

PRIMARY THREE LITERACY TWO

SELF STUDY MODULE

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TERM I WORK

THEME: OUR SUB-COUNTY OR DIVISION

SUB-THEME: MAPS AND PICTURES

A map is a representation of an object as seen from above or

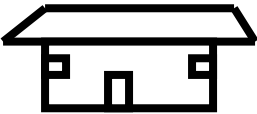

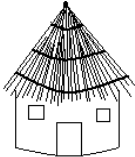









A map is a drawing of an object as seen from above.

Pictures

A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from a side. Or

A picture is a representation of an object as seen from a side.

The table below shows maps and pictures of different objects.

Object	Picture	Map
house		
hut		
tree		
cup		
pot		
table		

Differences between maps and pictures

1. A map shows the top part only while a picture shows many parts.
2. A map is not easy to understand while a picture is easy to understand.
3. A map is drawn as seen from above while a picture is drawn as seen from a side.

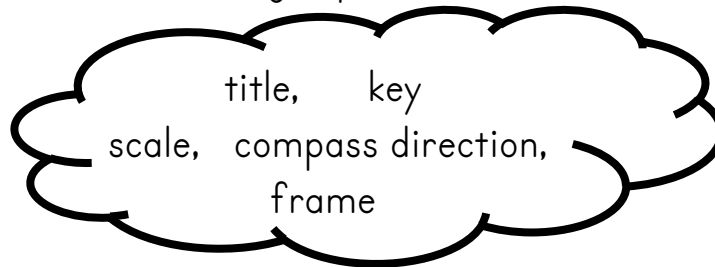
Question:

How is a map similar to a picture?

1. They are both drawings.
2. They both represent objects.

Qualities of a good map.

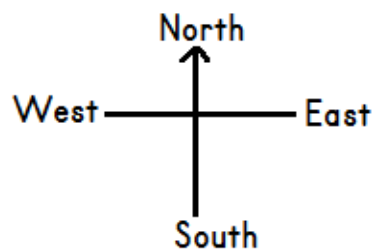
A good map should have the following aspects.

**Note:**

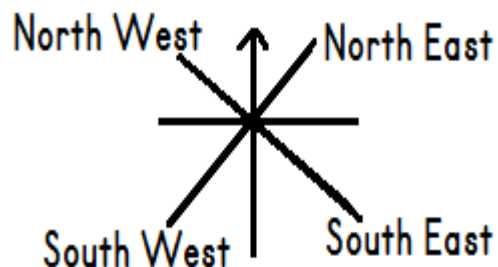
1. A title tells what a map is all about.
2. A scale measures distances between places a map.
3. A frame encloses a map.
4. A key interprets symbols on a map.

A compass direction

- It tells the direction of places on a map.
- The four major points on a compass are called Cardinal or major points.
These are;
North, East, West and South.



- A compass needle points to the North when at rest.
- Semi-cardinal points lie between cardinal points. They include. North East, South East, South West and North West.



Examples of people who use a compass at work.

They include




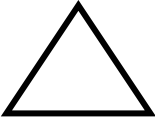





pilots, tourists, mountain climbers,
soldiers

Symbols

These are signs or colours used to represent real objects on a map.

They prevent a map from being overcrowded and they also make a map tidy.

Examples of map symbols

Symbol	Meaning
	bridge
	forest
	dam
	mountain
	river
	quarry
	hill
	canal
	swamp

Activity

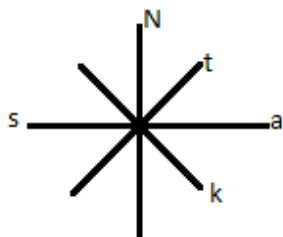
I. Give two differences between pictures and maps.

- i.) _____
- ii.) _____

2. Write the uses of the following on a map

- i.) key _____
- ii.) frame _____
- iii.) scale _____
- iv.) title _____

3. Use the picture below to answer the given questions.



- a.) Name the diagram above. _____
- b.) Write the name of points marked
 - i.) a _____
 - ii.) t _____
 - iii.) s _____
- c.) Give the opposite direction of point K. _____
- d.) Mention three groups of people who use the above tool at work.
 - i.) _____
 - ii.) _____
 - iii.) _____

4. Give the meaning of the following symbols

Symbol	Meaning

5. Draw maps of the following objects.

a.) basket



c.) car



b.) cup



6. In which direction does the sun set?

7. What is the use of the following on a map?

i) title _____

ii) key _____

8. Give three important places in our division.

i.) _____ ii.) _____

iii.) _____

9. Mention three urban municipalities in Kampala district.

i.) _____ ii.) _____

iii.) _____

Sub-theme: Physical features in Our Sub-county or division

1. **Physical features:** Physical features are land forms of an area.

2. **Land forms:** Landforms are features which give the land shape.

There are various physical features in our division such as plateau, valley, hills, and plains. Other examples of landforms or physical features include mountains, lakes and rivers.

3. **A plateau** is a raised flat topped piece of land. It is also known as a table land. It occupies or covers the largest part our division. We can grow crops rear animals and also build houses on plateaus.

4. **A valley** is a low land between close hills.

5. **A hill** is a piece of land that rises slightly above the surrounding area, Kampala the capital city of Uganda was initially built on seven hills.

Examples of hills in Kampala

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| i. Mulago hill | v. Muyenga hill |
| ii. Makerere hill | vi. Naguru hill |
| iii. Kololo hill | vii. Kitante hill |
| iv. Old Kampala hill | viii. Nsambya hill |

Activity:

1. On which hill do we find the following features

- a.) Mulago hospital _____
- b.) Makerere university _____
- c.) Kololo airstrip _____
- d.) Nsambya hospital _____

2. Give the peaks of the following mountains

- a.) Mt Rwenzori _____ c.) Mt. Moroto _____
- b.) Mt. Elgon _____ d.) Mt. Mufumbiro _____

3. Write two importance of physical features.

- i.) _____
- ii.) _____

4. Use the diagram below to answer the given questions.



a.) Name parts marked X and Y.

X _____ Y _____

b.) Mention two problems faced by people living in area marked Y.

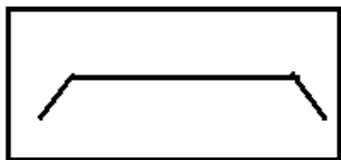
- i.) _____
- ii.) _____

c.) Why do people living on slopes of mountains terrace their land?

5. Give three problems faced by people living in hilly areas.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

6. Name the symbol below.



LAKES AND RIVERS

1. **Lakes** are large volumes of water that collect in a depression on the earth's surface **or** **Lakes** are larger masses of water in a basin.
2. In Uganda **Lake Victoria** is the largest fresh water lake in Uganda. Its local name is **Nnyanja Nalubaale**.
3. **Lake Kyoga** is the swampiest lake in Uganda. A swamp is a water logged area with vegetation. It is swampy because it is shallow.
4. **Lake Bunyonyi** is the deepest lake in Uganda.
5. **Lake Albert** (L. Mwittanzigye) is a source of crude oil.
6. **River Nile** is the longest river in Uganda. Other rivers in Uganda include River Katonga. River Mayanja, River Mpologoma, River Kwanja.

Activity:

1. What is an Island?

2. Give three importance of lakes and rivers.

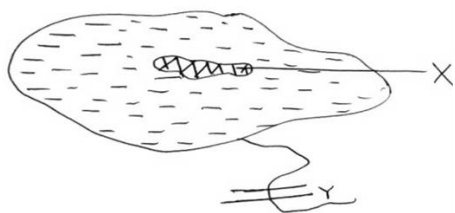
- i.) _____
- ii.) _____
- iii.) _____

3. How do we call the type of electricity generated from fast running water?

4. Mention three problems faced by people living near lakes and rivers.

- i.) _____
- ii.) _____
- iii.) _____

5. Name the feature marked X and Y.



X _____

Y _____

6. Which lake in Uganda provides salt?

7. Mention three activities carried out by people near lakes and rivers.

i.) _____ iii.) _____

ii.) _____

8. Give three types of fish caught from lakes in Uganda.

i.) _____ ii.) _____

iii.) _____

SUB-THEME : PEOPLE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

The people in our sub-county/division are grouped into two tribes and ethnic groups.

Key words

Tribe - A group of people with the same origin and language.

Ethnic group - A group of people with the same origin and speak related languages.

Origin - A place where tribes came from. It is also called their mother land.

Clan - A group of people with the same fore father.

Totem - A respected object/thing in a clan.

Lineage - A group of people from the same clan and family.

Language - A language is a medium of communication in an area.

Major ethnic groups in our division

a) Bantu (the biggest)

c) Nilo-Hamites

b) Nilotics

d) Hamites (the smallest)

Note:

a) The Bantu are crop farmers.

b) They have a root word 'Ntu' in their languages.

- c) 'Ntu' refers to people or **things**.
- d) The Nilotics speak a common language called **Luo**.
- e) The rest of the groups are cattle keepers except the Bantu.

