PRIMARY SEVEN SOCIAL STUDIES SCHEME OF WORK

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 - 38^0N and 35^0S (altitude) - 17^0W and 50^0E longitudes. Major latitudes and longitudes - Prime meridian 0^0(Greenwich) - 1nternational date line (180^0W) - Equator 0^0 - Tropic of cancer (23 ½ ^{0}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 THEIR FORMATION	-list down the major physical regions and features of Africa. -Describing and illustrate formation of given physical features. State problems	Geographical regions and countries found there. (their capital cities) <u>Physical regions</u> - coastal plain - plateau - mountain ranges	- Do	Do	Do	Do

				associated with lakes and rivers.	- 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 formation of rift valley. - State the benefits of the rift valley. - Outline the dangers of the rift valley.	**<u>Rift valley</u>** <u>Eastern Branch</u> Turkana, Magadi, Naivasha, Nakuru, etc <u>Western arm</u> Tanganyika, Albert, Kivu, Bunyonyi etc ***<u>Characteristics of Rift valley lakes</u>*** <u>Formation</u> - compression force theory - tensional force theory - faulting process - fault lines,	- Do	Do	Do	Do

					escarpments <u>Economic activities</u> - 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.	**<u>Types of mountains</u>** **<u>Block /Host</u>** Rwenzori, Usanbara **<u>Volcanic</u>** Elgon, Kenya, Mufumbiro, Kilimanjaro, Cameroon **<u>Fold</u>** Atlas, Cape ranges A map showing location of mountains **<u>Values of mountains</u>** - Minerals/mining - Tourism - Farming - Rain formation - Recreation **<u>Dangers</u>** Eruptions	- Do	Do	Do	Do

					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, tourism, settlement, fishing Depressions Tourism	- Do	Do	Do	Do
3	4		COASTAL FEATURES		**<u>Coastal features</u>** - Lagoon lakes - Coastline - Coastal plain - Coral reefs - Harbours , bays, headlands **<u>Gulfs</u>** - Gulf of Eden	- Do	Do	Do	Do

					- 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				
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. - Mention the benefits of multi-purpose projects. - Enumerate problems facing multi-purpose river projects.	**<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 on R. Volta - Kainji on R. Niger **<u>Factors for</u>** - narrow gorge (valley behind) - Presence of a water source. - Gentle sloping landscape - Presence of storing rocks - Presence of man power.	- Do	Do	Do	Do
4	2	VEGETATION	VEGETATION	Learners should be	**<u>Vegetation –</u>**	- Do	Do	Do	Do

		OF AFRICA	ZONES	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.	refers to the plant cover of a landscape. <u>Natural vegetation refers</u> to the plant covers of a landscape that grows on its own. <u>Plantation vegetation refers</u> to all plants on landscape that are planted by man. Vegetation zones of Africa. - Equatorial rainforests - Savanna - Woodland savanna - Semi desert - Desert - Mediterranean				
4	3		VEGETATION ZONES	Outline factors that influence vegetation distribution	**<u>Factors that influence vegetation distribution in Africa.</u>** - Climate - Latitude - Human activities - Relief - Altitude - Nature of soils - Land drainage	- Do	Do	Do	Do

					Importance of vegetation to people - Source of food/fruits - Raw materials for pulp and paper. - Timber - Herbal medicines - Rainfall formation - Soil conservation **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** - Industrialization - Urbanization - Farming - Establishment	- Do	Do	Do	Do

					of infrastructure - Lumbering - Settlement - Charcoal burning - Mining - Crazing -				
4	5			Suggest ways large scale use of vegetation affects the environment	**<u>Dangers of large scale use of vegetation on environment. (Destruction) of natural environment.</u>** - Soil erosion - Change in climatic pattern - Reduction of rain - Soil exhaustion - Global warming - Mining - Grazing	- Do	Do	Do	Do
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.	**<u>Definition of terms</u>** - Tourism - Poaching - Tourist as an industry - Tourism as an industry - Tourism as invisible trade - Game parks and game reserves	- Do	Do	Do	Do

				- Identify problems faced by people who live near game parks. -	- Wild life - Game parks/reserves - Tourism attractions in African that promote tourism in Africa.				
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	- Hot deserts - Semi deserts - Characteristics of each climatic region - Human activities	- Do	Do	Do	Do

				and effects of global warming	in each climatic regions - Factors affecting the climate of Africa - 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 <u>Effects of TST</u> - 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 who came to Africa - Outline reasons for the coming of foreigners to Africa. - Point out the problems faced by early foreigners in Africa.	- Africa was referred to as a dark continent because Europeans did not have information about its 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 /	- Discussion - Map study	-group discussion - Map drawing - Taking notes	Maps	MK Standard SST BK 7 Functional SST Fountain Sharing our World Teachers guide Comprehensive

