

P.6 SST LESSON NOTES FOR TERM II

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.6			

TOPIC : MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC : RESOURCES

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learner reads the words related to resource correctly, resource, environment minerals, renewable, exhausted, valuable, recreation.

CONTENT: Resources

A resource: is a material of the environment that man uses to meet his needs.

A resource can also mean anything that man uses to meet his needs.

Resources are classified as natural resources and man-made resources.

Natural resources : are things of nature that man uses to meet his needs.

Examples

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| - Human being / man land | - Water resources |
| - Minerals | - Climate |
| - Vegetation | - Wind etc. |

Man-made resource: are things made by man to meet his needs

Examples

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| - Vehicles | - Clothing |
| - Machines | - Books |
| - Buildings | - Papers etc. |

Economic resources: These are things that man uses to get income / money.

Types of resources

There are two types of resources namely:-

- Renewable resources
- Non-renewable resources

Renewable resources are resources that can be replaced after being used.

Examples

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| - Land | - Wind |
| - Forests | - Animals |
| - Plants | - Water resources |
| - Human resource | |

Non renewable resources are resources that can not be replaced after being used (exhaustable)

Examples

Mineral eg

- Crude oil
- Gold
- Diamond
- Copper etc.

Activity

1. Define the term resource.
2. Write brief notes about the following
 - a. Natural resources
 - b. Man-made resources
 - c. Economic resources
 - d. Renewable resources
 - e. Non- renewable resources

3. *State the two types of resources*
4. *Mention any two resources that can be exhausted after being used.*
5. *How are renewable resources different from non-renewable resources.*
6. *State any two uses of money as a resource.*

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TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: LAND RESOURCES

Land

This is one of the most valuable and widely used resource in East Africa.

It is on land that other resources are found and most activities are carried at.

Uses of land as a resource/ importance

- For agriculture
- For sale
- For settlement
- For industrialization
- Mining
- For tourism
- For recreation
- For road and railway construction
- Burial

Problems facing land

- Soil erosion
- Soil exhaustion
- Land pollution
- Aridity - semi - deserts

Solutions to the problem

- By afforestation
- By agroforestry
- Carrying out controlled mining
- By contour ploughing
- Avoid over stocking
- By irrigation

Note: Soil exhaustion of the loss of soil fertility.

Plants

1. Plants consist of trees, shrubs, bushes, grass, flowers.
2. The plant cover of an area is termed as vegetation.

Importance of plants as a resource

- Some *plants* are used as food.
- Some *plants* are used for local (herbal) medicines
- They help to maintain soil fertility
- Some *plants* are used to decorate people's compounds.
- Some *plants* are used for fuel (fire wood)

Activity

1. *State two ways how land satisfies man's needs.*

2. *What is meant by the following term:*
 - a. *Soil erosion*
 - b. *Soil exhaustion*
 - c. *Hand pollution*
3. *Give two examples of vegetation*
4. *Mention any two ways how man misuses land as a resource.*
5. *How is vegetation useful to man.*

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TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: MINERAL RESOURCES

COMPETENCE : The learner, spells and pronounces the following words

- Mine
- Mining
- Minerals
- Ore
- Extraction
- Exploit

CONTENT:

Types of minerals in East Africa

1. **Minerals** are chemical substance found beneath the earth.
2. **Types of Minerals**

Metallic minerals
Examples iron, manganese , bauxite, copper, cobalt, gold, silver, tin ore, zinc, lead ore wolfram, diamonds, chromite

Non –Metallic minerals
Examples phosphates, limestone, salt, rock, clay, soda, ash, silka sand, kaolin.

Fuel minerals / produces heat and light once burnt
Examples coal, natural gas, petroleum, ignite.
3. **Mining** is the process of extracting minerals from the earth.
A mine is a place where minerals are extracted.
Miners are people who extract minerals.
4. **Methods of mining**

Open cast mining / pit / surface mining

 - This method is used when the mineral ore is near the earth surface.
 - The top soil covering the rock bearing the mineral is first removed.
 - It is used to mine minerals like copper, iron ore, stones, limestone.

Underground mining / tunnel / shaft mining

 - This is the most expensive and complete type of mining.
 - The rocks are broken by use of explosives
 - Shafts and tunnels are dug beneath the ground.

Its disadvantages

 - It is expensive and difficult
 - There are problems of gases floods, heat and falling rocks.

- These can be darkness
- Transportation of the extracted mineral is usually difficult.

Drift mining

- This involves the use of edits to reach a mineral from a valley into a hillside.
- The minerals mined in this form usually have horizontal layers.

Alluvial mining

- This is used for some minerals which are mixed with other deposits of clay and sand.
- They are trapped out of the deposits e.g. gold

Why some minerals are not mined in East Africa.

- Shortage of capital to finance their mining
- Shortage of skilled labour
- Some are not economically viable
- Some minerals deposits are scattered
- Some minerals are too small
- Some minerals are in no man's land i.e between national boundaries.
- Drilling method e.g. crude oil
- Sub-marine mining

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TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: THE IMPORTANCE OF MINING

COMPETENCE : The learner uses the following key words

- Minerals,
- Mining
- Exploitation
- Extraction
- explosives

CONTENT:

The importance of mining

- It creates job opportunities eg. miners, drivers, surveyors
- It earns foreign exchange
- It promotes industrialization
- Mining companies pay taxes to the government
- It leads to improved communication and transport facilities.
- It leads to the construction of dams to supply power to the mines.

Disadvantages of mining

- It leads to environmental degradation
- It leads to pollution of air, land, water.

Chief mineral deposits in East Africa and their uses.

No.	Mineral	Location	Uses
1.	Lime stone	Hima, Tororo, Mombasa	For cement
2.	Rock salt	L.Katwe, L. Magadi	Human consumption and chemical industry

3.	Soda Ash	L. Magadi in Kenya	Glasses
4.	Phosphates	Tororo	Artificial fertilizers
5.	Diamonds	Shinyanga in Tanzania	Jewellery , metal cutters
6.	Petroleum (oil)	L. Albert basin	Petrol, diesel, kerosene, greese, tar
7.	Copper	Kilembe –Kasese	Telephone, electric wires, coin money, bullets heaters, refrigerators
8.	Gold	Geita, Tangold, Kotido	Medals, jewellery, ornaments, trophies, artificial teeth , coins
9.	Clay soils	Swamps, Valleys	Bricks, pots, cups, plates

Activity 1

1. What are minerals?
2. Name the three types of minerals
3. Give two examples of fuel minerals
4. Mention any two methods of mining used in East Africa.
5. Why is underground mining expensive and risky?
6. Which method of mining is used to mine limestone at Osukuru hills in Tororo?
7. State any two reasons why some minerals in East Africa have not been exploited.

Activity 2

1. Give any two benefits of the mining industry in East Africa.
2. Which mineral is used in the production of Artificial fertilizer?
3. How important is limestone to the construction industry in Uganda?
4. State one disadvantage of mining to the natural environment.
5. Give the product of soda ash
6. Give the major reason why Uganda imports refined oil instead of crude oil which is cheaper.
7. Name two towns in East Africa with oil refineries
8. Give the importance of L. Katwe to the people of Uganda.
9. State any three benefits the people of Uganda will get from the mining of oil (petroleum) from L. Albert basin.
10. Write in full OPEC.

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TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: WATER RESOURCES

COMPETENCE : The learner spells and pronounces these words correctly

- Drainage
- Hot springs
- Irrigation
- Hydro electricity
- Fisheries

CONTENT:

Drainage in East Africa

1. Drainage is the ground water system of an area.
2. The drainage system of East Africa includes
 - i. Lakes
 - ii. Rivers
 - iii. Swamps
 - iv. Streams
 - v. Oceans
3. The major lakes found in East Africa .
L. Victoria , L. Kyoga , L. Albert , L. Edward, L. Turkana, L. Tanganyika, L. George, L. Manyara, L. Ambosali, L. Eyasi, L. Malani, L. Natron, L. Naivasha, L. Rukwa, L. Bisina.
4. Economic activities carried out in and around lakes.
 - Fishing
 - Crop farming
 - Lumbering
 - Tourism
 - Water transport
 - Boat making

A MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING THE MAJOR LAKES

(Comprehensive book 6 page 75)

(MK Standard book 6 page 15)

(Comprehensive Primary School atlas page 96)

Activity

1. Define the term drainage.
2. Give any two examples of the drainage features of East Africa
3. Name the lake shared by the three countries of East Africa.
4. What is the direction of L. Turkana from L. Kyoga?
5. Use the map of Uganda below to answer the questions that follow.

- a) Use letter Y to locate L. Edward.
- b) Draw lake Kyoga on the map shown
- c) Name the major economic activity that takes place in lake marked X.

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TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: Types of lakes

COMPETENCE : The learner spells and pronounces the words correctly

- Down warping
- Faulting
- Deposit
- Volcanicity

CONTENT:

Types of lakes

1. The lakes in East Africa are grouped into the following categories.
 - i. Depression (basin) lakes
 - ii. Rift valley lakes
 - iii. Lava blocked lakes

- iv. Crater lakes
- v. Man- made lakes
- vi. Ox-bow lakes

2. Depression lakes

- These are lakes formed as a result of down-warping
- They can also be called basis / fresh water lakes

3. Formation

- They were formed during earth movement resulting into uplifting of the surrounding areas of some places and the central part Sunk forming a depression
- In the process, some rivers changed their direction and poured water into the depression forming lakes.
- Most of such lakes in East Africa are fed by rivers that originate from highlands.

4. Examples of depression lakes

L. Victoria	L. Kyoga	L. Nakirale	L. Ambosel
L. Wanda	L. Bisina	L. Opeta	

5. The characteristics of depression lakes

- They are shallow
- They have fresh water
- They have irregular shapes
- They are swampy
- They have inlet and outlet covers

Activity

1. State any two types of lakes in East Africa.
2. How was L. Victoria formed?
3. Give one example of a down warped lake in Uganda.
4. Mention any three characteristics of depression lakes
5. Why is L. Victoria called a fresh water lake?

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TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: Case study, Depression lakes

COMPETENCE : The learner uses these key words

- Depression
- Recreation
- International
- Inland

CONTENT:

Depression lakes (case studies)

1. L. Victoria

- This is the largest fresh water lake in Africa and the second largest in the world.
- It is found in the depression between R. Kagora and R. Nzoia
- It is shared by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania

2. L. Kyoga

- It is found in the central part of Uganda
- It was formed by down warping
- It is the most swampy lake in Uganda because it is shallow.
- It is also called a depression / basin lake

Lake Kyoga

- It's found in central Uganda
- It's a fresh water lake because it has inlets and outlets.
- It was formed by down warping
- It is a swampy lake. This is because of being shallow.

The importance of L. Kyoga to the people living near it

- It helps to modify climate
- It is a fishing ground
- It is a source of raw materials like papyrus
- It is a tourist attraction
- It is used for water transport

The effects of floods around the shores of L. Kyoga.

- It leads to loss of lives
- It leads to displacement of people
- It leads to destruction of property
- It encourages soil erosion
- It leads to a break of diseases

3. L. Amboseli

- It is a seasonal lake found in the Sattarn part of Kenya
- It is the only lake in Kenya found outside the rift valley.

Activity

1. Give any three ways in which L. Victoria has helped in the development of East Africa.
2. Name one inland port found on L. Victoria
3. Name the most swampy lake in Uganda
4. Why is L. Kyoga swampy?
5. How do floods affect people in the areas they occur?

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TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EASH AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: Rift valley lakes

COMPETENCE : The learner spells and pronounces the words correctly,

- Escapement

CONTENT:

Rift valley lakes

1. They are lakes formed when water collects in the faulted valleys.
2. Examples of rift valley lakes
Albert , Edward , Tanganyika, Turkana, Nakuru, Magadi
3. Characteristics of rift valley lakes
 - They are deep
 - They are long and narrow
 - They have salty water
 - They have more inlets than outlets
 - They have a regular shape
4. Reasons why rift valley lakes have salty waters.
 - They have salty rocks under them

Case study

1. L. Katwe

- It lies in the north of L. Edward in Uganda
- It is both a rift valley and crate lake
- It is the major source of salt in Uganda.

2. L. Albert

- This lies along the border of Uganda and the DRC.
- Its local name is Mwitanzigye

Port Butiaba is the major inland port located on it. (L. Albert)

Activities carried out on port Butiaba.

- Fishing
- Transport
- Trade
- Tourism
- Boat making

Reasons why port Butiaba was built

- To promote trade
- To link Uganda to the DRC
- To link West Nile to the rest of Uganda

L. Turkana

- It is found in the North West of Kenya
- Its former name is Rudolf.
- It was discovered by count Teleki
- It is as fishing ground.