ACTIVITY

1. What is an ethnic group?

2. Write down 4 major ethnic groups in your division.

(i) _____ (iii) _____

(ii) _____ (iv) _____

3. Which ethnic group is the;

a) biggest? _____ b) smallest? _____

4. What does 'Ntu' refer to as used in the Bantu languages?

5. State the main economic activity done by the Bantu.

6. Write the common language spoken by the Acholi and the Alur.

7. What is a language?

8. Write short notes about a totem.

Lesson 2

Tribes under each ethnic group

Bantu	
Tribe	Language
Baganda	Luganda
Banyoro	Runyoro
Batooro	Rutooro
Bagisu	Lumasaba
Banyankole	Runyankole
Basamia	Lusaamia

Nilo-Hamites	
Tribe	Language
Karimajong	Akarimajong
Iteso	Ateso
Sabiny	Kupsabiny
Kumam	Kumam

Hamites	
Tribe	Language
Bahima	Runyankole
Tutsi	Kinyarwanda

Nilotics	
Tribe	Language
Acholi	Acholi
Alur	Alur
Japadhola	Adhola

ACTIVITY

1. Define a tribe.

2. How are the Baganda related to the Banyankole?

3. Write the languages spoken by these tribes.

a) Bagisu _____

c) Sabiny _____

b) Japadhola _____

d) Bahiima _____

4. Mention any four Luo speaking tribes.

(i) _____

(iii) _____

(ii) _____

(iv) _____

5. How are the Bahiima related to the Karimajong?

6. Mention any one clan in your tribe.

Lesson 3 : LEGENDS

- A legend is a story of long ago.
- It can be true or false.
- There are five major legends in our division. These include;
 - a) The first Muganda (Baganda)
 - b) The first Bagisu (Bagisu)
 - c) The three sons of Kintu (Banyankole, Banyoro and Batooro)
 - d) King Isaza and Nyamiyonga (Banyankole, Banyoro and Batooro)
 - e) The Bachwezi (Banyankole, Banyoro and Batooro)
 - f) The spear and the bead (Acholi, Alur)

Reasons for learning about legends

- To promote culture
- To know more about our origin.
- To teach morals.

The legend of the First Muganda.

- The Baganda believe the first Muganda was Kintu.
- Kintu had one cow which provided him with milk.
- Kintu married Nambi daughter of Gulu who lived in heaven.
- Nambi's brothers were Walumbe (death) and Kayikuzi (strong man)
- Before Kintu married Nambi, Gulu gave him the following tasks;
 - a) Fetch water in a basket (helped by a spider)
 - b) Eat a lot of food (the earth opened)
 - c) Find his cow from a herd (helped by a bee)
 - d) Split the rock without hands (helped by thunder)
- Gulu warned Nambi to leave heaven without his brother Walumbe knowing but Nambi forgot millet for the hens and she returned.
- Walumbe got chance to come with her to earth and he started killing Nambi's children.
- Gulu sent Kayikuzi to take Walumbe back to heaven but he hid in the **Holes of Tanda** upto now.

ACTIVITY

1. Who was the first Muganda? _____
2. Name the wife of Kintu? _____
3. How was Kintu's cow useful to him?

4. Who was Nambi's father?

5. Name the two brothers of Nambi,
(i) _____ ii) _____
6. Who of the brothers was dangerous?

7. Why did Kintu go to heaven?

8. Write any four tasks that Gulu gave Kintu.
(i) _____
(ii) _____
(iii) _____
(iv) _____
9. What helped Kintu pass these tasks;
(i) Eating 100 baskets of food? _____
(ii) Fetching water? _____
(iii) Looking for his cow from a herd? _____
(iv) Splitting rocks without hands? _____
10. Why did Nambi go back to heaven?

11. Who was sent to take Walumbe back to heaven?

12. Where is Walumbe hiding now?

13. Mention one tribe that tells the above story.

Lesson 4: The First Bagisu

- The Bagisu believe the first two Bagisu were **Mundu** and his wife **Sera**.
- It is believed that the two came from a crater on Mt. Masaaba (Elgon)
- Mundu had two sons; Masaaba and Kundu.
- Kundu decided to start his family from far lands. So, he left but Masaaba remained.
- Masaaba the elder son grew up and had three sons.
- Masaaba's eldest son was Mwambu. His work was to care for his father's cows.
- One day, as Mwambu was grazing his father's cows, the Masai cattle thieves stole and took the cows.
- Mwambu led his brothers with spears, attacked the Masai cattle thieves and brought back the cows.
- Their father Masaba was very happy and gave Mwambu a new name **Mugisu**.
- Mugishu means man of cows from the word Ingishu.
- The Bagisu practice circumcision and eat **Malewa** as their staple food.

ACTIVITY

1. Who was the first Mugisu?

a) Man _____ b) woman _____

2. From which mountain are the first Bagisu said to have come from?

3. Write the two sons of Mundu.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

4. Who of the sons remained with his parents?

5. Name the eldest son of Masaba.

6. What was Mwambu's main work?

7. Who stole Masaba's cows?

8. Write Mwambu's other name. _____
9. What do the following words mean?
- a) Ingishu _____
- b) Mugishu _____
10. Write any one initiation practice done by the Bagisu.
- _____
11. _____ is the staple food for the Bagisu.

Lesson 5 : The spear and the bead

- The Nilotics believe that they came from two great brothers; Gipir and Labong. These were sons of Orum.
- One day Gipiir used Labong's spear to chase the elephant out of his garden. Unfortunately, the elephant went with the spear.
- Labong tasked his brother to bring his spear back.
- Gipiir went to the forest to the forest and met the **Spirit Lubanga** which gave him the spear back.
- Gipiir also revenged when Labongo's child swallowed Gipiir's child's bead.
- Gipiir insisted that the child is cut and his bead be got and the child was killed.
- The two brothers became enemies and separated because of the spear and the bead conflict.
- Gipiir and his people crossed River Nile and became Alur.
- Labong and his people remained as the Acholi today.

ACTIVITY

1. Who are the two Luo brothers in the legend of the spear and the bead?

2. Name the father of the two brothers.

3. Who speared the elephant?

4. Who was the owner of the spear?

5. Why did Gipiir spear the elephant?

6. Who helped Gipiir recover the spear?

7. Whose child swallowed the bead?

8. How was the bead recovered?

9. Who of the brothers moved away?

10. Why did the brothers separate?

11. Mention the two tribes that came as a result of separation.

(i) _____

ii) _____

12. Name the river that Gipiir crossed.

13. What name is given to the people of Gipiir and Labong now?

a) Gipiir _____

b) Labong _____

Lesson 6 : The three sons of Kintu

- Kintu had three sons and they had one common name **Kano**.
- Kintu was helped by Ruhanga to name his children.
- Kintu used the milk pot test to name his children.
- The children had to keep hold of their milk pots over the night.
- The younger son kept his pot full and he was named **Kakama** (king)
- The second son kept his pot half-filled and he was named **Kahima** (herdsman)
- The older son had his pot empty and he was named **Kairu** (servant)

ACTIVITY

1. How was Ruhanga helpful to Kintu?

2. What was the general name for Kintu's children?

3. Write the three names of Kintu's sons and their meanings.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
(i)	_____	_____
(ii)	_____	_____
(iii)	_____	_____

4. What was the general name for Kintu's children?

5. How did Kintu name his children?

SUB-THEME : CULTURE IN OUR DIVISION/SUB-COUNTY

Lesson 7

- Culture is a way of living in the society or
- Culture is the people's way of living.

Key words

Custom : Special way of doing things in a society.

Practice : It is what is expected to be done in the society.

Norm : It is acceptable behaviour in the society.

● Things that show people's culture

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| a) dressing | c) behaviour | e) practices | g) worship |
| b) language | d) entertainment | f) food preparation | h) economic activity |

Example of customs and practices

Practices	Customs
a) circumcision (Bagisu)	a) paying dowry and bride price.
b) detoothering (Aholi, Sabiny)	b) crying for the dead.
c) tattooing (Karimajong, Lugbar)	c) naming children after parents
d) child naming	d) Kneeling down while greeting.
e) marriage	e) Putting heirs.
f) burial	f) Making funeral rites.
g) greeting	
h) sharing	
i) sacrificing to the gods	

Note: - Dowry is the price paid for a groom (man).

- Bride price is the price paid for by the bride (woman)

- A heir is a person who replaces the dead.

ACTIVITY

1. What is the difference between culture and customs?

2. Mention four things that show people's culture.

(i) _____ iii) _____

(ii) _____ iv) _____

3. Write three tribes that practice circumcision in our division/sub-county.

(i) _____ (iii) _____

(ii) _____

4. What is dowry?

5. Why do the Karimajong practice tattooing?

6. Write two tribes that practice detoothering.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

7. What special name is given to a mother of twins in Buganda?

Lesson 8 : Food preparation

- The best food for a tribe is called a staple food/traditional dish.

Example of tribes and their staple foods/ traditional dishes.

Tribe	Staple food
Baganda	Matooke
Basoga	Sweet potatoes
Bagisu	Malewa (bamboo shoots)
Banyoro	Millet

Tribe	Staple food
Batooro	Millet
Banyankole	Millet
Karimajong	Milk and blood
Bakiga	Irish potatoes

Cultural dresses

Tribe	Dressing
Baganda	Women - Gomesi Men - Kanzu
Batooro	Omushanana
Banyankole	Women - Busuuti Men - Suuka
Karimajong	Beads

ACTIVITY

1. What is food?

2. What is a staple food?

3. Give four reasons why we eat food.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

4. Write the staple food/traditional dish for these tribes.

a) Baganda _____ b) Basoga _____

c) Bagisu _____ d) Banyoro _____

5. Give three reasons why people wear clothes.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

6. Why do Baganda men wear Kanzus?

7. What is the traditional dress for these tribes?

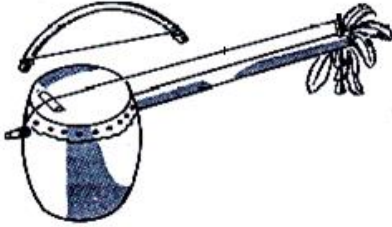
(i) Banyakole women _____

(ii) Baganda men _____

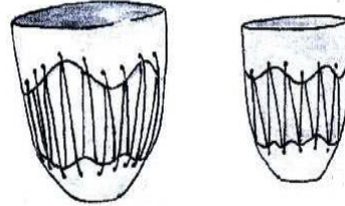
(iii) Karimajong _____

Lesson 9 : Entertainment

- We have;
 - a) songs
 - b) poems
 - c) instruments
 - d) dances
- Examples of traditional musical instruments.



