SIR APOLLO KAGGWA SCHOOLS

PRIMARY SEVEN SOCIAL STUDIES SCHEME OF WORK - 2015

WK	PD	UNIT	TOPIC	OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	METHODS	ACTIVITES	LEARNING AIDS	REFERENCE
1	3	LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES OF AFRICA	LOCATION OF AFRICA.	Learners should be; -Locate Africa using longitude and latitudes. -Name the major lines of latitude and longitude. -	Position of Africa -38°N and 35°S (altitude) -17°W and 50°E longitudes. Major latitudes and longitudes -Prime meridian 0°(Greenwich) -1nternational date line (180°W) -Equator 0° -Tropic of cancer (23 ½ °N) -Tropic of Capricorn Neighbouring continents -Europe – North -Asia – N. East -S. America -N. America	-Discussion -Discovery -Illustration -Inquiry	-group discussion -map reading and drawing -taking notes Inquiry	Wall map of Africa/world globe	Primary SST Atlas. Trs. guide Functional SST P.7 Sharing our world MK BK 7 SST Fountain BK 7
1	5		PHYSICAL FEATURES OF AFRICA AND	-list down the major physical regions and features of Africa.	Geographical regions and countries found	-Do	Do	Do	Do

			THEIR FORMATION	-Describing and illustrate formation of given physical features. State problems associated with lakes and rivers.	there. (their capital cities) <u>Physical regions</u> -coastal plain -plateau -mountain ranges -rift valley <u>physical features</u> -lakes and rivers -the Great Rift valley and escarpments -mountains and hills -depressions -Coastal features i.e. coral reefs. -Lagoons, harbors -plateau -				
2	4		RIFT VALLEY	Learners should be able to -Identify the two branches of the Great Rift valley. -Mention the rift valley and the non rift valley lakes. -Illustrate the	**<u>Rift valley</u>** <u>Eastern Branch</u> Turkana, Magadi, Naivasha, Nakuru, etc <u>Western arm</u> Tanganyika, Albert, Kivu, Bunyonyi etc	-Do	Do	Do	Do

				formation of rift valley. -State the benefits of the rift valley. -Outline the dangers of the rift valley.	***Characteristics of Rift valley lakes*** Formation -compression force theory -tensional force theory -faulting process -fault lines, escarpments Economic activities -tourism, farming, mining -				
	5		MOUNTAINS	Learners should be able to - Mention the types of mountains. - Describe the formation of mountains - Locate mountains on the map of Africa. - State the values of mountains - Point out the dangers of mountains.	**Types of mountains** **Block /Host** Rwenzori, Usanbara **Volcanic** Elgon, Kenya, Mufumbiro, Kilimanjaro, Cameroon **Fold** Atlas, Cape ranges A map showing	-Do	Do	Do	Do

					location of mountains <u>Values of mountains</u> -Minerals/ mining -Tourism -Farming -Rain formation -Recreation <u>Dangers</u> Eruptions Landslides				
3	3		PLATEAUS AND DEPRESSIONS	Learners should be able to; Draw a map showing location of these plateaus Describe the human activities on plateaus	<u>Plateaus in Africa</u> JOS Fouta Djallon (Guinea) i.e. A map showing location of plateaus and depressions in Africa. <u>Depressions</u> Qattara Danakili Bodere <u>Human activities</u> Farming, lumbering, mining,	-Do	Do	Do	Do

					tourism, settlement, fishing Depressions Tourism				
3	4		COASTAL FEATURES		<u>Coastal features</u> -Lagoon lakes -Coastline -Coastal plain -Coral reefs -Harbours , bays, headlands <u>Gulfs</u> -Gulf of Eden -Gulf of Guinea -Gulf of sirte -Gulf of Gaves <u>Formation of Lagoon lakes and coral reefs</u> Values of lagoon lakes, coral reefs and coastal plains	-Do	Do	Do	Do
4	1		MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS	Learners should be able to; -List down the major multi-purpose projects. -Locate them on the map of Africa. -State factors considered for their location.	<u>Definition</u> A multi-purpose project is a project set up on rivers to provide more than one purpose e.g. -Nalubale -Kiira -Aswan highdam -Sennar dam -Volta project	-Do	Do	Do	Do