L. Magadi

- It is located in South West Kenya
- It is an important lake for soda ash and salt

L. Nakuru

- It is found in the Eastern rift valley in Kenya
- It is a famous tourist attraction for flamingo birds

Activity

1. Name any two rift valley lakes found in Uganda
2. State any two characteristics of rift valley lakes
3. Give a reason why rift valley lakes have salty water
4. Why is L. Albert not having salty water yet it is found in the rift valley?
5. Which inland port is found on L. Albert?
6. How important is L. Nakuru to the economic development of Kenya?

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TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: Case studies : crater, lava damned, ox-bow, meander

COMPETENCE : The learner spells and pronounces these words

- Crate
- Damned
- Ox-bow
- Meander

CONTENT:

Crater, Lava damned, ox-bow, man-made lakes

Crater lakes : These are formed when water collects in the craters of volcanoes

Example: Mt. Elgon crate, L. Nyungu, L. Katwe. L. Kyamwiga.

Lava damned (volcanic) lakes

- They are formed when lava from **an** active volcano flows and blocks the valley of a river.
- The water which collects forms a lake.

Examples

L. Bunyonyi, L. Mutanda, L. **Bulera**. All these lakes are found in western Uganda which experienced volcanic activity for a long time.

N.B: L. Bunyonyi is the deepest in Uganda.

Ox-bow lakes

- They are formed as a result of a river meandering
- They are formed at the lower course of a river where the speed of water reduces.

Formation of an Ox-bow Lake

(Comprehensive Primary School curriculum page 121)

Man-made lakes

These are formed when people interfere with the flow of a river by constructing a dam across it.

Kabaka's lakes.

Examples:

- i) L. **Kariba** – on **R. Zambezi** in Zambia (Biggest in Africa)
- ii) L. Volta – on R. Volta in Ghana
- iii) L. Nasser – on R. Nile in Egypt (Second biggest in Africa)

Activity

1. Give one example of a lava damned lake in East Africa.
2. At which stage of a river is an ox- bow lake formed?
3. Name one ma-made lake found in Uganda?

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TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: The importance of lakes

COMPETENCE : The learner

CONTENT:

The importance of lakes

Political

- Some form natural boundaries

Social

- For recreation purposes
- Source of water for home use
- Help in the formation of rainfall
- Provide fish use as food

Economic

- They act as fishing ground
- They attract tourists
- They provide water for irrigation

- They are used for water transport
- They have inland ports that promote trade
- Some are sources of minerals like salt, soda ash, crude oil.

Problems facing lakes in East Africa

- Water pollution
- Water needs
- Long Drought (absence of rainfall for a long time)
- Encroachment
- Degradation of vegetation near lakes

Problems created by lakes

- They occupy much land
- They *harbuor* disease vectors
- They *herbour* dangerous animals
- They sometimes flood
- They *harbor* thieves.

Activity

1. State the importance of lakes to man (four)
2. Give two reasons why areas around L. Victoria are densely populated
3. Mention any two dangers facing lakes in East Africa
4. Outline any three disadvantages of lakes
5. Why is there no fish in lake Katwe?
6. How do lakes promote industrial development in East Africa?
7. Give reasons why oil extraction from L. Albert has taken a long time to start off
8. Name one lake in East Africa that is not found in the Rift valley.
9. Why is the location of L. Victoria very important in the development of East Africa?
10. Which two lakes are joined by the Kazinga channel?

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TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: The major rivers of East Africa

COMPETENCE : The learner spells and pronounces key words

- Delta
- Confluence
- Tributary
- Estuary

CONTENT:

Rivers in East Africa

1. A river is a *mass of flowing water*
2. Rivers were formed as a result of the uplifting of the plateaus.
3. Rivers have their sources in either highlands lakes or other rivers.
4. Most rivers have their sources in highlands because of plenty of rainfall that fills them
5. There are two types of rivers
 - i) Permanent / perennial rivers
 - ii) Seasonal rivers
- 6.a. Permanent rivers are those that flow throughout the year.

Examples: Nile, Tana, Pangani, Katonga.
- b. Seasonal rivers are those that flow only during the rainy season.

Examples: Agago, Mpago, Turkwel , Laghbon.

7. Terms about rivers

- **A source of river** where a river starts
- **A distributary** is a small river separating from a big river
- **A tributary** is a small river joining the main river
- **A confluence** is a place where two or more rivers meet.
- **A delta** is an area of land where a river splits into several rivers before entering the sea.
- **An estuary** is a wide mouth of a river
- **A basin** is the land drained by a river and its tributaries.

Activity

1. Why do most rivers begin from highlands?
2. What are permanent rivers?
3. Why do many rivers of East Africa flow towards the Indian Ocean?
4. Give a reason why there are many seasonal rivers in the North Eastern parts of Uganda.
5. Draw map symbols for
 - a) A permanent river
 - b) A seasonal river
6. Define the following terms:-
 - i) A tributary
 - ii) Distributary
 - iii) Delta
 - iv) Confluence
 - v) Mouth of a river.

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TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: The stages of a river

COMPETENCE : The learner spells and pronounces these key words,

- **Torrent**
- **Gorge**
- **Senile**
- **Mature**

CONTENT:

The stages of a river and their characteristics

The upper course (*useful / stage*)

- It is the source of a river
- The river is very steep
- It has a deep narrow steep sided v-shaped valley called a Gorge.
- The river is so destructive / carries movable objects
- There are waterfalls and rapids
- Water flows very fast
- It is the part good for the establishment of hydro-electric power dams.

The middle course (mature stage) / Torrent

- The river is wide / forms unshaped valley
- It carries many objects
- It flows gently

The lower course (senile stage)

- It consists of the mouth of a river
- Eroded materials are deposited
- Water moves slowly since the land is flat
- Developed meanders
- Ox-bow lakes, deltas and estuaries are formed
- Water pours into the sea, lake, swamp or ocean. (forms estuaries)

The importance of rivers

- For fishing
- For transport
- For generation of hydro electricity
- Source of water for irrigation
- For recreation
- For tourism
- They are homes of wild animals, birds

Reasons why some rivers are not navigable.

- Presence of water falls
- Presence of dangerous wild animals
- Some are shallow and narrow
- Presence of suds/water weeds
- Presence of hard rocks.

Problems facing rivers

- Long drought
- Weeds

Dangers created by rivers

- Floods
- Harbor dangerous wild animals like crocodiles
- Are breeding places for disease vectors like water snails

Activity

1. Name the three stages of a river.
2. What causes rapids and water falls on rivers?
3. In which stage of a river do we find its mouth?
4. What is a gorge?
5. Give three reasons why some rivers are not used for transport.
6. How do rivers promote industrial development?
7. In which way do rivers influence human settlement?
8. State one disadvantage of river to people
9. In which way do rivers influence animals?
10. What is a river meander?

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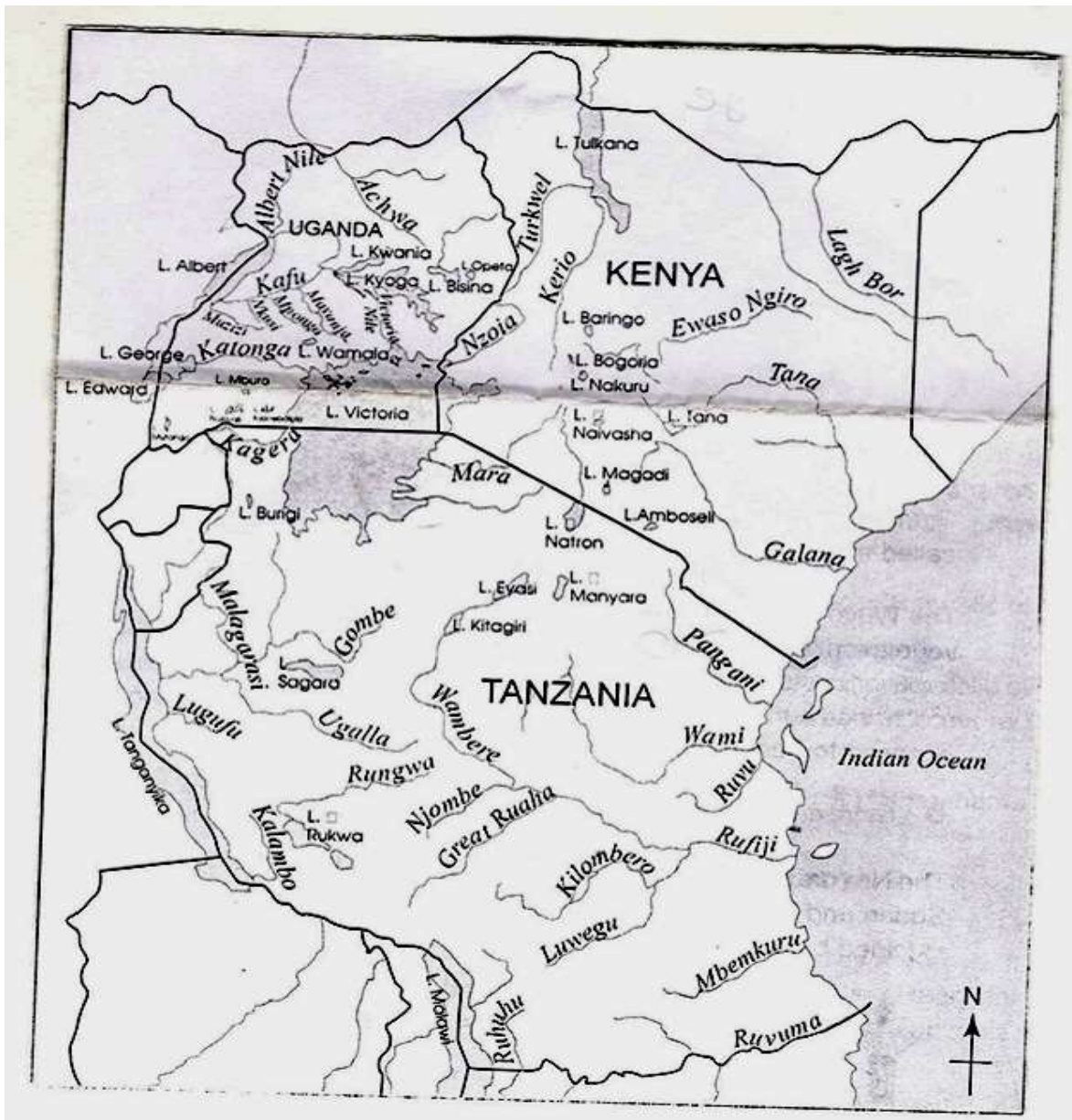
TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: Map of East Africa showing rivers

COMPETENCE : The learner spells and pronounces these words correctly:-

- Generate
- Machinery
- Industrial
- Irrigation

CONTENT: MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING RIVERS
(MK Standard book 6 page 15)



Case study: River Nile

- It is the longest river in the world
- It flows north wards beginning from L. Victoria through South Sudan, Sudan, Egypt and the Mediterranean sea.

Why does R. Nile flow northwards?

The plateau is higher in the south than in the north.

- In Uganda, the Nile is divided into two parts Victoria Nile and Albert Nile at Nimule
- From Nimule, it drains through Sudan and Egypt pouring its water into the Mediterranean sea and is called the White Nile.

The tributaries of R. Nile

- R. Achwa in Uganda
- R. Bahr-el-Ghazel in Sudan
- R. Sobat in Ethiopia
- Blue Nile from L.Tana in Ethiopia
- R. Atbara from Ethiopia
- The floating vegetation on the White Nile from Nimule to Juba in Sudan is called the Sudds.

Problems created by the Sudds

- Makes transport difficult
- Lowers the level of water by slowing its flow which increases evaporation.

Facts about other rivers

- R. Ruvuma forms a natural boundary between Tanzania and Muzambique
- R. Semliki - has oil deposits
- R. Kagera found at the border between Tanzania and Uganda.

Hydro-electric power generation in East Africa.

Hydro –electricity is the type of power got from fast running water.

Factors to be considered before starting (constructing) a dam.

- Presence of a gorge (water fall)
- Presence of a hard rock
- Fast running water
- Presence of capital

Dams found in East Africa.