Tube fiddle (All Bantu tribes)



drums



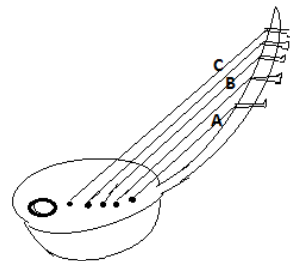
Flute



Horn



Pan pipes



Bow harp (Adungu from Acholi)

• Cultural dances

Tribe	Dances
Baganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bakisimba - Muwogola - Nankasa - Maggunju (for kings)
Basoga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temenaibuga - Nalufuka - Irongo (for twins)
Bagisu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kadodi/ Imbalu
Batooro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Runyege/Ntogoro
Banyankole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ekitaguriro
Bakiga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ekizino
Acholi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dingi dingi
Iteso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Akogo
Karimajong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Edonga

ACTIVITY

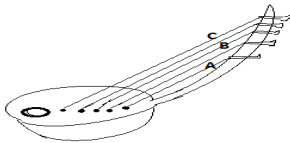
1. Name the traditional dance performed by the Baganda for their kings.

2. Mention any two ways people entertain themselves.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

3. Draw and name any four traditional instruments you know.

Below is a musical instrument. Use it to answer question 4 - 5



4. Name the instrument drawn.

5. Name any two materials used to make the above instrument.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

4. Name any one tribe that uses the above instrument.

SUB-THEME : LEADERSHIP IN OUR DIVISION

Lesson 10

- A leader is a person who directs others.

- Leadership is the ability of a person to direct others.

Types of leaders

Civic leaders	Political leaders	Religious leaders	Cultural leaders
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Judges- Police officers- DDHS- C.A.O- D.E.O- DIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- President- Members of parliament- Local council members- Councillors- Ministers- Mayors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reverends- Bishops- Nuns- Monks- Priests- Pastors- Sheikhs & Imams	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Omukama- Kabaka- Omusinga- Omugabe- Emorimori- Rwot

- **Roles of leaders**
 - a) To maintain law and order.
 - b) To settle disputes.
 - c) To plan for the area.
 - d) To encourage people to work.
- **Ways how leaders are got**
 - a) Through elections
 - b) Through appointment
 - c) Through inheritance

Qualities of a good leader

- L** – Lord/God fearing
- E** – exempolary
- A** – approachable
- D** – dedicated
- E** – educated
- R** – responsible
- S** – social
- H** – honest
- I** – intelligent
- P** – presentable

Cultural leaders of different tribes

Area	Cultural leader
Buganda	Kabaka
Busoga	Kyabazinga
Bunyoro	Omukama
Tooro	Omukama
Ankole	Omugabe
Teso	Emorimori
Rwenzururu	Omusinga
Acholi	Rwot
Alur	Rwoth

ACTIVITY

1. Who is a leader?

2. What do we call the ability for a person to direct others?

3. Write any two types of leaders you know.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

4. How are leaders chosen in your areas? **(give two ways)**

(i) _____ (ii) _____

5. In which two ways are leaders important to the people?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Write the titles of the following cultural leaders in these areas.

(i) Busoga _____ (iii) Acholi _____

(ii) Ankole _____ (iv) Tooro _____

7. Identify any four qualities of a good leader.

(i) _____ (iii) _____

(ii) _____ (iv) _____

8. Write in full.

(i) L.C _____

(ii) R.D.C _____

(iii) C.A.O _____

(iv) D.E.O _____

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

THEME: CHRISTIANS GROW IN JESUS

Content:

A **Christian** is a follower of Jesus Christ.

A **church** is a group of Christians praying to God.

Christian customs and practices.

A custom is a special way of doing things in a society.

A practice is what is expected to be done in a society.

A culture is the way of living in a society.

A Christian custom is a special way of doing things in the church.

Examples of Christian customs.

- i) Kneeling down in prayers.
- ii) Closing eyes in prayers.
- iii) Reciting creeds.
- iv) Singing hymns.
- v) Giving offertory.
- vi) Reading the Bible.
- vii) Celebrating the way of the cross.
- viii) Praying through Saints.

Christian Practices include;

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------|
| - Baptism | - Anointing the sick | - Kindness |
| - Confirmation | - Fasting | - Goodness |
| - Holy Communion | - Sharing | - Gentleness |
| - Holy Matrimony | - Forgiving | |
| - Penance | - Loving one another | |
| - Self-control etc. (all fruits of the Holy Spirit) Gal 5:22 | | |

NB: A sacrament is the visible sign of the grace of God.

Importance of Christian customs and practices.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| - They promote faith. | - They teach good morals. |
| - They promote unity. | - They please God. |
| - They promote peace. | |

Activity

1. Write briefly about the following;

- a) Christian custom _____
- b) Practice _____

2. Write any 4 Christian customs you know.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| i) _____ | iii) _____ |
| ii) _____ | iv) _____ |

3. Identify any 4 Christian practices.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| i) _____ | iii) _____ |
|----------|------------|

- ii) _____ iv) _____
4. Which Christian Sacrament;
- a) Enables us to enter God's family _____
 - b) Washes away the original sin _____
 - c) Confirms our faith _____
 - d) Reminds us the death of Jesus _____
 - e) Makes us forgiven for our sins _____
5. Give two reasons why Christians fast.
- i) _____
 - ii) _____

Sub theme: Christian Values

Values are good behaviour in the society.

Christian values are good behaviour in the church.

Examples of Christian Values.

- All fruits of the Holy Spirit. (Gal 5:22) e.g.
- Being loving
- Forgiving
- Sharing
- Prayerfulness
- Obedience

Importance of Christian Values

- They promote morals.
- They promote peace.
- They promote unity.
- They please God.

Greeting as a social Value.

Greeting is showing welcome to others.

Importance of greeting.

- It promotes respect.
- It promotes love.
- It promotes morals.
- It promotes peace.

Forms/Ways of greeting.

- By kneeling down.
- By hugging.
- By shaking of hands.
- By bowing.
- By waving.
- By kissing.
- By salutes.

Note: Discuss the different local words of greeting with your classmates and their correct responses. E.g. Oli otya – Gyendi.

Sub theme: Nature of God.

God is the creator of the universe.

NB: Review the creation story (Gen 1 and 2)

Characteristics of God.

- God is everywhere.
- God is holy.
- God is divine.
- God is all knowing.
- God is almighty. (can do everything)

Other names of God in the Bible.

- Jehovah (Psalm 83:18)
- Yahweh (Psalm 135)
- Lord
- The Almighty
- The Provider
- The Protector
- I AM (Exodus 3:14)
- Elshalon (God of peace)
- Elshadai
- Elohim
- Adonai (Master)

Note: Discuss the local names of God and their meanings.

The Holy Trinity

The Holy Trinity is the existing of God in three persons.

The three Persons in the Trinity

- God the Father
- God the Son (Jesus)
- God the Holy Spirit

Activity

1. Why do the Baganda call God Katonda?

2. Mention any 2 names of God in the Bible.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Why is God said to be almighty?

4. Define the Holy Trinity.

5. Write the 3 persons in whom God exists.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

6. Who is God the son?

7. Complete correctly.

In the name of the Father and of _____.

8. When do Christians mostly use Amen?

9. What does '**Amen**' mean?

THEME: LEADERSHIP IN SOCIETY

A leader is a person who directs others.

Leadership is the ability to direct others.

Note: Review leadership as related in the Distance Learning workbook.

Leaders in the church.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| - Bishops | - Laity |
| - Reverends | - Nuns |
| - Pastors | - Monks |

NB: Discuss the current leaders of each church group in Uganda e.g Catholics, Anglicans, SDAs, Orthodox etc.

Notable leaders in the Bible.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| - Jesus | - Joshua | - Simon Peter |
| - Abraham | - King Solomon | - Daniel |
| - Moses | - David | - Joseph |

Write short notes about each of the above leaders.

(i) Jesus _____

(ii) Abraham _____

- (iii) Moses _____
- (iv) Joshua _____
- (v) King Solomon _____
- (vi) David _____
- (vii) Simon Peter _____
- (viii) Daniel _____
- (ix) Joseph _____

Jesus as a leader.

Ways Jesus was a good example of a leader.

- Jesus was honest.
- Jesus was social.
- Jesus was intelligent.
- Jesus served others.

Note: Service is work done to help others.

Ways Jesus served his followers.

- He fed them. (John 6:1-14)
- He healed them. (John 9:1-12, Luke 17:11-19)
- He preached to them.
- He died for them on the cross.

Note: Discuss how you can serve others at home and school.

Jesus chooses the 12 Apostles.

An apostle is one of the twelve men who helped Jesus to preach the Gospel.

A disciple is a follower of Jesus.

Note: All Apostles are disciples but not all disciples are Apostles.

Gospel means “**Good News**”.

The 12 Apostles

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| - Simon Peter | - Judas Thaddeus |
| - Andrew | - Simon the Zealot |
| - John (Most beloved) | - Phillip |
| - James | - Bartholomew |

- James of Alpheus
- Mathew also called Levi (was a tax collector)
- Judas Iscariot the betrayer (betrayed Jesus)
- Thomas (doubted the resurrection)

Briefly talk about each of the apostles as highlighted in the Bible e.g. their work.