				-Mention the benefits of multi-purpose projects. -Enumerate problems facing multi-purpose river projects.	on R. Volta -Kainji on R. Niger **Factors for** -narrow gorge (valley behind) -Presence of a water source. -Gentle sloping landscape -Presence of storing rocks -Presence of man power.				
4	2	VEGETATION OF AFRICA	VEGETATION ZONES	Learners should be able to: Define vegetation Natural vegetation and plantation vegetation - List down vegetation zones of Africa. - Identify characteristics of each vegetation zone. - State human activities that care carried out in each vegetation zone.	**Vegetation** – refers to the plant cover of a landscape. Natural vegetation refers to the plant covers of a landscape that grows on its own. Plantation vegetation refers to all plants on landscape that are planted by man. Vegetation zones of Africa.	-Do	Do	Do	Do

					-Equatorial rainforests -Savanna -Woodland savanna -Semi desert -Desert -Mediterranean				
4	3		VEGETATION ZONES	Outline factors that influence vegetation distribution	**Factors that influence vegetation distribution in Africa.** -Climate -Latitude -Human activities -Relief -Altitude -Nature of soils -Land drainage **Importance of vegetation to people** -Source of food/fruits -Raw materials for pulp and paper. -Timber -Herbal medicines -Rainfall formation -Soil conservatio	-Do	Do	Do	Do

					n **Importance of animals** -Shelter, food, protection -				
4	4		VEGETATION ZONES	Outline the effects of vegetation use by mankind	**Effects of mankind activities on vegetation** - Deforestation - Swamp drainage - Bush burning - Extinction of plant species **Man's activities that destroy vegetation** - Industrializatio n - Urbanization - Farming - Establishment of infrastructure - Lumbering - Settlement - Charcoal burning - Mining - Crazing -	-Do	Do	Do	Do
4	5			Suggest ways large scale use of vegetation affects the environment	**Dangers of large scale use of vegetation on environment.**	-Do	Do	Do	Do

					<u>(Destruction) of natural environment.</u> - Soil erosion - Change in climatic pattern - Reduction of rain - Soil exhaustion - Global warming - Mining - Grazing				
5	1		TOURISM IN AFRICA	Learners should be able to; -Define terms -Identify tourist attractions in Africa. -State factors that promote tourism in Africa. -Importance of game parks in Africa. -Identify problems faced by people who live near game parks. -	<u>Definition of terms</u> -Tourism -Poaching -Tourist as an industry -Tourism as an industry -Tourism as invisible trade -Game parks and game reserves -Wild life -Game parks/ reserves -Tourism attractions in African that promote tourism in Africa.	-Do	Do	Do	Do

5	2	CLIMATE OF AFRICA	CLIMATIC REGIONS OF AFRICA	Learners should be able to: -<u>Define the following</u> -Weather -Climate -List down the climatic regions of Africa. -Outline characteristics of each climatic region in Africa -State the human activities in each climatic region. -	<u>Definitions</u> Weather is the condition of the atmosphere of a given place at a particular time. Climate is the average condition of a place recorded for a long period of time. Climatic region of Africa. -Equatorial climate -Tropical climate -Temperate/ high veld -Montane -Mediterranean	-Do	Do	Do	Do
5	3			-Outline factors affecting climate -Outline effects of man's activities on climate -State the causes and effects of global warming	-Hot deserts -Semi deserts -Characteristics of each climatic region -Human activities in each climatic regions -Factors affecting the climate of Africa	-Do	Do	Do	Do