No	Dam	River	Country
1	Nalubaale, Kiira, Bujjagali	R. Nile	Uganda
2	Kindaruma, Gitaru Kamburu , Seven Forks, Masinga , Kiambere	R. Tana	Kenya
3	Pangani falls Kidatu, Mtera	R. Pangani R. Rufigi	Tanzania

Advantages of having more than one dam in a country

- Increase power supply in a country
- It creates more jobs for the people
- It increases income for a country

Disadvantages of dams

- Causes displacement of people
- Encourage environmental degradation
- Require a lot of money to construct

Activity

1. Name the longest river in the world.
2. Give as reason why R. Nile flows towards the north.
3. Which river forms a natural boundary between Mozambique and Tanzania
4. How does R. Semliki promote the political between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo?
5. Name the type of electricity got from fast running water
6. State the feature on a river where a hydro-electric dam is built.
7. Give one advantage Uganda can have for having more hydro -electric power dams?
8. How does Rwanda benefit from R. Nile?
9. Why is hydro-electricity called an invisible export?
10. What is rural electrification?
11. Give any two advantages of rural electrification.
12. Why was the Owen falls dam (Nalubaale) constructed at Jinja?
13. State two importance of hydro –electricity to people.

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TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: Fishing

COMPETENCE : The learner uses the key words

- Fisheries
- Modern
- Traditional
- Poisoning
- Preservation
- Species

CONTENT:

Fishing in East Africa

Fishing is the catching of fish from water bodies.

Areas where fishing is carried out in East Africa

Lakes, rivers, swamps, ponds, oceans, streams.

Types of fish caught from water bodies in East Africa silver cyprinid

Tilapia, Nile perch, Lung, Mud fish, Silver fish, Cat fish.

Methods of fishing

Traditional methods

- Use of spears
- Use of baskets
- Use of hooks
- Use of hands

Modern methods

- Use of gill nets
- Trawling
- Perse seining method

Methods of preserving fish

Traditional methods

- Smoking
- Salting
- Sun drying

Modern methods

- Freezing
- Canning

Fish processing plants found in Uganda

- Masese near Jinja
- Entebbe
- Gabba near Kampala
- Majanji near Busia

Products of fish

- Code liver oil, fish glue, leather from skins for belts, bags .
- Fertilizers and animal / chicken feeds

The importance of fishing to the people of East Africa

- It is a source of food
- It is a source of income
- It creates employment chances
- It earns foreign exchange from fish exports
- It is a source of raw materials for the fish process industries
- Fish oil is used to make industrial soap, lubricants, cosmetics and detergents
- Fishing acts as a sporting activity which attracts tourists.

Problems facing the fishing industry in East Africa.

- Poor fishing methods
- Limited market
- Shortage of capital
- Poor storage and preservation facilities
- Poor transport
- Dangerous wild water animals
- Water weeds
- Water pollution
- Indiscriminate fishing
- Lack of enforcement of laws related to fisheries management

Possible solutions to the problems

- Enforcement of strict laws to regulate fishing
- Construction of better roads
- Introducing of new species of fish
- Encouraging the preservation of water bodies
- Fighting against pollution of water bodies.
- ***Encouraging foreign investors***

Activity

1. What is fishing?
2. Name any two types of fish caught in East Africa.
3. Mention any two modern methods of catching fish
4. Why is poisoning regarded as a bad method of catching fish?
5. State two importance of the fishing industry in East Africa.
6. Point out three factors affecting fishing as an economic activity in East Africa.
7. Suggest any two ways of improving on the fishing industry.
8. ***Name any two countries where Uganda exports fish.***

9. *Which type of transport is suitable for transporting fish from Uganda to Germany?*
10. *Give a reason for your answer in question above.*
11. *Name the most common method of preserving fish in Uganda.*

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.6			

TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: VEGETATION

COMPETENCE : The learners spells and pronounces the words:

- vegetation,
- shrubs
- herbal,
- decoration,
- mangrove.

VEGETATION

- Vegetation refers to the green plant cover of an area.

Components of vegetation / examples of vegetation

- Forests
- Grasslands
- Trees
- Shrubs
- Bushes

Vegetation / Types

- Natural vegetation
- Planted vegetation

Planted vegetation

The plant cover of an area that is planted by man.

Examples of planted vegetation

- Planted flowers
- Planted trees
- Planted grass
- Crops

Natural vegetation

The plant cover of an area that grows on its own

Examples of natural vegetation

- Natural flowers
- Natural trees
- Natural grass
- Shrubs

Types of Natural vegetation

- Tropical rain forests

- Mountains vegetation/ Montane forests
- Mangrove forests
- Savanna vegetation
- Dry bush land and thicket
- Semi – desert vegetation

Tropical Rainforests/ Equatorial Vegetation

- These forests grow in areas where rainfall is high throughout the year.

Characteristics of tropical rainforests

- They are ever green throughout the year
- They produce hard wood timber
- They have tall and huge trees with thick under growth (canopies)
- They have a variety of tree species.
- Trees produce grow tall
- Trees have thick barks
- Trees grow buttress roots

Examples of tree species

- Muvule
- Mahogany
- Green heat
- Ebony

Areas where we find tropical rainforests

- Areas around lake Victoria (modified Equatorial)
- Western part of Uganda
- The central high lands in Kenya
- Southern part of central highlands in Tanzania.

Activities carried out in the Equatorial forest regimes

- Lumbering
- Plantation farming
- Hunting
- Tourism

Activity

1. What is vegetation?
2. Name the two classes of vegetation.
3. Define natural vegetation.
4. Give any four examples of natural vegetation found in East Africa.
5. Give another name for Equatorial rain forests.
6. Which type of vegetation is described as evergreen?
7. Why do the trees in the Equatorial rain forests grow tall?
8. What type of wood is obtained from the Equatorial rainforests?
9. Name any two species of trees found in the Equatorial forest.
10. State the major economic activity that takes place in the Equatorial rainforests.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.6			

TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: MONTANE FORESTS

COMPETENCES : The learners spells and reads these words correctly,

- mangrove,
- water logged
- montane,
- altitude,
- snow capped.

MONTANE FORESTS

- These forests grow on the high lands

Characteristics of mountain vegetation

- Mountain vegetation consists of moorland and heath.
- Bamboo and small grasses.
- They are adapted to very cold conditions.
- The vegetation differs according to the altitude
- Areas on a high altitude have scanty and short vegetation.

Illustration of mountain vegetation

(Comprehensive Atlas page 105)

Areas with mountain vegetation

- i. Mt. Elgon
- ii. Mt. Rwenzori
- iii. Mt. Kenya
- iv. Mt. Kilimanjalo

THE MANGROVE FORESTS

- These forests grow along the coastal areas
- Mangrove forests grow in or near water.
- They are sometime known as mangrove swamps
- This is because they grow near (in) swamps.
- They grow at the coast of East Africa and West Africa.

Characteristics of Mangrove forests

- They have complicated root system.
- They can survive mud flood which are covered with salty water and high tides.
- They provide hard wood.
- They provide water proof timber.

Note: The water proof timber from mangrove forests is used for building ships.

Types of forests

A forest is a group of trees

There are two types of forests

- ***Natural forests***
- ***Plantation forests***

Natural forests : are forests which grow on their own.

Examples of Natural Forests in Uganda

- ***Mabira forest***
- ***Bugoma***
- ***Impenetrable***
- ***Budingo***
- ***Burindi***

- *Maramagambo*

These are source of hard wood

Plantation forests : are forests planted by man

Examples of plantation forests

- *Namanve*
- *Lendu*
- *Nyabyeya*
- *Maguga*
- *Magamaga*

Importance of forests

- *Help in rain formation*
- *Attract tourists – who bring foreign income*
- *Source of timber*
- *Habitant for wild life*
- *Sources of fire wood / charcoal*
- *Source of herbal medicine*
- *Source of raw materials*
- *Control soil erosion*
- *Act as centres for research*
- *Create employment eg. forest rangers*
- *Are hunting areas*

Dangers created by forests

- *Harbor deadly wild animals*
- *Harbor disease vectors eg. tsetse flies*
- *Are hiding places for wrong doers*
- *Occupy much land*
- *Are barriers to communication and transport*

Problems facing forests

- *Deforestation*
- *Human encroachment*
- *Forests fires (Bush fires / Natural fires)*

Ways by which people destroy forests

- *Through deforestation*
- *Road construction*
- *Bush burning*
- *Swamp reclamation*
- *Use of poor farming methods*

Reasons why people cut down trees

- *To get firewood, charcoal*
- *To create land for settlement*
- *To get timber*
- *To get poles for electricity and building*

Human activities that lead to deforestation

- *Charcoal burning*
- *Brick making*
- *Road construction*
- *Poor farming method (Bush burning, over grazing)*
- *Industrialization*

- *Fish smoking*
- *Lumbering*
- *Getting fire wood*

Effects of deforestation

- *Leads to soil erosion*
- *Leads to desertification*
- *Reduces the amount of rainfall*
- *Leads to loss of animal habitats*
- *It destroys eco- system*

How government can control deforestation

- *Enforcing strict laws against deforestation*
- *Encouraging re-forestation*
- *Teaching people the values of trees / forests*
- *Putting strict laws on encroachment of forests*

Activity

1. Name the major type of vegetation found at the coastal areas of East Africa.
2. Give any one characteristic of mangrove forests.
3. State the major factor which causes variation in vegetation types on some mountains
4. What other name is given to mountain vegetation?
5. Why do mangrove forests grow near the Coast and lakes?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.6			

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and pronounces these words correctly;

- **Savanna grassland ,**
- **deciduous,**
- **scattered,**
- **woodland,**
- **Miombo.**

Savanna grass land

- The savanna is the tropical grass land of Africa.
- Savanna is a large area of grassland with scattered trees.
- It is the type of vegetation which covers the largest part of East Africa.

The characteristics of savannah grassland

- *It has grass with scattered trees*
- *The grass is tall in areas with plenty of rainfall and short in areas with little*
- *The grass turns yellow during and dries during the dry season but grows tall when it rains*
- *Trees shed their leaves during the dry season*
- *It has little grass.*
- *It has thorny trees and bushes.*

CLASSES OF SAVANNA

- Wet savanna – *this is close to the tropical rain forests*
- Dry savanna (woodland) – *this is close to the semi deserts.*
- *It is made up of scattered trees and shrubs.*
- The wooded savanna is also known as Miombo wood land. It is found in central and East Africa. In East Africa, it is found in TZ.

Examples

- Trees found in Miombo woodland
- Acacia
- Baobab cactus
- Miombo woodland is Highly infested with tsetse flies
- The population is low in this area because of tsetse flies.
- Savanna grasslands are a source of pasture, water and shelter for many wild animals. (It has a complete food chain)
- This is why major national game parks are found there.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.6			

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and reads these words correctly;

- thicket,
- nomadic,
- Pastoralism,
- bush land,
- scrub.

DRY, BUSH LAND AND THICKET

- This type of vegetation grows in areas which receive rainfall of 375mm – 625mm.

Areas where we find dry bush land and thicket

- North eastern part of Uganda
- Nyabushozi
- Luwero
- Nakasongola
- Central Tanzania
- Eastern and south western Tanzania.

Activities

1. Name the tropical grassland of Africa.
2. Give any two characteristics of the savanna grassland.
3. Name any one tree species found in the savanna lands
4. How does the savanna grassland favour the location of game parks in East Africa?
5. Give the major reason why the Miombo woodland of Tanzania is sparsely populated.
6. Which type of vegetation covers the largest part of East Africa?
7. *Why is cattle keeping difficult in the Mirambo Woodlands of Tanzania?*
8. *Apart from bee keeping, mention any two other economic activities carried out in Mirambo woodlands.*
9. *Mention any two methods used to control tsetse flies in East Africa.*

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.6			

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and reads these words correctly;

- *Bisina*
- *Gombe*
- *Ugala*
- *Rufigi*

SWAMP VEGETATION

- This is the type of vegetation which can survive in water logged soil.

Areas where it is found

- Around Lake Kyoga
- Lake Bisina
- River Gombe
- River Ugala
- Lake Victoria
- R. Rufiji

Uses of Swamp Vegetation

- They control floods
- Swamps are tourist attracts
- They are a home for wild animal
- They are used for study purposes.
- Swamps filter water and release it to wells and streams when clean.
- Swamps help in formation of rainfall.
- It is because of the above uses that NEMA emphasizes the protection of swamps
- NEMA: National Environment Management Authority.

Dangers of swamps to man

- Swamps can be a problem to road construction
- Swamps can flood in rainy season bringing about suffering to nearby people.
- Swamps harbour wrong doers e.g. thieves.
- Swamps are breeding areas for vectors e.g. mosquitoes, tsetse flies.
- Swamps are too much water loaded resulting in diseases like bilharzia got from water snails.

Economic activities carried out in various vegetation zones.

