

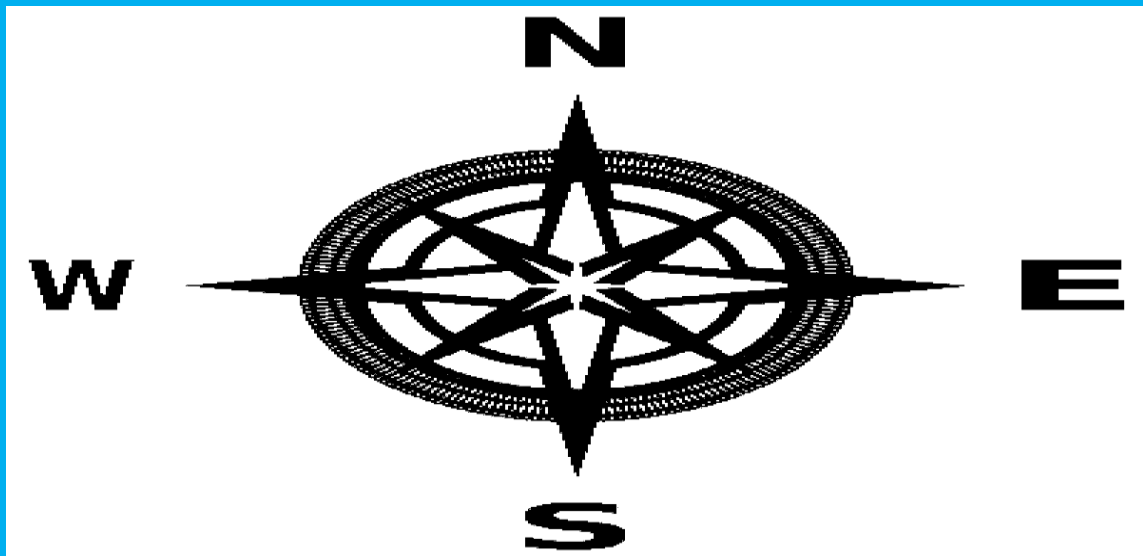
**ST. MARY'S JUNIOR SCHOOL KAMDINI**

**2024**

# **LITERACY 1B**

**Teachers' Handbook**

## **P.3 LESSON NOTES**



**TERM 1 2024**

**ENJOY OUR QUALITY SERVICES**

**Name:**

**Class:**

**STANDARD CURRICULUM**

# **ST. MARY'S JUNIOR SCHOOL KAMDINI**

## **LESSON NOTES**

**LESSON NOTES FOR LITERACY ONE PRIMARY THREE – TERM ONE 2024**

**THEME: OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION/URBAN COUNCIL**

**Sub-theme: Name and location of our division /urban council**

**Lesson one: Definition of division /urban council**

**New words (vocabulary)**

Sub county, division, county, district, urban, parish, village, council, country

What is a sub county?

A sub county is an area covering or made up of parishes and villages.

Sub counties are called urban councils in our capital city

Our capital city is **Kampala**

**Define the following:**

- a) A parish is an area made up of many villages.
- b) A county is an area made up of many sub-counties.
- c) A district is an area made up of many counties.
- d) A country is made of districts.

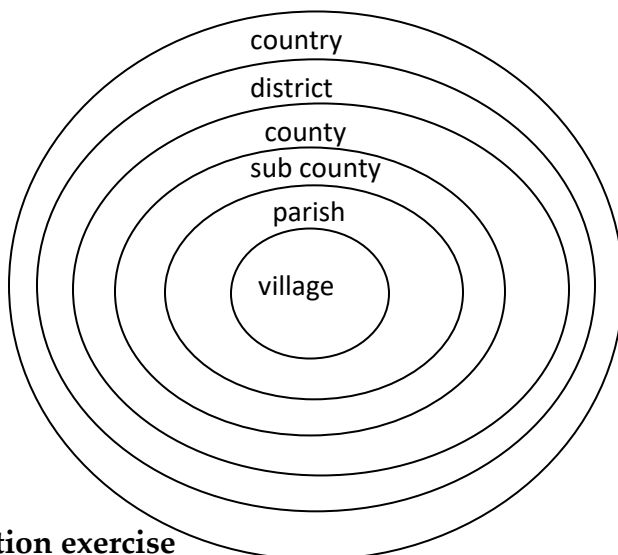
**Kampala** is the capital city of our country Uganda.

Namirembe Parents' Primary School is found on Muteesa 1 road in Baliruno zone 5 in

Nakulabye Paris Lubaga Urban council in Kampala (Kampala District)

**Arranging the places in order of their sizes from the biggest to the smallest**

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| ➤ country  | ➤ sub country |
| ➤ district | ➤ parish      |
| ➤ county   | ➤ village     |



**Evaluation exercise**

1. Fill in the missing letters.

i) l\_\_c\_\_ \_\_io\_\_

iii) c\_\_u\_\_t\_\_

ii) \_\_r\_\_ \_\_n

iv) pa\_\_ \_\_s\_\_

2. Define the following terms.

(a) sub county

(b) county

(c) district

3. Name the capital city of Uganda.

## Lesson two

### Naming our division/urban council and describing its location.

- The name of our division /urban council is **Lubaga**.
- The place where the main offices of our urban council are found is called **Headquarters**.
- The main offices of our urban council are found at Lubaga headquarters.

### Things found at Lubaga headquarters

- buildings used for offices
- meeting places
- stores
- toilets

A person who heads the urban council is called a **mayor**.

- A mayor is elected by people in that urban council, So he/she is a political leader of that urban council.
- The current Mayor of Lubaga urban council is .....

### Evaluation Exercise

1. Name our division / urban council
2. Name the place where the offices of our urban council are found.
3. Mention any three types of buildings found at the urban council.
4. Who heads any urban council?
5. Why do we need the following places at the urban council headquarters?
  - a) stores
  - b) offices
6. Name the mayor of Lubaga urban council.
7. Who is the political head of an urban council?

## Lesson three

### **The division / urban councils of Kampala.**

- There are five urban councils in Kampala
- **They include:**
  - Central urban council
  - Rubaga urban council
  - Nakawa urban council
  - Kawempe urban council
  - Makindye urban council
- All the five division/urban councils are governed by Kampala capital city authority (K.C.C.A)

### **Kampala capital city authority (K.C.C.A) and its roles.**

- K.C.C.A in full is Kampala Capital City Authority.
- K.C.C.A is headed by an executive Director
- The current executive Director of K.C.C.A is .....

### **The roles of Kampala Capital City Authority**

- It provides education
- It provides transport
- It provides medical care
- It is responsible for cleaning the city.

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. How many urban councils make up Kampala capital city authority?
2. Mention the urban councils that make up K.C.C.A.
3. Write K.C.C.A in full.
4. What title is given to the head of K.C.C.A ?
5. Who is the current Executive Director of K.C.C.A ?
6. State any three roles of Kampala capital city authority.

### **Lesson four**

#### **Parishes in Lubaga division / urban council.**

#### **New words**

Parishes, chairperson, village

- A parish is a group of villages

Parishes found in Lubaga division/ urban council are:

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| • Nakulabye | • Rubaga          |
| • Kasubi    | • Mutundwe        |
| • Nateete   | • Lunguja         |
| • Lubyia    | • Najjanankumbi I |

- Najjanankumbi II
- Kabowa
- Busega
- Ndeeba
- Namirembe

- A person who heads a parish is called **chairperson LC. II**
- A person who heads a village is called **chairperson LCI**
- These people are elected by people who live in those places.
- In many areas, each parish has a parish church and a mosque.
- A church parish is headed by a **parish priest**.
- A mosque is headed by a **sheikh**

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. Define a parish.
2. Mention any four parishes found in Lubaga urban council.
3. Who heads an a parish?
4. Mention any two churches in Lubaga Urban council.
5. Who head a mosque?