					-Effects of human activities on climate -Causes and effects of global warming -Definitions				
	4	THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA	MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS OF AFRICA	Learners should be able to; -Name the major ethnic groups of Africa.	-Major ethnic groups -Bantu -Semites – Arabs, Egyptians etc -Berbers	-Do	Do	Do	Do
5	4	THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA	MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS OF AFRICA.	-Locate their settlements -Identify their economic activities -Outline causes of their migrations -State problems faced during tribal migrations -Mention effects of tribal migrations in Africa.	-Nilotics e.g. River-lake Nilotes, Highland Nilotes, Plain Nilotes -Hamites (cushites) -KhoiKhoi (Hottentos) khoisan -Sans (bushmen) -Pygmies -Europeans • Map showing ethnic settlement • Economic	-			

					activities of each ethnic group • Causes of ethnic migrations • Problems faced during migrations • The great trek -Cause of the great trek. -Effects of the great trek				
5	5		ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA.	Learners should be able to; -Identify kingdoms in Africa. -Define trans-Sahara trade -Mention people involved and terms of trade -Outline the effects of the trans-Sahara trade to the people of West Africa.	<u>Kingdoms in Africa</u> -West Africa -Central Africa -Southern Africa -Definition -Tran Sahara trade was the ancient trade between North and West Africa across the Sahara desert. <u>People who were involved in TST</u> -Arabs -Berbers -Tuaregs -Flani	-			

					-Hausa etc Effects of TST -West Africa was linked to N. Africa -Islam was introduced				
5	5			-	-In west Africa -New items of trade were introduced. -Kings and chiefs in West Africa became powerful and rich. -Growth and expansion of West Africa -Development of towns and cities -Slave trade was introduced -Maps showing trade route.	-			
6	1	FOREIGN INFLUENCE ON THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES	GROUPS OF FOREIGNERS WHO CAME TO AFRICA	Learners should be able to; -State why Africa was referred to as a dark continent -List groups of foreigners	-Africa was referred to as a dark continent because Europeans did not have information about its	-Discussion -Map study	-group discussion -Map drawing -Taking	Maps	MK Standard SST BK 7 Functional SST Fountain Sharing our World

				who came to Africa -Outline reasons for the coming of foreigners to Africa. -Point out the problems faced by early foreigners in Africa.	interior -Groups of foreigners who came to Africa • Arabs • Explorers • Missionaries • Traders • Colonialists -<u>Reasons for the coming of foreigners</u> • To trade raw materials / market • To explore • To find land for settlement • To spread Christianity -<u>Problems faced by the foreigners in Africa.</u> • Tropical diseases • Hostile tribes • Dangerous wild animals • Harsh climate • Language		notes		Teachers guide Comprehensive

					barrier -<u>Arabs</u> • Reasons for slave trade • Effects of slave trade • Participants and routes • End of slave trade	-Discussion -Map study		Maps	
	2		EXPLORERS IN AFRICA	Learners should be able to; -Name the explorers who came to Africa -Describe the journeys and contributions made by explorers.	-Europeans explorers who came to Africa -Mungo Park Landers (Richard and John), Heinrich, Barth De Brazza Dr David Livingstone, Bradon Laing -Contributions made by explorers. • Linked Africa to the rest of the world • Sighted and named important physical features. • Identified	-Discussion	Note taking Answering questions Drawing maps	Maps	Comprehensive SST MK standard SST BK 6 and sharing our world

					suitable areas for settlement and mining. • Helped in the abolition of slave trade. • Led to colonization of Africa. -Reasons for their coming -Results / effects -Maps of Africa				
			MISSIONARIES	Learners should be able to; -Define the term missionary -State the various missionary groups that came to Africa. -Outline reasons for their coming -Name the individual missionaries who came to Africa. -State the effects of missionary	-A missionary is some one who spreads the word of God in a foreign land. • Church missionary society (CMS) • Roman Catholic missionaries -Reasons for the come of missionaries • To spread the gospel • To fight against slave trade	-Discussion	Note taking Answering questions Drawing maps	Maps	Comprehensive SST MK standard SST BK 6 and 7 Sharing our world

				work in Africa.	• To promote their culture and language • Suppressing Islam • Promote formal education • To fight diseases -Individual missionaries • Dr. David Livingstone • Ludwing Krapf • Rebman, Erhardt • Rev CT Wilson • Alexandra Mackey etc -Problems/ effects of missionaries in Africa.				
			TRADERS	Learners should be able to; -Give reasons why traders came to Africa. -Name the trading companies	-Reasons why traders came to Africa. -Raw materials -Market for goods. -To get areas to invest their surplus	-			