					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 barrier - **<u>Arabs</u>** • Reasons for slave trade • Effects of slave trade • Participants and routes • End of slave trade				
	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	- Discussion	Note taking Answering questions Drawing maps	Maps	Comprehensive SST MK standard SST BK 6 and sharing our world

					- Contributions made by explorers. • Linked Africa to the rest of the world • Sighted and named important physical features. • Identified 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	- 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	- Discussion	Note taking Answering questions Drawing maps	Maps	Comprehensive SST MK standard SST BK 6 and 7 Sharing our world

				came to Africa. - State the effects of missionary work in Africa.	• To spread the gospel • To fight against slave trade • 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 that came to Africa. - List down the main item of trade to and out	- Reasons why traders came to Africa. - Raw materials - Market for goods. - To get areas to invest their surplus capital. - Cheap labour - Trading companies	-			

				of Africa. - Describe the medium of exchange.	• 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 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.	- 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) • 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	- Discussion - Inquiry - Guided discovery - Map reading	Real objects of palm oil Cocoa pods Maps	- do	

					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.				
				-	<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: - Define the terms - State the methods employed by the Europeans to acquire territories in Africa. - Describe the methods of administration as used by the	**<u>Terms</u>** - Colonization process by which the African continent was taken over by Europeans - Scramble by Europeans powers. - Colony – a territory ruled by a superior	-			

				colonialists in Africa. - Outline the effects of colonial rule in Africa.	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	**<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	-			

				- Explain how Africans reacted towards apartheid. - Mention the most prominent persons who fought against apartheid.	cape colony northward across river Vaal <u>Foreigners who settled in Africa causes of the great trek</u> - 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 Africanists - Give reasons why Africans wanted independence - State the personalities that fought for independence	- Independence Reasons for pan Africanism to resist Italians from taking over Ethiopia. - To empower Africans economically, socially, and politically - 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	<u>Reasons why Africans wanted independence</u> - Political exploitation.	-			

				- Outline problems encountered in the struggle for independence in Africa.	- 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	- Causes of the effects of the World Wars. - Formation of the League of National (LON) - Objectives of LON - Failures of the	- Do	Do	Do	Do

				- Explain reasons for its formation - State the organs, agencies and their duties and headquarters - Explain the reasons for its formation - State the organs, agencies and their duties and headquarters - State the success and failures of UNO.	LON - Reasons for the formation UNO - Organs and agencies. - Headquarters of these agencies - 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 commissioners 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	-			

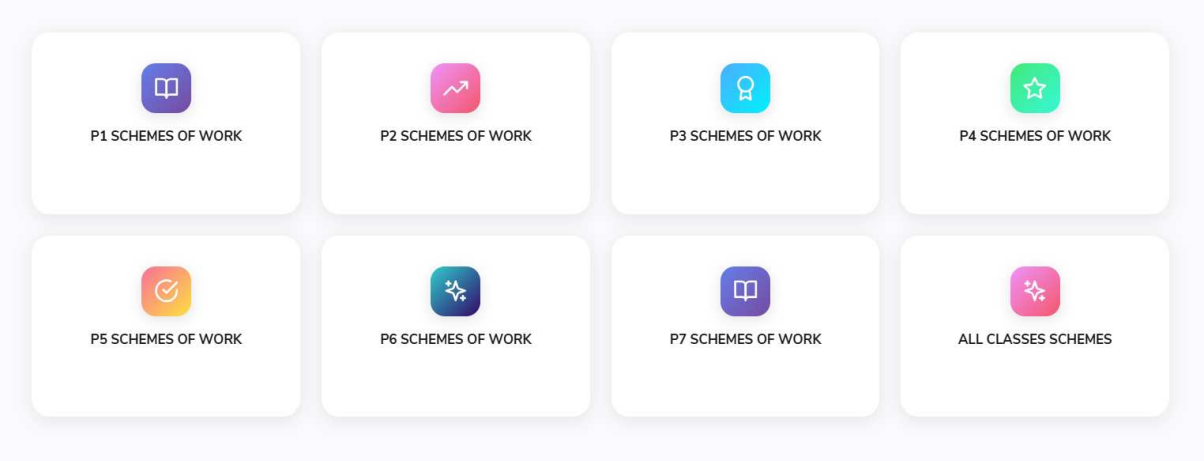
				- State the organs of AU - Outline the objectives of AU - State the challenges facing AU and possible solutions.	- Promoting peace - Promoting security - Promoting stability - Promoting socio-economic development - Promoting democratic governance. - Promoting human rights. - Challenges facing AU and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