viii) Rubber Trees

ix) Pineapples

AFRICA' S CHALLENGES

Africa experiences challenges in different categories

i) Political challenges

ii) Economic challenges

iii) Social challenges

Political challenges in Africa

- Civil wars/political instability
- Corruption
- Dictatorship
- Military coups

Qn: What is civil war?

This is a war fought within a country

Or

This is a war fought by different group of people in a country.

Causes of civil wars in Africa

- Dictorship
- Tribalism
- Injustice (unfair treatment of people)
- Unemployment
- Poverty

- Greed for power

Effect/ results of civil wars

- Death of people
- Displacement of people
- Abuse /violation of human rights
- Famine
- Increase in the number of refugees
- Destruction of property

Solution to civil wars

- Corruption
- Illiteracy
- Low levels of technology
- Poverty
- Civil wars
- Traditionalism

Qn: Give any four reasons why African countries are not developing at the same rate

- Difference in natural resources
- Difference in leadership
- Difference in levels of technology
- Existence of civil wars in some countries
- Difference in education levels

Qn: How does illiteracy affect the economic development of a country?

- It leads to unemployment
- It limits the skilled labour supply

Qn; What is a military coup?

This is when the soldiers take over an elected government by the use of a gun.

Effects of military coups

- Death of people /loss of human lives
- Increased number of refugees/refugee influx

- Destruction of property

Qn: What is corruption?

This is the dishonest behavior of people in authority

Causes of corruption

- Low salaries
- Lack of job security
- High levels of unemployment
- Weak lows against corruption
- Lack of nationalism

Ways corruption practiced in Africa.

- Embezzlement of government funds
- Taking bribes
- Nepotism
- Tribalism
- Rigging of votes

Qn: How does corruption effect social service delivery?

- It leads to poor social service delivery
- It prevents some people from accessing social services

Qn; Name the office in Uganda which was formed to fight against corruption

- Office of the inspector General of Government (I.G.G)

Other duties of the I.G.G

- To fight against the misuse of public office

Qn: How does corruption affect the economic development of a country?

- It leads to poor social service delivery
- It leads to misuse of government funds
- It leads to embezzlement of government funds
- It causes poverty.

Ways of controlling corruption

- By enforcing strict laws against corruption
- By retaining the property of people who practice corruption (confiscate property)
- By increasing people's wages and salaries
- By introducing the office of IGG
- Through using Public accounts committee of the parliament. (PAC)

Qn: What is embezzlement?

This is the use of public funds for personal gains

Social challenges affecting Africa

These are challenges that affect the wellbeing of people i.e

- Famine
- Lowlife expectancy
- Illiteracy
- Poor nutrition
- Brain and talent drain
- High infant mortality rate
- Poor health services
- Rampant diseases

Famine

This a long period with insufficient food supply,

Causes of famine

- Poor farming methods
- Crop pests and diseases
- Flood
- Civil wars
- Prolonged drought
- Shortage of land

Ways of controlling famine

- By using better farming methods
- By spraying crops using pesticides
- By ensuring peace and security in a country
- By establishing granaries in homes

Effects of famine

- Death of people
- Migration of people
- Poverty
- Disease outbreak

REFUGEES

These are people who are force to leave their countries due to disasters.

Qn: What is a disaster?

This is an event that causes massive destruction of property, death of people and animals.

Natural disasters

This is an event that causes massive destruction of property, death of people, animals and man has no control over it.

Examples of natural disasters

i) Flood

ii) Earthquakes

iii) Storms

iv) Famine

v) Lightening and thunder

vi) Disease outbreak

vii) Landslides /mudslides

viii) Volcanic eruption

Man made disasters

These are events that cause massive destructive of property death of people, animals and man has control over it

Examples of man made disasters

- Civil wars
- Food poisoning
- Accident

Causes of refugees

- Civil wars(major)
- Landslides
- Floods
- Famine
- Volcanic eruption
- Storms

Causes of landslides

- Heavy rainfall (major)
- Poor farming methods on mountain slopes
- Heavy settlement on mountain slopes

Dangers caused by increases refugees

- Disease outbreak especially in refugee camps
- Shortage of social services e.g health services
- Shortage of food
- Immoral behavior
- Environmental destruction

International organizations that cater for refugees

I) United Nations High commissioner for refugees(UNHCR)

II) Res Cross Society

Qn: Which ministry in Uganda is responsible for refugees/disasters

Ministry of relief, disaster preparedness and refugees.

Life expectancy

This is the average number of years a person is expected to live in a given country.

Causes of low life expectancy in Africa

i) Poor feeding

ii) Civil wars

iii) Outbreak of diseases

iv) Poor health lifestyles

iv) Poverty

vi) Poor health services

Ways of fighting poverty among people

- By teaching farmers better farming methods
- By encouraging people to set up small scale industries
- By giving soft loans to people
- By inviting more rich investors
- By starting vocational schools/institutions
- By promoting UPE and USE

How does education/ literacy promote development?

- It helps people to get jobs
- it helps people to learn practical skills
- it helps people to learn how to budget
- it simplifies communication

Economic challenges in Africa

These are problems which affect people in the way they get money

Examples of economic challenges

- Shortage of capitals
- Inflation
- Debt burden
- Corruption
- Low levels of technology

Qn; What is inflation?

This is when money loses its values.