				that came to Africa. -List down the main item of trade to and out of Africa. -Describe the medium of exchange.	capital. -Cheap labour -Trading companies • IBEACo • GEACo • The British South African Co. • Livingstone Central Africa Trading Company • International African Association (TAT.T)				
				-	-Trade items taken out of Africa. • Slaves, minerals • Hides • Crops e.g. coffee, oil palm • Ivory -Activities of trading companies.	-			

				-	-Trader items brought to Africa • Gums, glass • Swords, beads, clothes, perfumes, household items -Medium of exchange • Cowry shell • Barter trade -Map showing TAT	-			
			THE TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE (THE TRIANGULAR TRADER)	Learners should be able to: -Describe the reason why it was named so. -List down the items of trade involved. -State what led to the development of the trans-Atlantic trade. -Explain why slave labour was needed	-This trade was carried out across the Atlantic Ocean (Trans Atlantic) it was called "Triangular" because the routes formed a triangular shape -Items of trade (From Africa to America and Europe)	-Discussion -Inquiry -Guided discovery -Map reading	Real objects of palm oil Cocoa pods Maps	-do	

				in N. America. -Explain the effects of the slave trade in Africa. -Countries where taken -State reasons why it was necessary to abolish slave trade -Identify personalities who played the leading role in the abolitions of slave trade. -Mention the effects of the trans-Atlantic Trade.	• Slaves, gold, ivory • Palm oil <u>(From America to Europe)</u> • Sugarcane, cotton, copper, tobacco, silver. <u>(From Europe to Africa)</u> • Guns, cigarettes, clothes, sugar, household items, ornaments, wines. -Factors that led to the development of the triangular trade. • Industrial development in Europe which led to the increased demand for human labour on plantations for raw materials and market for				

					surplus goods. -Reasons why slave labour was needed in America. • Demand for labour on plantations and wines • Working in homes • Carry goods to the coast. <u>Effects of slave trade in Africa</u>. • Depopulation • Human suffering • And humiliation • Separation of families • Loss of labour leading to famine • Destruction of property • Hatred between chiefs and subjects. • Introduction of Islam • New items • New skills • Development of kingdoms.				

						-Discussion -Inquiry -Guided discovery -Map reading	Real objects of palm oil Cocoa pods Maps	-do	
				-	<u>Effects of slave trade in countries Where slaves were taken</u> • Introduction of the black race • African communities were introduced. • Population increased • Cheap labour which led to development <u>Reasons why it was necessary</u> • To reduce human suffering • It was against Christian teaching • Industrial	-			

					revolution • Declaration of independence of America. <u>Abolition of slave trade</u> • William Wilberforce • Dr. David Livingstone • Abraham Lincoln • Heinrich Bath <u>Effects of the triangular trade</u> • Slave trade was intensified. • Growth of coastal towns. • Making the African continent poorer • Depopulation • Foreign goods. -				
			COLONIALISTS IN AFRICA.	Learners should be able to:	<u>Terms</u> -Colonization	-			

				-Define the terms -State the methods employed by the Europeans to acquire territories in Africa. -Describe the methods of administration as used by the colonialists in Africa. -Outline the effects of colonial rule in Africa.	process by which the African continent was taken over by Europeans -Scramble by Europeans powers. -Colony – a territory ruled by a superior country for permanent settlement. -Protectorate: A territory ruled by a superior country for protecting its own interests with no intentions of permanent settlement. <u>Methods used to acquire territories in Africa.</u> -Signing treaties -Military -Trading				

					companies -Collaborators -Missionaries work -Scramble and petition <u>Reasons for scramble</u> -Fueling existing misunderstandings Methods of administration -Direct rule -Indirect rule -Assimilation (Advantages and disadvantages) Interests of colonialists in Africa. -Land for excess population -Market and raw materials -Prestige -Protection of missionaries -Cheap labour in Africa. -To stop slave				

