

SOCIAL STUDIES SCHEME OF WORK FOR P.6 TERM III

WK	PD	THEME	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC	COMPETENCES		CONTENT	MTD/TECH	ACTIVITIES	LIFE SKILLS VALUES	AUDIO, VISUAL AIDS	REF	REM
1	1 2 & 3	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA	Establishment of colonial rule in East Africa	SUBJECT Learner describes the term scramble and scramble for East Africa States reason process and effects of scramble and Berlin Conference	LANGUAGE Learner, reads, spells and pronounces the words related correctly.	The Scramble for East Africa -Definition of scramble -Reasons for scramble -Process by which scramble was carried out. -Effects of scramble on East Africa(Spheres of influence) -Countries involved in scramble for East Africa -Berlin conference (1884-1885)	Explanation Discussion Question and answer	Defining scramble and partition Stating reasons and effects of scramble	Sharing Co-operation	Text books Chalk board illustration	Mk SST bk 6 pg 126-129 Fountain SST bk 6 pg 137-159 Functional SST pg 173-183.	

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							-Effects of the Berlin conference						
	4 5 6 8 7			The partition of East Africa	Learner, defines partition of East Africa Identifies agreements used to partition East Africa States results of partition	Learner explains partition spheres of influence, mandatory territory. Reads, spells and uses the related words correctly	<u>The partition of East Africa.</u> -Definition of partition -Process of partition (agreements) -Anglo-German agreement (1886)- (its results) -Anglo-German agreement (18890) (Heligoland Treaty) -Results of the agreement. -Effects of partition -Conditions on spheres gained -Rwanda and Burundi under Germany till 1924 when they became the Belgian league of nations -Mandate territory under the Belgian colonial empire as Rwanda-Urundi.	Explanation Discussion Question and answer.	Defining partition of East Africa. Stating agreements in partition and effects of partition for East Africa.	Unity Sharing Co-operation	Text books Chalk board illustration	NCDC pg 472 Comprehensive SST Bk 6 pg 114-115.	

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21	1	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENCE IN EAST AFRICA	The German Rule in East Africa (1887 - 1891)	Learner, describes German Rule in Tanganyika under Carl Peters States the roles played by GEACO in Tanganyika	Learner writes GEACO in full. Reads, writes and pronounces the related words correctly.	<u>The German Rule in East Africa (1887-1891)</u> (GEACO) ran Tanganyika between 1887 and 1891 under Dr. Carl Peters. -Bagamoyo company's administrative base. -GEACO setting up trading stations to trade in agricultural produce, collected taxes, controlled trade, built the first railway called Tanga-Korogwe	Explanation Discussion Question and answer	Describing German Rule in East Africa (Tanganyika)	Critical thinking Effective communication	Text books Chalkboard illustration	Mk SST book 6 page 130	
	2			German Rule in Tanganyika	Learner, i)Identifies the system of rule used by the German ii)States characteristics of German rule	Learner, i)States characteristics of German rule in Tanganyika	How the German ruled East Africa -They used Direct rule -Had no respect for African natives -Their rule denied natives of their rule e.g. not allowing them to grow cash crops -Harshness-which led to rebellions	Brain storming Question and answer	-Stating how the Germans ruled Tanganyika	Critical thinking	Text book c/board illustration	Mk SST Book 6 page 130	
	3			End of German Rule	i)States factors that led to loss of German	i)describes how Germany lost control	End of German Rule -German lost her colonies in Africa because of starting the first World War in	Question and answer	Stating how the German lost their	Critical thinking	Text books Chalkboard	Mk SST Bk. 6 page 130	

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				in Tanganyika	Rule in Tanganyika	over Tanganyika	1914-1918. -GEA was given to Britain and its name changed to Tanganyika in 1919 and was governed as a Mandate territory		colonies in Africa				
	4 5	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA	End of German in Rwanda and Urundi	Learner, i)defines the term mandate ii)Identifies the colonial masters of Rwanda and Burundi iii)Names the rule used by colonial masters of Rwanda and Burundi iv)States the contributions of the	Learner, i)describes German and Belgian rule in Rwanda and Burundi ii)reads spells and pronounces the words correctly	Rwanda and Burundi (European Colony-Germany known as Ruanda-Urundi, later Belgium took over as a Mandate from League of Nations in 1919. Mandate means that these territories were under the league of Nations but were protected, administered in the interest of their inhabitants. Rwanda and Burundi were under the control of the Governor Gen. in Leopoldville in Kinshasha. -Indirect rule was used to rule Ruanda and Burundi -Belgians denied African participation in politics except at the	Explanation Discussion Question and answer Guided discovery	-Defining the term Mandate -identifying the colonial masters of Rwanda and Burundi Naming Stating	Critical thinking Effective communication Appreciation	c/board illustration Internet	History of East Africa by Adhiambo page 147-148 Wikipedia	