- Lumbering
- Charcoal burning
- Perennial burning.
- Nomadic cattle farming
- Ranch farming
- Dairy farming

Activity

1. Give any four uses of swamps to man.
2. State the role of NEMA in Uganda.
3. Why should swamps be conserved?
4. Give one danger of settling near swamps.
5. Give two reasons why people drain swamps.
6. *Name the most swampy lake in Uganda*
7. *What is swamp drainage?*
8. *What is the meaning of this map symbol?*

Characteristics of semi – desert vegetation

- It has short grass
- It has scattered trees
- Trees are short and small
- *Trees are thorny*

Areas where it is founds

- Eastern Kenya
- Central Tanzania
- Northern region of Uganda
- Nomadic Pastoralism is the main activity in this region

Activity

1. Why is there poor vegetation in semi desert areas?
2. State one characteristic of semi desert vegetation.
3. What major activity is carried out in areas with semi – desert vegetation?

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spell and read these words correctly;

- Influence
- Distribution
- Reliable
- Moderate
- Leeward side
- Overgrazing

Factors influencing vegetation distribution

- Climate (*rainfall*)
- Fertility of land
- Altitude
- Relief
- Drainage
- Peoples activities / Human activities

CLIMATE

Areas with reliable rainfall have thick vegetation while areas with little rainfall have scattered short and stunted grass and trees.

ALTITUDE

- The vegetation changes due to change in temperatures. Areas on a higher altitude have short and scarce vegetation.
- Areas on a low altitude have thick tall vegetation.

Fertility of land

- Where the land is fertile, the vegetation is thick *with equatorial rain forests eg. around Lake Victoria, western Uganda and where the land is infertile the vegetation is scattered and stunted.*

Drainage

- *Vegetation is dense around water bodies because of reliable rainfall and fertile soils*

People's activities

- People always clear vegetation to carry out various activities e.g. crop growing
- Build industries
- Construct roads
- Settlement
- Rear animals among others.

Note:

- Some human activities promote the vegetation e.g. Afforestation, Re-afforestation, Agro-forestry.
- Some others destroy the vegetation e.g. deforestation

Activity

1. Mention two factors that influence vegetation distribution in East Africa.
2. How does each of the following influence vegetation distribution in an area?
 - i. Rainfall
 - ii. Soil types
 - iii. Altitude
3. State any two ways in which man activities to the distribution of vegetation in an area.
4. Define the following terms.
 - a) Deforestation
 - b) Afforestation
 - c) Agro forestry
 - d) Re-afforestation
5. Give two reasons why people practice deforestation.
6. How does deforestation contribute to environmental degradation/
7. Suggest any two ways of conserving the natural vegetation.

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and reads these words correctly;

1. Equatorial
2. Modified
3. Species
4. Lumbering
5. Canopy
6. Undergrowth

Importance of vegetation to people and animals

- Vegetation is a habitat for wild animals
- Trees are source3s of timber and fuel.
- It is a source of food for both people and animals.
- It is a source of herbal medicine.
- It exhibits the natural beauty of land especially the forests and wetlands.
- It helps in the formation of rain.
- It purifies air by absorbing Carbondioxide and producing oxygen.
- It conserves soil fertility
- It acts as a wild break.

Importance of various types of vegetation

EQUATORIAL RAINFORESTS

- They influence the formation of convectional rainfall.
- They provide timber for building
- They are sources of fire wood
- They attract tourist for foreign exchange.
- They are natural habitats for some plants and animals
- They used for study purposes.
- *They form natural beauty on land*

SAVANNA GRASSLAND

- They act as natural habitats to many wild animals
- They provide grazing land for both nomadic pastoralists and ranching.
- Some savanna areas have been prepared for farming.
- Some savannah areas are potential mining centres.

- They attract tourists

Swamp vegetation and mangrove vegetation

- It provides habitats for wild animals.
- It provides clay and sand for crafts work and construction
- It provides water for various uses.
- It serves as education centres for research
- It provides opportunity for fish farming.

Activities

1. How do the following groups of people benefit from forests?
2. Give one way in which forests support wild animals.
3. In which way are swamps useful to cattle keepers?
4. ***Mention any two problems facing forests in Uganda***
 - ***Deforestation*** - ***Human encroachment*** - ***Forests fires***
5. ***How can government control deforestation ?***
 - ***By enforcing strict laws against deforestation***
 - ***Encouraging re-forestation***
 - ***Teaching people the values of forests***
 - ***Enforcing strict laws in human encroachment on forests.***

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and reads these words correctly;

- **Domestic**
- **Wild**
- **Rabbits**
- **Manure**
- **Prestige**
- **Wealth**
- **Research**
- **Tourist**

ANIMALS RESOURCES

- There are two types of animals
- Domestic animals
- Wild animals

Domestic animals

- These are animals which live kept at home

Example of domestic animals

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| ▪ dogs | ▪ cats | ▪ sheep | ▪ pigs |
| ▪ cows | ▪ goats | ▪ donkey | ▪ camels |

Importance of domestic animals

- They are a source of income when sold
- They provide food e.g. milk , meat.
- They provide raw materials e.g. skin hides.
- They provide farm yard manure
- Some domestic animals are used to pay bride price.
- They are a sign of prestige is cattle e.g wealth
- They are used for transport
- They are used for protection

Problems facing domestic animals

- Diseases
- Shortage of pasture.
- Predators / attacks
- *Shortage of water*

Wild animals

These are animals which stay in the bush.

Examples of wild animals

- blue monkey
- elephants
- lions
- zebras
- black bucks
- leopards
- Buffaloes
- Cheetahs
- Monkeys etc

Importance of wild animals *as a resource*

- They are used for study *and research purpose*
- They attract tourists
- Some provide meat

Dangers of wild animals to people

- They destroy peoples crops
- They some can kill people e.g. lions.
- *They kill domestic animals*
- *They compete for pasture and water with domestic animals*
- *They occupy mush land which would be used for human settlement*

Areas where wild animals can be protected from

- Game parks
- Zoos
- Games reserves

Activity

1. Give any four values of domestic animals to people
2. State any two problems faced by the cattle keepers of North Eastern Uganda.
3. Give two ways in which man benefits from wild animals.
4. How are wild animals dangerous to people?
5. *Why are the people of Kapchorwa encourage to rear donkeys?*

Date	Subjects	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners uses words related to wildlife in sentences correctly.

- Wildlife
- Gazzeted
- Policies
- Scavenger
- Influence
- Carnivores
- Herbivores

WILDLIFE

Wildlife refers to animals, birds, insects *and plants* that live in *their* natural environment.

GAMES PARKS

- Game parks are large areas of land gazetted by governments to preserve wild life.
- Game reserves are areas gazetted for both domestic and wild animals.
- Poaching is not allowed in game parks while in game reserves it is allowed after getting permission from authorities.

Factors that influence the distribution of wildlife.

- Vegetation of an area.
- Climate
- Government policies
- Security

Classification of animals in game parks

- Herbivores - are grass eating animals e.g. zebras
- Carnivores – are meat eating animals e.g. lions
- *Omnivores – both grass and flesh eating animals.*

Examples of game parks in East Africa

Murchison falls	Lake Mburo	Sibiloi	Mahale Mountain
Queen Elizabeth	Bwindi	Mount Kenya	Kilimanjaro
Mount Rwenzori	Semulik	Nairobi	Kitaxi
Kidepo Valley	Mgahinga	Kakamega	Mikumi
Mount Elgon	Tsavo	Lake Nakuru	Rubondo
Kibale	Meru	Serengeti	Arusha

Activity

1. What is the meaning of
 - a) A game park
 - b) A game reserve.
2. State any two factors that influence the distribution of wildlife in East Africa.
3. Give the classifications of animals found in game parks.
4. Name two game parks found in each of the following countries.
 - a) Uganda
 - b) Kenya
 - c) Tanzania

THE MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING GAME PARKS AND GAME RESERVES

(MK Standard book 6 page 33)

(Comprehensive book 6 page 58)

A TABLE SHOWING THE MAJOR GAME PARKS IN EAST AFRICA AND ANIMALS FOUND THERE.

(Mt Standard book 6 page 34, 35)

Activity

1. Name the largest game park in East Africa.
2. Which game reserve is the largest in East Africa?
3. Which game park in East Africa is famous for
 - i. Mountain gorillas
 - ii. Lions
 - iii. Crocodiles
 - iv. Flamingoes
4. Give the economic importance of game parks and game reserves.

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and pronounces words related to game parks

- Foreign exchange
- Infrastructure
- Generation
- Poaching
- Encroachment
- Vectors
- Sanctuary

OTHER PLACES FOR WILD LIFE CONSERVATION

- Besides game parks and game reserves, animals are kept in marine parks, zoos and sanctuaries, snake parks like Byeya in Kajjansi.

MARINE PARKS

- These are areas where fish are cared for.
- Most marine parks and reserves are at the coast of East Africa.

Other creatures found in marine parks

- Water birds
- Lizards

Zoos

- This is the place where wild animals and birds are kept on a small scale for public viewing.
- Entebbe Zoo was *renamed to Uganda Wild Life Education Centre (UWEC)*

National Sanctuary

- These are areas where birds are kept to breed.
- The most famous bird sanctuary for flamingoes is on L. Nakuru in Kenya.

The importance of preserving national parks

- They are centres for research and study
- National parks conserve the natural environment
- They attract tourists who are a source of foreign exchange.
- They provide employment to the people
- They preserve animals for future use. Future generation
- They lead to the development of infrastructure e.g roads, hotels, lodges

Problems facing national parks in east Africa

- Poaching in national game parks for meat, tusks, ivory, hides and skins.
- Lack of security in some parts of E. A
- Wild bush fires
- Droughts causing lack of pasture and water for the animals.
- Encroachment of reserved areas due to the growing population
- Animal vectors attracting and spreading diseases
- Poor infrastructure

Meaning of terms associated with game parks

- i. Poaching – is the illegal hunting of animals in game parks
- ii. Encroachment; *is the illegal settlement of people in game parks.*

Solutions to these problems

- Improving road networks to these areas.
- Controlling poaching
- Stopping encroachment on land in national park areas.
- Ensuring peace and security of tourists
- Restocking the national parks with more animals.

Activity

1. Apart from game parks, name two other places for the conservation of wildlife in East Africa.

2. How is lake Nakuru economically important to Kenya?
3. State two importance of preserving national parks in East Africa.
4. What problems are facing national parks in East Africa?
5. Why should poaching be controlled?
- b) *Why do people carry out poaching in game parks?*
6. Suggest any one way of controlling poaching.

Date	Subjects	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and pronounces the names of animals correctly

- Gorillas,
- Chimpanzees
- Newts
- Giraffes
- Buffaloes
- Rhinoceros
- Cheetahs
- Squirrels

Effects of vegetation on animals

- The distribution of animals in E.A is determined by vegetation.
- animals use vegetation for :-
 - food
 - shelter
 - protection
- Where the vegetation is thick ground nut is difficult.

Animals which live here include:-

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|
| ▪ apes | ▪ chimpanzees | ▪ reptiles |
| ▪ monkeys | ▪ baboons | ▪ insects |
| ▪ gorillas | ▪ birds | |

They feed on

- berries
- fruits
- leaves
- roots

SWAMPY AREAS

These areas have a lot of water

Animals which live on land and in water are found in these areas e.g.

- salamanders
- toads
- frogs
- newts
- snakes
- monitor lizards

SAVANNA VEGETATION

This is richly supplied with grass for animals.

Grass eating animals are found here.

They include:-

- Giraffes
- zebras

- Buffalos
- Elephants
- Rhinoceros

Savanna also acts as habitats for animals which feed on flesh e.g.

- lions
- leopards
- hyenas
- cheetahs

DESERTS AND SEMI DESERTS

These areas receive little or no rainfall

Animals which are found there include

- rats
- lizards
- squirrels
- mice
- ostriches

ANIMAL POPULATION AND GRAZING PATTERNS

- The grazing pattern of animals can change from time to time.
- This is because of season of change in rainfall
- The change in rainfall results into change in vegetation
- During prolonged droughts, wild animals move in search of water and food(pasture)

Activity

1. Give on e way in which vegetation affects wild animals
2. Which vegetation type supports the location of game parks in East Africa?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.6			

TOPIC:

SUB –TOPIC: TOURISM

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and pronounces words related to tourism

- Tourism
- Pleasure
- Invisible
- Commodities
- Interest
- Business.

TOURISM

- Tourism is the business of providing services to people visiting various places of pleasure.
- A tourist is a person who visits a place of interest for pleasure and study purpose.

Why tourism is called an industry

Tourism is called an industry because it is a source of income.

It is a source of employment

It earns host countries foreign income.

Why tourism is called invisible trade.

This is because it is a type of trade that doesn't involve physical exchange of commodities or goods but income is earned.

Other examples of invisible exports in East Africa

Hydro- electricity.