## **Lesson five**

### **Location and direction**

**New words:** Common, direction, west, locate, local, rural, East

- Things we use to locate places.
- The position of the sun. This is the commonest local method of telling direction.
- The sun rises from the **east** in the morning and sets in the **west** in the evening.
- This helps people to know that when you face the sun in the morning you are facing east.
- And when you face the sun in the afternoon or evening, you are facing west
- During mid-day, the sun is overhead.

### **Other methods of locating places**

- Using valleys, mountain, hills, forests, rivers, swamps, lakes
- This method is commonly used in rural (villages) areas.
- In towns people mainly locate using streets and buildings e.g.  
The main post office is found along Kampala road.

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. Mention the commonest local way of telling direction.
2. In which direction does the sun rise?
3. When is the sun overhead?
4. Which time of the day does the sun set?
5. Mention three local methods used to locate places in rural areas.

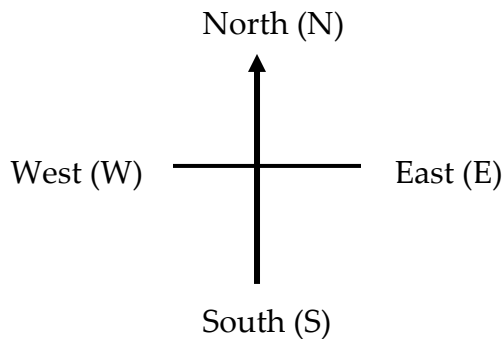
## Lesson six

### New words

Compass, north, south, secondary points, rise, cardinal, scientific

### Using a compass

- A compass is an instrument used to show direction.
- The scientific way of telling direction is by using a compass.
- The four main directions on a compass are called **cardinal points**. They include.
  - North (N)
  - East (E)
  - West (W)
  - South (S)
- The compass needle always faces north. It is because we always start measuring direction from the north.



- Secondary points are points that lie between the cardinal points. These are:
  - North East (N.E)
  - South East (S.E)
  - North West (N.W)
  - South West (S.W)

The following are groups of people who use a compass in their compass.

- mountain climbers
- soldiers
- sailors
- scouts and guides
- tourists
- pilots
- rally drivers

### Evaluation exercise

1. Define a compass.
2. What do we call the four main points of a compass?
3. Draw a compass rose and name the four main points of a compass.
4. In which direction does a compass needle always face?
5. Why does a compass needle always face in the north?
6. Mention any two groups of people who use a compass during their work.

## Lesson seven

New words (vocabulary) representation, picture, map, drawn, object, real, image)

### Pictures and maps

- There are two ways used to draw objects: - Using pictures and using maps.
- A picture is a representation of an object drawn as seen from aside.
- A map is a representation of an object drawn as seen from above.

### Difference between maps and pictures

- A map is drawn as seen from above while a picture is drawn as seen from aside.
- Pictures are easier to understand than maps.
- Pictures show the real image of an object while maps show only the top view.
- Pictures do not need a key to interpret them while maps must have a key.



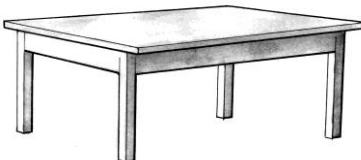

### Similarities

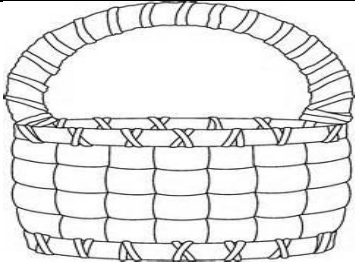
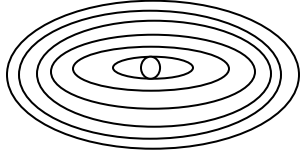

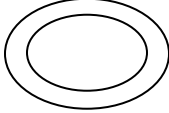

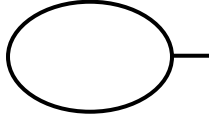
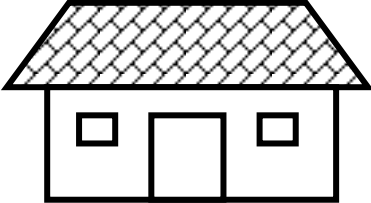
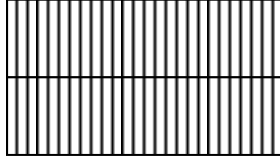
- ❖ Both maps and pictures are drawings of objects
- ❖ They both represent real objects.

### Uses of maps

- Maps helps to show different places e.g. village, schools
- Features like forests, rivers etc are shown on maps.
- Maps are used to find direction of places.

### Maps and pictures of different objects

Object name	Picture	Map
Tree		
Table		

Basket		
Pot		
Cup		
House		

### Evaluation exercise

1. Drawing maps and pictures of given objects.
2. How is a picture better than a map?
3. Give one difference between maps and pictures.
4. State any two uses of maps and pictures.

### Lesson eight

**New words (vocabulary).** Title, heading, compass, frame, symbol

### Qualities of a good map

- Things which a good map should have are called **elements of a good map**. They are:-
  - map title
  - map key
  - compass direction
  - boundary or frame



## Map scale

- The frame is also called **borderline**
- The use of a map title is to tell what the map is all about.
- The use of a map key is to explain the meanings of symbols used on a map.
- The scale is a representation of the actual distance of land on a map.
- The compass direction is used to show direction of places on a map.

## Evaluation exercise

1. Write the words correctly:-
  - i) orderbar
  - ii) pacomss
  - iii) lecsc
  - iv) litet
2. How are the following useful on a map?
  - a) scale
  - b) compass
  - c) frame
3. Why does a P.3 pupil need a compass?

## Lesson Nine

### New words

Signs, represent, avoid, neat, crowdfess, swamp, common, quarry, dam, canal

### Importance of map symbols

Map symbols are small drawings that represent real things or objects on the map.

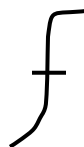
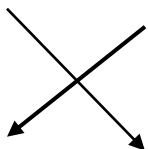
- Map symbols make reading a map easy.
- Map symbols are used to avoid overcrowding.
- We use map symbols for maps to look neat

These symbols are always explained in the map key.

### Colours used on maps

- Blue represents water bodies
- Green represents plants
- Brown represents land and mountains.

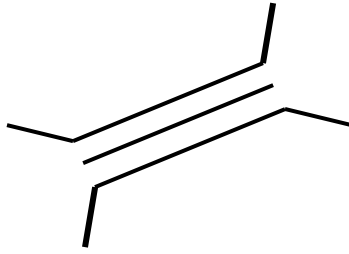
### Examples of common symbols used on a map.



stone quarry



mountain



dam



water fall

bridge

swamp

### Evaluation exercise

1. What are map symbols?
2. State two reasons why you think symbols are used on the map.
3. Draw and name the map symbols below.

a) water fall

b) stone quarry

c) swamp

### Lesson Ten

#### New words

Features, landforms, plateau, vegetation, forests, valley, lake, plain, river, mountain

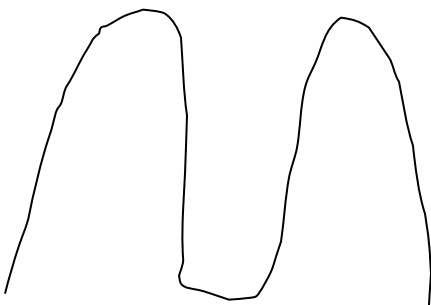
#### Physical features of our urban council

Physical features are natural landforms of an area.