Causes of inflation

- Civil wars
- Low production of goods for exports

Groups/categories of countries

Countries of the world are categorized into three different grouped namely:

i) Rich /advanced countries

ii) Intermediate countries

iii) Poor /developing countries

Advanced /rich countries include

- U.S.A
- Britain
- France
- Japan
- Russia
- Germany
- China

Intermediate countries include

- India
- South Africa
- Portugal
- Australia
- Algeria
- Nigeria
- Ghana

Poor countries include

- DRC
- South Sudan
- Uganda
- Burundi

- Tanzania
- Somalia
- Kenya
- Djibouti

Indicators of development in a country

- Heavy industrialization
- People with long life expectancy
- Presence of good social services
- Wide spread of urbanization
- Political stability
- Good governance /presence of democracy
- Maximum utilization of resources

Comparison of poor and rich countries

Poor countries	Rich countries
i) Produce less manufactured goods	produce more manufactured goods
ii) They depend on loans and grants from developed countries	Due to manufacturing, they have a lot of income
iii) They have a lot of unemployment	They have a lot of employment opportunities
iv) Use a lot of manual labour	They have modern technology
v) People work for long hours but gain little	People work for short periods but gain much
vi) Depend on craft industries	They have developed industries

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA

1. What is foreign influence?

- These are various changes that were brought about by various groups of people who came to Africa.

2. Name the five groups of foreigners who came to Africa

- Traders
- Explorers
- Missionaries
- Colonialists/administrators
- Settlers

3. Who were the first foreigners to come to Africa?

- Arab traders

4. Who were the first European s to come to Africa?

- Portuguese

Reasons for the coming of the above groups to Africa

a) Traders

- To carryout trade
- To get market for their finished goods
- To get raw materials for their home industries
- To get areas to invest their surplus capital
- To introduce legitimate trade.

b) Explorers

- To study about the geography of Africa
- To fight against slave trade
- To gain fame and prestige
- To learn more about natural wealth of Africa
- To learn the culture of Africa

c) Missionaries

- To spread Christianity
- To stop slave trade
- To teach formal education
- To spread western cultures
- To teach practical skills

d) Colonialists

- To get market for their finished goods
- To get raw material for their home industries /minerals
- To protect the missionaries
- To get land for settlement
- To gain political pride
- To invest their surplus capital
- To get colonies
- To stop slave trade

e) Settlers

- To carryout trade
- To get land for settlement
- To carryout farming
- To run away from religious wars
- They were over populated in their home countries

EXPLORERS IN WEST AFRICA

QN: Who are explorers?

These are people who go to foreign areas to study more about them

1) Dr. Mungo Park

What was Mungo park's country of birth?

Scotland

2. State the profession of Munggo park

Medical doctors

3. How many journeys did Mungo park make to Africa?

Two journeys

- Mungo parks' first journey (1795 – 1797)
- Mungo park's second journey (1805 – 1806)

4. Name the association which sent Mungo Park to Africa

African Association

5. How was the African Association useful to Mungo Park?

- It financed /funded his journeys
- It provided him with sketch maps

6. Write down all the features discovered by Mungo park in Africa

- R. Niger
- Bussa falls
- R. Gambia
- R. Senegal

7. What problem/tragedy happened to Mungo park at Bussa falls?

- He drowned at Bussa falls in1806

8. On which river are the Bussa falls ?

R. Niger

9. Why was West Africa referred to as the whiteman's grave?

Many European Explores died from there

10. How were the Bussa falls destroyed?

After the construction of Kainji dam

B) **JOHN LANDER AND RICHARD LANDER**

1. What was John and Richard Landers' country of birth?

Britain

Richard Lander first came to Africa as a servant of another explorer called capt. Hugh clapperton

2. Who was Richard related to John Lander?

They were brothers

3. State the town in West Africa where these brothers started their journey

Badagry in Guinea

4. Which features were the brothers interested in?

   R. Niger

5. Write down the findings of John and Richard Lander about R. Niger

- They found out its depth
- They found out that R. Niger ends in a delta
- They foundout that R. Niger has its mouth as in Atlantic Ocean
- They found out that trade was possible on R.Niger

6. What happened to Richard Lander at Fernandopo in1834?

- He was attacked and killed By Africans

C) **HEINRICH BARTH**

1. What was Heinrich Barth's country of birth?

   Germany

2. When was Heinrich Barth born?

   In 1821

3. What was Heinrich Barth's profession?

   An archaeologists

4. From which Northern town of Africa did Barth begins his journey?

   In Tripoli – Libya

5. Name the organization which sent Heinrich Barth to Africa.

   British government

6. How important was the British government to Heinrich Barth during his journey to Africa?

   It funded his journey

7. Name the features seen by Heinrich Barth on His visit to Africa.

- L. Chad
- Sahahra desert
- R. Benue

N.B: Heinrich Barth explored 3 regions in Africa namely:

- North Africa
- Central Africa
- West Africa

ii) Heinrich Barth was the explorer who travelled the longest journey of all in Africa

iv) He spearheaded the anti slavery movement in West Africa

D) CAPT. HUGH CLAPPERTON

1. What was clappertons country of birth?

   Germany

2. What was clapperton's profession?

   He was a soldier

3. Write down the group of explores that were led by Hugh clapperton

- Dr. Walter Oudney
- Richard Lander
- Maj. Dixon Denham

4. Which major organizations sent Hugh Clapperton to Africa?

   RGS

5. State the town in Africa where they set off their journey

   Tripoli – Libya

6. Outline the areas they explored in West Africa

- Bornu in Benin
- Kano in Nigeria
- Sahara desert
- Sokoto in Nigeria
- Housaland in Nigeria

7. Outline their findings out R. Niger

- They found out R.Niger flows southwards.

- They found out R. Nile had no connection with R. Nigger

8. Why is Timbuktu important in the education sector of Africa?

- It is where the first university in Africa was built.