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	6				Belgians in Rwanda and Burundi		lowest level. -Didn't train Africans for positions of responsibility in administration, professions or commercial life <u>Belgian Social and economic achievements in Rwanda and Burundi</u> -They provided improved medical and community care for workers in towns and mining centres -Schools and hospitals were provided by church. *Exports: coffee, cotton, hides and skins, pyrethrum *Minerals Wolfram & Tin,(tourist trade).						
	7	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA		Problems faced by Rwanda and Burundi	Learner, i)states problems faced by Rwanda and Burundi	Learner, i)reads spells and writes the words correctly	<u>Problems faced by Rwanda and Burundi</u> -Remoteness -Land locked ness -over population(dense population) -Dependency on neighbours' transport -Unemployment	Explanation Guided discovery	Stating problem faced by Rwanda and Burundi	Critical thinking Awareness Effective communication	Wall map Chart Chalkboard illustrat	Rwanda and Burundi Wikipedia	

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							caused refugee to Uganda and Tanzania -soil erosion -cattle diseases				ion		
3	1 2			Historical Events in pre independent East African countries	Learner, i)describes Legco formation in Uganda, Kenya Tanzania and Rwanda and Burundi ii)Describes how members joined Legco iii) States the importance of Legco	Learner i)spells the words and names correctly	Formation Legco in East Africa. i)Uganda-1921 under Robert Thone Coryndon. How people joined Legco. By nomination, appointed, selected, chosen but not elected. The governor appointed them. (Representatives) Kawalya Kaggwa, Nyangabyaki Akiiki and Yekonia Yekosofati Innyon in 1946 ii) Tanganyika 1926 under Cameron Representatives (Africans) -chief Shangali of Moshi -Chief Makwaia of Shinyanga iii)In Kenya 1906 – Only for Europeans and opposed by Indians and Africa (promoted interests of	Explanation Discussion Identification	Describing Stating Identifying	Critical thinking Awareness Effective communication Sharing	Chalkboard illustration Text books	Comprehensive SST BK.6 pg 120	

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	3						only Europeans *First African representative was Eluid Mathu in 1944					
	4	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA		Learner, i)states reasons for White settlers occupation of the Kenya highland	Learner i)reads spells and writes the words correctly	The coming of white settlers into the fertile lands especially the Kenyan Highlands -To develop coffee and wheat farms -Leader of the White settlers was Lord Delamere -In addition, there were several Indians who had remained after the building of the Uganda Railway	Explanation Discussion Question and answer	Stating reasons for white settlers occupation of the Kenya Highlands -Identifying	Critical thinking Effective communication		Mk SST pg 132 SST Bk.6 pg 63-64	
	5			Colonial Rule in Uganda	Learner, i)describes how the British brought Uganda under their control	Learner i)describes steps taken to bring Uganda under the control of the British.	<u>Colonial Rile in Uganda</u> -IBEACo Under Lugard (1890) -Declaration of Uganda as a British protectorate in 1894 by Gerald Portal. -In 1894, Mwanga and Kabalega staged a revolt against British rule. – They were defeated by Colville with Kakungulu and deported to Seychelles	Description Question and answer	Describing how the British colonised Uganda	Critical thinking		SST BK.6 page 64	

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							Island -In 1899 Sir Harry Johnson was appointed special British Commissioner to Uganda. He was responsible for many changes in the rule and running of Uganda especially the 1900 Buganda Agreement.						
	6			The strugle for Independence	i)describes steps taken to stop colonial rule in Kenya	i)Writes the names correctly	<u>Reaction to colonial rule</u> <u>Tanganyika</u> -The Abushiri Revolt(1888 Sept.) - leaders -causes -effects	Question and answer Guided discovery	Stating how Africans reacted towards colonial rule.	Effective communication Critical thinking		MK SST BK.6 pg 136	
	7	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA	Tanganyika under British Rule	Learner, i)describes British Rule in Tanganyika ii)states advantaged of indirect rule	Learner i)identified the first British Governor to Uganda. ii)defines indirect rule	<u>Tanganyika under British rule</u> -First British Governor to Tanganyika- Sir Horace Byatt in 1919. He used Direct rule left by Germany. -Between 1925-1931, Tanganyika was ruled by Donald Cameron who introduced Indirect rule. -Introduced many administrative changes	Explanation Discussion Question and answer	Identifying leaders (British) n Tanganyika and systems of rule used.	Sharing Appreciation		MK SST Bk.6 page 130	