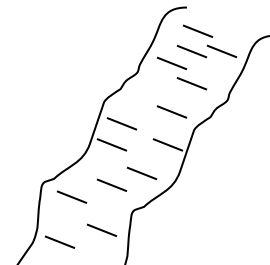
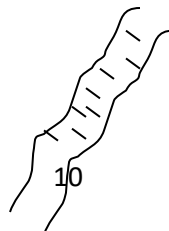
#### Examples of physical features

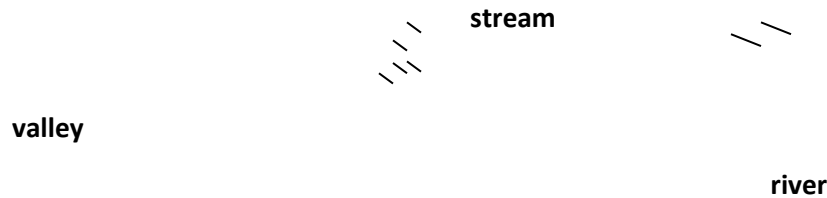
- valley
- river
- hill
- lake
- Forests are not physical features but are features of vegetation
- Vegetation means the plants covering an area.
- A swamp is also a feature of vegetation, it is not a land form.
- A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.
- It is the commonest type of landform in urban council.

hill



hill





### Evaluation exercise

1. What are physical features?
2. Mention any four examples of physical features.
3. Why is a forest not a physical feature?
4. What is vegetation?
5. Mention the commonest type of vegetation in our urban council.

### Lesson Eleven

#### New words

Mountain, peak, highest, erosion, tourist, attracts, fertile, formation

#### Mountains

- A mountain is a big piece of land high above the land around it.
- The short form for the word mountain is Mt.
- The highest point on a mountain is called a mountain peak.
- The highest mountain in Uganda is mountain Rwenzori.
- The highest peak in Uganda is called Margherita it is found on Mt. Rwenzori.
- Some other mountains found in Uganda are:-
  - Mt. Elgon
  - Mt. Mufumbiro
  - Mt. Moroto

#### Advantages of mountains

- Mountains help in formation of rainfall..
- Mountains have fertile soils which are good for farming.
- Mountains attract tourists who bring income to our country
- Mountains are used for study purposes.

#### Disadvantages of mountains

- People don't live on top of mountains because it is too cold for them to stay.
- It is also not good for people to build their house on mountains because of soil erosion and landslides which can destroy their house and also kill them.
- Soil erosion is the washing away of top soil by running water or wind.

### Evaluation exercise

1. Define the term mountain.
2. Mention three examples of mountains in Uganda.
3. Which is the highest mountain in Uganda?

4. What name is given to the highest point of a mountain?
5. Name the highest mountain peak on Mt. Rwenzori.
6. Mention two advantages of mountains in Uganda.
7. Why do people like growing crops around mountains?

## **Lesson Twelve**

### **New words**

hill, piece, land, settle, build, graze, source, slide hide

### **Hills**

A hill is a small piece of land higher than the land around it.

### **Examples of hills in Kampala**

- Some of the hills in our capital city are:
  - Nakasero hill
  - Mulago hill
  - Muyenga hill
  - Kasubi hill
  - Naguru hill
  - namirembe hill
  - Kibuli hill
  - Nsamya hill
  - Kololo hill
- Hills in our urban council include:-
  - Rubaga hill
  - Namirembe hill
  - Kasubi hill
  - Lubyala hill

### **Importance of hills**

- Hills are good for settlement
- Hills provide stones for building
- Hills are good for grazing
- Hills provide murram for building roads.
- Hills are sources of spring water.

### **Some of the important places found on these hills of Kampala are:-**

<b>Important place</b>	<b>hill</b>
• Parliament building	Nakasero hill
• Mulago building	Mulago hill

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| • Makerere university | Makerere hill |
| • Kololo airstip      | Kololo hill   |
| • Kibuli mosque       | Kibuli hill   |
| • big water tanks     | Muyenga hill  |
| • Kasubi tombs        | Kasubi hill   |

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. Define a hill.
2. Name any three hills found in our urban council
3. Why is Muyenga hill important to the people of Kampala?
4. On which hill do we find Kasubi hill?
5. Mention any one important place found on the following hills.
  - a) Kololo hill
  - b) Mulago hill
  - c) Nakasero hill
6. State any three importance of hills.

### **Lesson Thirteen**

#### **New words**

Museum, salon, tourist, restaurant, landslide.

#### **Other important places include.**

- state house
- museums
- main post office
- markets
- salons
- banks
- churches
- tourist sites e.g. kasubi tombs
- photo studios
- hotels and restaurants

A museum is a place where things of long ago are kept.

#### **Problems people find around hills**

- Soil erosion
- landslides
- hills make building of roads difficult
- hills are hiding places for wrong doers.

#### **Activities people do around hills**

- building

- grazing
- mining
- tourism

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. Identify any three problems people face around hills.
2. Write two activities people do around hills.
3. What is a museum?
4. Mention any other three important places you know.

## **Lesson Fourteen**

### **New words**

lowland, rivers, streams, landforms, plateau, clay, floods, sources, landslides

### **A plateau**

A plateau is a flat topped piece of land.

### **Activities carried out on a plateau.**

- Farming
- Building
- Fishing
- mining

### **A valley**

A valley is a low land between two close hills or mountains.

### **Examples of valleys in Kampala**

- Kitante valley
- Lugogo valley
- Bat valley
- Green valley
- Katanga valley

Rivers and streams are the landforms found in valleys

A lowland is a flat land often near a river

### **Reasons why lowlands or valleys are important**

- sand and clay are got from valleys
- They have fertile soils which are good for crop growing.
- They are sources of water.

### **Crops which grow well in valleys**

- maize
- bananas
- sweet potatoes

- beans
- cassava
- yams

### **Problems faced by people who live in valleys.**

- floods
- they are hiding places for dangerous animals
- communication is difficult
- building of roads is difficult
- landslides

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. What is a valley?
2. Give two examples of landforms found in valleys.
3. State two reasons why valleys are important.
4. Give one example of crops grown in valleys.
5. Mention two dangers faced by people who live in valleys.
6. Mention any two examples of valleys in Kampala.

## **Lesson fifteen**

### **New words (vocabulary)**

swamp, wetland, logged, vegetated, wild, papyrus, crafts

### **Swamps or wetland**

A swamp or wetland is a vegetated area with high water levels.

Or

It is a water logged area with vegetation

### **Examples of swamps or wetlands**

- Lubigi swamp
- Nabulagala swamp
- Wankulukuku swamp

### **Activities carried out in swamps**

- Pottery
- Fishing
- Brick making

- Crafts industry
- Tourism
- farming

### **Uses of swamps or wetlands to people**

- They help in formation of rainfall.
- they are sources of water
- Some crops grow well in swamps or wetlands for example, rice, yams, sugarcane
- They are homes to some wild animals
- They give us clay and sand
- They give us papyrus for making crafts

### **Dangers of staying in swamps or wetlands**

- In wetlands there are disease vectors which spread diseases.
- Disease vectors are living organisms which spread diseases. For example mosquitoes, tsetse flies, houseflies.
- It is dangerous to build in swamps or wetlands because of floods
- Swamps are homes of dangerous animals that can kill people.
- Swamps can be hiding places for criminals

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. What is a swamp?
2. Give another name for a swamp.
3. Mention any three uses of swamps or wetlands.
4. Write any two examples of crops that grow well in swamps.
5. State two dangers of staying in swamps or wetlands.
6. Give two examples of vectors that stay in swamps.
7. Mention any two activities carried out in swamps.
8. How can swamps be important to a p.3 pupil?

## **Lesson sixteen**

### **New words (vocabulary)**

Mass, flow, basin, channel, hydro,

### **Lakes and Rivers**

A lake is a mass of water in a basin or a lowland.

A river is mass of water flowing in a channel.

The biggest lake in Uganda is **lake Victoria**.

The longest river in Uganda and in the world is **River Nile**.

The man-made lake in Kampala is Kabaka's lake found in Lubaga division.



### **Examples of lakes in Uganda are**

- Lake Kyoga
- Lake Albert
- Lake Edward
- Lake George
- Kabaka's Lake
- Lake Victoria
- Lake Bunyonyi
- Lake Mburo

### **Examples of rivers in Uganda are**

- River Kafu
- River Nkusi
- River Katonga
- River Sezibwa
- River Nile
- River Semiliki

### **Importance of lakes and rivers**

- we get fish from them
- they help in formation of rainfall
- they attract tourists who bring income to our country
- They are used for transport
- they are sources of water
- They are used in the making of hydro-electricity
- We get sand from them
- We get clay from them
- Some lakes give us salt, like **lake Katwe** at Kasese.