9. Identify the explorers who visited Timbukutu

- Rene Caillie of France
- Gordon long of Britain

Explores in Southern and Central Africa

A) DR. DAVID LIVINGSTONE

1. What was livingstones' country of birth?

Scotland

2. Outline the regions explored by Dr. David Livingstone

- Central Africa
- Southern Africa
- East Africa

3. How many journeys did Livingstone make to Africa?

Three journeys

1st journey(1852 – 1856)

2nd journey (1858 – 1863)

3rd journey (1866 – 1873)

4. Name the organization that financed his

i) 1st and 2nd journeys to Africa

London Missionary Society

ii) 3rd journey

He funded himself

5. Write down the features he saw as the first whiteman

a) First journey

- L. Ngami in Namibia
- Kalahari Desert

b) Second journey

- L. Malawi
- R. Zambezi in Zambia
- Victoria falls on R. Zambezi

c) Third Journey

- R. Ruvuma
- R. congo
- L. Banguela in Zambia
- R. Limpopo

6. Which tragedy /problem did Livingstone find in Africa and made him sad most?

- Slave trade

7. How did Dr. David Livingstone show the evils of slave trade?

- He preached against it
- He wrote books/reports against it
- He collected /mobilized funds against it

8. Which organization was formed due to livingstones's compaign to spread Christianity in Africa?

- Universities mission to central Africa (UMCA)

9. Name the explorer who was sent to look for Dr. David Livingstone

- H.M Stanley

10. Where did H.M Stanley meet Dr. David Livingstone?

- At Port Ujiji on L.Tanganyika

11. Name the place where Livingstone died and when

- Chitambo Village near L. banguela in 1873

12. Name the two faithful servants that carried his body to the coast

- Sussi
- Chuma

13. Where was livingstone buried?

At West minsters Abby in London

Why

He was referred to as a hero

Contributions of Dr. David Livingstone

- He fought against slave trade
- He treated the sick
- He spread Christianity
- He saw and named physical features
- He taught practical skills

HENRY MORTON STANLEY

1. What was H.M stanleys' country of birth?

Britain

2. What was stanleys' profession?

He was a journalist

3. How many journeys did he make to Africa?

Three journeys

1st journey 1871 – 1872

2nd journey 1874 – 1875

3rd journey 1877 – 1879

4. What was the purpose of his journeys below

1st journey

To look for Dr. David Livingstone

2nd journey

To prove whether L. Victoria was source of R. Nile

3rd journey

To rescue Emin Pasha

5. Who were the sponsors of stanleys journeys?

Daily telegraphs of London

Herald Tribune of New York

6. List down the features stanleys saw on his journeys to Africa

- Mt. Rwenzori
- L. George
- R. Lualaba
- L. Edward

7. Why did he soil around L.Victoria?

- To prove whether it was the source of R. Nile
- During his second journey, he circmnavigagres L.victoria in his canoe called Lady Alice
- Stanley proved that L.victoria was the source of R. nile
- He reached Kabaka's palce with Mfutu in 1875 and met Mukisa , the prime minister of Buganda by then, who introduced them to Kabaka Muteesa.1
- On Kabaka's request, Stanley wrote a letter to the Queen of England inviting missionaries to come to Uganda
- The letter was given to lenant De Bellefonds to take England

8. Why did H.M Stanley name Mt. Rwenzori that mountain of the moon?

It was snow capped throughout the year

9. In which Africa country did Stanley work as colonial agent?

DRC

10. Why was Stanley sent to DRC?

To develop trade stations in DRC

11. Who employed Stanley as a colonial agent in DRC?

King Leopold 11 of Belgium

12. How is H.M Stanley connected to the coming of missionaries to Uganda?

He wrote a letter on behalf of Kabaka/inviting missionaries to Uganda

13. Give two reasons why Kabaka Muteesa 1 invited missionaries to Uganda.

- To teach his people how to read and write (formal education)
- To spread Christianity.

14. Why didn't Kabaka Muteesa / write a letter inviting missionaries

He was illiterate

15. Why did Kabaka Muteesa 1 and Mwanga turn against the Christian

Missionaries?

- They preached against his culture
- They had disobeyed him

16. <u>Problems faced by explores in Africa</u>

i) Language barrier

ii) Poor transport

iii) Shortage of food

iv) Attacks from hostile tribes

v) Attacks from tropical diseases

vi) Harsh weather condtions

<u>Effects of explorers in Africa</u>

i) They renamed some physical features

ii) They fought against slave trade

iii) They paved way for the coming of missionaries

iv) They made Africa known to the outside world

v) They drew sketch maps of Africa

vi) They made reports about African culture

How did explorers pave way for coming of colonialist s to Africa?

- They drew sketch maps that guided colonialists into the interiors
- They reported about Africans culture
- They reported about the mineral wealth of Africa
- They identified parts good for settlement
- They asked their home governments to stop slave trade
- They reported about the political situation in Africa

THE PORTUGUESE

1. Who are the Portuguese?

   These are people from Portugal

2. Name the first European to come to Africa

   Portuguese

3. What was the main reason for the coming of Portuguese to Africa?

- To discover the sea route to india
- To carryout trade with the Indians

Reasons for the coming of Portuguese to Africa

i) To control coastal trade

ii) To spread Christianity

iii) To find a sea route to india

iv) To get new trade items

4. Why were the Portuguese interested in settling at the coast of E.Africa?

i) To control coastal trade

ii) To spread Christianity

iii) To create a resting base for their sailors

iv) To find market for their finished goods

v) Due to fertile soils

vi) Due to good climate

vii) The coast was strategically located

Examples of the Portuguese who came to Africa

i) Diniz Diaz

ii) Bartholomew Diaz

iii) Vasco d Gama

iv) Francisco de Al'Imeida

5. Give two reasons why the portugues were interested in finding the sea rout to India

i) They were highly taxed in turkey

ii) The Turkish war had blocked the northern route

6. Mention the contribution of the following people in the discovery of the sea route to india

a) **PRINCE HENRY (THE NAVIGATOR)**

- He built a school for sailors called sagres in Portugal
- He invited a compass
- He funded the portugues explorers
- He provided sketch maps to Portuguese explorers
- He built caravans ships for oversea trade

N:B He was nicknamed the navigator because he was much interested I sailing on water

B) **DINIZ DIAZ**

He was the first portuguese explorer to come to Africa.