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							in Tanganyika -Advantages of Indirect rule *It was cheap *It helped to control rebellion.						
4	4th 3rd 2nd			Colonial Rule in Kenya (Background)	Learner, i)describes the colonial rule in Kenya ii)Lists down the tribes that resisted colonial rule in Kenya	Learner i)reads, spells and articulates the related words correctly.	<u>Colonial Rule in Kenya</u> -Historical background In 1895, Kenya had been acquired by the British as the British East Africa protectorate -Later, the British began the building of the railway so that Uganda would be connected to the coast. -The coming of colonial rule was resisted by the Nandi, Masai and Kikuyu -Colonial rule began with creation of chiefs as local administrators, division of Kenya into a number of provinces, districts, divisions and locations	Explanation Guided Discovery	Stating the Historical Background of colonial rule in Kenya	Critical thinking Co-operation Unity Sharing		Mk SST Bk.6 page 132-133	

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	3 4 5	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA	The Mau Mau Rebellion	Learners, i)defines the term MauMau ii)identified the tribes that actively participated in the rebellion iii)states the causes of the rebellion iv)States the reasons why the rebellion lasted for a long time v)suggests benefits of the rebellion	Learner i)explains new terms in Kiswahili ii)reads spells and pronounces the related words correctly	The Mau Mau Rebellion -Definition of Mau Mau -(The Movement that used violence against colonial administration in Kenya. -Composition (Kikuyu, Embu, Akamba and Ameru) -It lasted between 1951 -1956 -The leaders *Political –Jomo Kenyatta *Military-Dedan Kimathi -Causes of Mau Mau Rebellion *The Kikuyu wanted to reclaim their land *To gain independence *Unemployment of the ex- soldier *Domination of the economy by settlers and Indian -Why the Mau Mau lasted for so long? *The oath/secret swearing encouraged them to fight on	Explanation Discussion Question and answer Guided discovery	Writing the abbreviation in full -Naming tribes that participated in the rebellion -stating reasons for staging the rebellion -Giving reasons why the rebellion took long to end Suggesting	Unity Sharing Cooperation Effective communication Appreciation	Chalkboard illustration Textbooks	UNEB Test solutions pg 97-98 Comprehensive SST Bk.6 pg 129-131	

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							*Some government workers, policemen, soldiers, villagers secretly helped fighters. *Fighters hid in Mt. Kenya forests *It involved many people (Few people sympathized with British). -Benefits of the rebellion i)independence, more employment, sense of nationalism (patriotism) No more forced labour, taxes -<u>Negative results</u> hunger, misery death imprisonment		benefits of the rebellion				
	6 8 7	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA	The Hehe Resistance	Learner, - Identifies the leaders of rebellion and their causes coupled with results	Learner i)describes rebellion, resistance results	Hehe Resistance (1891-1898) -leader- chief Mkwawa -causes –independence The chagga and the Nyamwezi resistance -Leaders- chief Meli and chief Siki of Nyamwezi -causes -results	Explanation Guided discovery	Identifying leaders of the rebellion -stating causes and effect of the rebellion	Unity Co-operation	Chalkboard illustration Text book	Mk SST Bk.6 pg 136-137	

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5	1 & 2			Maji Maji Rebellion	Learner, i)Identifies the leader of the Maji Maji Rebellion ii)States the causes of the rebellion iii)states results of the rebellion	Learner i)describes the Maji Maji rebellion ii)reads spells and pronounces the related words correctly	The Maji Maji Rebellion (1905-1907) -Leader (Kinjikitile Ngwale -causes *high taxation *forced labour * harshness and cruelty of the Germans -results *Loss of lives, destruction of property *German administration was improved.	Explanation Question and answer	Identifying the leader of the Maji Maji rebellion -Stating causes and results of the rebellion	Effective communication Critical thinking	Text book Chalk board	Comprehensive Bk.6 pg 126-127	
	3				Learner, i)describes the Road to independence in Kenya ii)States how independence were		The Road to Independence in Kenya (1945-1964) -<u>Reasons for fighting for independence</u> *Due to unfair economic administrative policies of the colonial powers between this (above) Africans attempted to regain their	Description Guided discovery	Describing the road to independence in Kenya -stating reasons for struggling for	Co-operation Unity Critical	Chalkboard illustration Textbooks	Comprehensive Bk.6 pg 129-130	