The main activity done by people around lakes is **fishing**.

Other activities are farming, water transport, etc

### **Problems faced by people who live near lakes and rivers.**

Drowning

Over flooding especially during the rainy seasons.

Water pollution.

They are attacked by dangerous marine animals.

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. Define the following terms:

- a) A river
- b) A lake

2. Which is the longest river in Uganda?
3. Why is Kabaka's lake not a physical lake?
4. Mention any four importance of lakes and rivers.
5. Give the main activity done by people around lakes.
6. Mention two examples of rivers in Uganda.
7. Mention three examples of lakes in Uganda.

## **Lesson seventeen**

### **New words (vocabulary)**

fish, net, mud, catch, hook, basket, freeze,

### **FISHING**

Fishing is the catching of fish from water.

- A person who catches fish from the lake or the river is called a **fisherman**.
- The person who sells fish is called a **fishmonger**.

Some of the types of fish are; **tilapia, Nile perch, mud fish , silver fish, cat fish.**

### **Methods used to catch fish**

- using the fishing nets
- using the hooks
- using the baskets
- using the spears

### **The ways of preserving fish**

- by smoking
- by salting
- by refrigerating
- by tinning or canning
- by sun drying

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. What is fishing?
2. What do we call a person who sells fish?
3. Mention any three types of fish you know.
4. State any two methods of catching fish.
5. Why do we preserve fish?
6. Mention any three ways of preserving fish.

## **Lesson Eighteen**

### **PEOPLE IN OUR URBAN COUNCIL**

### **Tribes and clans**

- A tribe is a group of people who have the same origin with similar customs and speaking the same language.
- Different tribes belong to bigger groups of people called **ethnic groups**.
- An ethnic group is a group of people having the same origin or background.
- There are four main ethnic groups in Uganda; they are Bantu, Nilotics, Nilo-Hamites and Hamites.
- Tribes in Uganda and their languages.

<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Language</b>
Baganda	Luganda
Banyankole	Runyankole
Basoga	Lusoga
Iteso	Ateso
Acholi	Acholi
Karimojong	Akarimojong
Bagishu	Lugisu
Batooro	Rutooro
Bagwere	Lugwere
Banyala	Lunyala
Alur	Alur
Basamia (samia)	Lusamia
Bakonjo	Rukonjo
Bakiga	Rukiga

### **Exercise**

Fill in the languages spoken by the above listed tribes.

### **Lesson Nineteen**

#### **CLANS**

A clan is an organized group of people descending from the same ancestor or fore father.

#### **Examples of clans in Buganda and their fore fathers**

Enkima – Mugema

Ffumbe – Walusimbi

Ngabi – Nsamba

#### **Clan forms in Buganda**

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Royal form  | 4. Odd form  |
| 2. Insect form | 5. Fish form |
| 3. Plant form  | 6. Bird form |

## 7. Animal form.

### **TOTEM**

A totem is an object which must be respected by people in a given clan. It is one of the symbols of a clan. Other symbols include;

- The drum sound (slogan)
- Title of clan head
- Clan name
- Headquarters

### **Examples of totems in Buganda**

- Mbogo
- Nvubu
- Nkima
- Mutima

### **Evaluation Exercise**

1. What is a clan?
2. Give any two examples of clan in Buganda and their fore fathers.
3. Mention any four clan forms in Buganda.
4. Write down three symbols of a clan.
5. Define a totem.

## **Lesson Twenty**

### **New words**

Leader, cultural, civil, administrator, govern, role.

### **Administrative set up and types of leaders.**

#### **Leadership**

Leadership is the act of controlling, managing, ordering and guiding people.

People in our urban council are governed by other people called **leaders**.

A leader is a person who guides others on what to do.

#### **Qualities of good leaders**

- Leaders should be trust worthy
- They must be hard working
- They must be ready to learn new things
- They must be helpful

#### **How people become leaders**

- Through election
- Through inheritance
- Through appointment
- Through volunteering.

#### **Types of leaders in our urban council**

- Religious leaders
- cultural leaders
- political leaders
- civil leaders
- Leaders at the place of work (Administrators)

### **Examples of religious leaders**

- bishops
- priests
- Imams
- sheikhs
- Arch-bishop
- Nuns
- pastors
- Mufti

### **Duties of religious leaders**

- Religious leaders teach morals.
- They lead in daily prayers.
- They encourage and pray for the sick.
- They preach the word of God /Allah.

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. What is leadership?
2. Who is a leader?
3. Mention two qualities of a good leader.
4. Name any three types of leaders in your urban council.
5. Mention any three examples of religious leaders.
6. State any two ways people become leaders.
7. Write down two roles of religious leaders.

## **Lesson Twenty one**

### **New words (vocabulary)**

mayor, member, president, elect, level, parliament

### **Political leaders**

Political leaders are leaders elected by people to lead them at different levels.

### **Examples of political leaders**

- local council leaders
- mayors

➤ members of parliament

➤ president

### **Members who make up an executive of the local council 1 (LC1)**

1. chairperson
2. vice chairperson
3. general secretary
4. secretary for defence
5. secretary for women affairs
6. secretary for education and mobilization
7. secretary for finance
8. secretary for production and environmental
9. Secretary for youth affairs.
10. secretary for people with disabilities

### **Duties of the local council members**

- The chairperson – head the local council
- He chairs the committee and council meetings
- Signs official documents and gives recommendations

### **The vice chairperson**

- He assists the chairperson in all duties
- He is in charge of children affairs.

### **The general secretary**

- Records all the minutes of the council meetings
- keeps the official records, documents and files for the L.C
- He calls the executive and council meetings

### **Secretary for finance**

- He or she is the treasure of the council.

### **Secretary for defence**

He maintains peace and security in the area.

### **Secretary for women affairs**

- She is in-charge of women affairs and public health

### **Secretary for youth affairs**

- He mobilizes the youth to participate in developmental and co-curricular activities.

### **Secretary for the disabled**

- He/she mobilizes the disabled.

- Secretary of production and environmental protection – in charge of productive activities, encourages the protection of the environment in the area e.g. through planting trees
- **Secretary for education and mass mobilization** – he/she collects and passes on all information required by people

### Evaluations exercise

1. Who is the head of the local council committee?
2. Identify any one role of a vice-chairperson.
3. State the role of the general secretary of a local council.
4. How many members make up a local council executive?
5. Mention any four members of the local council executive committee.
6. Which member is responsible for children affairs?
7. How does the L.C protect of the environment.

### Lesson Twenty two

#### New words

Level, civil, appoint, government, chief, cultural, develop, morals, disputes

#### Types of local council leaders

- Chairperson local council I (L.C.I) Village level.
- Chairperson local council 2 (LC2) parish level
- chairperson local council 3 (LC3) sub-county level
- Chairperson local council 5 (LC5) district) district level.
- Civil leaders are leaders appointed by the government.

#### Examples of civil leaders

- civil servants
- ministers
- R.D.Cs

#### Titles and names of cultural leaders in Uganda

Kingdom	Title	Name
Buganda	Kabaka	Ronald Muweda Mutebi II
Busoga	Kyabasinga	Wilberforce Nadiope Gabula
Toro	Omukama	Oyo Nyimba Iguru
Bunyoro	Omukama	Solomon Gafabusa Iguru
Ankole	Omugabe	Not restored
Iteso	Emorimor	Augustine Osuban
Rwenzururu	Omusinga	Wesley Mumbere

#### Importance of cultural leaders

- The leaders help in settling cultural disagreements.

- They counsel and guide people of their tribe.
- They help in promotion of culture and customs.
- Cultural leaders instill peace and discipline among their people.
- Cultural leaders promote unity among their people.