He discovered cape verde

C) **BARTHOLOMEW DIAZ (1497 – 1498)**

- He was sent by King John II
- He was the first Portuguese explorer to reach the coast of south Africa
- He named the southern tip of Africa "cape of storms" because he was going to die from there due to heavy storms from here, he returned to Portugal.

D) **VASCO DA GAMA(1497 -1498)**

- He was sent to Africa by King Emmanuel the fortunate
- He named the cape of storms(cape of good hope" because he was full of hope of discovering the sea route to india
- He named the present day Natal that Dies Natalis" because he spent his Christmas of 1497 from there
- He reached the East African coast and the Arabs did not welcome him

Why?

- The Arabs thought that the Portuguese were going to control the coastal trade
- The Portuguese were Christians
- Vasco Da Gama was only welcomed by Sultan Sayyid Ali of Malindi who gave him the captain called Ahmed Bin Majid to guide him to India.

Qn: How did the Arabs know /realize that the portguese were Christians?

Their boats had crosses

QN: Mention any three problems faced by the Portuguese on their journey to Africa

i) Tropical disease

ii) Poor transport

iii) Storms

iv) Shaortage of food

Qn: Why the Portuguese easily established their rule at the coast of East Africa?

- They had strong army
- They used surprise attacks
- They had strong weapons
- People at the coast were not united

Why the Portuguese rule collapsed /declined at the coast

i) Constant attacks from the Arabs

ii) Shortage of funds

iii) Portugal was far from E. Africa

iv) Some Portuguese officials were corrupt

v) The Portuguese were harsh and cruel

Trade items the Portuguese got from India

I) Silk0

ii) Spices

iii) Minerals(gold)

Trade items the Portuguese got from Africa

i) Slaves

ii) Minerals

iii) Ivory

Qn: Where did the portuguese set their headquarters in

a) Africa

- Mozambique

b) East Africa

- Fort Jesus

Qn: What evidence shows that Portuguese once lived in East Africa?

- The presence of fort Jesus

Qn: Why the Portuguese built fort Jesus in East Africa?

- For protection
- To act as an administrative base
- To act as a resting base for sailors
- To act as a base for repairing their ships

Economic importance of Fort Jesus to Kenya

- It promotes tourism
- It creates jobs for people
- It earns revenue to the government

Effects of the Portuguese rule in Africa

- They linked Africa to Europe
- They built for Jesus
- They introduced new crops
- They spread Christianity
- They introduced the wearing of gomesi

Negative

- They destroyed some coastal towns
- They promoted slave trade
- They over taxed Africans
- They displaced some coastal people
- They caused constant wars at the coast

Crops that were introduced by the Portuguese

- Guavas
- Yellow maize
- Pawpaws
- Pineapples
- Cassava

Qn: Name the group of people who introduced Zenji empire at the coast

- Arabs

Qn: Which group of people destroyed Zenji Empire?

- Portuguese

Qn: Which people took over the control of the East African coast after the collapse of the portguese rule?

- Arabs

Qn: Which people took over the control of the East African coast after the collapse of the Portuguese rule?

- Arabs

MISSIONARIES

Qn: Who are missionaries?

These are people who go to a foreign area to spread the word of God?

Qn: What is a mission station?

This is a place where the missionaries settled and worked from

Reasons for the coming of missionaries

- To spread Christianity(major)
- To introduce formal education
- To stop slave trade
- To introduce western culture
- To teach practical skills

Missionary groups that came to Africa

a) West Africa

i) Protestant missionaries/ Anglicans

ii) Church of Scotland mission

iii) Methodist Missionary society

iv) Basel Mission

v) Baptist Mission

vi) Holy Ghost fathers

b) Central Africa

i) Universities Mission to Central Africa (UMCA)

ii) Free church of Scotland

iii) Jesuit missionaries

iv) White fathers

v) London Missionary Society

c) Southern Africa

i) United Freedom Methodists

ii) Moro Vian Bretheren

iii) London Missionary Society

iv) Paris Evangelical Missionaries

v) Mariann Hill mission society

Effects / results of missionaries in Africa(positive social)

- They spread Christianity
- They stopped slave trade
- They treated the sick
- They introduced western culture
- They introduced formal education

Economic

- They taught practical skills
- They introduced new crops
- They constructed roads
- They introduced legitimate trade

Negative effects

- They undermined African culture
- They caused religious wars
- They divided people according to sect
- They made many people to die as martyrs

Problems faced by the missionaries

- Language barrier
- Tropical diseased
- Hostile tribes
- Poor transport and communication
- Harsh weather conditions
- Shortage of food

Qn: How did the missionaries solve the problems below?

a) Language barrier

- By hiring interpreters
- They learnt African local languages
- They taught literacy

b) Hostile tribes

- By befriending African chiefs
- By giving gifts to African chiefs and kings
- By emphasizing the Ten Commandments
- They asked their home governments for protection

c) Poor transport

- They constructed roads
- They introduced bicycles
- They hired porters

d) Food shortage

- They befriended natives to give them food
- Some carried their own food

Qn: How did missionaries pave way for the coming of the colonialists?