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					acquired in Kenya		independence *Struggle took two forms (1)peaceful and (2)armed struggle		independence	thinking			
	4	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA	Formation of political parties in Kenya.	Learner, i)Identifies the first political parties to be formed in Kenya ii)Identifies personalities that formed political parties iii)states reasons for formation of political parties in Kenya	Learner i)spells reads and pronounces the words correctly ii)States years when political parties were formed	<u>Formation of political parties in Kenya</u> i)The East African Association by Harry Thuku -1921 ii)Kenya African Union October 1944 -First leader- Harry Thuku in 1947 Jomo Kenyata became president of KAU -It was banned in 1953 because it was behind Mau Mau. iii)Kenya African National Union in 1960 by a group of Africans who were members of Legco. -Its first president was James Gichuru. In 1961, Gichuru was replaced by Jomo Kenyatta and won the election. Kenya got independence on 12 December, 1963. He bcame the first prime	Explanation Discussion Question and answer Discovery	Identifying Stating Discussing	Appreciation Unity Sharing Co-operation	Chalk board illustration Text books	Comprehensive SST Bk.6 page 136-138	

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							minister of Kenya. -Kenya became a republic on 12th December, 1964 and Kenyatta became the first president						
	7			Formation of political parties in Tanganyika			<u>Tanganyika</u> i)Tanganyika African Association formed in 1929 by a group of educated Africans Aims of TAA	Discovery	Identifying	Co-operation			
6	1 2 3	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA	Formation of political parties in East Africa	Learner, i)defines the term political party ii)States reasons for formation of political parties iii)Identifies personali	Learner i)reads spells the words correctly ii)Writes the abbreviations in full	<u>Formation of political parties</u> -Reasons for their formation *To provide peaceful means of demanding for independence. *Political parties were organisations of people with the same political ideas and were united in their desire to achieve their goals. As the demand for independence increased, a number of political groups were	Explanation Discussion Question and answer	Defining political parties -stating reasons for formation of political parties - identifyi	Unity Co-operation Sharing	Chalk board illustration Text books	Comprehensive SST BK.6 pg 132-133 SST Revision and	

					ties that formed political parties, when and why formed them		formed to lead the independence struggle. i)<u>In Uganda</u> i. UNC – 1952- by I.K.Musaazi ii.D.P- 1954-by Matayo Mugwanya iii. UPU-1958-by W. Rwetsiba and W.W. Nadiope iv. UPC -1960-by Obote v. K.Y-1960 –by (leader) Kabali Masembe. Other political parties vi. Progrsessive Party-1955 by E.M.K Muliira vii. Uganda National Movement -1958 by Augustine Kamya viii. United Congress Party –in 1957 by David Lubogo ix. Uganda National Party- 1960 by Apollo Kironde -Aims/objectives of the parties	Identification	ng the first political parties to be formed and when they were formed and why	Effective communication		Practice pg 49-51	

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	4 5	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA		Learner, i)Identifies the Political parties formed in Tanganyika ii)States reasons for formation of political parties by the identified personalities	Learner i)describes roles played by political parties ii)reads spells and writes words related to political parties correctly	Tanganyika African National Union whose aim was to get independence and people's rights under Julius Nyerere as its president, replaced TAA. He was the president of both parties. ii)United Tanganyika Party (UTP)- formed in 1956. It was formed in 1956. It was formed to gain independence to get a government of all races in the nation. However, it failed to become more popular than TANU. *In 1960, TANU won elections and granted self rule in May. 1961 Dr. Nyerere became the first Prime Minister -On 9th December, 1961 Tanganyika became the first president -Tanganyika united with Zanzibar to form the Republic of	Explanation Discussion Question and answer	Identifying Stating Listing	Sharing Effective communication Unity	Text books Chalk board illustration	Comprehensive bk.6 pg 138-140	

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							Tanzania. -Nyerere became the president and Abeid Karume of Zanzibar						
	6			Attaining of independence in Rwanda and Burundi			<u>Rwanda and Burundi</u> -The attainment of Ghana's independence and the All Africa's conference in Accra Ghana in 1958, prompted the first demands for self government in Congo. -Tribal divisions leading to rivalry						
	7	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA		Learner, i)Identifies political parties formed in Rwanda and Burundi ii)describes the rule before independence	Learner Reads, spells and writes the words correctly	In 1948, Belgium allowed the region to form political parties -On January 20, 1959, Burundi's ruler Mwami Mwambutsa IV requested from Belgian Minister a separation of Rwanda and Burundi and dissolution of Ruanda-Urundi. -Later political parties were formed to ask for independence *The first political party the unity for	Explanation Identification Discussion	Identifying Describing	Awareness Critical thinking Co-operation	Text books Internet	Rwanda and Burundi Wikipedia	

