

**SMART STAR EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**PRIMARY SIX**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

***LESSON NOTES***

**2025**

**TERM I - III**

## **LOCATION OF EAST AFRICA**

Qn: **What is location?**

Location is the position of a place.

East Africa is located in the Eastern part of the African continent.

**What is a continent?**

A continent is a large piece of land surrounded by large water masses.

There are seven continents that make up the whole world namely;

- i) Asia (largest).
- ii) Africa (Second largest).
- iii) North America.
- iv) South America.
- v) Europe.
- vi) Antarctica.
- v) Australia (Smallest).

**East African Geographical region is made up of five countries namely:**

- i) Tanzania (Largest).
- ii) Kenya.
- iii) Uganda.
- iv) Burundi.
- v) Rwanda (smallest).

East African countries are joined by one other country to form

East African community.

### **East African Community has the following members**

- i) Uganda
- ii) Tanzania
- iii) Kenya
- iv) Rwanda
- v) Burundi
- vi) South Sudan
- vii) Democratic Republic of Congo

N.B: DRC is the newest member of the East African community.

### **POSITION OF EAST AFRICA ON THE MAP OF AFRICA**



### **Questions**

1. How many countries make up East African geographical region?
2. Compare Uganda and Kenya in terms of;

I) Location.

ii) Geographical location.

**East African Countries, size and capital cities.**

Country	size(km <sup>2</sup> )	Capital city
Tanzania	94,5367	Dodoma
Kenya	58,0367	Nairobi
Uganda	23,6040	Kampala
Burundi	27,830	Gitega
Rwanda	26,798	Kigali

**Neighbours of East Africa.**

Country	Capital city	Direction
South Sudan	Juba	North
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	North
Somalia	Mogadishu	North East
DRC	Kinshasa	West
Mozambique	Maputo	South
Malawi	Lilongwe	South
Zambia	Lusaka	South west

NB; East Africa is bordered by the Indian ocean in the East

The relief feature that washes off the coast of East Africa is Coastal plain

Along the Indian Ocean, there are three major islands namely:

i) Zanzibar (largest)

ii) Pemba

ii) Mafia

## A MAP SHOWING EAST AFRICA AND HER NEIGHBOURS



## BACKGROUND OF EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

### A) UGANDA

- Uganda's capital city is Kampala.
- Uganda's major airport is Entebbe international Airport.

- Uganda is a landlocked country.
- Uganda uses port Mombasa of Kenya and Port Dar- es- salaam of Tanzania to import and export her goods.
- Uganda was ruled by Britain from April 1894 to 1962.
- The first executive prime minister and first executive president of Uganda was Dr. Apollo Milton Obote.
- The first president of Uganda was Sir Edward Muteesa II.

## B) **KENYA**

- It's the second largest country in East Africa.
- Its capital city is Nairobi and the chief sea port is Mombasa.
- It was colonized by Britain from 1895 – 1963.
- Mzee Jomo Kenyatta led Kenya to independence in 1963.
- NB; The name Kenyatta means Kenya's lamp.

## C) **TANZANIA**

- It's the largest country in East Africa.
- Its capital city is Dodoma.
- It was colonized by Germany but later Britain took over the control of Tanganyika after the first world war.
- The political party that led Tanganyika to independence was Tanganyika African National Union (TANU).
- It was led to independence by Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere in 1961.

Qn: Why was the capital city of Tanzania transferred from Dar – es- Salaam to Dodoma?

- Dodoma is centrally located.
- Dodoma is spacious and well planned.
- To separate administrative centre from the commercial centre.

## C) **BURUNDI**

- Burundi was colonized by Germany and later mandated to Belgium after the first world war.



- Its capital city is Gitega
- It is a land locked country but uses port Mombasa and Dar – es- Salaam for overseas trade.
- Burundi got independence in 1962 under king Mwambutsa.

#### E) **RWANDA**

- This is the smallest country in East Africa and its capital city is Kigali
- It is a landlocked country but uses port Mombasa and port Dar – es- Salaam for overseas trade.
- It was colonized by Germany but later mandated to Belgium after the first world war.
- It got independence in 1962 under Gregory Kayibanda as the president.
- Hutu Emancipation Movement (PERMEHUTU) was the political party that led Rwanda to Independence.