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. Mention two different levels of local councils.
2. Give two examples of civil leaders.
3. State two importance of leaders.
4. Mention the titles of the cultural leaders of the following kingdoms.
  - a) Busoga
  - b) Toro
  - c) Iteso
5. What are the names of the cultural leaders of the following kingdoms?
  - a) Buganda kingdom
  - b) Bynyoro kingdom
  - c) Rwenzururu kingdom

## **Lesson Twenty Three**

### **THEME: LIVELIHOOD IN OUR URBAN COUNCIL**

#### **Subtheme: Activities in our urban council and their importance**

#### **New words**

Livelihood, communities, occupations, economic, farming, carpentry, fishing, tailoring, pottery

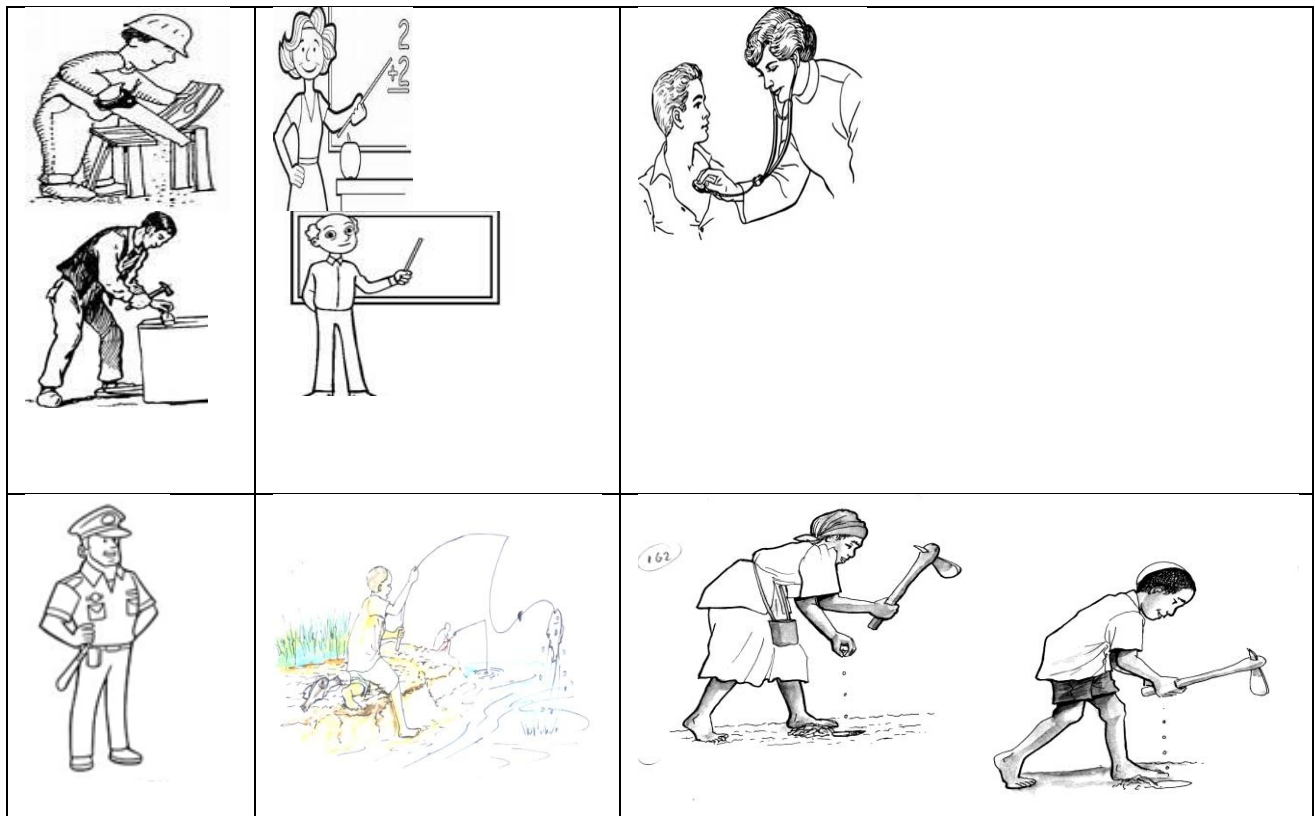
- Livelihood is the way people live in their community to meet their needs.
- Jobs done by different people in our urban council are called occupations.
- Occupations mean work done by people to meet their different needs.
- Economic activities are the types of work people do to get money.

#### **Examples of economic activities done by people in our urban council**

- |                |                     |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ➤ farming      | ➤ carpentry         | ➤ tailoring         |
| ➤ trading      | ➤ fishing           | ➤ building          |
| ➤ brick laying | ➤ car washing       | ➤ pottery           |
| ➤ fishing      | ➤ nursing           | ➤ welding           |
| ➤ teaching     | ➤ hand craft making | ➤ cattle keeping    |
| ➤ hair cutting | ➤ weaving           | ➤ security services |
| ➤ stone mining | ➤ driving           |                     |

#### **Pictures showing different economic activities**





### Evaluation exercise

1. What is the meaning of the words "Livelihood"?
2. Mention any two occupations of people in our urban council.
3. What are economic activities?
4. Draw and name any six economic activities.

### Lesson twenty four

#### New words

farm, subsistence, rearing, poultry, ranch, dairy, consumption, labour, capital

#### Farming

- Farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.

#### Different types of farming

- subsistence farming
- mixed farming
- ranch farming
- dairy farming

- Subsistence farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals for home consumption
- Mixed farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land.

### **Types of crops**

There are two types of crops;

Food crops and cash crops

- a. Food crops are crops mainly grown for eating.

### **Examples of food crops**

Sweet potatoes, cassava, Irish potatoes, yams

- b. Cash crops are crops mainly grown for sale.

### **Examples of cash crops**

Coffee, cotton, wheat, tea, tobacco, sugarcane, sisal.

### **Needs of a farmer**

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| ➤ land    | ➤ labour       |
| ➤ capital | ➤ garden tools |
| ➤ market  | ➤ transport    |

### **Problems farmers face when doing their work.**

- poor transport
- bad weather which causes drought and floods
- thieves
- lack of market for their products

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. What is farming?
2. Mention any four types of farming you know.
3. What do we call the growing of crops and rearing of animals for home consumption?
4. Identify and name any three needs of a farmer.
5. What problems of farmers cause drought and floods?
6. Define cash crops.

## **Lesson twenty five**

### **Pottery**

Pottery is the making of things out of clay.

Things made out of clay are called **ceramics**.

A person who makes things out of clay is called a **potter**.

A **kiln** is an oven used for baking bricks and other models in order to make them stronger.

### Examples of ceramics

Pots, cup, dishes, charcoal stove, plates, bricks, kettle.



### Examples of companies that deal in pottery.

- Uganda clays Kajjansi limited
- Ceramics Uganda limited
- Lweza clays limited
- Butende Clays limited

### TRADE

Trade is the buying and selling of goods.

Today people use money to buy goods.

That kind of trade is known as **monetary trade**.

**Barter trade** is the exchange of goods for goods or services for services.

**Forms of money used in Uganda.**



## **How people get money**

People make shops, attend markets, and carry out different businesses in order to get money.

## **How people keep money**

People keep money in different places. Some of the places money is kept are;

- Safe boxes
- Under beds or in mattress covers
- In pots
- In soil
- In banks

A bank is a place where money is kept safely.

## **Uses of money**

- Money is used to buy food.
- Money is used for buying clothes.
- It is used for paying school fees.
- It is used for paying medical bills

## **Evaluation Exercise**

1. What is pottery?
2. Give three examples of ceramics.
3. Mention one company in Uganda that deals in pottery.
4. What is trade?
5. Where do we keep our money safely?
6. State any three uses of money.

## **Lesson Twenty six**

### **New words (vocabulary)**

Shelter, bungalow, temporary, caravan, reeds, iron bar.

### **Building**

Building is the process of put up building materials to make shelter.

A person whose job is to build is a **builder**.

### **Types of houses**

1. Permanent houses

These are long lasting houses.

Examples of permanent houses include; flats and bungalows.