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							National Progress (UPRONA) -The Hutu took power in Rwanda by winning Belgian run elections in 1960(R.Bujumb`ura Kigali) -Rwanda and Burundi got independence in July 1 1962.						
7	1			Post Independence in East African countries	Learner, i)Identifies the leaders of independent countries of East Africa	Learner, i)states when the leaders ruled and how they came into power	Leaders of independent East Africa (presidents) <u>Uganda</u> i)9th October 1962 Obote became the prime Minister under UPC –KY Alliance in power. ii)On 8th October 1963, Edward Mutesa II became the first president of Uganda.	Discussion Discovery	Identifying Stating	Sharing Unity	Chart	SST Bk.5 page 117-122	
	2 & 3	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE	Post independence in East African countries	Learner, i)lists down the leaders of Uganda since independence. ii)states contributions of	Learner i)describes the rule of the Ugandan leaders	iii)President Obote in Sept. 17 1967 after abolition of kingdoms and Uganda became a republic. iv)Major General Idd Amin 25/1/1971-11/4/1979 v)Prof. Yusuf Lule on 12/4/1979-19/06/1979	Explanation Discussion	Listing presidents in Uganda and roles played	Sharing Critical thinking Unity	Chart Chalkboard illustration	Mk SST Bk.5 page 117-122	

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					each leader		vi)Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa 19/06/1979-18/05/1980 vii)Paulo Muwanga 18 May 1980-10/12/1980 viii)Apollo M. Obote II 11/12/1980 - 27/7/1985 ix)General Tito Okello Lutwa 27/7/1985-26/1/1986 x) Lt. General Yoweri Kaguta Museveni 26/1/1986 to date	Guided discovery		Co-operation			
	4			Political parties in Uganda	Learner, i)Lists the current political parties of Uganda		Current Politcal parties in Uganda -NRMo –under H.E Y.K Museveni -FDC – Under Kiiza Besigye -D.P –Nobert Mao -UPC – Olara Otunu -UFA- Betty Kamya -PDP – Abed Bwanika -PPP-Bidandi SSali	Explanation Discussion	Listing political parties in Uganda	Co-operation Unity Appreciation	Chalkboard illustration	Teacher's collection	
	5	LIVING TOGETHER IN	THE ROAD TO INDEPEN	Kenya's current politi	Learner i)states the political parties in	Learner i)writes abbreviations in full	Kenya's current political parties i)Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)-Raila Odinga	Explanation	Naming political parties in Kenya	Co-operation	Internet	Kenya Wikipedia	

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		EAT AAFRICA	DENCE IN EAST AFRICA	cal parties	Kenya		ii)Orange Democratic Movement-Kenya(ODMK)- Kalonzo Musyoka iii)KANU – Uhuru Kenyatta iv)National Unity-Mwai Kibaki			Unity Appreciation			
	6			Post independence leaders in East Africa	Learner, i)Identifies the leaders in Tanzania and their contributions ii)Identifies the current political party	Learner i)describes role played by the leaders	Tanzania i)mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere (TANU) ii)Ali Hassan Mwinji (TANU) iii)Benjamin Mkapa iv)Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete <u>Current political parties</u> Chama Cha Mapinduzi	Description	Mentioning political leaders in Tanzania and the current political parties	c-operation Unity Appreciation	Internet	Tanzania Wikipedia	
	7				iii)Identifies leaders of Rwanda to date and the political party	Learner ii)reads, spells and pronounces the names correctly	Leaders in Rwanda i)Gregoire Kayibanda – 1st July, 1962- 1973 ii)Juvenal Habyarimana (coup) 1973-1994) iii)Pasteur Bizimungu 18 July 1994-2000	Description	Identifying the leaders of Rwanda and the political parties.	Co-operation	Internet	Rwanda Wikipedia	