- They constructed roads that made the movement of the colonialists easy
- They asked for protection from their home government.
- They asked their home governments to stop slave trade
- They reported about African Culture
- Their preaching softened the African minds against resistance

Trading companies that operated in Africa

Trading company	founder	country	Area of operation
1. German East Africa Company (GEACO)	Carl Peters	Germany	Tanzania (E. Africa)
2. Imperial British East Company (IBEACO)	Sir William Mackinnin	Britain	E. Africa (Uganda and Kenya)
3. British South African Company (BSACO)	Cecil Rhodes	Britain	Central and Southern Africa
4. Royal Niger Company (RNCO)	Sir George Goldie Tubman	Britain	West Africa
5. International African Association (IAA)	King Leopold II	Belgium	Central Africa
6. Livingstone Central African Association (LCAA)	James Stevenson	Britain	Central Africa

Duties /role of chartered companies

- To stop slave trade
- To improve o transport and communication
- To create market for European goods
- To sign treaties to behalf of their home government
- To trainAfricans in army
- To protect missionaries
- To introduce legitimate trade.

Roles played by Chartered companies towards colonialisation of Africa.

i) They drew sketch maps that guided colonialists in Africa

ii) They signed treaties on behalf of their home government

iii) They improved on transport and communication

iv) They trained Africans in army that maintained peace

Achievements of chartered companies in Africa

- They stopped slave trade
- They improved on transport and communication
- They trained Africans in army
- They protected missionaries
- They started serious colonial administration
- They introduced legitimate trade

COLONIALISTS/ADMINISTRATORE

Briefly explain the following terms

a) Colonialism

This is when a weak country is fully controlled by a powerful country politically, socially and economically

b) Colonialists

These are people from stronger countries who rule others in weaker countries on behalf of their home governments.

c) Colony

This is a weak country controlled and developed by a powerful country with the aim of having permanent settlement.

Examples of colonies in Africa

i) Kenya

ii) South Africa

iii) Zimbabwe

d) Protectorate

This is a weak country controlled and defended by a powerful country with an aim of economic exploitation.

Examples of protectorates in Africa

i) Uganda

ii) Rwanda

iii) Burundi

iv) Zambia

e) Mandate territories

These were former colonies of Germany that were handled over to the league of nations after world war one

Examples of mandate territories in Africa

i) Tanzania

ii) Rwanda

iii) Burundi

iv) Namibia

v) Togo

vi) Cameroon

f) Trusteeships

Those were former colonies of Germany and Italy that were handled over to the United Nations after world war two

Examples of trusteeships

i) Libya

ii) Tanzania

iii) Rwanda

iv) Burundi

v) Namibia

vi) Togo

vii) Cameroon

g) Scramble

This was the struggle among Europena powere to get colonies in Africa

h) Partition

This was the peaceful division of Africa among European powers

i) Colonial agents /imperialists

These were European individuals who helped their countries to get territories to get territories in Africa.

Examples of colonial agents/imperialists in Africa

Colonial agent	Country	Area of Operation
Cecil Rhodes	Britain	Southern and central Africa
Dr. Carl Peters	Germany	East Africa
Sir Harry Johnstone	Britain	East Africa
Henry Morton Stanley	Belgium	DRC
Capt Fredrick Lugard	Britain	East and West Africa
Sir George Goldie	Britain	West Africa
De Brazza	France	West Africa
Dr. Nachtigal	Germany	West Africa
Gen Lovis Faidherbe	France	West Africa

N:B Capt. Fredrick Lugard introduced indirect rule in Uganda and West Africa (Nigeria)

Reasons for the coming of colonialists/scramble and partition

i) To stop slave trade

ii) Need for political pride

iii) To exploit Africa's mineral wealth /raw material

iv) To protect missionaries

v) To get territories in Africa

vi) To acquire land for settlement .

European countries that scrambled and partitioned Africa

Colonial master	Territories in Africa
Britain	Uganda, Kenya, Nigeria, Egypt, Sudan, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Ghana, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho. Sierra leone, Malawi, Comoros,

	seychelles
France	Algeria, Madagascar, Cotedivoire, Chad, Tunisia, Mali, Benin, Gabon, Senegal, Guinea, Gambia, Burkina faso, Niger, Congo Brazzaville, Mauritania
Germany	Tanzania, Namibia, Rwanda, Burundi, Togo, Cameroon
Italy	Libya, Eritrea, Somalia
Spain	Western Sahara, Equitorial Guinea
Belgium	DRC
Portugual	Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, cape verde

Qn: Name the first European country to get a colony in Africa

- Netherlands/ Holland

Qn: What was the first European colony in Africa?

- Cape colony

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE

1. Explain what it was

   This was the meeting held in Berlin to find peaceful ways of dividing Africa among European powers

2. State the place where it took place and when

   In Berlin the capital city of Germany from 1884 – 1885

3. Why was the Berlin conference called so?

   It was held in Berlin the capital city of Germany

4. Who chaired the Berlin conference?

Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck

5. Outline the countries that participated in the Berlin conference

- Britain
- Germany
- France
- Portugual
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Belgium

6. Why was the Berlin conference held?

- To find peaceful ways of dividing Africa among European Powers(Major)
- To discuss means of stopping slave trade in Africa
- To put guidelines to be followed when getting territories in Africa

7. What was the major result of Berlin conference?

Africa was divided among European countries

Resolutions of the Berlin Conference

i) Any European country was free to claim for land in Africa

ii) The colonial masters had to stop slave in their territories

iii) For any extension of rule, other European powers had to be informed

iv) Once land is claimed for, no other European country was to claim for it gain.