The materials used to build permanent houses include; bricks, cement, stones, iron bars, nails, tiles, etc.

2. Temporary houses

These are houses meant to stay for a short period of time.

Examples of such houses are; huts, an igloo, caravan and tents.

Materials used to build temporary houses include; grass, mud, sticks, strings, reeds, canvas cloth and other materials.

### **Importance of building house**

- People build houses to get shelter.
- People build houses to promote culture.
- People build houses to get income from rent.
- People build houses to shelter the domestic animals.

### **Importance of carrying out different money-generating activities**

- To promote friendship.
- For generating income.
- To get skills and knowledge.
- To create employment.

### **Evaluation Exercise**

1. What is building?
2. Mention the two types of houses.
3. Give any two examples of permanent houses
4. Mention any two materials that can be used to build a hut.
5. A part from a hut give other two examples of temporary houses.
6. State three reasons why people build houses.
7. Give two importance of carrying out different economic activities.

## **Lesson Twenty seven**

### **New words**

social, provide, health, security, communication

### **Social services and their importance in our urban council.**

Social services are activities the government provides to people for the better living.

### **Examples of social services**

- Education services
  - Security services
  - transport services
  - communication services
  - Health services
- Education services
  - Education is the way of getting knowledge and skills.
  - Education is mainly carried out in schools.
  - The person who heads all schools in a district is called **District Education Officer**, in short D.E.O

- The person who heads all schools in a country is called **Minister of Education, science, technology and sports**.
- The ministry which is responsible for all schools in Uganda is called **Ministry of Education, science, technology and sports**.
- The current minister of education and sports is .....
- The minister responsible for primary education is .....

### **Evaluation Exercise**

1. What are social services?
2. Mention any four examples of social services
3. Define the term education.
4. Who heads schools in a district?
5. Under which ministry are all schools in Uganda?
6. Who is the current minister of primary education?

## **Lesson Twenty eight**

### **New words**

Informal, formal, private, government, secretary, bursar, employment.

### **Types of education**

These are the two types of education.

- a) Informal education
- b) Formal education
  - Informal education is the type of education got from our homes by our parents, grandparents and elders.
  - Formal education is the type of education commonly practiced in schools by teachers.

### **Types of schools**

- a) Government schools
- b) Private schools

### **People who work at school and their roles**

- Headteacher; heads a school.
- Secretaries; type work.
- Teachers; teach learners.
- Gatekeepers; keeps security at the gate.
- Cooks; prepare meals.
- Bursar; collects school fees.
- Night watchman; guards the school at night.

## **Importance of education**

- It helps to fight illiteracy by learning how to read and write.
- education provides employment
- People learn new skills for different jobs
- People get knowledge about the past and the future.

## **Evaluation exercise**

1. Mention the two types of education.
2. What is informal education?
3. Write the two types of schools.
4. List down two examples of private schools.
5. What title is given to the head of a school?
6. Mention any other two people who work in a school.
7. State any two importance of education.

## **Lesson twenty Nine**

**New words:** Universal, education, spoil, programme, insecurity

### **Universal primary education**

- Universal primary education means education for all.
- All government primary schools today are under the programme called **universal primary education.(U.P.E)**
- Universal primary education is the programme which allows all children to go to school free of charge.
- The government has also introduced universal secondary education(**U.S.E**)

This program enables all students to acquire free secondary education.

There are several levels of education in Uganda. They include nursery schools, primary schools, tertiary institutions and universities.

### **Importance of schools**

- School educate people
- schools train children good manners
- School gives children skills which help them to earn a living in future.
- Schools keep children away from bad people and bad places where their lives can be spoilt.

### **Problems faced by schools**

- Some schools are over crowded
- Some schools lack furniture

- Some schools lack enough facilities like class rooms.
- Some schools have fewer teachers.
- Insecurity (Some schools do not have enough security for their property)

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. Write UPE in full.
2. Give two importance of schools
3. Mention two problems faced by schools.
4. Name any two levels of education you know.
5. Mention two people who help us at school.

### **Lesson Thirty.**

#### **New words**

enforce, police, law, office, guarding, criminals, traffic, patrol, investigating

#### **Security services**

Security means protection from harm, danger or loss.

Security services are provided by government to its people to live in peace.

#### **Security organs**

Police	citizens
Army	private security guards
Local defence units(L D Us)	prisons

#### **Law enforcement**

- The police enforce law and order
- A police officer who heads a police station is called **officer in –charge** (O.C)

The main duty of the police is to keep law and order.

#### **Ways in which the police enforce law and order**

- by arresting suspects, wrong doers, or criminals
- by guarding very important people and places
- by controlling traffic
- by investigating crimes or finding out criminals
- by fighting fire

#### **Departments of police**

- criminal investigations department (C.I.D)
- fire brigade
- traffic police
- dog section
- police air wing
- police patrol



### **Importance of police stations/posts**

- It is where suspects are taken before being taken to the courts of law.
- It protects suspects from mob justice
- It protects people who are lost
- exhibit are kept at police stations
- Lost children can be kept at police station before they are given to their parents or taken to babies' home.
- Mad people can be kept at police stations before they are taken to hospitals.

### **Causes of insecurity**

Some of the acts which cause insecurity in our urban council are murder, rape, stealing, land wrangles, fighting, drug abuse, defilement and child abuse.

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. What is security?
2. Write any three security organs you know.
3. What is the main duty of the police?
4. Who heads police station?
5. Name three departments of the police.
6. Mention any three ways the police enforces law and order.
7. Write any two importance of police stations/posts.
8. Mention any two causes of insecurity.

## **Lesson thirty one**

### **New words**

hospitals, health centres, dispensaries, clinics, opticians, patients, dentist

### **Medical care**

#### **Hospitals and health centres**

- Hospitals and health centres are places where people go for treatment.

#### **Places where people go for treatment**

- hospitals
- dispensaries
- clinics
- health centres

#### **People who provide medical care.**

- doctors
- nurses
- mid wives
- optician

- oculists
- pharmacists

### **Duties of people who work in hospitals**

- A doctor examines patients
- A nurse cares for the sick
- A mid wife helps pregnant women to give birth
- A dentist treats people's teeth
- A surgeon operates people.
- A medical assistant follows the doctor's instructions to treat patients
- A pharmacist prepares medicine
- An optician gives or sells glasses
- An oculist treats people's eyes
- A health inspector teaches people how to have good health practices in their homes.

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. What is a hospital?
2. Give three examples of places where people go for treatment.
3. Name any three people who work in the hospital.
4. Mention the work of each of the following in the hospital.
  - a) nurse
  - b) surgeon
  - c) pharmacist
  - d) oculist
  - e) mid-wife

## **Lesson Thirty two**

### **New words**

Immunization, treatment, counseling, health, healthy, hygiene, sanitation.

### **Examples of services provided at health centres**

- Immunization
- Treatment
- Counseling and guidance
- Carrying out health seminars
- Medical check up.

### **Importance of health services**

- To provide care to people with disease through treatment
- To promote personal hygiene and sanitation
- The biggest hospital in Uganda is **Mulago hospital.**

### **Examples of hospitals and health centres in our urban council**

- Mengo hospital
- Lubaga hospital
- Kawaala health centre III
- Mutundwe Health centres II

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. Give three examples of services provided at health centres.
2. State any two importance of health services.
3. Name the biggest hospital in Uganda.
4. Mention any two examples of hospitals and health centres in our urban council.

## **Lesson Thirty three**

### **Markets**

#### **New words**

markets, farmers, products, traders, employment, produce, transport

- A market is a place where people buy and sell goods.

### **Examples of markets in our urban council**

- Nakulabye market
- Kasubi market
- Nateete market

### **Things sold in the market**

- food
- clothes
- building materials
- Trade is the selling and buying of things.
- Products that are sold in market are transported from villages to our urban council markets for sale.

### **Importance of markets**

- Markets help farmers to sell their produce or products
- Markets help people to buy the goods they needs
- markets provide employment.