Activity

1. Who is a leader?

2. Write any 4 qualities of a good leader.

i) _____ iii) _____

ii) _____ iv) _____

3. Identify 4 leaders in the church.

i) _____ iii) _____

ii) _____ iv) _____

4. Who is said to be the father of all believers?

5. Why is King Solomon well known in the Bible?

6. Who led the Israelites;

a) Out of Egypt _____

b) Into the promised land _____

7. Mention one example of Jesus as a good leader.

8. In which way did Jesus serve his disciples?

9. Mention any 4 diseases Jesus healed.

i) _____ iii) _____

ii) _____ iv) _____

10. Write any two people Jesus raised from the dead.

i) _____ ii) _____

11. What is the difference between an apostle and a disciple?

12. Who were the first two apostles of Jesus?

i) _____ ii) _____

13. What was the work of Mathew before he followed Jesus?

14. Who was Jesus' most beloved apostle?

15. Why did Jesus choose the 12 apostles?

Subtheme: Messengers of God

A messenger is a person who carries messages from one place to another.

Types of God's messengers

- Prophets (human messengers)
- Angels (Spirits)

Characteristics of God's messengers

- They blame sinners.
- They use the Bible.
- They can foretell the future (prophecy)

Angels

Angels are pure spirits that carry God's message.

Examples

- Angel Gabriel
- Angel Michael

Prophets in Christianity

A prophet is a person chosen by God to preach his message.

A prophet is a human messenger of God.

Examples of Prophets in Christianity

- Prophet Daniel (was put in a den)
- Prophet Samuel (was called at a young age)

- Prophet Jonah (was swallowed by a big fish)
- Prophet Isaiah (Foretold the coming of the saviour)
- Prophet Elijah (went to heaven alive)
- Prophet Elisha (succeeded Elijah)
- Prophet Micah (foretold Bethlehem as Jesus' place of birth)
- Prophet Zechariah (foretold the Palm Sunday)
- Prophet Job (Known for patience)

Ways God communicates to people.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| - Through prophets | - Through Signs |
| - Through Angels | - Through miracles |
| - Through Visions | - Through the Bible |
| - Through Dreams | |

Note: Discuss the time God used each of the ways above.

Ways People communicate to God

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| - Through prayers. | - By giving offertory. |
| - Through singing hymns. | - By fasting. |

Activity

1. Who is a prophet?

2. Write any 3 prophets who talked about the coming of Jesus.

i) _____ iii) _____

ii) _____

3. Name the Prophet who;

a) went to heaven alive _____

b) was swallowed by a big fish _____

c) foretold Jesus' place of birth _____

d) is known for his patience _____

4. What is the work of Angel Gabriel in heaven?

5. Mention any two qualities of God's messengers.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. Write any two ways through which people get God's message.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

- Islam is the total submission to the will of Allah.

THEME: PILLARS OF ISLAM

- 1) Shahadat (belief in Allah and Prophet Muhammad)
- 2) Salat (praying five times a day)
- 3) Zakat (giving alms to the needy)
- 4) Saum (fasting in Ramadhan)
- 5) Hajj (making pilgrimage to Mecca)

• Divine books in Islam.

They are also revealed books given to different prophets by Allah.

Book	Prophet who received it
Taureh	Musa
Zabur	Dauda
Injil	Issa
Quran	Mohammed

• Quran

- The Quran is the most holy book in Islam.
- The Quran was revealed in Arabic.
- It was given to Prophet Muhammad. The first revelation was on Mt. **Noor** by **Angel Jibril**.
- Prophet Muhammad was in the **Cave of Hira** when he received the Quran.
- The Quran was revealed in the month of Ramadhan.

Units of the Quran

- Aya (verse) is the smallest unit.
- Sulat (chapter)
- Juzu (section) is the biggest unit.

ACTIVITY

1. What is Islam?

2. Which pillar introduces one to Islam?

3. Write any two revealed books in Islam.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

4. In which language was the Quran revealed?

5. Name the mountain where Prophet Muhammad received the Quran.

6. Identify the prophets who received these books.

a) Tauret _____ c) Zabur _____

b) Injir _____

7. Match the words to their meanings.

Word

Meaning

a) Juzu

chapter

b) Ayat

section

c) Sulat

verse

a) Juzu _____

b) Ayat _____

c) Sulat _____

8. Give two reasons why Moslems read the Quran.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9. Name the first Sulat in the Quran.

THEME: ISLAMIC VALUES

LESSON 9

- Swabur means patience.

- Tawakkul means reliance on Allah
- Tahamu means perseverance

• **Roles models of each of the above values**

Value	Role model
Swabur	Prophet Ayub
Tawakkul	Prophet Ibrahim
Tahamu	Prophet Ayub

Daily prayers in Islam

- These are the daily obligatory prayers.
- These are;
 - a) Subuh (Fajr) - for early morning
 - b) Zuhur - at 1:00p.m.
 - c) Aswir - late afternoon
 - d) Margarib - early evening
 - e) Ishah - late evening

Requirements of salat

- Wudhu/ablution
- Decent dressing
- Niyyah/intention

Nullifiers of salat (Things that spoil salat)

- a) Eating in salat.
- b) Sleeping in salat.
- c) Praying at a wrong time.
- d) Praying without wudhu/ablution.
- e) Saying words that are not connected to salat.
- f) Facing the wrong direction.

ACTIVITY

1. What are Islamic values? _____
2. Write down three Islamic values.
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
 - (iii) _____

3. Which prophet in Islam is known for the following?

- a) Swabur _____
- b) Tawakkul _____
- c) Tahamu _____

4. Name the first prayer said in Islam during the day.

5. Mention four things that spoil salat.

- (i) _____ (iii) _____
- (ii) _____ (iv) _____

6. What do the following words mean?

- a) Swabur _____
- b) Tawakkul _____
- c) Tahamu _____

7. Identify any four parts cleaned during ablution/wudhu.

- (i) _____ (iii) _____
- (ii) _____ (iv) _____

8. Why should a Moslem have wudhu/ablution before salat?

TERM II WORK

THEME : LIVELIHOOD IN OUR DIVISION/SUB-COUNTY

SUB-THEME : OCCUPATIONS

Lesson I

- In our sub-county/division, people different occupations for survival.
- Occupations can also be called Economic activities,
- Economic activities are activities or things done by people to earn money.
- **Examples of economic activities**
 - a) farming
 - b) mining
 - c) smithing (melting of iron to get spears, knives, pangas, etc)
 - d) weaving
 - e) fishing
- **Importance of economic activities**
 - a) We get food.
 - b) They help people improve their standards of living.

c) People get money.

ACTIVITY

1. What title is given to the following people in our division?

a) A person who makes pots _____

b) A person who makes tools out of iron _____

c) A person who grows crops and rears animals _____

2. Name the tool drawn below.



3. Give the uses of the following things made by people in your division/sub-county.

a) mat _____

b) pots _____

c) clothes _____

4. Mention four common places in your division/sub-county where people go to work.

(i) _____ iii) _____

(ii) _____ iv) _____

5. Write two problems people face while trying to do the different economic activities,

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Write down the materials got from the following sources.

(i) swamps _____

iii) ficus trees _____

SUB-THEME : SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR DIVISION/SUB-COUNTY

Lesson 2

- Social services are services done by the government for its people to live a better life.

- There are so many activities the government does for its people to live a better life.

Examples of social services

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Transport services | d) Education services |
| b) Communication services | e) Water supply services |
| c) Health services | f) Security services |

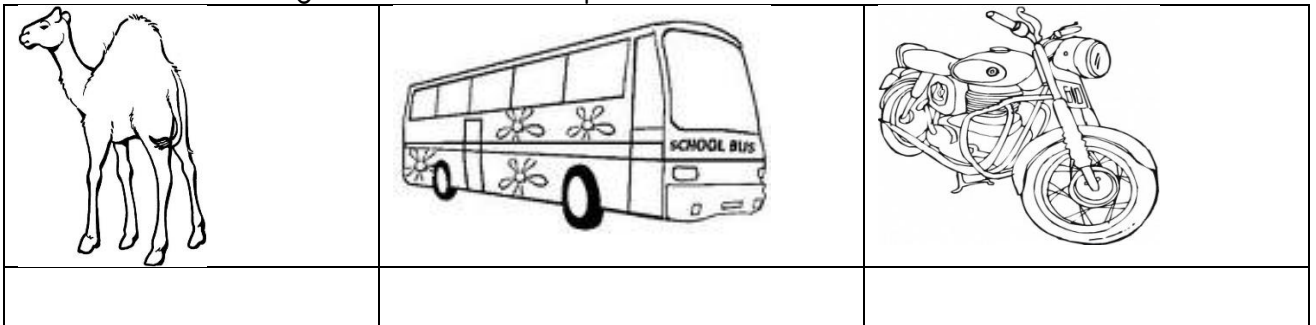
Transport services

- Transport is the movement of people or goods from one place to another.
- There are four common forms of transport. Namely;

a) Road transport	c) Railway transport
b) Air transport	d) Water transport
- Road transport involves movement of people and goods on roads.
- Water transport is usually used by people near water bodies and islands.
- Air transport is the quickest and best for transportation of perishable goods.

ACTIVITY

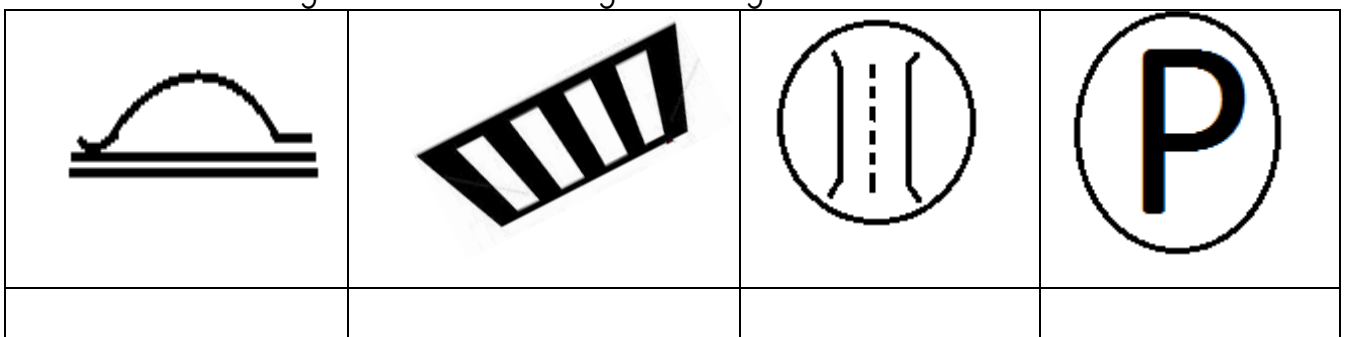
1. Name the following means of transport.