#### Locating East Africa using lines of Latitude and lines of Logitude.

##### **Lines of latitude.**

- These are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from East to West.
- These lines are measured in degrees.
- East Africa is located on the lines of latitude 5°N and 11°S of the equator.

#### Qn: **What is latitude?**

Latitude is the distance of a place North or South of the equator.

N: B The general name given to all lines of latitude is parallels.

- The equator is the major line of latitude and it is marked O°

##### **Why is the equator marked O°?**

- It is the midpoint of all lines of latitude.
- It is the starting point of all lines of latitude.

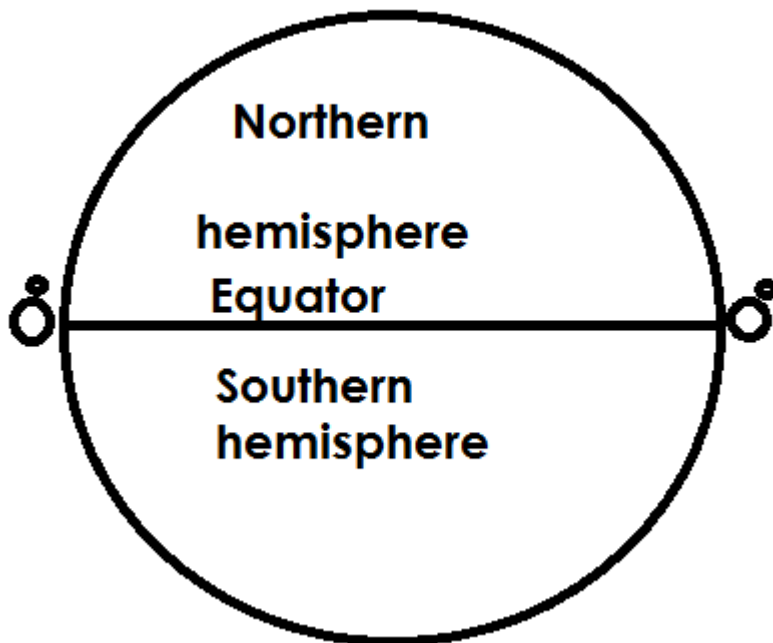
##### **Why is the equator called the major line of latitude?**

- It divides the earth into two equal parts (hemispheres).

What is a hemisphere?

- A hemisphere is a half of the earth divided by the equator or prime meridian

Hemispheres as divided by the equator



Northern hemisphere \_\_\_\_\_ Half of the world North of the equator.

Southern hemisphere \_\_\_\_\_ Half of the world South of the equator.

Qn: Mention the East African countries found in the outhern hemisphere.

2. Mention the East African countries found in both hemispheres.

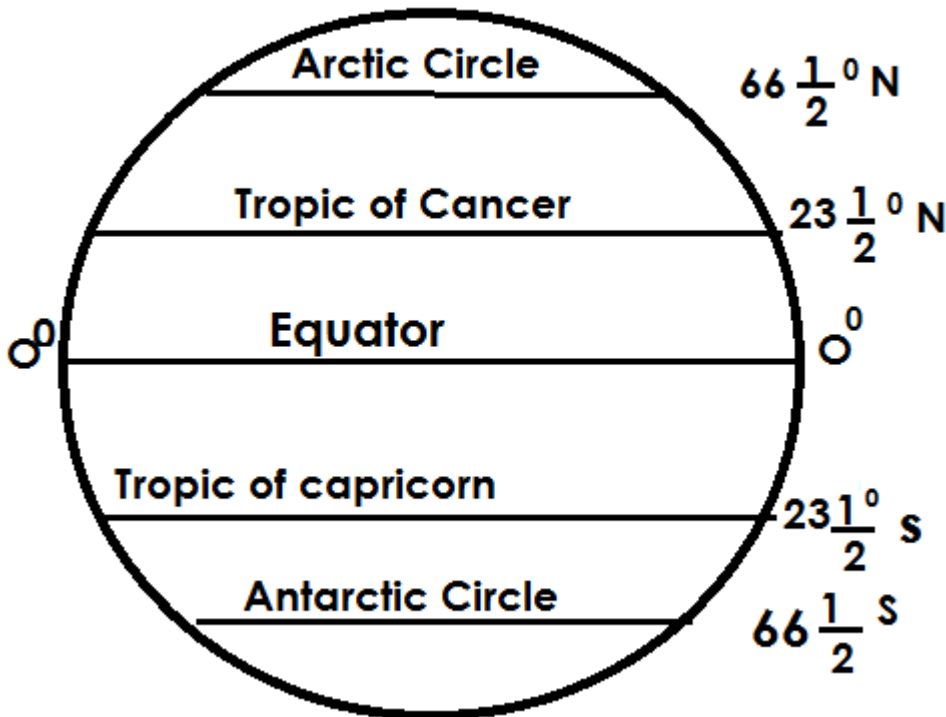
Lines of latitude include:

- i) Equator (major)  $0^{\circ}$
- ii) Tropic of Cancer ( $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ )
- iii) Tropic of Capricorn ( $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ )



iv) Arctic Circle ( $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ )

v) Antarctic Circle ( $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ )



Countries crossed by the equator.

Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, DRC, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville

Importance of lines of latitude.

- They help to locate places on a map.
- They determine the climate of an area.

Qn: Name the line of latitude that determines the climate of an area.

Equator

2. How does latitude influence the climate of an area?

- Areas near the equator are hotter than areas far from the equator

3. Why are areas near the equator hot?

- They receive direct sun rays.

- The sun rays travel a shorter distance.

### **EQUINOX.**

Equinox is a period when the sun is overhead the equator.

The sun overheads the equator twice in a year.

- i) 21<sup>st</sup> march.
- ii) 23<sup>rd</sup> September.

N: B The sun is overhead the Tropic of Cancer on 21<sup>st</sup> June and the Tropic of Capricorn on 22<sup>nd</sup> December.

### **Movements of the earth.**

- i) Earth's revolution.
- ii) Earth's rotation.

### **Effects of the earth's rotation.**

- It causes day and night.
- It causes ocean currents.

### **Effects of the earth's revolution.**

- It causes change in seasons.
- It causes change in years.

### **Lines of longitude.**

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

East Africa lies between 29<sup>0</sup>E and 42<sup>0</sup> E of the Greenwich meridian.

Qn: **What is longitude?**

Longitude is the distance of a place East or West of the Prime Meridian.

**Lines of Longitude include;**

- i) Greenwich Meridian /Prime Meridian ( $0^{\circ}$ ).
- ii) International Date line (IDL) –  $180^{\circ}$  E or W.

**N.B:** The general name for all longitudes is meridians.

**Qn:** Why is the Greenwich Meridian called so?

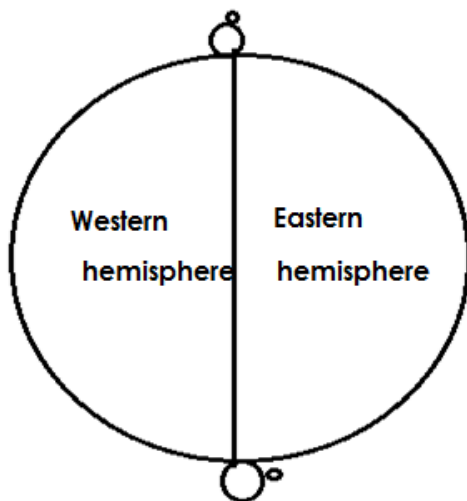
It passes through a town in England called Greenwich.

2. Why is the Greenwich meridian marked  $0^{\circ}$ ?

It is the midpoint of all longitudes

3. Why is the Greenwich meridian called the major line?

It divides the world into two equal parts i.e.; Eastern hemisphere and Western hemisphere.



**African countries crossed by the Prime meridian.**

- i) Ghana.
- ii) Algeria.
- iii) Burkina Faso.
- iv) Mali.

**Qn:** Name the African town crossed by the Prime Meridian

➤ Accra.

### **Importance of Greenwich Meridian.**

- It locates places on a map.
- It determines time.

Qn: What name is given to the line of longitude marked  $180^0$ ?

International date line.

2. Give one importance of International Date Line.

It determines dates and days.

### **Similarities between Equator and Greenwich Meridian.**

- Both are marked  $0^0$ .
- Both locate places on a map.
- Both divide the world into two equal parts.

### **Ways of locating places on a map.**

- By using latitudes and longitudes (Grid reference)
- By using a compass direction

### **Other ways of locating places include.**

- Using the position of sun.
- Using major landmarks /physical features.
- Using shadows.

Qn: **What is grid reference?**

This is a way of locating places on a map using latitudes and longitudes.