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. What is a market?
2. State two importance of market.
3. Give three examples of markets in our urban council.
4. Give three examples of markets in our urban council.
5. Mention any three things sold in the market.

## Lesson Thirty four

### New words

Museum, in-charge, curator, fuel, vehicle, kerosene

### A museum

- A museum is a place where things of long ago in a given place are kept.
- The official in-charge of a museum is called a **curator**.

### Importance of a museum

- It is used for study purposes.
- It is a source of income because tourists come to see things of long ago.
- It preserves things if long ago.

### Petrol stations

- Fuel for vehicles is bought from the fuel stations
- Paraffin is also bought from the fuel station.
- Servicing of vehicles is done at the fuel stations.

### Examples of petrol stations in our urban council

- Shell fuel station
- Total fuel station
- Kobil fuel station
- Petrol city
- Gapco fuel station
- Gaz fuel station.

### Evaluation exercise

1. What is a museum?
2. Mention three importance of a museum.
3. Where can you buy fuel?
4. Give any four examples of fuel stations.

## Lesson thirty five

### New words

bank money, documents, expensive, items, gold

### Banks

A bank is a place where money, important documents and expensive items like gold are kept.

## **Types of banks**

- Central bank
- Commercial banks

The central bank in Uganda is called **Bank of Uganda**.

The central bank is headed by a **governor**.

- The central bank controls other banks.
- It also prints new current.

People who work in banks are called banks.

Examples include –bank manager

- cashier

## **Examples of banks**

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ➤ Stanbic bank             | ➤ Crane bank              |
| ➤ centenary bank           | ➤ Barclays bank           |
| ➤ DFCU bank                | ➤ Bank of Baroda          |
| ➤ Orient bank              | ➤ Opportunity bank        |
| ➤ Cairo international bank | ➤ standard chartered bank |

## **Reasons why people keep their money in the bank**

- for safety
- to save their money
- to get loans
- people keep money for future use.

## **Importance of banks**

- It lends money to its customers.
- It keeps money safely
- People get employment in the bank.
- It keeps important documents like wills for people.

## **Evaluation exercise**

1. What is a Bank?
2. Give four examples of Banks.
3. In which Bank does your school keep money?
4. Apart from money, what else does the bank keep?
5. What is the main bank in Uganda?
6. State any two uses of the central bank(Bank of Uganda)

## **Lesson Thirty six**

### **New words**

transport, goods, cheap, taxis, buses, trucks, trailers, trucks, passengers, quickest, aircrafts

### **Transport services**

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

### **People who provide transport services**

- Pilots
- Sailors
- Drivers
- Captains
- cyclists

### **Five type of transport.**

- road transport
- water transport
- railway transport
- air transport
- animal transport
- Road transport is the type of transport where motor-vehicles move along the road.

### **Means of road transport**

- Cars
- bicycles
- buses
- lorries

### **Types of roads**

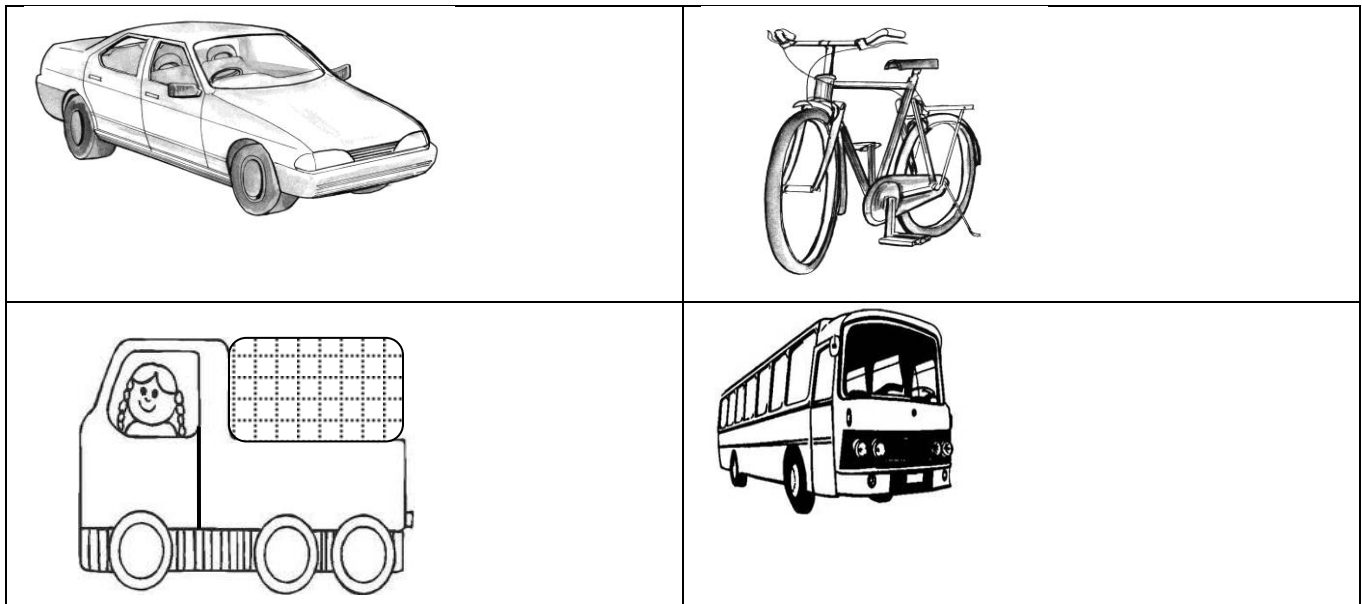
There are two types of road transport

- tarmac roads
- murram roads

### **Reasons why road transport is used by many people**

- It is cheap
- roads are easy to maintain
- it is flexible

### Pictures showing different means of road transport



### Evaluation exercise

1. What is transport?
2. Name the commonest type of transport.
3. Mention any four means of road transport.
4. Give two reasons why road transport is commonly used in our urban council.
5. Draw and two means of road transport.
6. Mention any two groups of people who provide transport services.