2. Mention three means of transport used on water.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (i) _____ | (iii) _____ |
| (ii) _____ | |

3. Give the meanings of the following road signs.



4. List two advantages of road transport.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Give one danger of using water transport.

6. Write two causes of road accidents.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

Lesson 2: Air transport

- This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another in air.


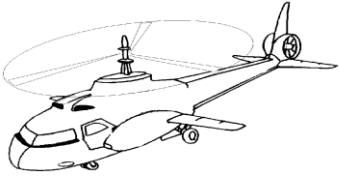

- **Means of air transport**

a) helicopters

b) gliders

b) air planes

c) parachutes

		
aeroplane	helicopter	parachute

- Air transport is not common in our division/sub-county.

- Bigger air crafts and planes land and take-off from airports.

- The biggest airport in Uganda is Entebbe International Airport. It is found in Wakiso District.

- Aeroplanes move very fast and therefore suitable for carrying goods which go bad easily (**perishable goods**).

Railway transport

- This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another on rails.

- Rails are permanently fixed metals on the ground for trains to pass on.

- Cargo trains carry luggage/cargo and they have fixed routes.



ACTIVITY

1. Mention three examples of social service providers under transport service.

(i) _____ (iii) _____

(ii) _____

2. What is the commonest types of transport in your division?

3. List two examples of perishable goods.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

4. Why are road signs put on roads?

5. Mention three means of air transport.

(i) _____ (iii) _____

(ii) _____

6. Why is air transport not used by many people in our division/ sub-county?

7. Give any one example of an airstrip/airport.

8. What is the importance of having good roads in our sub-county/ division?

9. Who flies an aeroplane?

10. Name the road sign.



Lesson 3: Communication services

- Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

Examples of modern means of communication used by different people in our sub-county/division

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) radios | c) telephones |
| b) televisions | d) newspapers |

Examples of local means of communication used by different people in our sub-county/division

- a) smoke signals
- b) horns
- c) drums
- d) bells

- The television sets and radios that we have at home have various channels (stations) which show/air specific information at a particular time.

Advantages of communication.

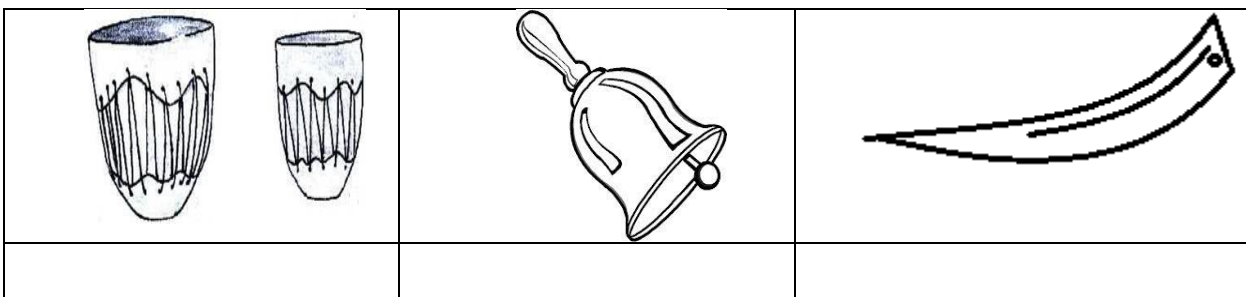
- a) We get information.
- b) We advertise things.
- c) For entertainment.

ACTIVITY

1. Mention four examples of social services provided to people in our sub-county.

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- (iii) _____
- (iv) _____

2. Name these local means of communications.

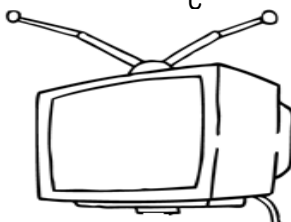


3. Write two disadvantages of local means of communication from the list.

- a) It saves time.
- b) The message may not reach the intended people.
- c) It is slow.
- d) The message does not change.

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____

4. Use the picture below to answer questions that follow.



- a) Write the name of the above picture. _____
- b) Why do people have the above item in their homes?

- c) Mention three stations you watch on the above item.
(i) _____ iii) _____
(ii) _____
5. Give one use of a telephone.

6. Write down the importance of a bell at school.

7. Mention one kind of newspaper read by people in your sub-count/division.

Health services

- Health services are services provided to people by giving them medical care through treatment, surgery and immunization.

Examples of place that give medical care

- a) health centres c) dispensaries
b) clinics d) hospitals

- People who provide health services

- a) doctors d) opticians
b) nurses e) gynecologists
c) dentists f) pediatricians

ACTIVITY

1. Write down the duties of the following people in our division.

- a) doctors _____
b) optician _____
c) dentist _____
d) nurse _____
e) pharmacist _____
f) surgeon _____
g) oculist _____

2. What is the biggest national referral hospital in Uganda?

3. Mention three ways medical care is given to the people in your sub-county/division.

(i)

(ii)



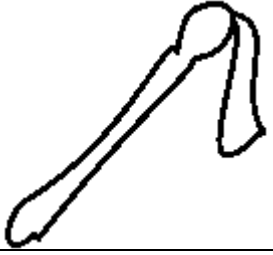


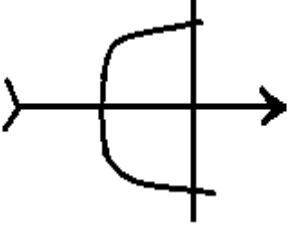
(iii)

4. Why do doctors put on uniforms?

5. Give the work of a midwife in a hospital.

Lesson 4: Security services

- Security is a way of protecting people and their property against danger.
- The government through organs like the **police, the army, prisons** and **local defence unit** extends security services to people.
- **Weapons used to offer security**

		
pistol	gun	baton
		
sticks	tear gas	bow and arrow

Ways the police enforces law and order

- a) Arresting law breakers.
- b) Putting out fire.
- c) Stopping riots.
- d) Investigating crimes.

- Note:- The Inspector General of Police (IGP) heads the police in Uganda,
- The head of a police station is the office in charge (O.C)
 - The police is under the Ministry of Internal affairs

ACTIVITY

1. Give the roles of the following police departments from the given list.

puts out fire, trains police dogs to trace criminals,
investigates crimes, controls traffic flow on roads.

- a) Dog section _____
 - b) Traffic police _____
 - c) CIID _____
 - d) Directorate of fire prevention and rescue services _____
2. Who is the current Inspector General of Police?

3. Mention three ways the police enforces law and order in your division/sub-county.
- (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
 - (iii) _____
4. What is security?

THEME : MANAGING RESOURCES IN OUR DIVISION/SUB-COUNTY

SUB-THEME : RESOURCES

Lesson 5

- A resource is anything that satisfies man's needs.
 - Things people use in their daily life.
- | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|
| a) food | c) water | e) shelter |
| b) fuel | d) money | f) clothes |
- Basic resources are things we use in our day to day life e.g. water.

- Water is used for cooking, washing clothes and can also be used in industries, mix chemicals, wash machines etc.
- Vehicles like cars, buses, motorcycles cannot move without fuel.

ACTIVITY

1. Mention three common sources of water in our division.

- (i) _____ (iii) _____
 (ii) _____

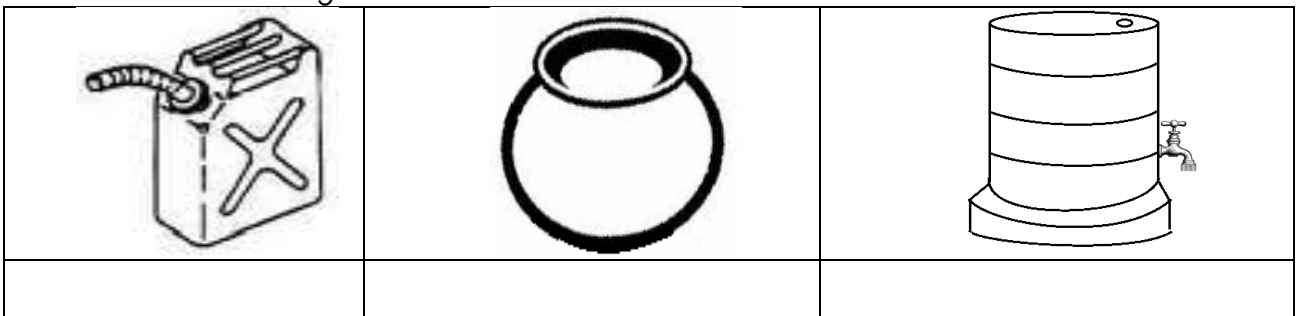
2. Give two examples of fuels used in vehicles.