How did the Berlin conference affect Africans?

- African traditional rulers lost their political powers
- African lost their independence
- Africans culture was destroyed
- African technology declined

Methods used by colonialists to establish their rule in Africa

i) Use of military means

ii) Signing treaties/agreements

iii) Use of collaborators

iv) Use of trade companies

v) Use of missionaries

Systems of administration used by colonialists in Africa

System of administration	colonial power
Direct rule	Germany
indirect rule	Britain
Assimilation policy	Portugal, France, Belgium

Direct Rule

- This was the system of administration where colonial masters ruled their territories themselves

African countries where direct rule was practiced

i) Tanzania

ii) Rwanda

iii) Burundi

iv) Namibia

Reasons why Germans used direct rule in Africa

- To get quick results.
- It was costly to train Africans in Administration
- They wanted to be respected by Africans
- To ensure full exploitation of resources
- To ensure effective control of their territories

Disadvantages of direct rule

i) It was expensive

ii) it led to language barriers

iii) It caused a lot of rebellions

iv) African culture was destroyed.

Ways colonialists showed control over their areas

i) By raising their natural flags

ii) By collecting taxes

iii) By demarcating boundaries

iv) By teaching their languages

v) They encouraged the growing of cash crops

Indirect rule

- This was the system of administration where colonial masters ruled their territories through local kings, chiefs and agents

Countries where indirect rule was applied

- Uganda
- Nigeria
- Sudan
- Kenya
- Egypt
- Ghana etc

Advantages of indirect rule

i) It was cheap to mange

ii) It controlled rebellions

iii) It controlled the problems of language barriers

iv) It protected and preserved African culture

Disadvantages of indirect rule

i) local leaders were used as puppets

ii) It caused division among natives

iii) local leaders lost total control over their territories

QN: How was indirect rule cheap?

- It was cheaper to pay Africans than Europeans.

Assimilation policy

Qn: What was assimilation policy?

This was the system of administration where colonial masters aimed at changing cultures of Africans to look like them.

African countries where assimilation policy was applied?

i) Angola

ii) Algeria

iii) Mozambique

iv) Mali

v) Cape verde

vi) DRC

vii) Senegal

Reasons why assimilation policy was used

i) To control language barrier

ii) It was cheap to them

iii) To have uniform administration

iv) They wanted to create African Allies

v) Need to spread Portuguese, Belgian and French culture

How was assimilation policy practiced?

i) Through giving Africans free visits to Portugal, France and Belgium

ii) Through giving citizenship to Africans who had excelled in various fields.

iii) Through teaching Africans their languages

iv) Through teaching Africans their religions

v) They introduced French, Portuguese and Belgium laws

vi) Africans were given scholarships by the French

vii) African citizens were represented in French parliament

N:B: Assimilation policy was replaced by association policy

COLLABORATORS

These are people who willingly accepts to promote the interests of another person.

Why some Africans collaborated with colonialists

i) To get protection from colonialists

ii) To get gifts

iii) To get employment

iv) Due to ignorance

v) Some wanted to be restored to their throne

Examples of collaborators in Africa

i) Semei Kakunguru

ii) Sir Apollo Kaggwa

iii) Nuwa Mbaguta

iv) Nabong Mumias of Wanga Kingdom

v) Laibon Lenana of Masai

vi) Chief Labengula in West Africa

vii) Fante in West Africa

viii) Chief Sikaso

ix) King Rumanika of Karagwe Kingdom

Effects of colonial rule in Africa

Social effects

- Slave trade was stopped
- New cultures were introduced
- Foreign languages were introduced
- It led to depopulation due to resistances

Political effects

- New states were formed
- Africans lost their political independence
- New laws were introduced
- Modern means of administration were set up

Economic effects

- Taxation was introduced
- New crops were introduced
- Plantation farming was introduced
- New trade items were introduced
- Legitimate trade was introduced

THE SETTLERS

Qn: Who are settlers?

These are foreigners who came to settle in Africa

Qn: Write down the countries in Africa that were established by the settlers

a) British

i) South Africa

ii) Zimbabwe

iii) Kenya

b) Portugal

i) Angola

ii) Mozambique

c) French

i) Algeria

Outline the effects of settlers in Africa

- They led to displacement of some people.
- They increased the population in areas where they settled.
- Their presence led to introduction of apartheid in Africa
- They developed areas where they settled
- They introduced modern methods of farming
- They monopolized African business
- They dominated African politics
- They grabbed land from Africans

Qn: How did most countries taken as white settlement gain independence?

i) Through armed struggle

ii) Through guerilla wars

iii) Through blood shed

Reasons why the British settled in Kenya highlands

i) Presence of good climate /reliable rainfall

ii) Presence of fertile soils

iii) The area was free from tsetse flies

THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA

Qn: What is an ethnic group/tribal groups?

This is a group of people with the same origin and speak related languages

Major ethnic groups in Africa

- Bantu
- Semites(Arabs)
- Nilotics /River – lake nilotes
- Berbers
- Cushites/hamates
- Sudanic
- Khoisan

Characteristics of ethnic groups

- People have the same origin
- People speak related languages
- People have similar occupation
- People have the same traditional practices
- People have the same traditional beliefs

Qn; Why is Africa called the cradle land of mankind?