### **TIME ZONE**

**What is time zone?**

This is an area experiencing the same local time.

**Examples of time zone in Africa**

- i) East African Standard time (EAT)
- ii) Central African standard time (CAT)
- iii) Greenwich mean time (GMT)

## Calculating time

### Example1

It is 2:00a.m at Greenwich mean time. What time will it be at a place which is  $30^{\circ}\text{E}$  at GMT.

Solution

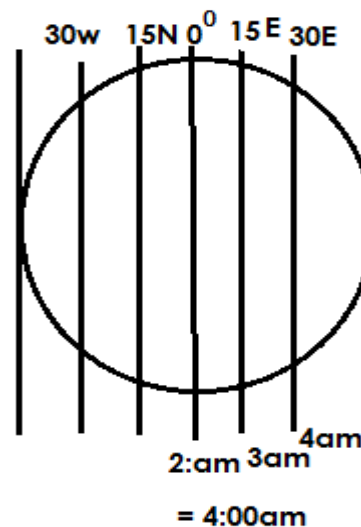
$$15^{\circ} = 1\text{hr}$$

$$30^{\circ} = \frac{30}{15} = 2\text{hrs}$$

$$2:00$$

$$+2:00$$

$$4:00 \text{ a.m}$$



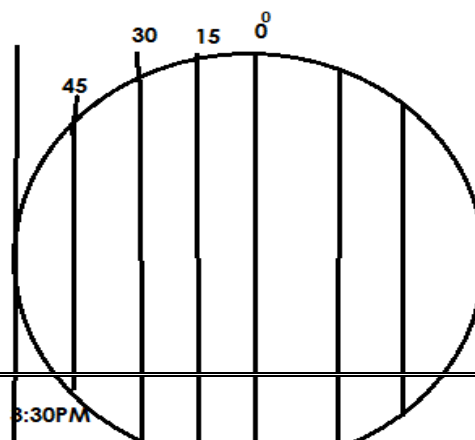
2. It is 6:30p.m at GMT. What time will it be at a place which is  $45^{\circ}\text{W}$  of the GMT?

Solution

$$15^{\circ} = 1\text{hr}$$

$$45^{\circ} = \frac{45}{15} = 3\text{hrs}$$

$$6:30 \text{ pm}$$



- 3 : 00 pm

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3 : 30 pm

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3. It is 11: 00a.m at GMT. What time will it be at a place which  $45^{\circ}\text{E}$  of the GMT?

Solution

$$15^{\circ} = 1\text{hr}$$

$$45^{\circ} = \frac{45}{15} \text{ hrs} = 3\text{hrs}$$

11: 00 a.m

+ 3: 00 hrs

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13: 00hrs = 1: 00 pm

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4. It is 1: 00 pm at GMT. What time will it be at a place which is  $30^{\circ}\text{W}$  of the GMT?

Solution

1 3 00 hrs

$$15^{\circ} = 1\text{hr}$$

- 2 00

$$30^{\circ} = \left(\frac{30}{15}\right) \text{ hr}$$

11: 00 am

2 hr

1: 00 p.m

- 2: 00 p.m

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5. It is 2: 00pm in Kampala.What time will it be in Rwanda?

$$15^{\circ} = 1\text{hr}$$

$$15^{\circ} = \left(\frac{15}{15}\right) \text{ hr}$$

$$= 1\text{hr}$$

1: 00p.m

- 2: 00 pm

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1: 00p.m

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6. It is 1:00 Pm in Ghana. What time will it be at the African Standard time?

Solution

$$15^{\circ} = 1\text{hr}$$

$$45^{\circ} = \left(\frac{45}{15}\right) \text{ hr}$$

1: 0 0 pm

3 : 0 0

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4: 00 p.m

Sample Questions

1. Why is the time of Uganda different from that of Rwanda?

Uganda and Rwanda are in different time zones.

2. What name is given to the time zone of the following regions?

**I) East Africa**

East Africa standard Time (EAT)

**ii) Central Africa**

Central African standard Time (CAT)

**iii) West Africa**

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)



3. Why do Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania have the same time?

They are found in the same time zone

4. Why do the people of Mombasa see the sun earlier than those in Kampala

Mombasa is further in the East than Kampala

Mombasa is more Easterly than Kampala

5. Why does the sun appear to rise in the East?

The earth rotates towards the East

### **LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES**

What are landlocked countries?