- (i) _____ (ii) _____

3. Mention three examples of commercial banks in our sub-county/division.

- (i) _____
 (ii) _____
 (iii) _____

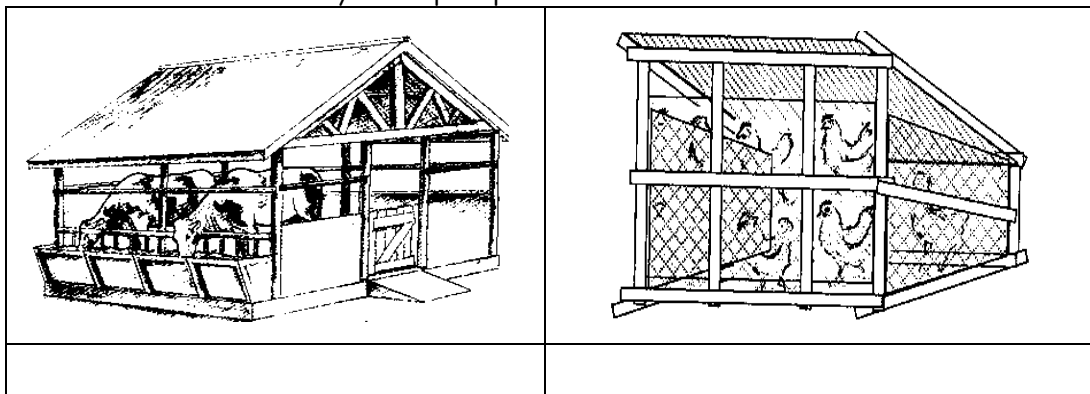
4. Name the following containers used to harvest water.



5. Why do people in our sub-county make budgets before spending?

6. Give the advantage of having a timetable at home.

7. A project is a piece of work planned carefully to earn money. name these projects below started by the people in our sub-count/division.



CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Lesson 6

SUBTHEME: THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Jesus promised his disciples to send them a Helper from God. (John 4:16)

The Helper was the Holy Spirit.

The Holy Spirit came upon the apostles on the Pentecost Day.

The day of Pentecost



Events of the Pentecost.

The apostles got the Holy Spirit in form of flames of fire on their heads.

The apostles spoke different languages.

The first church was formed. (Acts 1:1-14)

After anointment the apostles got special powers e.g;

- a) Power to work miracles.
- b) Power to preach the gospel.
- c) Power to speak in tongues

Symbols of the Holy Spirit

- Fire flames (on Pentecost)
- Strong wind (on Pentecost)
- Dove (During Jesus' Baptism)

Note: The Holy Spirit appeared to the apostles when they were in Jerusalem in the upper room.

They had gathered to choose the successor of Judas Iscariot who had hanged himself.

Mathias was chosen as the successor.

Activity

1. What is the Pentecost Day?

2. Write any two events of the Pentecost.

i) _____ ii) _____

3. Who is the helper in the Bible?

4. Who sent the Helper to the apostles?

5. Name the Person who promised the Helper to the apostles.

6. Draw and name any 3 symbols of the Holy Spirit.

7. In what form was the Holy Spirit on the Pentecost Day?

8. Who succeeded Judas the Betrayer?

Subtheme: Fruits of the Spirit

These are good values the Spirit gives to Christians. (Gal 5:22)

Examples

- | | | |
|---------|------------|----------------|
| - Love | - Patience | - Faithfulness |
| - Joy | - Kindness | - Gentleness |
| - Peace | - Goodness | - Self-control |

Note: i) Sing the fruits song.

Shade the basket of fruits below.



Importance of the fruits of the Holy Spirit to Christians.

- They promote faith.
- They promote love.
- They promote morals.
- They promote unity.

Gifts of the Spirit

Gifts of the spirit are special spiritual abilities the spirit gives us. (1Cor 12:14)

Examples

- Knowledge
- Wisdom
- Understanding
- Serving
- Teaching
- Prophecy
- Working miracles
- Speaking in tongues

Ways People use the Spiritual gifts to serve.

- Teachers use the gift of teaching to teach.
- Judges use the gift of wisdom to judge.
- We use the gift of wisdom to learn.
- Pastors use the gift of knowledge to preach.
- Pastors use the gift of healing to heal.

Activity

1. What are the fruits of the Holy Spirit?

2. As a Christian, why is patience an important value?

3. Mention any 4 fruits of the Holy Spirit you have.

i) _____ (iii) _____

ii) _____ (iv) _____

4. Identify any 4 special spiritual abilities you know.

i) _____ (iii) _____

ii) _____ (iv) _____

5. How do Christians use their gifts to serve others?

6. Define the word service.

Subtheme: Joint Christian Activities

Joint Christian activities that bring Christians together.

Examples

- Bible study
- Church services
- Voluntary work
- Voluntary work
- Voluntary work is work done without pay.
- A person who does voluntary work is a volunteer.

Examples of voluntary work.

In the church

- Cleaning the church
- Visiting prisoners
- Singing in the choir
- Giving to the poor
- Visiting the sick
- Preaching the Gospel

At home

- Washing utensils
- Fetching water
- Carrying the baby
- Washing Parents' cars

At school

- Sweeping the classroom
- Organizing the classes
- Helping a sick friend
- Picking rubbish

On the way

- Helping the blind to cross the road
- Helping the elderly with luggage
- Giving directions to others

Importance of voluntary work

- It provides morals
- It promotes faith
- It is a source of blessings

Examples of voluntary groups in our Division

- The Boy Scouts
- The Boys' Brigade
- The Mothers' Union
- The Girl Guides
- The Red Cross
- The Fathers' Union
- The AIDS Support Organization (TASO)

Activity

1. Who is a volunteer?

2. Mention any examples of voluntary work a P.3 child can do.

3. Of what importance is voluntary work in the community?

4. Mention any 2 voluntary groups in our sub-county.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Write TASO in full.

Subtheme: Worship in Christianity

Worshipping is showing love and respect to God.

Ways Christians worship God.

- By praying
- By singing praises/hymns

- My playing musical instruments
- By giving offertory
- By fasting

Reasons for worshipping

- To promote faith
- To please God
- To be blessed

Prayer as a mode of worship

A prayer are words we say to God.

A prayer are our requests to God.

Types of prayers

- Personal prayers (said by one in privacy)
- Public congregational prayers (said by many as a group)

Personal prayers

These are prayers said in privacy (when one is alone)

Examples of personal prayers

- Confession Prayer (said to ask for forgiveness from God)
- Petition prayer (said to ask for our needs from God)
- Thanksgiving prayer (said to thank God)

The above prayers represent the 3 main reasons why Christian pray. That is;

- To ask for forgiveness.
- To ask for their needs.
- To thank God.

Activity

1. What is worshipping?

2. Mention any 4 ways Christians worship God.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| i) _____ | (iii) _____ |
| ii) _____ | (iv) _____ |

3. Name the prayers Christians say for;

- a) Forgiveness _____
- b) Asking for their needs _____

4. Why do Christians pray? (Give 3 reasons)

- i) _____
-

- ii) _____
- iii) _____

The Lord's Prayer

The Lord's Prayer is the prayer Jesus taught his apostles (**Mathew 6:5**)

Our Father

Who art in heaven

Hollowed be thy name

Thy Kingdom come

Thy will be done

On earth as it is in heaven

Give us this day our daily bread

Forgive us our trespasses

As we forgive those who trespass against us

Lead us not into temptation

But deliver us from evil

Amen.

Requests in the Lord's Prayer

- Worshipping of God's name
- Fulfillment of God's will
- Daily food
- Forgiveness of sins
- Protection from temptation
- Deliverance from evil

People who need our prayers

- The poor
- The sick
- The leaders
- The parents
- People in wars
- People in hunger
- The prisoners etc.

Qn: Discuss the times when one should pray.

Importance of a prayer to Christians

- Prayer promotes faith
- Promotes gives hope
- Prayer solves problems
- Prayer pleases God.
- Prayer promotes unity.

Activity

1. What is the Lord's Prayer?

2. Who taught the apostles the above prayer?

3. Write the six petitions in the Lord's Prayer.

(i) _____

(iv) _____

(ii) _____

(v) _____

(iii) _____

(vi) _____

4. In the space below, write a prayer you would say for all people at your home.

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

THEME: HISTORY OF ISLAM

THE FIRST REVELATION

Revelation means making the unknown be known (to reveal) or uncovering the covered.

In the early days of Islam, the three books were used as we saw in the previous unit about the divine books. The Quran was not part.

The Mohammad P.B.U.H receives the Quran

The first revelation of the Quran to **Mohammad** (S.A.W) came in the first **month of Ramadhan** on **Mt. Noor** in the cave of **Hira**.

The Prophet was **40 years** when Angel **Jibril** brought the Quran to him.

The Quran was revealed in parts but not as a whole book. **This was so;**

- To enable the Prophet learn it easily.
- The prophet could not read at first.
- To enable the Prophet memorise it by heart.
- To act as a miracle.
- To solve the uprising problems then. To strengthen the faith of converts.

Activity:

1. Name the Prophet who received the Quran.

2. In which month of the Islamic calendar was the Quran revealed?

3. On which mountain did Mohammad P.B.U.H receive the Quran?

4. How old was Prophet Mohammad when he received Quran?

5. Identify the Angel of Allah who brought the Quran to Mohammad.

6. Give any 2 reasons why the Quran was revealed in parts but as a whole book.

i.)

ii.)

Nature of the Quran

- The first Surah to be revealed was **Suratul Falaq**.
- The last Surat was **Suratul Naas**.
- The first Surat in the Quran is Suratul Fatiha and the last is **Suratul Naas**.

Characteristics of the Quran as a Holy Book (How the Quran is unique)

- The Quran is Allah's very words.
- The Quran's message is for everyone (universal)
- The Quran solves all world problems.
- The Quran is a miracle book. (By way of its revelation)

Ways of handling the Quran.