Importance of tourism

- It is a source of employment.
- Creates market for locally produced food.
- It is a source of income to the government
- It promotes the conservation of material environment.
- Tourism promotes the development of infrastructure
- Tourism protects the things of long ago to give chance to new generations

EAST AFRICA'S TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

East Africa has many beautiful features which attract tourists

They include:-

- climate
- scenery
- wild life
- beautiful beaches
- culture
- historical sites
- plant life
- economic infrastructure

Climate

- The climate of east Africa which is mainly tropical attracts Europeans during winter.
- During winter season in their countries, they come to enjoy the tropical climate.

Scenery

- The physical features of East Africa e.g. lakes, rivers, waterfalls, the great rift valley and mountains were sceneries which attract tourists.
- They are beautiful to look at.

Wild life

- The East African savanna has wonderful wildlife which attracts tourists.
- The game park which has most varieties of wild life is Serengeti National Game Park with birds like flamingoes and animals like crocodiles.
- Nakuru game park is known for flamingoes
- Bwindi impenetrable forest is known for gorillas
- Kidepo valley is known for ostriches
- Murchison falls is known for crocodiles.

Beautiful beaches:

- Unpolluted and uncrowded sandy beaches are good for water sports, swimming and sun bathing.

These are found at:-

- Mombasa
- Zanzibar
- Dar-es-salaam

CULTURE

The African culture of different peoples of East Africa is rich in terms of:-

- Dance
- Dress and costumes
- Musical instruments
- Artifacts
- Food

Types

- Material culture
- Non material culture

All these are of great interests to tourists.

Historical sites

- Tourists enjoy visiting historical sites to know the historical back ground *of the people* of East Africa.
- These places include
- Olduvai Gorge
- Museums
- Stone age sites
- Monuments
- Costumes
- Activities like circumcision

Plant life

The beautiful vegetation attract tourists

These include:-

- Tropical rain forests
- Swamps
- Savanna
- Flowers

Activity

1. Define the term tourism
2. Give the reason why tourism is called an industry
3. Why is tourism referred to as an invisible trade?
4. Apart from tourism, give one other invisible trade in East Africa.
5. Name any four tourist attraction found in East Africa.

Date	Subject	Class	Time	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and pronounces words

- Conservation
- Lodges
- Generation
- Image
- Encroachment
- Instabilities
- Publicity

The importance of the tourism industry

- It earns income / foreign exchange
- It promotes the conservation of the environment
- It creates market for locally produced goods like crafts
- It facilitates the development of infrastructure like roads, hotels, lodges.
- It promotes the protection of things of long ago for the future generation eg. Museums
- It promotes a country's image in other countries

Problems facing the tourism industry

- Poaching
- Insecurity in some areas of east Africa
- Encroachment on game parks and game reserves
- Wild bush fires
- Some tourist centres are in poor conditions
- Lack of advertisement on internal media

- Poor transport and communication
- Under development of the aviation industry
- Lack of skilled personnel in hotel and game park management
- High corruption in the ministry concerned with wild life.
- Sub standard hotels and beach facilities
- Animal diseases

Possible Solutions

- Employing honest game wardens
- Setting strict laws against poaching
- East African countries should work together to establish security and peace in the region.
- Tourists and people who live near game parks should be sensitized on dangers of setting fire to game parks.
- Fire fighting facilities with trained personnel should be set up in game parks.
- Tourists centres should be renovated in order to attract more tourists.
- Advertisement on internet mass media should be established and promoted.
- Good roads should be constructed to improve on communication/ transport
- Aviation industry should be promoted.
- Training of more staff in tourism, hospitality and reception through private tour and travel schools.
- Government workers who are corrupt should be taken to courts of law.
- Uganda has invited foreign investors to put up better hotels.

How can tourism be dangerous?

- Some people may spy the country under a hide that they are tourists.
- Some animals move from game parks and destroy farmers crops e.g. elephants, buffalos etc
- Carnivorous animals like lions, leopard can also attack nearby people's animals
- Natural environment can be abused while constructing hotels for tourists.
- Tourists may promote moral decay e.g. homosexuality, prostitution

Why Kenya's tourism industry is better than that of Uganda.

- Kenya has better hotels than Uganda
- Kenya has better roads. Than Uganda
- Kenya's aviation industry is more developed than that of Uganda.
- Rear better species of wildlife than Uganda
- Better advert strategies than Uganda
- *Kenya has better publicity than Uganda.*

Activity

1. State the importance of the tourism industry to the governments of East Africa
2. Mention any four factors that hinder the development of the tourism industry in East Africa.
3. Give two reasons why Kenya has a well developed tourism industry compared to Uganda .
4. Suggest two ways of improving on the tourism industry in Uganda

Date	Subjects	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners uses terms in farming in sentences

- Agriculture
- Traditional
- Cash crops
- Soil fertility

Farming

- Farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals

Factors that influence farming

- Rainfall distribution (climate)

- Nature of soils
- Presence of pests and diseases
- Market forces
- Technological advancement
- Religious and cultural practices
- Availability of land

Importance of farming

- It is a source of food
- It is a source of income
- It is a source of employment
- It is a source of raw materials

Challenges facing farming as an economic activity.

- Soil erosion
- Price fluctuation
- Pests and diseases
- Shortage of market for produce
- Shortage of land
- Poor climatic changes
- Cattle rustling
- Shortage of farm inputs
- Use of poor farming methods.

Activity for farming

1. What is farming?
2. State any two factors that influence farming in East Africa.
3. Why is farming the major economic activity by the people of East Africa?
4. What does the economy of Uganda depend on?
5. Give the importance of farming
6. Identify any three challenges facing farmers in East Africa.

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and pronounces words related to

- crops, s
- sale
- originally
- Arabica coffee
- Clonal
- Cigarettes
- Household
- Diversify

Crop farming

This is the growing of different types of crops

Types of crops

- i) Food crops
- ii) Cash crops

Food crops

These are crops grown for food.

Examples.

- Beans,
- maize
- cassava
- sweet potatoes

Cash crops

These are crops grown for selling / sale

There are two types of cash crops

- i) Traditional cash crops
- ii) Non- traditional cash crops

Traditional cash crops are crops that were originally grown for sale

Examples of traditional cash crops

- Cotton
- Tobacco
- Coffee
- Cloves
- Cocoa
- Tea

Uses / Importance of cash crops

- They are a source of income to people.
- They provide employment
- They are raw materials used in industries
- They are used for study purposes.
- Some are used as beverages e.g. coffees, tea

Cash crops and their products

Crop

- tobacco
- cotton
- cocoa
- tea
- pyrethrum
- wattle
- coffee

Product

- cigarettes
- clothes
- beverages
- tea leaves (beverages)
- Insecticides
- Tannin
- beverages

NON – TRADITION CASH CROPS

These are crops that were originally grown for eating but are now grown as source of income.

Examples of Non -Traditional Cash crops

- beans
- g. nuts
- potatoes
- peaches
- maize
- sorghum
- bananas etc

The government encourages the growing of nontraditional cash crops to

- i) diversify the economy.
- ii) Increase on food production so as to fight famine
- iii) Increase on household incomes.

Activity

1. Explain the following terms
 - i. Food crops
 - ii. Traditional cash crops
 - iii. Non-traditional cash crops
2. Give any two examples of traditional cash crops in Uganda
3. State any two reasons why the government of Uganda encourages the growing of non-traditional cash crops.
4. Give any one example of a non-traditional cash crop grown in Uganda.

5. Give the importance of growing cash crops.
6. What product is obtained from the following cash crops?
 - i) Tobacco
 - ii) Pyrethrum
 - iii) Cotton

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners uses words in sentences

- Perennial
- Volcanic
- Yields
- Requirements

The main cash crops of East Africa.

1. **Coffee** – This is the leading cash crop of East Africa.
 - It is a perennial crop
 - It is the leading foreign exchange earner for East Africa.

Types of coffee

- i) Arabica coffee
- ii) Robusta coffee
- iii) Clonol coffee

Arabica coffee grows well in rich well drained volcanic soils like in Mt. Elgon, Kenya , Meru and Kilimanjaro

Robusta coffee needs warmer and wetter climate and is widely grown in East Africa eg. in Buganda, Busoga

Clonol coffee was the latest to be introduced in Uganda. It was developed from Robusta coffee and is grown from clones (cuttings)

Other crop include “ Pyrethrum, cloves, wattle trees, cotton.

Date	Subjects	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and pronounces these words:

- shifting
- cultivation,
- rotational f
- fragmentation,
- monoculture ,
- plantation, subsistence ,
- infertility

SUBSISTENCE FARMING

- This is where the farmer grows crops for home consumption and sells the surplus

Types of farming

- Subsistence farming
- Mixed farming
- Dairy farming
- Cattle ranching
- Irrigation farming
- Nomadic Pastoralism

Forms of subsistence farming

- Rotational bush fallowing
- Shifting cultivation

Shifting cultivation:

- This is where the farmer clears and cultivates a piece of land and when he realizes that the yields are declining, he abandons the plot and clears another one.

Rotational bush fallowing:

- This is where a farmer cultivates a piece of land and when it is exhausted he/she leaves it to fallow / rest and he cultivates another piece of land until he goes back to the original.

Advantages of subsistence farming

- It requires less labour.
- It requires a small piece of land
- It is affordable since scientific methods are not used.

Advantages

- It leads to soil infertility
- It produces fewer yields since less labour is used.

Plantation farming:

- this is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale
- This practice of farming is called monoculture.

Examples of crops grown under plantation farming

- Lugazi sugar plantation
- Kakira sugar plantation
- Kasaku tea plantation

Characteristics of plantations

- One crop is mainly grown
- They are always located on high ways
- Always grown on large pieces of land

Advantages of plantation farming

- It is very efficient due to the use of scientific methods of farming e.g.
- chemical
- fertilizers
- pesticides
- Specialization in one crop is easy since the farm is very big.
- It leads to the development of infrastructure of an area.
- Plantations provide large produce of raw materials for industries.
- Plantation lead to improved methods in areas they are established.

Disadvantages of plantation agriculture

- It requires large capital to be established.
- It occupies large areas of land.
- It requires large labour
- It can lead to great loss in case of fire or diseases outbreaks.

Requirements for successful growth of coffee

- Well drained fertile soils
- Well distributed rainfall
- High altitude 100-200m
- Average temperature 20.25°C
- Shelter from strong winds

Advantages of colonial coffee has over other types

- It grows faster
- It gives higher yields
- It is more resistant to some diseases
- It is easier to harvest
- It is sold at *a* higher price

N.B: Coffee is harvested by hand picking of the berries

Uses of coffee

- Used for a beverage
- Sold for income
- Its husks are used as fuel manure and in poultry houses
- Old coffee trees are used for firewood.

Problems faced by coffee growers in East Africa.

- Price fluctuation
- Coffee pests and diseases
- Poor climatic changes
- Shortage of land
- Lack of ready market

Tea:

- Is one of the major export of Kenya and Uganda
- Karicho is the leading tea growing area in Kenya
- Kenya is the leading tea producer in Africa and the third largest producer in the world.

Sugarcane

- Mainly grown around L. Victoria , Kinyara, Kakira, Lugazi, Kagera estate in Tanzania and Mumia estate in Kenya

Cotton

- Is one of the major cash crops in East Africa. It is a fibre crop used to make threads, clothes blankets, feeds, cooking oil.

Pyrethrum

- It grows best in Equatorial highlands in Kenya, Tanzania
- Used to produce insecticides
- In Uganda, it is grown in Kabale district.

Cloves

- It is the major cash crop of Zanzibar and Pemba Islands
- They are the leading producers in the world

Note: The leading produce is Zanzibar Island.

Wattle trees

- Their bark is used to make tannin a subsistence used to dye leather is mainly grown in Kenya.

Activity

1. What is subsistence farming ?
2. Why is subsistence farming commonly practiced by the people of East Africa.
- 3.a. Define plantation farming
- b. Give two advantages of subsistence farming
- c. State two disadvantages of subsistence farming.

Date	Subjects	Time	Class	No. of learners
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LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners uses these words in correct sentences

- Irrigation
- Scheme
- Drought
- Season
- Humus

IRRIGATION FARMING

- This is the type of farming in which *the crops are supplied* with water by human means in order to support plant growth.
- This type of farming is mainly carried out in areas that do not receive adequate rainfall.

Examples of major irrigation schemes in East Africa

Name	Country	Source of H ₂ O	Crops grown
Mwea – Tebere	Kenya	R. Muvubara	Rice
Doho irrigation scheme	Uganda	R. Manafa	Rice
Kilomebero irrigation scheme	Tanzania	R. Kilombero	Sugar cane
Ahero pelot scheme	Kenya	R. Nyando	Rice, Millet, Maize
Gabre irrigation scheme	Kenya	R. Tana	<i>Cotton, G. nuts, sugar cane</i>
West kano scheme	Kenya	L. Victoria	Sugar cane

Advantages of irrigation farming

- Crops grow well without being affected by much sun shine or drought.
- Crops are grown at any time of the year.
- Desert land can be turned into farm land. A farmer does not have to wait for the rainy season in order to plant his/ her crops.