These are countries without seaports

#### **Examples of landlocked countries**

- i) Uganda
- ii) South Sudan
- iii) Ethiopia
- iv) Zambia
- v) Rwanda
- vi) Malawi
- vii) Burundi

Qn: How did the following countries become landlocked?

i) Ethiopia

After the separation of Eritrea from Ethiopia.

ii) South Sudan

After its separation from Sudan

2. How did the independence of Eritrea affect Ethiopia?

- Ethiopia became landlocked.
- Ethiopia reduced in size.

3. Name the landlocked countries that border East Africa.

- i) South Sudan
- ii) Ethiopia
- iii) Malawi
- iv) Zambia

4. Mention the neighbours of East Africa which are non landlocked.

- i) Mozambique
- ii) Somalia
- iii) DRC

5. Name the sea ports Uganda uses to import and export her goods.

- i) Port Mombasa
- ii) Port Dar – es – salaam

6. Apart from port Dar – es – salaam, name any other port Tanzania uses to import and export her goods.

Port tanga

7. Mention the economic activities carried out at a sea port.

- Tourism
- Trade
- Fishing
- Ship building
- Transport
- Mining
- Ship repairing

8. **Give the meaning of the following terms**

i) **Imports.**

These are goods entering a country.

ii) **Exports**

These are goods moving out of a country.

9. **How is port Mombasa economically important to Uganda's economy?**

It handles most of Uganda 's imports and exports

10. **How is Kenya important to Uganda's economy?**

i) It has a sea port that handles Uganda's imports and exports

ii) It provides market to Uganda's goods.

11. **Give three economic importance of Kenya to Uganda**

- It provides market for Uganda's goods.
- It offers jobs /employment to Ugandans.
- It handles Uganda's imports and exports.

**Problems facing landlocked countries**

- Delay of goods in transit.
- High tax charges.
- High transport costs.
- High way robbery.

**How can the problems of landlockedness be solved?**

- By befriending coastline countries.
- By developing air transport.
- By developing railway transport.

**Coastline countries /non landlocked countries.**

These are countries with sea ports.

### **Non landlocked countries in East Africa.**

- Kenya
- Tanzania

### **Advantages of non landlocked countries.**

- Easy importation and exportation of goods.
- Low transport costs.

### **Disadvantages of non landlocked countries.**

- Attacks from pirates

### **COMMON MARKETS / REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROUPINGS / ECONOMIC BLOC.**

#### **What is a common market?**

This is a group of countries united to promote trade.

Or

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

#### **Examples of common markets in Africa.**

- i) East African Community (EAC).
- ii) Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).
- iii) Economic Community of West African states (ECOWAS).
- iv) Southern African Development Community (SADC).
- V) Inter Government Authority on Development (IGAD).
- VI) Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

#### **Conditions necessary for the success of a common market**

- Countries should be geographically close to one another.

- Countries should be at least at the same level of development.
- All countries should have political stability.

## **EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)**

### **Historical background of East African Community**

- It started as East African High Commission (EAHC) in 1948.
- The headquarters of EAHC were in Nairobi – Kenya.
- It was formed to unite the three East African Countries by then.
- The withdraw of Tanganyika from the EAHC led to its collapse.
- The EAHC was later replaced by the East African Common Service Organisation (EACSO).
- The EACSO was formed after Tanganyika had gained independence in 1961.
- It took over all the organs of the EAHC.

**Qn: Which organization united the countries of East Africa before 1961?**

EAHC

**2. Name the organization that replaced the EAHC.**

EACSO

### **Departments /services of EAHC.**

- i) Higher Education.
- ii) East African railways and Harbours.
- iii) East African Literature Bureau.
- iv) East African Posts and Telecommunication.
- v) East African Income Tax Department
- vi) Research Institutions

### **Factors for the collapse of EAHC.**

- Division of member states / lack of unity.

- Lack of economic power by the organization.
- Failure to unite the East African countries into a federation

### **Formation of EAC.**

- EAC replaced EACSO.
- It was formed in 1967.
- The headquarters of EAC were located in Arusha – Tanzania.
- It was formed by the three heads of state who led the then East African Countries to Independence.
- The meeting for forming EAC was chaired by the UN expert called **Kfeld Philip**.