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							iv)Paul Kagame 2000-to date Political parties Rwanda Patriotic Front			Unity Appreciation			
8	1				i)identifies the leaders in Burundi to date		Burundi's leaders -Mwami Mwambutsa-deposed by his son 1962-1966 -Prince Ntare V 1966 - 1966 -Captain Michel Micombero(1966) and made Burundi a republic (1966-1976(coup	Explanation				Burundi Wikipedia	
	2 & 3	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA	Post Independence in the East African countries	Learner, i)lists president of Burundi ii) Identifies how presidency was attained by Burundian leaders	Learner i)describes leadership attainment in Burundi	-Colonel Jean Baptiste Bagaza (bloodless coup) 1976 -In 1984 Bagaza was elected -Major Pierre Buyoya over threw Bagaza in 1987 (formed military government) -Melchior Ndadaye, 1993 June (Front for Democracy) 1993 June – October, 1993 -Cyprien Ntanjansi 1994- October, 1994 -October1994 Sylvestre Ntibatunganya	Explanation Guided discussion	Listing leaders that have ruled Burundi since independence	Critical thinking	Internet	Rwanda Wikipedia	

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							appointed president by parliament. -1996-Peirre Buyoya through a coup to power A sworn in 1998 -In 2003- Domitien Ndayizeye- 2005 -2005 Pierre Nkurunziza to date was elected president			Effective communication			
	4 & 5				Learner, i)states challenges and ii)suggests solutions over problems facing East Africa	Learner i)explains challenges, dictatorship ii)reads spells and pronounces the words correctly	Challenges/solutions of post independence east Africa i)Political challenges -disunity -dictatorship -conflicts & wars ii)Economic challenges -Under development -Low life expectancy -infant mortality -High illiteracy rate -poor social services iii)Social challenges disease famine	Guided discovery Discussion	Stating challenges facing East African countries - Suggesting solutions over challenges	Unity Sharing Critical thinking	Text books	Comprehensive Bk.7 page 183-200 Sharing bk.7 page 135-148	

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	6 & 7	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA	Democratic rule in East African countries	Learner, i)explains the term democracy ii)States ways of practicing democracy iii)describes formation of political parties	Learner i)defines the term democracy ii)reads spells and uses the related words to democracy.	<u>Democratic Rule in East African countries</u> Democracy Definition- The system of governance that allows free participation of people in public affairs of their nations -Democracy started in Athens in Greece -Most modern democracy is practiced in America. -<u>Ways of practicing democracy</u> *By directly/Through directly *Through elected representatives -East Africa is run by elected governments. <u>Democratic process</u> -Formation of political parties -Electing flag bearers -Launching manifestos -Campaigning *Making poster and hanging them. -Campaign through talk shows on radio,	Explanation Discussion Question and answer Brain storming	Defining Stating Describing	Appreciation Sharing Unity Co-operation		Mk Standard SST Revision for Upper primary page 79-81 Mk SST Bk.5 page 137	
	9	1											

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							Tvs. -Public rallies -<u>Political rallies and civic education</u> How to vote e.g. party symbols -on ballot papers -how to fold paper -how to win opponents						
	2 3 4	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA	Democratic Rule in East Africa	Learner i)defines elections ii)Identifies the body responsible for elections iii)describes electoral process iv)Lists down types of election	Learner i)reads and spells the words correctly	<u>Electoral process</u> -Election definition -The body responsible for electoral process. (Uganda Electoral Commission -functions of the Electoral commission Related terms i)constituencies ii)Polling station, Returning officers iii)Polling agents, presiding officers Electoral process i)Registration of voters ii)Making registers iii)Displaying registers iv)Making final registers(voting) v)Making voters cards	Explanation Discussion	Defining election Identifying	Unity Sharing Co-operation	Simplified constitution of Uganda page 16		

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					v)defines citizenship vi)described how one becomes a citizen		vi)Making ballot papers, boxes vii)providing civic education viii)Declaring voting days for presidents, Mps councilors, mayors, Local council elections ix)Electing leaders x)Announcing winners Types of election -General elections -presidential election -Local elections -referendum -Bye elections -Citizenship *Who a citizen is *How one becomes a citizen *Types of citizen -single citizenship-Dual citizenship -Duties of a citizen	Question and answer	Describing Listing	Effective communication Critical thinking	Constitution of Uganda chapter 3 page 3		
	5	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST	THE ROAD TO INDEPENDEN	Democratic Rule in East Africa	Learner i)explains human rights ii)states human	Learner i)reads and spells the words	<u>Basic and other human rights and freedoms</u> -Equality and freedom from discrimination -Right to life	Explanation	Explaining human rights	Co-operation Unity	Text book	Constitution chapter 4 pg 6-	