Disadvantages of irrigation farming

- It is very expensive to set up.
- It needs a place with reliable source of water something which is rare in desert areas.
- It leads to loss of soil fertility as the running water washes away humus.
- It leads to soil leaching.

Note:

Irrigation schemes are gazzetted areas of land where planned farming is carried out by means of watering plants.

NOMADIC PASTORALISM

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

Examples of nomadic pastoralists

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| ▪ Bahima | ▪ Turkana |
| ▪ Masai | ▪ Samburu |
| ▪ Karamojong | ▪ Basongora |
| ▪ Fulani of Nigeria | |

Question: Which tribe in Nigeria practices nomadic pastoralism?

- *The Fulani of Nigeria*

True nomads

- These are almost all the time on the move with their animals e.g. Karamojongs

Transhumance

- These only move between wet season and dry season e.g. the Fulani.
- Transhumance is the seasonal movement of people and their animals in search of pasture and water.

Question: What is Transhumance

- Transhumance is the seasonal movement of people and their animals in search of pasture and water.

Problems facing nomadic Pastoralism

- *Shortage of pasture and water*
- *Animal diseases*
- *Cattle rustling*
- *Poor breeds of animals*
- *Over stocking leading to over grazing*

Solutions to the problems

- *Constructing valley dams*
- *Improving on security to prevent cattle rustling*
- *By extending veterinary services*
- *By educating them to practice afforestation*

Activity

1. What is irrigation farming?
2. Name any two irrigation schemes found in East Africa.
3. Which crop is grown at *Mwea Tebere* scheme
4. State two advantages of irrigation farming
5. Explain what is meant by nomadic pastoralist.
6. Name any two tribes in East African that practice nomadic Pastoralism
7. Mention any two problems faced by nomadic pastoralists in their occupation

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and repronounces these words correctly

- **Ranching**
- **Rearing**
- **Livestock**
- **Subsistence**

CATTLE RANCHING

- This is the rearing of cattle for beef production.

Examples of ranches

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| ▪ Bunyoro | ▪ Kabula |
| ▪ Nyabushozi | ▪ Maruzi |
| ▪ Singo | ▪ Usuk |
| ▪ Kisozi | |

Similarities between cattle ranching and pastoralism

- Both rear animals on a large scale.
- Both use natural pasture for extensive grazing of live stock.
- Both are carried out in areas with little rainfall.

The differences between nomadic pastoralism and cattle rearing

- Nomadic herders keep animals for substance commercial reasons while the ranchers rear cattle for commercial reasons.
- Ranchers keep only one kind of live stock while nomadic herders rear several kinds.
- Nomads move from one place to place while ranchers graze their animals permanently on their ranch.
- Ranchers mind about the quality of the animals while nomads mind about quality.

MIXED FARMING

Question: What is mixed farming?

- This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals at the same time on the same piece of land

Question: What is a mixed farm?

Is an area where there rearing of animals and growing of crops

- The crops grown are usually cash crops and fodder crops.
- A Variety of animals are kept e.g. beef and dairy cattle.
- This type of farming is not common in East Africa because it is expensive.

Question: State the disadvantages of mixed farming

- *It is expensive*
- *Animals can destroy farmers' crops*
- *It requires a large piece of land.*

Activity

1. Define the following types of farming
 - a) Cattle ranching
 - b) Mixed farming
2. Give a reason why mixed farming is not commonly practiced by the people of East Africa.
3. In which way is mixed farming better than subsistence farming?
4. State two disadvantages of mixed farming
5. Name any two cattle ranches found in Uganda.

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners uses these words in sentences correctly

- Pasture
- Products
- Tse tse flies
- Agro –forestry

DAIRY FARMING

- This is the rearing of animals / cows/ for milk production and milk products.

Products from milk

- cheese
- butter
- yoghurt
- ice cream

The Kenya highlands have the most well developed dairy farms in East Africa.

- It was started by Lord Delamere
- The white settlers promoted it

Reasons:

- Presence of good climate that supports *the growth of Pasture.*
- The place is free for tsetse flies
- Presence of fertile soil

The Kenyans highland is well known for this type of farming

OTHER TYPES OF FARMING

Viticulture

- This is the growing of grapes for making wines.

Aquaculture

- This is the rearing of fish in captivity e.g. in ponds and tanks

Horticulture

- This is the growing of fruits and vegetables ‘

Monoculture

- This is the growing and depending on one crop.

Market gardening

- This is the growing of vegetables fruits and flowers for the urban market.

Sericulture

- This is the breeding of silk worms

Floriculture

- This is the commercial growing of flowers.

Apiculture

- This is the rearing of bees

Silviculture

- This is the cultivation of trees for forests

Agro – forestry

- This is the growing of crops with trees

Activity

1. What is dairy farming
2. Give any two reasons why the Kenya highlands have well developed dairy farms
3. Mention any two products of a dairy farm
4. Mention any two problems faced by dairy farmers in Uganda
5. Suggest any two ways in which dairy farming can be improved in Uganda
6. Define the following terms
 - i. Horticulture
 - ii. Viticulture
 - iii. Agriculture
 - iv. Floriculture

End of topic questions

1. What are resources?
2. Give three examples of resources.
3. Which resource in a classroom do pupils sit on?
4. Write down the 2 groups of resources
5. Why is land called a renewable resource?
6. Give two methods of mining
7. Which factor influences vegetation in highland areas?
8. a) Name the type of vegetation that covers the longest part of east Africa.
b) Why is settlement difficult in the Miombo woodland?
9. a) What are physical features?
c) How were the following physical features formed
 - i) L. Victoria
 - ii) Rift valley
 - iii) Mt. Elgon
10. a) What is subsistence farming?
b) Name any other two types of farming apart from the above in (a)
c) Give the difference between traditional and non-traditional cash crops.

11. Which raw material is used to make the following
 - a) Artificial fertilizers
 - b) Tennin
 - c) Insecticides
 - d) Perfumes
12. a) Give the meaning of the word Tourism
- b) Why is tourism called
 - i) an industry
 - ii) Invisible export
- c) Which non- agricultural goods does Uganda export to Kenya?
13. a) Name any 3 game parks in East Africa
- b) Which game parks are famous for
 - i) mt. Gorillas
 - ii) flamingo birds
14. How is Mwea Tebere similar to Foho irrigation schemes?
15. Name the ministry responsible for wild life in Uganda.

Work bank

Topic 1: Major resources of East Africa

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land - plants - animals - wild - domestic - ranch, ranching, bulls - dairy - farming - beef - milk products - ghee - cheese - yoghurt - butter - hides and skins - horticulture - sericulture - market gardening - cash crops - food crops - mixed farming - subsistence farming - cultivation - strip cropping - terracing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tourism - zoon - game park - game reserves - sanctuary - gazette - tourists - foreign income - invisible export - spy - bush burning - minerals - traditional - modern - distribution - metallic - non metallic - fuel - crude oil - petroleum - kerosene - diesel - petrol - drainage - oceans - industrialization - irrigation - trawling - gill netting - purse scining </div>				
Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.6			

TOPIC: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION IN EAST AFRICA

SUB –TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and pronounces these words correctly

- **Communication**
- **Verbal**
- **Messengers**
- **Transmitting**
- **Information**
- **Broad casting**
- **Gestures**

CONTENT : COMMUNICATION

- Communication is the sending and receiving of messages from one person to another

Types of communication

- Traditional communication
- Modern communication

Traditional communication

- This is the kind of communication that was used long ago.

Means of traditional communication

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| ▪ Drums | ▪ Alarms |
| ▪ Smoke | ▪ Specialized messengers |
| ▪ Horns | ▪ Rock picture |
| ▪ Whistles | ▪ Trumpets |

Challenges of traditional communication

- Walking long distances
- Man eaters were a big challenge to specialized messengers.
- It took a lot of time to deliver marriage and receive the reply.

Modern communication

- This is the type of communication that is improved basing on the current technology

Means of modern communication

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| ▪ Telephones | ▪ Telegrams |
| ▪ Internet | ▪ Magazines |
| ▪ Bill boards | ▪ News papers |
| ▪ Radios | ▪ Fax |
| ▪ Radio calls | ▪ Felefax |

Note: Communication involves the transmitting of information by speaking, writing broadcasting on radio and television

Activity

1. Give the meaning of the term communication
2. Name the two types of communication
3. Give two examples of each of the following types of communication
 - a) Traditional means
 - b) Modern means
4. In which way does communication promote economic development in a country?

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners uses these words in correct sentences

- Quickest
- Telecommunication
- Company
- Mobile
- Mass media

TELEPHONES

- This is one of the quickest means of communication
- The first telephones in east Africa had their head quarters/ stations at the post office
- Telephones were then connected by extension in some places of East Africa. These telephones are still available.
- Today cellular phones are also called mobile telephones are used.
- A person can move with it any where
- A person can make or receive a call at any time anywhere.

TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANIES IN UGANDA

- There are various telecommunication companies in Uganda.
- They include:-
- smile telecom
- MTN
- Uganda telecom
- Airtel
- Orange telecom

Advantages of telephones

- Communication can be made any time
- Mobile phones are flexible
- With telephones one can get an immediate feedback.

Disadvantages of telephones

- Telephones are expensive to maintain
- They have increased immorality in the young generation.

MASS MEDIA

It is a modern way of sending information to many people at once.

Examples of mass media

- | Type | Examples |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Print media | eg. Newspapers, magazines |
| b) Electric media | eg. use of radios, televisions |

Advantages of mass media

- a) It is faster
- b) It has a wider coverage
- c) It creates employment chances

Disadvantages of mass media

- a) It is expensive

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and pronounces these words correctly

- **Daily**
- **Educative**
- **Current**
- **Immorality**
- **Journalist**
- **Entertainment**
- **Announcement**
- **Advertisement**
- **Vendor**

NEWS PAPERS

Examples of news papers in Uganda

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ▪ The daily monitor | ▪ Entasi |
| ▪ New vision | ▪ Red pepper |
| ▪ observer | ▪ Onion |
| ▪ Etop | ▪ Kamunye |
| ▪ Bukedde | ▪ The independent etc |

Examples of news papers in local languages

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| ▪ Entasi | ▪ Bukedde |
| ▪ Rupiny | ▪ Kamunye |
| ▪ Etop | ▪ Doboozi |

Advantages of news papers

- They provide stories for entertainment
- They provide educative information
- They can be stored for future use.
- They provide current news.

Disadvantages of news papers

- They are expensive to buy on a daily basis.
- They take long to reach remote areas.
- They sometimes give wrong information
- They are not widely read in rural areas especially where many people are still illiterate
- Some news papers promote immorality.

How news papers promote development

- They provide employment to the people e.g. Journalists, newspapers vendors
- They sensitize the public on various developmental issues.
- *Used in advertisement*

RADIOS

- This is the most widely used means of communication in East Africa. It has a wider coverage
- Both in rural and urban areas. People listen to radios

Examples of radio stations in Uganda

- Central Broad Casting Service (cbs)
- K.FM
- Capital FM
- Prime radio

- Bukedde FM
- Vision fm
- Ddembe FM
- Sanyu FM
- Supper FM
- Bob FM
- Impact fm etc

- We also have regional radio for East Africa and it is East African radios.

Advantages of Radios

- Radios are widely used.
- They provide current news.
- They can be used by people who cannot read.
- They provide entertainment through music, drama and storytelling.
- They are the most suitable means of communication for public announcement
- They are affordable

Disadvantages of Radios

- Some of the programmes aired on some radio stations teach immoral behaviors.
- The periodical buying of dry cells make their use costly.
- Those which use electricity increase the domestic power bills.

How radios foster development

- Radio stations provide employment
- They sponsor development projects

Activity

1. Name the government owned newspaper in Uganda.
2. Give two advantages of using newspapers in communication
3. Why are newspapers not a good means of communication in rural areas?
4. In which way do newspapers promote development in a country?
5. Give two uses of a radio in a home
6. Why are radios considered as a better means of communication in modern times?

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners uses these words in meaningful sentences

- Message
- Receiver
- Post office
- Images

TELEVISION

This is the audio visual means of communication.

Examples of Television stations in Uganda.

- WBS – *Wavah Broadcasting* Services

- NBS
- Top TV
- Bukedde TV
- Star TV
- Light House Television Etc.