### **Founders of the EAC**

Name	Country	Year of Independenc
Mwalimu Julius Nyerere	Tanzania	1961
Dr. Apollo Milton Obote	Uganda	1962
Mzee Jomo Kenyatta	Kenya	1963

### **Reasons / objectives / aims for forming EAC**

- To promote regional trade
- To promote peace and security.
- To promote international friendship.
- To promote regional economic development.
- To equally share the services of the former EACSO.
- To promote unity among member states.
- To create employment for people.
- To control smuggling.

### **Symbols of EAC.**

- EAC anthem.
- EAC flag.
- EAC emblem/ EAC coat of arms.

iv) EAC constitution.

v) EAC motto.

N.B A teacher shall be required to guide the learner to draw the EAC flag and EAC emblem.

Qn: **Who composed the EAC anthem?**

John Mugango from Tanzania

### **The EAC flag**



Qn: **What do the following represent on the EAC flag?**

i) **Blue Colour.**

It symbolizes Lake Victoria.

ii) **White, Black, Green, Yellow and Red.**

Represent the different colours of the flags of each of the member states.

iii) **Handshake.**



It represents unity of East African Community Members

### **The EAC emblem**



### **Features on the emblem.**

i) **Industrial wheel.**

It represents the industrial growth

ii) **Hand shake.**

It shows unity of East African Community members

Qn: **Write down the motto of the East African Community.**

One people one destiny

### **Achievements of EAC of 1967.**

- i) It promoted regional trade.
- ii) It promoted development among member states.
- iii) It created employment for people in the region.
- iv) It promoted international friendship.
- v) It helped to start industrial projects in East Africa

### **Collapse of the EAC of 1967.**

The EAC of 1967 collapsed in 1977.

**Below were the heads of state at the collapse of EAC in 1977 .**

Country	President
Uganda	H.E Idi Amin Dada
Tanzania	H.E Mwalimu Julius Nyerere
Kenya	H.E Jomo Kenyatta

**Reasons for the collapse of EAC of 1967.**

- Shortage of funds
- Amin's attempt to take over western Kenya.
- Disagreements among member states.
- Different political ideologies.
- Unequal distribution of resources.
- The closure of borders between countries.

**Effects of the collapse of EAC.**

- It increased smuggling.
- It led to closure of borders.
- It decreased market for goods produced in East Africa.
- It limited the movement of people, goods and services.
- It led to decline of some industries.
- It led to decline of economies of some countries.
- It led to wars /political instability.
- Some people lost jobs.

Qn: **How did Amin contribute to the collapse of EAC?**

He attempted to take over western Kenya

He got misunderstandings with Nyerere.

**THE REVIVAL OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)**

- The move to revive the EAC started in 1994
- Several agreements were signed in preparation for the revival.

- On 30<sup>th</sup> November 1999, the new EAC came into existence at Amri Abed Memorial Stadium in Arusha, Tanzania.
- The EAC was officially launched on 15<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2001

N.B: Between 1994 – 1999, EAC was being called East African Cooperation.

### **Presidents who revived EAC**

Country	President
Uganda	H.E Y. K Museveni
Tanzania	H.E Benjamin Mpaka
Kenya	H.E Daniel Arap Moi

### **Countries that joined EAC.**

Country	Year
Rwanda	2007
Burundi	2007
South Sudan	2016
DRC	2022

Qn: How did the above countries join EAC?

- After applying and signing the EAC Charter.

### **Reasons for reviving EAC.**

- To promote trade.
- To promote peace and security.
- To promote unity /international friendship.
- To fight smuggling.
- To form a common tariff /tax.
- To allow free movement of people, goods and services.
- To form a common language.
- To form a common currency.

### **Organs/structures of the revived EAC.**

**They include the following;**

- i) Secretariat.
- ii) Summit.
- iii) Council of ministers.
- iv) East African legislative Assembly (EALA).
- V) Coordinating committee.
- vi) Sectoral Committee.
- vii) East African Court of Justice.

### **THE SUMMIT**

- It is made up of heads of state from member countries.
- It is the main organ of the EAC.
- The summit meets once in a year to discuss annual reports.
- The hosting head of state becomes the chairperson for that year.

NB: **Uhuru Kenyatta** of Kenya is the Current chairperson of EAC.

### **Duties of the summit**

- It gives the general direction towards the goals and objectives of the EAC.
- It discusses the issues submitted by the council of ministers.
- It reviews the state of peace, security and good governance in the community.
- It chooses the chairperson and the hosting country of the next summit.