- It is where the oldest human skull was discovered

Reasons for migrations of different ethnic groups

- To look for fertile soils
- To run away from epidemic diseases
- To look for water and pasture for their animals.
- Due to internal and external conflicts
- Due to over population in their homelands
- Due to prolonged drought

Problems faced by ethnic groups during their migrations

- Attacks from hostile tribes
- Shortage of food and water
- Attacks from dangerous animals
- Harsh weather changes
- Difficult in crossing physical features
- Lack of clear routes/poor transport

Original inhabitants of ethnic groups in Africa

i) North Africa _____ Berbers

ii) Central Africa _____ Pygmies

iii) East Africa _____ Bushmen

iv) South Africa _____Khoisans

BANTU

This is the largest ethnic group in Africa

They are believed to have migrated from Cameroon highlands

Bantu groups

i) Eastern Bantu

ii) Central Bantu

iii) Western Bantu

iv) Southern Bantu

Western Bantu/interlacustrine Bantu

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

Examples of western Bantu

- Banyoro
- Baganda
- Basoga
- Bagisu
- Batooro
- Bakiga

Eastern Bantu/Coastal Bantu

- They moved from Cameroon highlands and settled in Zambia
- They split into two groups
- One group moved northwards to Tanzania and Kenya and another group moved south wards and formed the southern Bantu

Examples of Eastern bantu

- Akamba
- Kikuyu
- Nyamwezi
- Taita

Southern Bantu

They settled in southern part of Africa

Examples of southern Bantu

- Herero, Ovambo in Namibia
- Tswana in Botswana
- Shona in Zimbabwe
- Zulu, Xhosa, Ndebele, Venda and swazi in south Africa
- Ngono in Tanzania

N: B: The Ngoni was the last group to enter East Africa

CENTRAL BANTU

They settled in Congo Brazaville, DRC, Angola, and Malawi

Examples of Central Bantu

- Bemba, Lozi of Zambia
- Bakongo, Balunda, Baluba of DRC
- Nyanja , chewa of Malawi
- Mbundu , ovimbundu of Angola

SEMITES

- The semites is the largest ethnic group in North Africa
- The semites have a mixture of Africa, Arabic and Jewish blood

The Semites include;

i) Ambara, bagara and Tigreans of Ethiopia

ii) The Eritreans of Eritrea

iii) The Nubians of Sudan , Uganda and Kenya

iv) The Arabs of Sudan

N:B The semites were basically pastoralists

THE KHOISANS

Qn; Name the original inhabitant of South Africa

Khoisan

Qn; Identify two tribes that make up Khoisan

i) Khoikhoi

ii) The san

Qn: What was the main occupation of the Khoisan?

Hunting

Qn; Write down the names given to the following group by the Europeans

They lived wildlife

THE ARABS

- Most of the people in North Africa are Arabs
- They came from Saudi Arabia after the spread of Islam
- They invaded the Maghreb and defeated the Berber
- The first group of people in live in North Africa were the Berbers

Qn: What does the tem Maghreb mean?

- It means the Northern land of Africa

Qn: What was the main occupation of the berbers?

- Hunting
- Nomadic pastoralism

Qn; Which race do most people of Africa descend?

Arabs

Qn; Why did Islam spread faster in Northern Africa?

- North Africa is near Saudi Arabia
- Non Moslems were taken as slaves
- Arabs use to force Africans to be converted to Islam
- People were converted because they wanted to trade with the Arabs

Qn: How did the Arabs spread Islam in Africa?

- Through Jihads
- Giving new converts gifts
- Discriminating non moslems in trade
- By treating non moslems as slaves
- Use of force
- By building Koranic schools

Organizations structure of the people of pre – colonial Africa

Politically

- They formed kingdoms
- Through chiefdoms
- Through empires
- Through principalities

Economically

- They carried out iron smelting
- They carried out barter trade
- They reared domestic animals
- They carried out crop growing
- They carried out fishing

Socially

- They carried out hunting
- They carried out wrestling
- By worshipping gods
- Through food gathering according to age and sex

TRANS- SAHARAN TRADE

- This was trade that was carried out between west Africa and North Africa across the sahara desert.

Qn: Why was the trans –saharan trade referred to as silent trade?

- There was no specific medium of communication

Why the traders moved in caravans

i) For protection/defence/security

ii) To carry goods in large quantities

Participants in the trans – Saharan trade

i) Berbers
ii) Tuaregs } of North Africa
iii) Arabs

List down the items of trade

a) North Africa

- beads
- Guns
- Glasses
- Swords
- Cloth
- Household items
- Salt
- Camels
- Mirrors
- Copperware

b) West Africa

- Gold
- Slaves
- Skins and hides
- Ivory
- Ostrich feathers
- Bee wax
- kolanuts

What was the major item of trade?

- Salt
- Gold

Why

- It was used to preserve meat.

Qn: Where was salt got from?

Taghaza

Qn: What was the main means of transport?

Camels

Qn; How important were oases to the trans – Saharan traders?

i) They provided water to traders

ii) It is where traders used to meet their guides

iii) it is where traders used to meet their guides

QN: What role was played by the Tuaregs during the trans – Saharan trade

They acted as middle men

Problems faced by the traders in trans – Saharan trade

- Language barrier
- Poor transport and communication
- Harsh desert conditions
- Attacks from dangerous wild animals
- Human diseases
- Shortage of water and food

Effects of the Trans – Saharan trade

- Chiefs and kings became rich
- Some kingdoms grew stronger and powerful
- It led to spread of Islam in West Africa
- It encouraged slave trade
- Some cities and trans – developed

Qn: How did the trans – Saharan trade increase inter tribal wars?

Some tribes attacked others for slaves

Qn; How did the Trans – Saharan lead to expansion of some kingdoms

Kings and chiefs got guns that were used for attacking others for expansion

N:B : Barter trade was the main means of exchange but later cowries shells were introduced by the Arabs.