					trade. (categories as political, religious, economic and humanitarian) <u>Effects of colonial rule in Africa</u>. -Positive -Negative - -	-			
			SETTLERS IN AFRICA	Learners should be able to: -Define the terms -Mention the foreigners who settled in Africa. -Outline the causes of the great trek. -State the effects of the great trek in Bantustans -Explain how Africans reacted towards apartheid. -Mention the most prominent persons who fought	<u>Terms</u> -Settlers - foreigners who came from other continents to settle in Africa. -Great trek – massive movement by the Boers and some African groups from the cape colony northward across river Vaal <u>Foreigners who settled in Africa causes of the great trek</u>	-			

				against apartheid.	-Wars between the British and the Dutch and Africans. <u>Effects of the great trek</u> -Discovery of gold -Formation of new states i.e. Transvaal and Orange free state from national policies <u>Homelands for black</u> -Sharpaville, Lebowa, Swazi, Gazankulu, Vendo, Qwaqwa, Kwazulu, Transkei, Ciskei and Kwandebele -Townships accommodated blacks working in cities e.g. Soweto.				

					<u>Conditions in Bantustans</u> -Poor housing -Poor sanitation -Insecurity -High crime rate -Poor schools and hospitals -No electricity -Over crowding -Inadequate food Reactions towards apartheid -South Africa was excluded from the common wealth and OAU. -Trade sanctions -Travel sanctions -Establishment of armed groups and political parties. -Strikes and				

					demonstrations -Military support from front lines states. <u>Personalities who led the fight against apartheid</u> -Nelson Mandela -Oliver Tambo -Robert Sobukwe -Chief Albert Luthuli The end of apartheid.	-			
				-	<u>Definition of terms</u> -Nationalism -Nationalists -Pan Africanism	-			
		Nationalism and the road to independence	Nationalism and pan Africanism	-Learners should be able to: -Define the terms -State reasons for pan Africanism -List down the most prominent Pan	-Independence Reasons for pan Africanism to resist Italians from taking over Ethiopia. -To empower Africans economically, socially, and politically	-			

				Africanists -Give reasons why Africans wanted independence -State the personalities that fought for independence	-To unite Africans to demand for Independence. The most prominent Pan Africanists -Nkurumah -King Hassan -Abdel Nasser -Bourguibe Mohammed etc -				
				-Describe the road to independence in some African countries -Outline problems encountered in the struggle for independence in Africa.	<u>Reasons why Africans wanted independence</u> -Political exploitation. -Social freedom -Influence of 2nd World War. <u>Personalities that fought for independence</u> -Kaunda, Nkurumah, Azikowe, Nyerere etc. -Methods employed to demand for independence	-			

					Road to impendence in some African states. -Ghana, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe etc Problems encountered in the struggle for independence				
			1ST AND 2ND WORLD WARS UNO	-Learners should be able to; -State the causes and effects of the wars. -Describe the formation and the objectives of the League of Nationals -Explain reasons for its formation -State the organs, agencies and their duties	-Causes of the effects of the World Wars. -Formation of the League of National (LON) -Objectives of LON -Failures of the LON -Reasons for the formation UNO -Organs and agencies. -Headquarters of these agencies	-Do	Do	Do	Do

				and headquarters -Explain the reasons for its formation -State the organs, agencies and their duties and headquarters -State the success and failures of UNO.	-Successes and failures of UNO.				
			COMMON WEALTH OF NATIONS	Learners should be able to: -Explain the meaning of common wealth -Give examples of common wealth countries and the things they share in common. -State the objectives of the common wealth. -	-What common wealth countries are; -Examples of common wealth countries and things they share. -Objectives of the common wealth. -Common wealth secretariat. -High commissione rs and	-			

					ambassadors -Dominion states				
			EUROPEAN UNION	Learners should be able to; -Mention the member countries -State the major objectives of the EU. -Explain how Africa relates with EU -	-Members states of EU. -Major objectives of the EU. -Ways of Africa relates with EU.	-			
			OAU	Learners should be able to: -Describe the formation of OAU. -State the objectives of OAU -State the founder members of OAU. -Outline the successes and failures of OAU. -Reasons why OAU changed to AU.	-Explain the process that led to formation of OAU. -Objectives of OAU (economic, political, and social) -Founder members of OAU. -Organs of OAU and their duties -Successes and failures of OAU. -Reasons why OAU	-			