### **THE SECRETARIAT.**

- It is the executive organ of the community.
- It has its headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania.
- It is headed by the secretary General and assisted by three deputies.

### **Duties of secretariat.**

- It runs the daily affairs of the EAC.
- It prepares the EAC budget.

- To prepare and submit the EAC budget.
- To manage the finances of the EAC.
- To monitor the community activities.

**N:B Hon Peter Mathuki Mutuku** from Kenya is the current secretary General of EAC.

### **EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (EALA).**

- It was founded in 2001.
- Its headquarters are in Arusha, Tanzania.
- It is made up of nine members from each member state and seven (7) ex – officials.

### **Duties of EALA.**

- It makes laws for the EAC.
- It approves the EAC annual budget.

**N.B** The current speaker of EALA is **Hon: Martin Ngoga from Rwanda.**

### **THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE**

- It consists of permanent secretaries responsible for EAC affairs from each member state.
- It is answerable to the council of ministers.
- It implements the decisions made by the council of ministers and the summit.

### **THE SECTORAL COMMITTEES**

- There are several committees like Human resources management committee, social dialogue committees etc
- They are established by the council of ministers and recommended by the coordinating committee.
- They are responsible for the preparations and implementations of the programmes of EAC.

## **THE EAST AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE.**

It consists of judges appointed from each member state.

It ensures that the constitution of the community is followed.

It also ensures that laws are observed in members states.

### **Departments/services of EAC.**

- i) East African Development Bank (EADB) – Kampala
- ii) East African posts and telecommunication – Kampala
- iii) East African Railway and Harbours – Mombasa
- iv) East African civil Aviation Board – Soroti

### **Defunct department/services of EAC.**

- i) East African Examinations council – Nairobi
- 2. East African currency Board

**Qn: Name the EAC departments that were responsible for the following;**

- i) Setting examinations \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) Communications \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) Printing currency \_\_\_\_\_

### **Duties of EADB.**

- It finances developmental projects of member countries.
- It provides loans to member countries.
- It provides jobs to people in from member countries.

**N.B: The headquarters of EADB are found in Kampala**

### **Benefits of EAC to member states**

- It has promoted free movement of people, goods and services.

- It has created a wider market.
- It has created peace and security.
- Member states get goods they can't produce.
- Member countries get loans from EADB.
- People get jobs /employment from EAC.
- Smuggling has been controlled.

### **How EAC has promoted trade.**

- By creating a wider market.
- By promoting peace and security across borders.
- By allowing free movement of traders.
- By improving on transport and communication.

### **Problems / challenges of EAC.**

- Shortage of funds.
- Lack of a common language.
- Lack of common currency.
- Lack of a common tariff/taxes.
- Snuggling of goods.
- Production of similar goods.
- Civil wars /political instability.
- Terrorism.
- Different political ideologies.

### **THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA.**

East Africa is said to be the cradle land of mankind

Qn: **Why is East Africa referred to as the cradle land of mankind?**

- It is where the oldest human skull was found.
- The oldest human skull was discovered at Olduvai Gorge in Northern Tanzania.
- It was discovered by Dr. Louis Leakey in 1959.
- The earliest man was called **Zinjanthropus**.
- **Zinj** means black and **Anthropus** means man.



N.B: The term Zinjanthropus means Blackman.

Qn: **What does the term pre – historical period mean?**

It means the period before written history.

## **HISTORY**

Qn: **What is history?**

History is the study of past events.

It helps us to know the past, relate it to the present and predict the future.

### **Sources of history**

- i) Oral tradition
- ii) Written records
- iii) Archaeology
- iv) Anthropology
- v) Linguistics

### **Oral tradition.**

It is the primary source of history (oldest)

It is made up of legends, riddles and myths.

Oral tradition is not an accurate source of history because information changes basing on the teller.

Qn: **What does the term myth mean?**

A myth is a traditional story which is not true but believed by many people.

2. **Give two advantages of oral tradition?**

- It encourages thinking among people.

- Information is readily available.
- It caters for illiterates and the blind.
- It is cheap to get information.

3. **Give one disadvantages of oral tradition**

- When the person with the information dies, the information ceases.
- The person with the information narrates to suit their interests
- Information can easily be changed.

**Qn; What are legends?**

Legends are oral stories of long ago told from one generation to another.