- The Quran should be kept in a clean place.
- Nothing should be put on its top. (except other Qurans)
- No paper should be removed out of it.
- Quran pages can never be used for other uses e.g. lighting fire, in the toilet etc.
- Quran should not be touched without Wudhu (ablution)

Common Surahs/Surat in the Quran

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| • Suratul Fatiha (first Surah) | Suratul Baqarah. |
| • Suratul Naas Ilast Surah) | Suratul Nisa |
| • Suratul Kauthar | Suratul Isra. |
| • Suratul Bayyinah | Suratul Ankabut |

The Quran has 114 Surahs. How many can you recite?

Units of the Quran

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| • Aya/Ayat | Verse (smallest) |
| • Surat/Surah | Chapter |
| • Juzu | Section (biggest) |

Reason for reading the Quran

- It is Allah's command.
- To know more about Allah.
- To get rewards.
- To make their faith strong.
- To get answers to the earthly problems.

Activity:

- What was the first and the last Surah to be revealed in Islam?
 - First _____

- b.) Last _____
2. Name the first and the last Surah in the Quran
- a.) First _____
- b.) Last _____
3. Give two ways in which the Quran is a unique book.
- i.) _____
- ii.) _____
4. Why is it said that the Quran is a universal book?
- _____
5. Mention any 3 proper ways of handling the Quran.
- i.) _____
- ii.) _____
- iii.) _____
6. Write any 4 Surat you can recite in the Quran.
- i.) _____ ii.) _____
- iii.) _____ iv.) _____
7. Name the smallest unit of the Quran
- _____
8. What do the following Arabic words mean
- a.) Ayat _____
- b.) Sulat _____
9. Give two reasons why a Moslem should read the Quran el Karim.
- i.) _____
- ii.) _____

TERM III

THEME: KEEPING PEACE IN OUR DIVISION OR SUB-COUNTY

Sub-theme: Living in peace with others.

In our division, people live with others without fighting, quarrelling or abusing one another. This is called Peace. Therefore, peace means living in harmony with others or living in a friendly and calm atmosphere with others.

When we live in peace, our division can develop, people can be united, there is order and people can improve their standards of living. The police, religious leaders, the army among other groups of people promote peace in our sub-county.

Activity:

1. What does the word peace mean?

2. Mention four ways people in your division can live in peace.

i.) _____ iii.) _____

ii.) _____ iv.) _____

3. Give three reasons why it is good to live in peace.

i.) _____

ii.) _____

iii.) _____

4. Apart from the police, mention any three groups of people that promote peace in our sub-county.

i.) _____ ii.) _____

iii.) _____

5. Write down three things a primary three child can do and they spoil peace.

i.) _____ ii.) _____

iii.) _____

6. What is the work of a class monitor/monitress?

7. What is insecurity?

Sub-theme: Child rights, needs and their importance

A child is someone below eighteen years of age according to laws of Uganda. All children in our sub-county are entitled to food, medical care, education, shelter, clothes and so many other things. It's their right to have the above things and in case any of the above things is not given to a child that is called child abuse. Child abuse is the denying of a child his or her rights.

Some children in our division are badly beaten, defiled, kidnapped, sacrificed, burnt and so many other forms of torture. These forms of torture can lead to

death, diseases, permanent disability, dropping out of school and getting pregnant early. However, these acts can be controlled by avoiding gifts from strangers walking in groups, respecting elders among others.

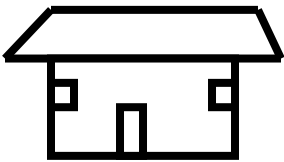
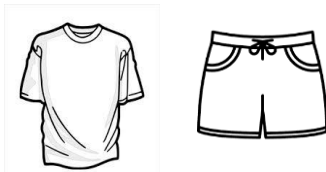

Activity:

1. _____ are natural freedoms of a child.
2. Mention three duties of children at home.
 - i.) _____ iii) _____
 - ii.) _____
3. Give three ways the rights of children are respected in our division.
 - i.) _____
 - ii.) _____
 - iii.) _____
4. How does the police enforce order in our division?

5. What does child abuse mean?

6. Write two ways the rights of children in our sub-county are abused.
 - i.) _____
 - ii.) _____
7. What do you think brings child abuse in our sub-county?

8. List three results of child abuse.
 - i.) _____
 - ii.) _____
 - iii.) _____
9. Give the uses of the following needs of children in our division.

10. Mention two forms of child abuse in our division.

- i.) _____
ii.) _____

THEME: CULTURE AND GENDER IN OUR SUB-COUNTY OR DIVISION

Sub-theme: Customs in our sub-county or division

Traditional dishes and food taboos

In our sub county, there are specific type of food which is commonly eaten by people of the same tribe and community. These types of food are called staple food. People of different tribes have staple foods for purpose of culture promotion, preservation and togetherness, but some tribes and religions are forbidden from eating some types of food stuffs. This is known as food taboo. A food taboo is a forbidden food in a culture or religion. Muslim are not allowed to eat pork, some Christians are not allowed to eat meat on Friday during lent among others are examples of food taboos while pounding at night among the Baganda, incest, whistling at night are known as taboos (Cultural taboos).

Activity:

1. What is culture?

2. Mention four things that show people's culture in our division.

- i.) _____ iii.) _____
ii.) _____ iv.) _____

3. Complete the table below correctly.

Tribe	Dressing
	Gomesi
Karamajong	
	Tunic (Kanzu)

4. Give three examples of common foods in our division

- i.) _____ iii.) _____
ii.) _____

5. What is a taboo?

6. Write the traditional food for each tribe below.

- i.) Bakiga _____
- ii.) Basoga _____
- iii.) Bagisu _____
- iv.) Baganda _____

The marriage ceremony

Marriage is the union of a man and a woman as husband and wife. Every successful marriage ceremony goes through steps like courtship, introduction and wedding.

- i.) **Courtship**: is when a man and a woman talk to one another about getting married.
- ii.) **Introduction** is when a woman shows a man she is intending to get married to, to her parents.
- iii.) **Wedding**: A wedding is a ceremony which initiates marriage.

Religiously, people go to places of worship where religious leaders like Imam, Reverend, Pastors and others officiate marriage. This is called religious marriage while registrars or magistrates officiate civil marriage. People marry to produce children, to be respected among others.

Activity:

1. According to the laws of Uganda, at what age is one ready for marriage?

2. Write down four items a man takes to a women's family as bride price.

- i.) _____ ii.) _____
- iii.) _____ iv.) _____

3. Mention the three steps of marriage.

- i.) _____ ii.) _____
- iii.) _____

4. How important is culture in our community, give three ways.

- i.) _____
- ii.) _____

iii.) _____

5. What is marriage?

6. What name is given to a type of marriage where a man visits the woman's family with special gifts to be allowed to marry their daughter?

7. Give three reasons why people marry in your division.

i.) _____

ii.) _____

iii.) _____

GREETING

Greeting is one way of showing respect to others. Greeting means giving courtesy to others.

Greeting also means showing welcome to others.

Forms of greeting:

•Waving



•Bowing



•Kneeling



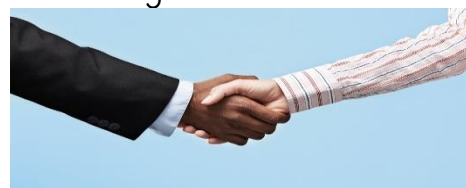
•Saluting



•Hugging



•Shaking hands



Local ways of greeting

- Kodeyo (Lusoga)
- Oli otya (Luganda)
- Agandi (Runyankole)
- Kopango (Alur)
- Mulembe (Lumasaaba)
- Jokuna (Ateso)
- Ejok (Akarimojong)
- Osibire Otta (Runyoro)
- Mingoni (Lugbar)

Qn: Discuss the responses with the teacher and your classmates.

Importance of greeting

- It shows respect
- It promotes love.
- It promotes good morals.
- It promotes culture.

Activity:

1. Define greeting?

2. Identify any two forms of greeting.

i.) _____ ii.) _____

3. Write the greeting words for these tribes

a) Basoga _____ c) Banyankole _____

b) Bagisu _____ d) Baganda _____

4. In which way is greeting an important practice? (Give 2 ways)

i.) _____

ii.) _____

CHILD NAMING

In Buganda, the child belongs to the father's family.

The newly born baby is named by the grandfather.

BIRTH OF TWINS

Twins are two children born on the same day by the same mother.

The mother of twins is Nalongo and the father is Ssalongo.

The child born;

i.) before twins is Kigongo.

ii.) after twins is Kizza.

Twin Sequence

Twins	Elder (first)	Younger (second)
Boy + Boy	Wasswa	Kato
Boy + Girl	Wasswa	Nakato
Girl + Girl	Babirye	Nakato
Girl + Boy	Babirye	Kato

Ways how the birth of twins is celebrated

- By singing and dancing
- By offering to gods.
- By serving feasts.

Activity:

1. Who are twins? _____
2. Write the Kiganda name given to;
 - a.) Wasswa's twin sister _____
 - b.) Babirye's twin brother _____
 - c.) Kato's twin sister _____
 - d.) Wasswa's elder brother _____
 - e.) Kato's younger sister _____
 - f.) Nakato's mother _____
 - g.) Babirye's father _____

GENDER

Gender means the state of being male or female. There are things which can make one to either be a boy or a girl for example girls develop large breasts, soft voices and also dress differently from boys. In our division, boys or girls are taught specific skills to prepare them for the future like boys are trained to milk cows, graze animals, build houses, and provide security among others. Girls are also taught things like cooking and so many others. Some activities are taught to both gender like washing clothes, mopping, fetching water and others. Both boys and girls are given equal or fair treatment educating both gender, distributing work equally to them, distributing basic needs equally among others.

Activity:

1. What is equity?

2. Give two characteristics of boys

i.)

ii.)

3. List three dangerous cultural practices.

i.)

ii.)

iii.)