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		AFRICA	CE IN EAST AFRICA	n countries	rights in East Africa	correctly	-right to personal liberty -protection from in human treatment	Discussion	stating	Sharing	Chalkboard	15	
	6				Learner, i)states the challenges of electoral process ii)suggests solutions over challenges of the electoral commission	Learner i)reads and spells the words correctly	<u>Challenges of electoral process</u> i) It is costly to be carried out. ii)Under age registration iii) missing names iv)death v)Failure to carry out civic education vi)Poor voting materials Solutions -strictness in registering -Civic education should be carried	Guided discussion Guided discovery	Stating Suggesting solutions	Sharing Unity Effective communication	Text books Chalkboard illustration	Teacher's collection	
	7		RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN THE EAST AFRICAN ENVIRON	Environmental Protection	Learner i)defines environment ii)states the composition of the environment.	Learner i)reads, spells and pronounces the words correctly	-Definition of environment -Division of our environment *Non-living things *Living things rocks air -Land, mountains, water air non living. -forests, wild life wetland} living thing	Explanation Discussion	Defining Stating	Critical thinking Unity	School environment	Primary six curriculum pg 302	

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			MENT										
10	1 2	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN THE EAST AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT	Environmental protection	Learner, i)states the importance of environment to man ii) describes how man misuses iii)suggests how environmental degradation can be controlled.	Learner i)explains related terms to environment. ii)reads spells and pronounces the related words correctly	<u>The importance of environment to man</u> Source of basic needs to man e.g. shelter, food, air clothing -Environment makes man comfortable *man's dependence on environmental has resulted in over using it leading to environmental degradation such as land fragmentation, soil erosion, deforestation, siltation of water bodies Sustainable use of the environment/ <u>solutions to environmental degradation</u> -By afforestation -proper methods of farming -Alternative energy use -Environmental conservation -Waste management(recycling,	Explanation Guided discussion Guided discovery	Stating the importance of the environment to man Suggesting solutions over environmental degradation	Appreciation Critical thinking Effective communication Care	Text book Chalkboard illustration School environment	Mk Standard SST Revision page 96-99	

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							sewage e.t.c) -By mulching, terracing contour ploughing.						
	3						-NEMA- National Environment Management Authority -Aims of NEMA -Ways of destroying the environment -How to conserve the environment						
	4	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN EAST AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT	Climate change	Learner, i)defines climate, climate change, ii)Identifies causes of climate change iii)describes how each change affects climate	Learner i) reads and spells the words correctly	Climate change -Definition of climate -climate change Forms of climate change *Positive changes through afforestation, agro-forestry, re-afforestation *Negative changes through uncontrolled lumbering, deforestation, swamp reclamation, over cultivation, over grazing e.t.c. -How each of the factors affects climate	Question and answer Identification Classification	Defining Identifying	Awareness Critical thinking	Text books Chalkboard	MK SST Rev page 96	
	5				States conseque	Learner i)states	<u>Consequences of irresponsible living in</u>	Inquiry	Stating	Awareness	Chalkboard	Mk SST	

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					nces of irresponsible living in East African environment	and spells the related words correctly	the environment in East Africa It leads to: flood, soil erosion (gulley , rill, splash erosion), mud/ land slides, desertification, pollution of land water, air diseases -resources depletion -over production of children -ways in which the above degrade the environment	Problem solving Excursion	Suggesting	Critical thinking	Text books	Rev. page 98	
	6	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN EAST AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT	Environment	Learner, i)defines wild life ii)Identifies wild life composition	Learner i)reads and spells correctly	Wild Life Definition -composition of wild life *animals, insects, and plants. Problems facing wild life -poaching, encroachment, tourist traffic -uncontrolled garbage disposal.	Explanation Inquiry	Defining Identifying	Critical thinking Unity	Text books School neighbouring environment	MK Standard SST revision page 97	
	7			Wetlands	i)defines wetlands ii)states uses of wetlands	Reads and writes correctly	Wet lands -Definition -Uses of wetlands -problems facing wetlands in East Africa	Brain storming Discussion	Defining	Sharing	School neighbourhood	MK SST Revision page	

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					iii) lists problems facing wetlands and solutions		*Swamp reclamation *Industrial pollution, brick making, over harvesting of fish and vegetation -burning them -unregulated and unplanned wetland resource utilization -inadequate policies -lack of accurate information to all stakeholders	Excursion Question Problem solving	Stating Listing	Critical thinking Awareness	Text books	97	
11	1			Water	Learner i)defines water ii)Identifies composition of water	i)says the words correctly	<u>Water</u> -Definition -composition of water rainfall, underground water, run offs, surface water <u>Problems facing water in East Africa</u> a)Drought, floods, irrigation and its problems of agro chemicals, pressure on natural wetlands, demand for clean water Pollution from agriculture	Problem solving Inquiry	Defining Identifying	Appreciation Awareness	Chalkboard	MK Standard SST Revision page 97	
	2	LIVING	RESPONSI	Climate	Learner, i)defines	Learner i)reads	<u>Fisheries</u> -Definition	Guided discove	Defining	Sharing	Text book	MK Stan	