**Examples of legends told in Uganda.**

- i) Legend of Kintu and Nambi (Central).
- ii) Legend of the spears and the bead. (Northern).
- iii) Legend of mundu and seera (Eastern).
- iv) Legend of Isaza and Nyamiyonga (Western).
- v) The three sons of Ruhanga (Western).

Qn: Name the three sons of Ruhanga

**Linguistics.**

This is the study of languages.

**Anthropology.**

This is the study of human society and culture.

**Written records /written history.**

- This is recorded information about past events.
- It is the most accurate source of history because information cannot be easily changed.

### **Advantages of written history.**

- Information can last long.
- It is more accurate.
- It is used for future reference.

### **Disadvantages.**

- It is expensive to record information.
- It requires a lot of skills.
- It caters for literates only.
- Some history may be changed by the writers.

### **Sources of written history.**

- i) Journals.
- ii) internet.
- iii) Newspapers.
- iv) Novels.
- v) Magazines.
- vi) Diaries.
- vii) Text books.
- viii) Letters.

### **ARCHAEOLOGY.**

- This is the scientific study about the remains of early man.

### **OR**

- This is the scientific study about the fossils.
- The remains of early man and other remains are called fossils.

**Qn: Give the meaning of the following terms?**

- i) **Excavation.**

This is the digging out the remains of early man from underground.

ii) **Stratigraphy.**

This is the classification of the excavated fossils depending on the depth of the ground.

iii) **Archaeologists.**

These are people who dig and study about fossils

2. **Give two ways the archaeologists identified the right places for excavation.**

- By chance
- By identifying the old remains of early man on the ground.

**Archaeologists and their findings.**

Archaeologist	Finding
Dr. Louis Leakey and his wife	They discovered the oldest human skull at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania.
Dr. Posnansky	He discovered the remains of the Bachwezi at Bigobyamugenyi in Ssembabule in Uganda.
Chitik and Js Kikman	They excavated the remains of the Portuguese at the coast of East Africa.
Dr. Richard Leakey	He found the remains of early man at Kobifora near L. Turkana in Kenya

Qn: Why was every information got by the archaeologists handled with care?

- To avoid damage of evidence.

**Ways of determining the date /period of artifact.**

- i) Excavation.
- ii) Typology.
- ii) Carbon – 14 dating.

## **What are fossils?**

These are remains of early man.

N.B The excavated fossils are kept in a museum.

Qn: **What name is given to a person who takes care of a museum?**

Curator.

## **Museum.**

A museum is a place where artistic, cultural and historical items are kept for public viewing.

## **Examples of museums in East Africa.**

Country	Museum
Uganda	Uganda Museum (Kampala) Kabale Museum
Kenya	Nairobi Kisumu Fort Jesus Meru
Tanzania	Dar – es- salaam Arusha
Burundi	Gitega Burundi Geological Museum
Rwanda	Butare Kabgayi Ruhengeri
South Sudan	National Archive Museum

## **Importance of museums.**

- They are sources of employment / jobs.
- They promote tourism.
- They are used for educational research.
- They create market for local craft materials.

## **Archaeological sites.**

These are places where remains of early man are found.

**Examples of archaeological sites in East Africa.**

1. **Uganda**

Nyero rock paintings, bigobyamugenyi, paara, sango bay, magosi, Luzira, Nsongezi

2. **Kenya.**

Kanam, Kariandusi, Yala Alego, Kanjera, fort Ternan, olorgesale, Rusinga Island

3. **Tanzania.**

Olduvai gorge, lake Eyasi, Kisese, Apis rock, Kondoa, Cheke, Isimila

4. **Rwanda.**

Nyirankuba, Nvugwe forest

5. **Burundi.**

Nyungwe.

**Sample Questions.**

1. Why is East Africa referred to as the cradle land of mankind?
2. Give the meaning of the following terms
  - i) Zinj
  - ii) Anthropus
  - iii) Zinjanthropus
  - iv) Zinj empire
3. Name the country in East Africa where the oldest human skull was discovered?
4. Why is Oldvai Gorge remembered in the history of East Africa?

5. State the economic importance of Olduvai gorge to Tanzania?
6. What is history?
7. Mention three sources of history.
8. Name the oldest source of history.
9. What was pre historical period?
10. Mention any two sources of written history.
11. State the reason why it was wrong for the Arabs to name the area along the coast Zenj Empire?
  - The area did not have an emperor.

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