### Lesson thirty seven

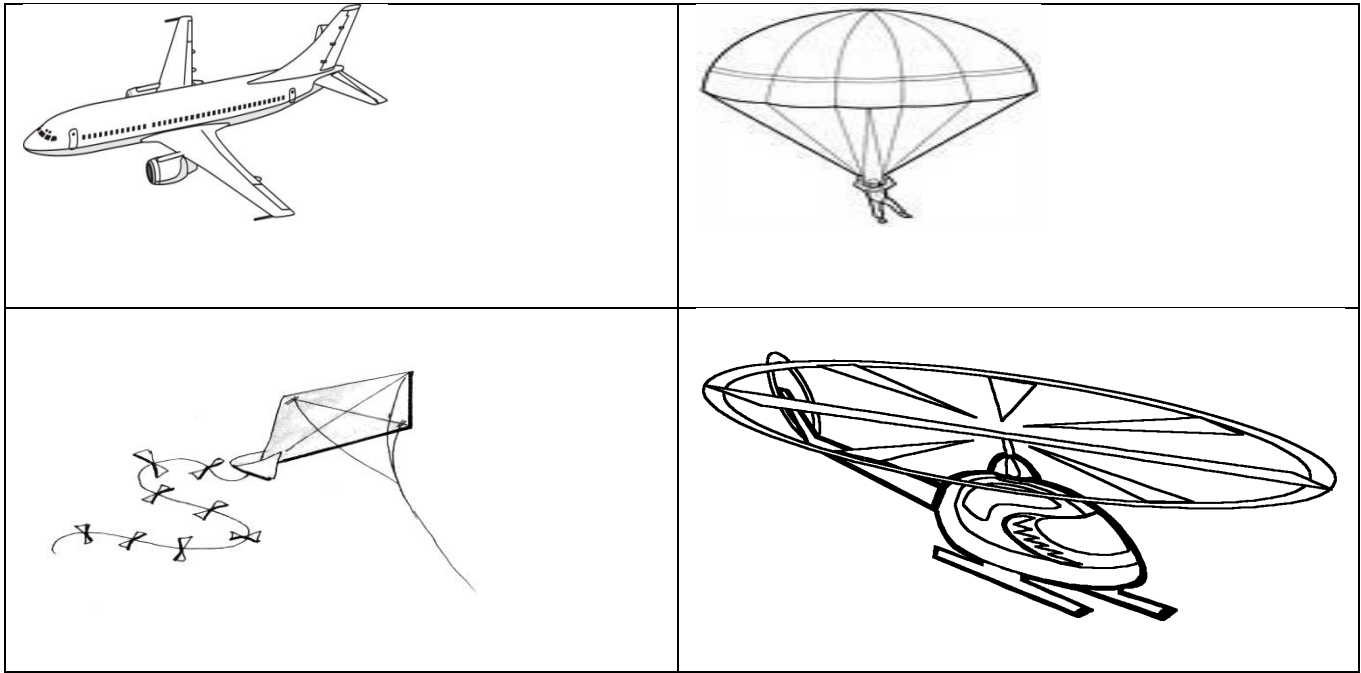
#### New words

common, quickest, expensive, aeroplane, distant, airport

#### Air transport

- Air transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another using air.
- It is not commonly used by people because it is expensive.
- Aeroplanes only land in Airports, airfields and airstrips
- The international airport of Uganda is called **Entebbe International Airport**
- A person who flies an aeroplane is called a **pilot**.
- Air transport is the quickest type of transport.
- It is very comfortable.

### Pictures showing means of air transport



### Evaluation exercise

1. What is air transport?
2. Why is air transport used by few people?
3. Name three means of Air transport.
4. Name the place where aeroplanes land and take off.
5. How do we call a person who flies aeroplanes?

### Lesson thirty eight

#### New words

railway, accidents, transport, bulky, ferry, vehicle, boat, canoe, timber, train

Railway and water transport

- railway and water carry many (bulky) goods
- railway and water transport are less affected by accidents compared to road and air transport.

#### Examples of goods carried by water/railway transport

- machineries
- vehicles
- coffee
- timber
- cement



### Means of water transport

- ship
- ferry
- boat
- canoe

### Means of railway transport

- train

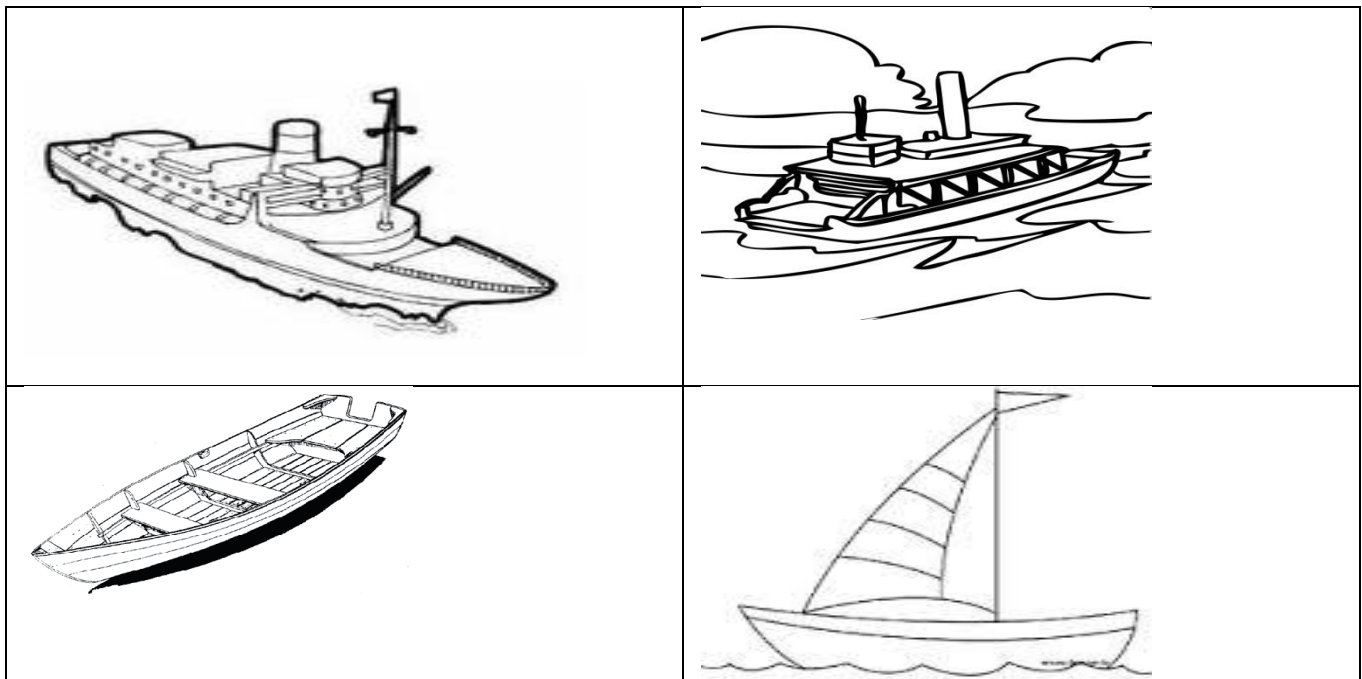
### Problems faced by railway and water transport

- poor weather
- destruction of the railway lines
- pirates (armed robbers) on the sea
- Shortage of skilled people to operate means of railway and water transport.

### Pictures showing means of water transport

- poor weather
- destruction of the railway lines
- pirates (armed robbers) on the sea
- shortage of skilled people to operate

### Pictures showing means of water transport



## Evaluation exercise

1. Mention two means of water transport.
2. Give two examples of goods carried by water and railway transport.
3. Name any three means of water transport.
4. Identify two problems faced by water and railway transport.

## Lesson thirty Nine

### New words

Modern, local, communication, drum, bells, gestures, telephone, mobile, clapping

### Communication

- Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.
- There are two types of communication, these are verbal communication and non-verbal communication.
- In verbal communication, people speak words where as in non-verbal communication, there is no speaking but people use signs and written words or pictures are used.

### Different way of communication

- speaking to one another
- writing letters
- using telephones
- using gestures
- clapping

### Groups of communication

There are two groups of communication, namely:-

- a) Traditional communication
- b) Modern communication

### Examples of traditional communication

- a) drums
- b) horns
- c) messengers

### Modern ways of communication

- a) telephone
- b) mobile phones
- c) radios
- d) television
- e) news papers
- f) magazines
- g) internet

Some ways of communication involve sending messages to many people at the same time like using radio, televisions, news papers and magazines

This is called **mass media**

### **Post office**

A post office is a building where people post and receive letter. Post office in short is P.O

### **Importance of post office**

- It takes people's letters and parcels to different places.
- It keeps people's money safely.
- It provides transport services.
- It provides postage stamps.
- It provides employment.

### **Evaluation exercise**

1. What is communication?
2. Mention two types of communication.
3. Mention two ways of communication.
4. Give two examples of traditional communication.
5. What is "mass media"?
6. What is a post office?
7. Mention two uses of a post office.
8. What P.O in full.

## **Lesson Forty**

### **New words**

Corruption, social, electricity, produce, networks, services, thieves, leaders

### **Importance of social services**

- ❖ People learn how to read and write.
- ❖ People learn skills
- ❖ People send and receive messages
- ❖ People get protection of their property.
- ❖ There is easy movement of people and goods
- ❖ People get good health.

### **Challenges to social services and possible solutions**

- ❖ When social services are not enough
- ❖ corruption
- ❖ thieves
- ❖ bad leaders
- ❖ poor roads or bad road networks

- ❖ lack of enough schools
- ❖ load shedding of electricity
  - Corruption means using public funds or taking bribes to do something for someone.
  - When money supposed to be used for social services is stolen people suffer
  - Bad roads make it difficult for people to transport their goods like food crops.
  - Road, shedding of electricity makes machines in factories not to work.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Mention any two problems faced in providing social services.
2. What is corruption?
3. How do bad roads affect provision of social services?
4. State any three importance of social services.