4. Select only ways of preserving culture from the box below.

Record keeping, Detoothing, Through initiation, Immunization
Practicing cultural education, Sweeping the compound
Planting trees like ficus trees

THEME: BASIC TECHNOLOGY IN OUR SUB-COUNTY OR DIVISION

Technology is the practical way of solving problems, In our division, people use both natural and artificial materials to make products. Natural materials are God made while artificial materials, are made by man. Natural material can be obtained from places like plants, swamp forests, animals, and trees while artificial materials are obtained from factories.

Characteristics of natural and artificial materials.

Natural materials	Artificial materials
They are heavy	They are light.
They are made by God	They are made by man.
They are cheap	They are expensive.

Activity

1. What are artificial materials?

2. Complete the table below correctly

Material	Product	Uses of the product
Clay	Pot	i.) _____ ii.) _____
i.) _____ ii.) _____ iii.) _____	Mats Hats Bags	i.) For sitting on. ii.) For wearing iii.) For carrying things
Wood		i.) For sitting on.
	Cement	For building
Sisal	Sisal ropes	
Banana leaf stalks	_____	i.) For keeping in food items. ii.) For carrying food.
Cotton	Clothes	
Oil palm		
	Paper bags	

3. Give two importance of technology in our division

i.) _____

ii.) _____

4. Complete the table below.

Material	Source
Clay	
	Garden
Skins and hides	
	Factory
Wires	

5. What are the uses of the following products in our division?

a.) Ropes _____

- b.) Cement _____
c.) Pot _____
6. Mention two differences between natural and artificial materials.
i.) _____
ii.) _____

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

THEME: CHRISTIANS GROW IN JESUS FORGIVENESS AND ACCEPTANCE

1. Forgiveness means letting off your anger and desire to punish someone who has wronged you.
2. Acceptance means learning to live with others even when we have differences.

Traditional ways of encouraging forgiveness.

(Matthew 18:15-16, Luke 17:23)

- Through peace talks.
- Paying fines.
- sharing meals
- By reconciling.
- Being tolerant

Questions:

1. Why is it good to forgive one another?

2. List three examples of wrong doings in our society.
i.) _____ ii.) _____
iii.) _____
3. Why did Esau hate Jacob?

4. Give one reason why Christians repent.

5. Mention three things that bring conflicts (misunderstandings) among people.
i.) _____
ii.) _____

- iii.) _____
6. List three traditional ways of encouraging forgiveness.
- i.) _____
- ii.) _____
- iii.) _____

Sub- theme: Treating others fairly

1. Fair behavior is the treating of all people equally.
2. Un fair behavior means not treating other people equally.

Forms of unfairbehaviour

- Stealing
- Cheating
- Telling lies
- Not giving equal shares.

Un fairness is caused by being selfish, too much love for money, not following laws, too much love for success and others. We can avoid unfairness by obeying God's commandments, obeying rules, praying for God's guidance among others.

Activity:

1. Suggest two importance of fair behavior.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

2. Give two ways of treating others fairly.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

3. Mention two ways Christians can avoid cheating.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

4. Give three reasons why it is good to behave fairly.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

5. How was Isaac related to Jesus to Jacob according to the Old Testament?

6. What is a sin?

7. Mention three of the Ten Commandments.

i.) _____

ii.) _____

iii.) _____

8. Give three examples of difference among people.

i.) _____

ii.) _____

iii.) _____

THEME: **CHRISTIANS GROW IN JESUS**

Sub-theme: **Jesus brings Joy.**

THE BIRTH OF JESUS

Angel Gabriel appeared to Mary and told her that she would soon give birth to a savior who would save their people from their sins.

Mary and his husband Joseph lived in a town called Nazareth. Joseph and Mary went to Bethlehem to be registered and the journey took them several days. On reaching Bethlehem, all the Inns (accommodation facilities) were full so they decided to sleep in a stable which was around. That night Jesus was born and was put in a manger since they had no crib. That very night some shepherds were in a field near Bethlehem keeping watch of their flock of sheep. Angel Gabriel appeared to them and told them about the birth of the savior. The shepherds hurried to Bethlehem and found Jesus in a manger. Sometime later three wise men (magis) from countries of the East were led to a place where Jesus was by a bright shining star. They brought him gifts like Gold, myrrh and frankincense. In Bethlehem, Joseph had a dream and he had to flee to Egypt as king Herod wanted to kill baby Jesus. Joseph and Mary stayed in Egypt until Herod died and they returned to Nazareth.



Activity:

1. Which angel announced the birth of Jesus to the shepherds?

2. Mention two gifts taken to baby Jesus by the magis.

i.) _____ ii.) _____

3. Who was the earthly father of Jesus?

4. In which town was Jesus born?

5. Why did Joseph flee to Egypt with Mary?

6. When do Christians remember the birth of Jesus?

7. Give two ways Christians share the joy of Christmas.

i.) _____

ii.) _____

8. What led the magis to a place where Jesus was?

9. Write three things you do to prepare for Jesus's birth.

i.) _____

ii.) _____

iii.) _____

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

THEME: THE GREATEST PROPHET OF ISLAM

A prophet is a messenger of Allah. A prophet in Arabic is called **Nabbi**.

The first prophet of Islam was **Adam** and the last was **Mohammad** PBUH (Peace Be Upon Him)

Mohammad PBUH is also the **greatest Prophet** in Islam.

He is also called the Prophet of Perfection.

Prophet Mohammad was born in **Mecca** on 12th in the month of **Rabil Awaal** (year of elephants).

His mother was Amina bint Wahab and his father was Abdallah bin Abdul Mutwalib.

Muhammad was breastfed by his foster mothers Halima and Thuwaibatul. When his parents died, Muhammad was cared for by his uncle Abu Twalib the trade who made Mohammad a trader too.

Things that made Mohammad a unique person

- He had a prophetic mark on his body
- He was peaceful.
- He never drank alcohol.
- He was truthful

Things that annoyed Mohammad in Mecca

- Gambling
- Alcoholism
- Worshipping idols
- Killing others.

Activity

1. Who is a prophet?

2. Name the first and last prophet of Islam

3. Who is the greatest Prophet in Islam?

4. Write P.B.U.H in full

5. In which city was Mohammad born?

6. What was Mohammad's work before he became a prophet?

7. Mention two things that made Mohammad a unique person.

i.) _____ ii.) _____

8. How were the following people related to Mohammad?

a.) Amina _____ d.) Abu Twalib _____

b.) Abdullah _____ e.) Halima _____

c.) Abdul Mutwalib _____

THE LIFE OF THE PROPHET

Prophet Muhammad left Mecca and Went to Medina because the Meccans wanted to kill him

This journey is called Hegira.

Mohammad's first wife was Khadija/Hadijah.

Other wives included;

- Sauda
- Aisha (most beloved)
- Zainab
- Maariah
- Sofia
- Joweria
- Salima
- Maymunah

Children of Mohammad

- Fatuma
- Khasim
- Rukiah
- Abdullah
- Ibrahim
- Zainab
- Kulthum

Early Converts is Islam

A covert is a person who has just joined a religion.

The first notable converts in Islam were;

- Hadijja (first person)
- Abubaker (first man)
- Zaid
- Bilaal

N.B: The first Moslem martyr was Sumayyah (She was speared for converting to Islam)

Muhammad died aged 63 years in the month of Rabbil Awwal and he was buried in Medina.

Successors of Mohammad

- The successors of Muhammad were called Caliphs.

The four guided Caliphs

- Abubaker (first Caliph)
- Ali
- Umar
- Uthman

Activity:

1. Why did Muhammad leave Mecca for Medina?

2. Name Mohammad's first wife

3. Write any 2 children of Prophet Mohammad.

i.) _____ ii.) _____

4. Who was the person to accept Mohammad's message?

5. In which city was Mohammad buried?

6. What name is given to the successors of the Prophet?

7. Write down the four guided caliphs in Islam.

i.) _____ iii.) _____
ii.) _____ iv.) _____

THEME: FIQH (Practice) IN ISLAM

Impurities in Islam (Najasah)

Impurities are unclean things in Islam.

Examples of impurities in Islam

- | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------------|
| • Pork | • Mucus | • Faeces |
| • Beer | • Dead animals | • Blood |
| • Vomit | • Saliva | • Dog's nose |
| • Urine | • Sweat | |

People with impurities should not;

- Attend salat
- Open the Quran
- Enter the Mosque

Ways of cleaning impurities

- By having Wudhu

- By having Gushul

Wudhu/ablution

- Wudhu is the cleaning of some body parts before salat

Parts cleaned during Wudhu

- | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|
| • Nose | • Eye | • Feet |
| • Ears | • Scalp | |
| • Face | • Hands | |

Things that can be used to get Wudhu

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| • Clean water | |
| • Pure dust | } Tayammum |
| • Clean stones | |
| • Clean walls | |

Tayammum is dry wudhu

Reasons why Moslems have Wudhu

- To be clean before Allah
- To get rewards
- Its Allah's command

Kinds of water that can be used for Wudhu

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| • Tap water | • Bore hole water |
| • Spring water | • Rain water |

Water that cannot be used for Wudhu

- Muddy water
- Water with impurities
- If the available water is for animals

Activity:

1. Why is beer called an impurity?

2. Write any four impurities in Islam

i.) _____

ii.) _____

- iii.) _____ iv.) _____
3. How can one remove impurities from the body?

4. Define Wudhu?

5. Write any four parts cleaned during ablution.
i.) _____ ii.) _____
iii.) _____ iv.) _____
6. A part from water, write two other things that can be used to get Wudhu.
i.) _____ ii.) _____
7. Mention two reasons why a Muslim should perform Wudhu.
i.) _____
ii.) _____

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