Advantages of televisions

- Visual images are seen

Fax

- A fax is one of the modern machines used in office.
- Messages are sent and received fast.
- The sender uses a special machine which will send messages in photocopy form
- The messages can be hand written or typed.
- The sender dials the receiver's number and lets the information go through the machine.
- The receiver gets the message immediately.
- It is the quickest means of sending a message through the post office.

Activity

1. Why do most people in Uganda prefer to use telephones in communication today?
2. How do telecommunication companies promote economic development of Uganda?
3. What is mass media?
4. Give any two examples of mass media in Uganda.
5. State two advantages of mass media in modern communication.

POST OFFICE

The main Post office is the General Post Office (G.P.O) funding of the Post Office

Functions of post office

- To issue postage stamps
- To transport air , land mails and parcels
- Offers employment
- Provides transport services
- To register Newspapers in the country
- To rent at the office

Activity

1. Mention three functions of the post office.

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE : The learners spells and pronounces these words correctly

- Transport
- Murram
- Tarmac
- Feeder

TRANSPORT

- Transport is the movement of people, goods and services from one place to another.

Various forms of transport in east Africa

- Road transport
- Water transport
- Air transport

- Railway transport
- Pipe line transport

ROAD TRANSPORT

- This is the commonest type of transport in east Africa
- It was the commonest long ago with the following means; Donkey, Camels, Horses, Foot

Type of roads

- Tarmac roads
- Murram roads

Tarmac roads are all weather roads. They are made of tarmac

Murram roads are roads

Feeder roads are roads which connect rural areas to main roads

Major roads in East Africa

- East Africa has two major African roads which cross it.

These are:-

- Trans – African highway
- The Great North Road (GNR)
- The Trans African high way runs from Mombasa through Nairobi Kenya, Uganda Democratic republic of Congo.
- Central African republic to Lagos in Nigeria
- The great North Road / the Cairo – Gaborone high ways
- Starts from cape town in south Africa, though Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia , Tanzania , Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and ends in Cairo in Egypt
- East African countries have opened up many other major roads that link to these highways.
- Some east African countries for example Kenya change a tax from road users
- This tax is used for road maintenance. It is called road toll tax.
- The major problem caused by Road Toll tax is that it wastes time for business people
- They spend more time living up to pay the tax.

Advantages of road transport

- It is cheaper to construct roads than railways and air ports
- It helps to transport agricultural produce from farmers to industries or to consumers.
- It does not keep to a fixed time table.
- It is faster than railway transport.
- It can be extended to any place when need arise

Disadvantages of road transport

- There are a lot of accidents on roads
- Roads need regular maintenance.
- There is always traffic jam in busy urban areas.
- Murram roads are slippery during wet seasons and dusty during dry seasons
- Roads and more especially Murram roads are easily damaged by heavy rain and traffic.

Road safety

- Road safety refers to the safe ways of using the road.

- Road safety rules are guide lines that govern road users. They are also called traffic rules

Examples of safe ways of using the road

- Crossing busy roads at a zebra crossing
- Following traffic signs and rules
- Ensuring good mechanical conditions of vehicles
- Helping young children to cross the road
- Taking care before crossing the road

Examples of road rules in Uganda

- Do not drink and drive
- Do not over load vehicles
- Do not drive at excessive speed
- Respect and obey traffic signs
- Do not drive vehicles under poor mechanical conditions

UNRA

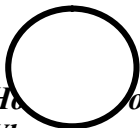
- It stands for Uganda National Roads Authority
- It is under the ministry of Works and Transport

Roles of UNRA

- It constructs main roads
- It maintains major roads

Activity

1. Give the meaning of transport
2. Name two types of transport
3. State the importance of feeder roads to farmers
4. Give any three advantages of road transport
5. Write down any two causes of road accidents
6. Suggest any two ways of controlling accidents on roads.
7. State any two disadvantages of road transport \
8. State the importance of each of the following on roads.
 - i. zebra crossings
 - ii. traffic lights
9. Why should road safety rules be taught to school children?
10. What does the road sign below show?



11. How can a good road network promote development ?
12. Why do most people in Uganda use road transport ?
13. Give any one disadvantage of motor roads.

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

Competences : The learner uses these words in meaningful sentences

- Seaports
- Cargo
- Interior
- Means

WATER TRANSPORT

- This is one of the cheapest forms of transport in East Africa.

Means of water transport

- ships
- motor boats
- canoes
- ferries
- yacht

PORTS

- This is a place where loading and off loading of cargoes take place

Categories of ports

- In land ports
- Sea ports

Inland ports

- These are ports found in the interior of East Africa

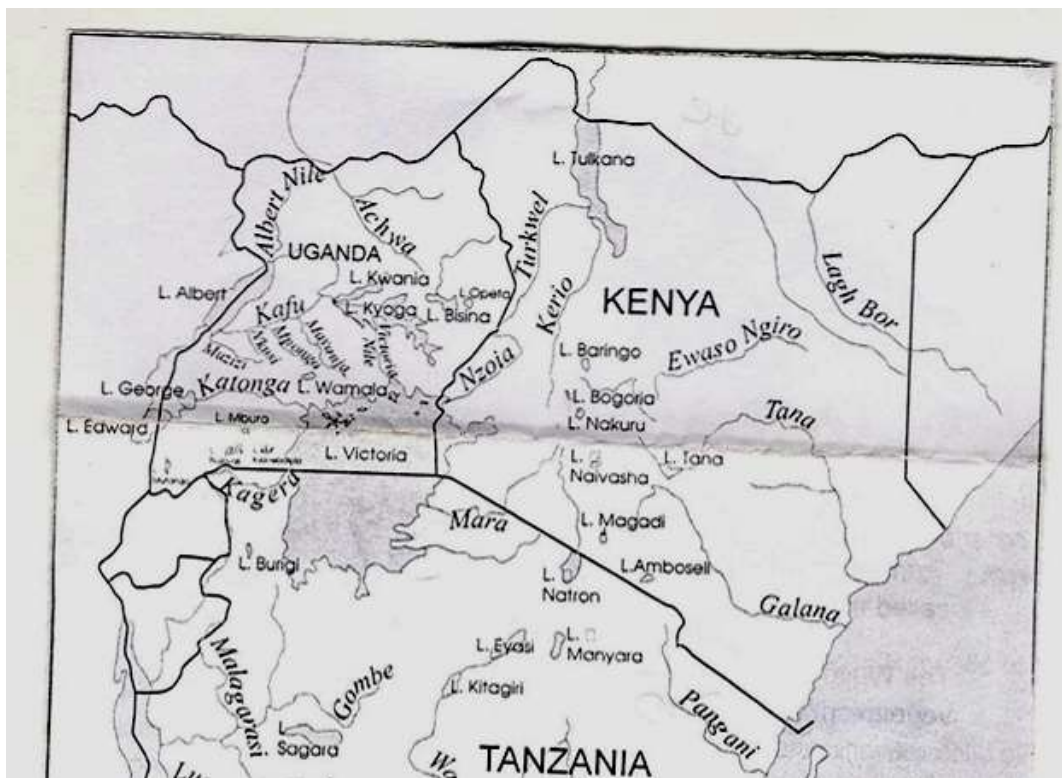
Examples of inland ports in East Africa

- Port Butiaba on lake Albert
- Port *Ntoroko* on lake Albert

Inland Ports found on Lake Victoria

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Port Bell Jinja Bukakata	Kisumu	Mwanza Musoma Bukoba

A MAP OF LAKE VICTORIA SHOWING INLAND PORTS (MK Standard book 6 page 19)



NB:

1. *Port Bell is the largest in land port in Uganda*
2. *Port Kisumu is the biggest in land port in Kenya*
3. *Port Mwanza is the largest in land port in Tanzania.*

- During colonial time, water transport was promoted.
- The colonialist wanted to link productive areas to the railway by water.
- e.g. Sir Hesketh Bell brought many ship to Uganda.
- These were to transport agricultural produce across the lakes.
- Sir Hesketh bell built the first railway line in Uganda from Jinja to Namasagali which are both lake ports.

Activity

1. Name the cheapest means of transport in East Africa
2. Give any two means of water transport
3. On which lake is Butiaba port built?
4. How do inland ports promote trade in East Africa?
5. What was the old name of port Kisumu?

Date	Subjects	Time	Class	No. of learners

Competences : The learners uses these words in correct sentences

- Land locked
- Imports
- Exports

SEA PORTS

- These are ports which are found on the coast

Major sea ports of East Africa

- Mombasa
- Dar-es-Salaam

These sea ports also handle goods for (exports and imports) for Uganda and other landlocked countries of East Africa

- e.g. Rwanda
- Uganda

Other East African neighbours of east Africa like:- Zambia , DRC also use these sea ports

- The seaports f East Africa handle Imports and exports of East African countries

Examples of Imports

- oil
- petrol
- diesel
- paraffin
- vehicles
- drugs
- Industrial and agricultural machinery
- Originally Uganda's goods were handled by Mombasa only.
- But now Uganda's goods are also handled by Dar – es – Salaam port.

Advantages of water transport

- It is not easily affected by traffic jam
- It is the cheapest of all means of transport.
- It transports more bulky goods than both road and air transport.
- There are less accidents compared to other types of transport.

Disadvantages of water transport

- Steamers and other boats interrupt marine life.
- It is very slow, so it cannot transport perishable goods to overseas.
- Facilities at landing sites are expensive to build and to maintain.
- It can be blocked by floating vegetation
- It can be affected by storms
- It is not flexible, therefore it cannot be effective in transporting goods to their final destinations
- The fumes from engine boats and ships pollute the waters.

THE MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING SEA PORTS (Comprehensive book 6 page 80)

Activity

1. Name the two major sea ports of East Africa.
2. How is Mombasa port important to the economy of Uganda?
3. Why does Uganda export and import her goods through other countries?
4. What are exports?
5. State any two problems faced by land locked countries
6. Other than Uganda name one other country that uses Mombasa sea port.
7. Give two advantages of water transport

Date	Subjects	Time	Class	No. of learners

Competences : The learners spell and pronounce these words correctly.

- Modern
- Pipeline
- Functional
- Flexible

- **Internal**
- **Deliver**

PIPE LINE TRANSPORT

- This is one of the modern means of transporting petroleum
- The first oil pipe line in East Africa was built by Italians
- It runs from Dar-es-Salaam to the copper belt air Ndola in Zambia.
- This project was completed in 1968.
- In Kenya, pipe lines were built to take oil from Mombasa to Nairobi, Eldoret and Kisumu.
- These pipe lines were built by the Japanese in 1978.
- The Mombasa – Nairobi pipeline is fully functional.

Advantages of pipeline transport

- It reduces the traffic Jam on roads and railway lines
- It is less costly compared to other types of transport.
- Less labour is used to transport oil by pipe line.
- Less fuel is used to deliver oil from one place to another.
- Different types of petroleum can be pumped through the same pipe line.
- It is quicker and easier than rail and road transport.

Disadvantages of pipeline transport

- Pipes are very costly to repair.
- Pipe lines are expensive to buy and install
- Pipelines are not flexible. They are fixed in the same places.
- In case of a leakage. It takes some time to realize it.

AIR TRANSPORT

- This is the quickest means type of transport.

Means of air transport

- Helicopters
- aeroplanes
- jets

An Air port

- This is a place where aero planes land and take off.

Air strip / Air fields

- These are places which facilitate internal flights

Examples of air ports in East Africa

Air port	Country
Entebbe	Uganda
Nairobi	Kenya
Mombasa	Kenya
Kirimanjoro	Tanzania
Dar-es – salaam	Tanzania

Examples of air strips/ air fields

Arua

- Air transport is playing a major role in the modernization of East Africa
- It promotes valuable industries such as tourism and internal trade.
- It links East African countries to other countries with in the shortest time compared to other types of transport.
- Air transport got exported before the East African countries got their independence.
- This was controlled by the East African air ways.
- East African airways was formed in 1945
- The head quarters were in Nairobi.
- It stopped functioning in 1977 when the East African community collapsed.

THE SKETCH MAP SHOWING EAST AFRICAN MAJOR AIR PORTS (MK Standard book 6 page 153)

Advantages of Air Transport

- It is the comfortable type of transport.
- It links different regions of the world.
- It is the fastest type of transport.
- It is used to transport perishable goods
- It can be used to reach remote areas where no other forms of transport can reach.
- It can be used to save people's lives during natural and manmade disasters like floods
- It works on a time table which makes it reliable
- It cannot be hindered by thick forests, mountains, oceans, rift valleys and other physical features.

Disadvantages of air transport

- It is not flexible especially in transporting people and goods to their final destinations.
- It is usually affected by bad weather.
- It is very expensive to construct air ports
- It requires a flat area to construct an airport
- It is only profitable when goods are of high value.
- In case of an accident very many things people can perish.