TRANS – ATLANTIC TRADE

This was the trade carried out by the people of Africa , America and Europe across the Atlantic Ocean

Qn: Give another name for the trans- atlantic trade

Trianular trade

Qn: Why was Trans – Atlantic trade also called the triangular Trade?

Its trade routes formed a triangular shape

Participants in the Trans – Atlantic Trade

i) Europeans (British, Portuguese, Dutch , Spanish)

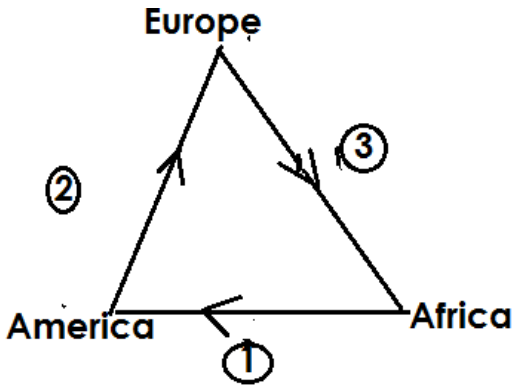
ii) Americans

iii) Africans of West and central Africa

Qn; Why was Triangular trade also called Trans – Atlantic trade?

It was carried out across the Atlantic ocean

Trade routes during Trans – Atlantic Trade



1. From Africa to America
2. From America to Europe
3. From Europe to Africa

Write down the items of trade from

a) Africa to America

- slaves(major)
- minerals(gold and copper)
- ivory
- Ostrich feathers
- Rhinoceros feathers
- Kola nuts

B) <u>America to Europe</u>

- Cotton
- Coffee
- Tobacco
- Cocoa
- Rubber
- Sugarcanes
- Tea
- Minerals

N:B They were inform of raw materials

C) <u>Europe to Africa</u>

- Cloths
- Gunpowder
- Cigarettes
- Coffee beverages
- Ornaments
- Sugar
- Spirits
- Household items etc

Qn: <u>Name the slave market in West Africa during the Trans – Atlantic trade</u>

Gore Islands in Senegal

Qn; <u>What was the main item of trade during the trans – Atlantic trade?</u>

Slaves

How were slaves obtained?

i) Through barter trade

ii) By raiding villages

iii) Through inter tribal wars

iv) By capturing lonely people

Where were the slave from Africa shipped to?

i) Mexico

ii) Argentina

iii) Brazil

iv) Peru

v) Cuba

vi) Venezuela

What was the main means of transport during the triangular trade?

ship

Effects of the Trans – Saharan trade

Positive effects

i) It led to introduction of new cash crops

ii) it led to introduction of new trade items

iii) It led to development of coastal towns

iv) it led to expansion of kingdoms

v) It made African chiefs rich

vi) it linked West Africa to the Rest of the world

Qn: What are trading castles?

These were European trading centers built at the coast of West Africa

Negative effects

i) it led to depopulation in West and Central Africa

ii) It led to displacement of people

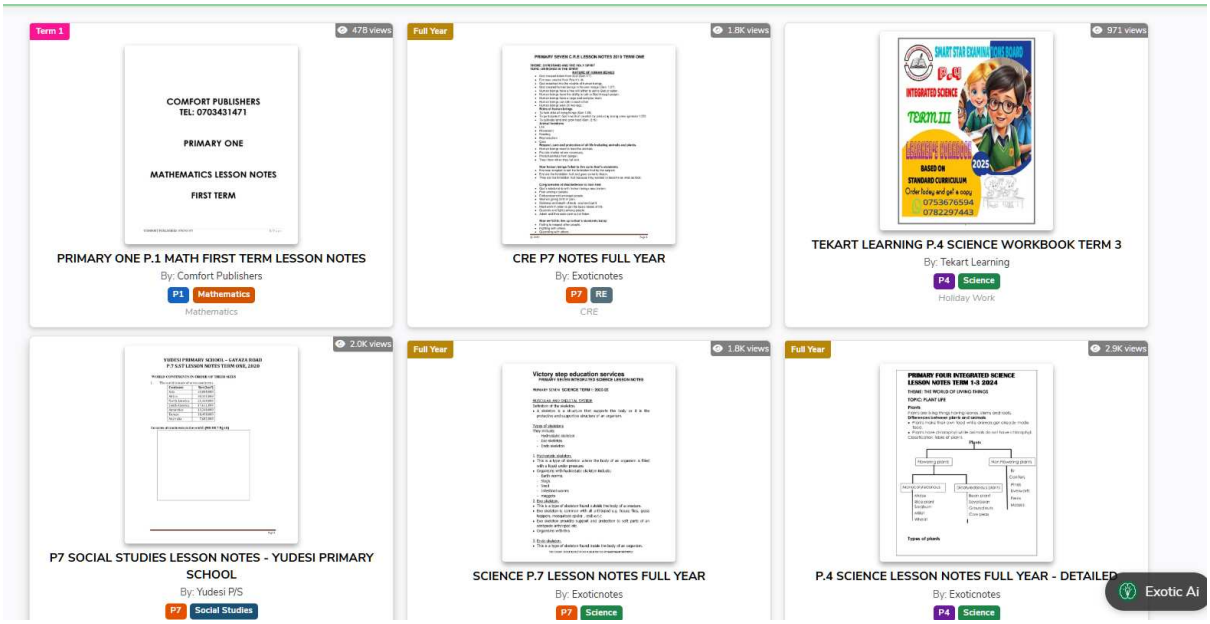
iii) it increased intertribal wars

iv) It caused a lot of suffering to people

v) It led to collapse of some African states

vi) It led to contraction of some diseases like small pox.

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