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		TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	BLE LIVING IN EAST AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT	change	fisheries ii)states uses of fisheries and problems facing fisheries	and writes words correctly	Uses of fisheries to man -Foreign exchange earner -Provides nutrition -source of employment <u>Problems faced by fisheries in East Africa</u> -Over exploitation -Lack of research -Lack of enforcement of related laws	ry Explanation	Stating	Co-operation	Chalkboard	dard SST Revision page 97-98	
	3				i)states causes of environmental degradation	i)pronounces words correctly	<u>Causes of Environmental degradation</u> -Wide spread poverty -unemployment and under employment -inadequate managerial capacity -corruption -political instability	Question and answer	Stating causes of environmental degradation	Care Awareness	Chalkboard	MK SST Revision page 98	
	4				i)Identifies causes of pollution	Learner i)spells the words correctly	<u>Major environmental problems in East Africa</u> -Pollution (fumes from cars, smoke, noise, sewage, poisonous gases, chemicals, oil spilage <u>Examples of environmental</u>	Guided discovery Discussion	Identifying example of pollution	Sharing Effective communication	Text book School environment	Mk SST Revision page 98	

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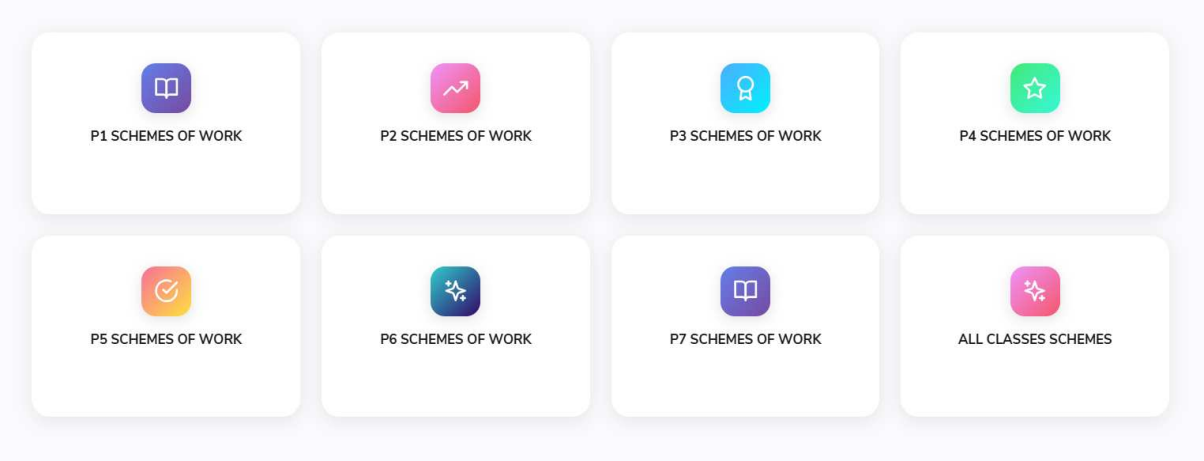
							pollution -sound pollution, air pollution, water, land radiation pollution at power stations Solutions to problems						
	5	LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA	RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN EAST AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT	Climate change	Learner, i)defines energy, crisis ii) Identifies types of resources iii)suggests solution to rampant cutting of trees	Learner i)reads spells and pronounces words correctly	Energy Crisis -Definition of a)energy b)crisis -Division of energy *Renewable energy *Non- renewable energy Solution to over cutting down of trees for wood -Use of solar energy -biogas -wind energy -saw dust, banana peelings -Geothermal Alcohol fuel from waragi and cassava (ethanol alcohol is blended with petrol) -Bio-diesel (simsim oil is blended with diesel. Construction of HEP stations	Explanation Discussion	Defining Identifying Suggesting alternatives	Critical thinking Sharing	School environment Chalkboard illustration	MK SST Revision page 99	

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	7				Learner i)suggests solutions environmental degradation	Learner i)reads and spells and writes the words correctly	<u>Solutions to environmental degradation / problems</u> -Mass education about dangers of environmental degradation. -Reactivation & reinforcement of National Laws -Control pollution -Alternative sources of energy should be used -Re-afforestation and afforestation should be done on large scale Scientific methods of soil conservation	Question and answer	Suggesting	Effective communication	Chalkboard illustration	MK standard Revision page 99	

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