Note:

- The first aeroplane landed at Entebbe in 1927. This plane landed on L. Victoria.

Activity

1. Why do few people in East Africa use air transport?
2. Give any two advantages of air transport has over other types of transport.
3. What type of transport is suitable for Katende when exporting fresh fruits to Britain?
4. State two disadvantages of air transport.

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN EAST AFRICA

- The first railway in East Africa was constructed in Tanganyika. It was constructed by the Germans from.
- Tanga to Korogwe between 1893 – 1902 – shortage of funds
- In 1905, the Tanganyika central railway was started.
- It linked many areas e.g. Mwanza and Tabora.
- The Uganda railway was started in 1896 at Mombasa and it reached Kisumu in 1901.

THE KENYA – UGANDA RAILWAY

- This was constructed after the meeting in Brussels in Belgium.
- The first line of the Uganda railway was laid on august 5th 1896.
- The building of the Uganda railway started at Mombasa in 1896.

REASONS WHY THE KENYA – UGANDA RAILWAY WAS CONSTRUCTED

- To link Uganda to the coast.
- To stop slave trade in the interior.
- To develop Uganda by making transport easy.
- To encourage the white settlers in Kenya
- To promote trade.

Means of railways

- training
- trains
- locomotives

Activity

1. In which East African country was the first railway built?
2. Give two reasons for the construction of the Kenya – Uganda railway.
3. Name the railway line that connects Zambia to the sea port of Dar-es-salaam in Tanzania.
4. How important is the Tanzam railway line to Zambia's copper belt?
5. What was the major reason for the construction of the Tanzam railway line?

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

Competences : The learner spells and pronounces these words correctly.

- Imperial
- Royal
- Engineer
- Fierce
- Inspection
- Terrain
- Hostile

IMPORTANT PEOPLE DURING THE BUILDING OF THE KENYA – UGANDA RAILWAY

Sir William Mackinnon

- He was the first person to bring the idea of building the Kenya – Uganda railway.
- He was the founder of the Imperial British East African Company (IBEAC)

Captain Mac Donald

- He made the survey of the land where the railway line was to pass.
- He belonged to the Royal engineer company.

Sir George White House

- He was the chief engineer and overall supervisor of this project.
- He established his first base at Kilindini

Colonel Patterson

- He killed the two most fierce man eaters at Tsavo.
- O. Hara and his wife were killed by a lion at Voi.

Sir Guildford Molesworth

- He was the last engineer to carry out the inspection of the already built Uganda railway.
- He appreciated the work and praised Sir George White house for the work well done.

Problems faced during the building of the Kenya – Uganda railway.

- Tropical diseases like malaria
- Wild animals like man-eating lions at Tsavo
- Hostile tribes such as the Masai, Nandi,
- Shortage of labour
- Isolation of the builders from their families for a long time.

- Terrain problems like rift Nakuru valleys, escarpments, mountains, valleys which delayed the construction work.
- Jinja the Nile made construction difficult

NB: The problem of shortage of labour was solved by bringing workers from Indian called Indian Cadies.

RESULTS OF THE KENYA – UGANDA RAILWAY

- The results of the Kenya – Uganda railway were both positive and negative.

POSITIVE RESULTS OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY

- Uganda was linked to the coast.
- Communication between Uganda and Kenya was made easy.
- It made the transportation of colonial troops to the interior easy.
- It stopped slave trade.
- The relationship between Kenya and Uganda was strengthened.
- It promoted trade.
- It led to the development of towns along the railway line.
- The railway line also encouraged the coming of the white settlers.
- The Indians who remained developed the economy by building industries shops and banks.

NEGATIVE RESULTS OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY

- The colonialist used the railway to exploit the resource of the East African .
- All the African resistance against the colonialists were crushed.
- The white settlers occupied Kenya highlands at the expense of the Kenyans.
- Many railway builders died from diseases and animals.
- The construction of the railway was a great burden to the British tax payers.

Why was the Uganda railway extended to the following areas

- | Area | Reason |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| ▪ Kasese | To collect copper |
| ▪ Namasagali | To transport cotton |
| ▪ Pakwach | To collect tobacco from West Nile |

Activity

1. How were the following people important during the construction of the Kenya, Uganda railway line?
 - a) Sir William *Mackinnon*
 - b) Calonel *Patterson*
 - c) Sir George White House
2. State any three problems faced during the construction of the Kenya -Uganda railway.
3. Mention four results of the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway.
4. Why was the Uganda railway extend to the following areas.
 - a) From Tororo to Pakwach
 - b) From Jinja to Kasese
 - c) From Jinja to Namasagali

Date	Subject	Time	Class	No. of learners

LANGUAGE COMPETENCES : The learner spells these words

- Tanzam
- Coastal
- Agricultural
- Network

The Tazara / Tanzam railway

This railway line was constructed between 1970-1975.

It was constructed by both Tanzania and Zambia hence the name Tanzam.

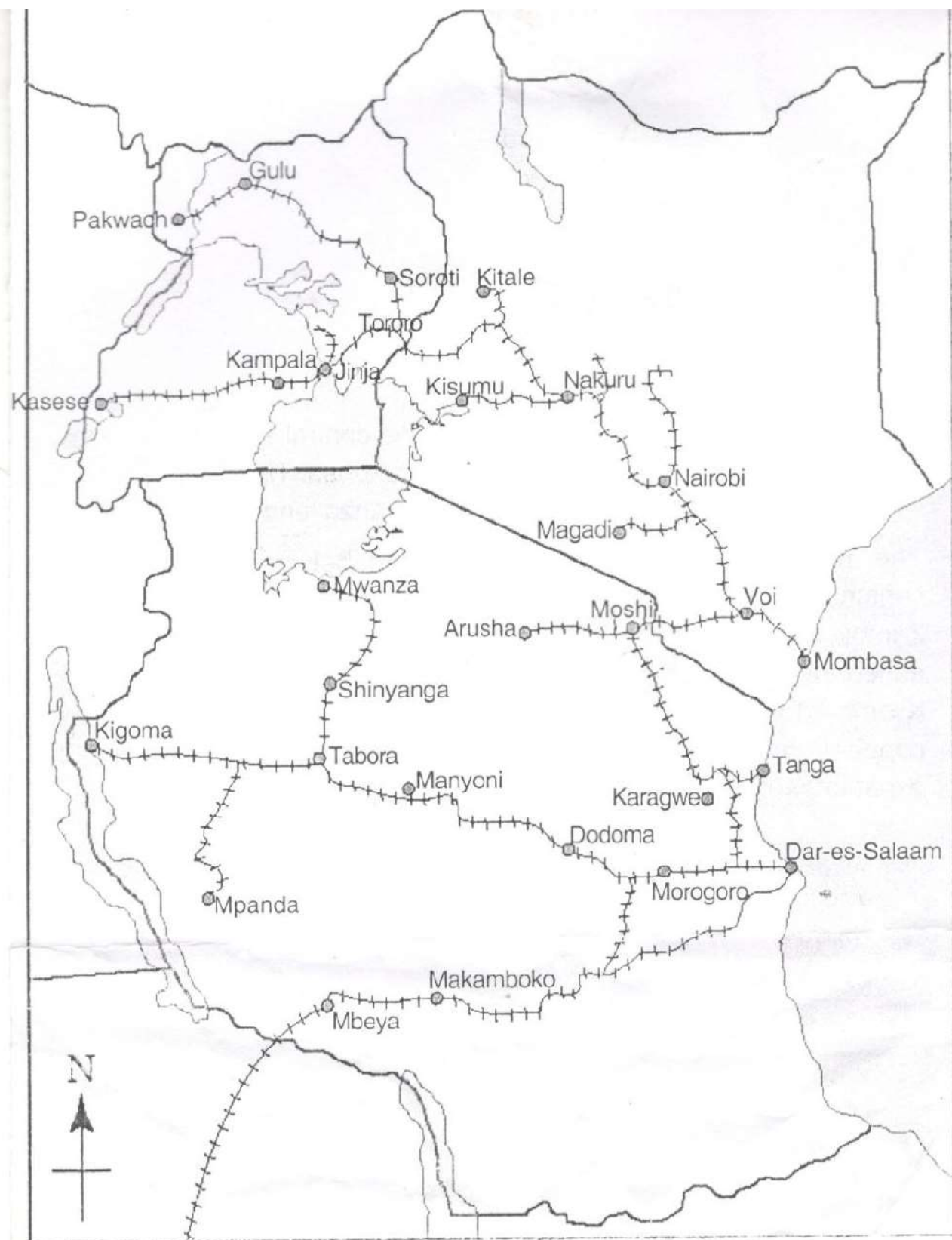
Reasons why it was constructed.

- The major reason was to transport copper from Zambia's copper belt through port Dar-es-salaam
- To link Zambia to the coastal port of Dar-es-salaam in Tanzania.
- To transport agricultural products from Kilombero valley, Mbeya and Tanga.

MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING RAILWAY NETWORK.

(MK Standard book 6 page 156)

(Comprehensive book 6 page 95)



Activity

1. Name the railway line that connects Zambia to the sea port of Dar-es-salaam in Tanzania.
2. How important is the Tanzam railway line to Zambia's copper belt?
3. What was the major reason for the construction of the Tanzam railway line.

Word bank

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| - satisfy | - cigarattes | - Mangrove |
| - fertility | - artificial | - exit |
| - Altitude | - nature | - pastoralism |
| - Miombo | - faulting | - Arabica |
| - deciduous | - down warping | - tarmac |
| - modify | - meandering | - murram |
| - Mgahinga | - crater | |
| - sanctuary | - substances | |
| - receiving | - subsistence | |
| - messages | - Bahr-el-Ghazal | |
| - movement | - Mediterranean | |
| - services | | |

END OF TOPIC SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. a) What is communication?
b) Give the two types of communication.
c) How does communication promote the following?
i) trade
ii) tourism
2. a) Which term is used to mean the means of communication that cover a wider area?
b) Write down any two examples of mass media.
c) Why is a phone not called a mass media?
3. Give any two advantages of radios over newspapers.
4. Mention three functions of a post office
5. a) What is transport?
b) Give two traditional means of
i) Road transport
ii) water transport
c) Write down the two types of roads
d) How are feeder roads important to farmers?
6. Name the ministry responsible for constructing
i) main roads
ii) feeder roads
7. Give two ways a good road network promotes development in a country.
8. Why do most people in rural areas use road transport?
9. State the two major roads that cross East Africa.
10. What are inland ports?
11. How is Mombasa port important to the economy of Uganda?
12. Mention the best type of transport for liquid minerals.
13. Why do few people in East Africa use air transport
14. Write C.A.A. in full
15. a) Name the first railway line to be set up in East Africa.

- b) Which railway line connects Zambia to the coast?
 c) How did the railway line from Mombasa to Uganda help to stop slave trade?
16. Write brief notes about the following
- Indian coolies
 - Colonel Patterson
 - Sir. William Mackinnon

Topic 2 : Transport and Communication in E. Africa

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - communication - traditional means drums, alarms, horns - specialized messengers - rock pictures / signs - trumpets - whistles - challenges - modern means - post office - telegrams - mails - telephones - bill boards - neon signs - faxes - e-mail - televisions - newspapers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transport - water transport - dhows, canoe, - rafts, stretchers - bridges - logs - animals - road - bicycles - vehicles - railway - air - ferries - steamers - pipe lines - ships - ropes - stepping stones
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Tr. Matata John P,6 Blue

Topic / Lesson	Text book title	Page	Content to be taught	Week
Major resource of East Africa	New fountain SST book 6	86 – 92	Mining in East Africa	Two
Major resource of East Africa	New fountain SST book 6	93 – 100	Water resources in East Africa	Four
Major resource of East Africa	MK Standard SST book 6	25 – 31	Plant resources	Five
	MK Standard SST book 6	39 – 42	Tourism in East Africa	Seven
Transport and communication in East Africa	MK Standard SST book 6	149-160	Types of transport	Eight

TEXT BOOKS TEACHING RECORD FOR TERM II

Tr. Matata John , Magumba Yoweri and Ssentalo P.6 Blue

Topic / Lesson	Nature of practical / Audio visual / out of class (excursion)	Requirements / real objects needed	Week for teaching the lesson
Major resources of East Africa	Audio visual about fishing	-Projector -Computer -Video CD about fishing activities	Week three
Major resource of East Africa	Audio visual about mining	-Projector -Computer	Week Four
Major resource of East Africa	Audio visual about tourism	-projector -computer	Week eight
Transport and communication	Audio visual about forms of transport	Video CD about forms of transport and communication -projector -computer	Week twelve
	Audio visual about forms of communications		