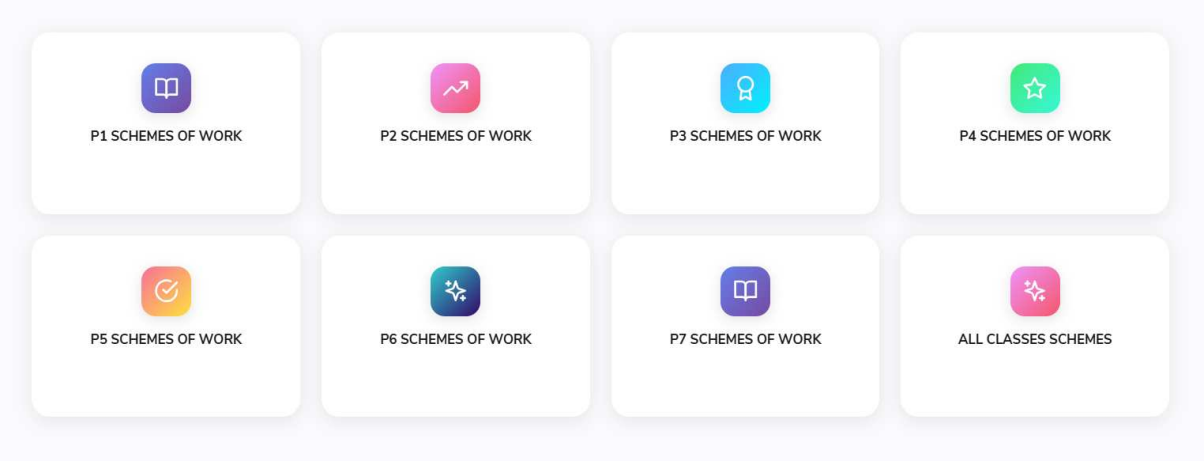
					changed to AU. -OAU had accomplished most of its aims. -Africa was facing new challenges. -Objectives of AU				
				-State the organs of AU -Outline the objectives of AU -State the challenges facing AU and possible solutions.	-Promoting peace -Promoting security -Promoting stability -Promoting socio-economic development -Promoting democratic governance. -Promoting human rights. -Challenges facing AU and the solutions.	-			
		POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA	REGIONAL CO-OPERATION	Learners should be able: -Define the terms -Outline the need for cooperation	-Cooperation -Regional markets -Neo colonialism -Common markets	-			

				in Africa.	-Regional cooperation -Need for cooperation in Africa.				
			AFRICA'S ECONOMY	-List down regional groupings and their aims. -Identify problems facing regional cooperation	-Regional groupings, membership aims -Problems facing regional cooperation and solutions. <u>Terms</u> -Economic development -Economic activities -Economy -Economic resources and their uses <u>Land use</u> -Types of farming -Advantages and disadvantages <u>Case studies</u> -Ghana, Nigeria,	-			

					Sudan, Libya -				
		AFRICA'S ECONOMY	NATURAL RESOURCES	-Define terms -Name economic resources and their resources	-South Africa, DR Congo -Horn of Africa countries -Egypt, Rwanda and Burundi -Zambia	-			
		AFRICA'S CHALLENGES	CHALLENGES SOLUTIONS TO AFRICA'S PROBLEMS	Learners should be able to; -A numerate political, economic and social challenges of Africa.	<u>Definition of terms</u> -Challenges -Birth rates -Economic growth -Illiteracy -Infant – maternal mortality rates -Fertility rates <u>Challenges of Africa</u> -Political -Economic -Social -Solutions to challenges - -	-			
				-	-	-			

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