

P.3 TERM ONE

THEME 1: NAME AND LOCATION OF OUR SUB COUNTY / DIVISION

Lesson 1:

- **Location** is the process of finding the position of a place on a map.
- Our division is located in **Kampala district**.
- People in urban areas / towns and cities have **divisions**.
- People in rural areas / villages have **Sub counties**.
- **Train Up A child Bugolobi** is located in **Nakawa division**.
- **Train Up A Child** primary school **Najjanankumbi** is located in **Rubaga division** in **Kampala district**.

Maps and pictures.

A map

- (a) A map is a drawing of an object as seen from above.
Or: A map is a representation of an object as seen from above.

A picture

- Is a drawing of an object as seen from the sides.
- A picture is a representation of an object seen from the sides.

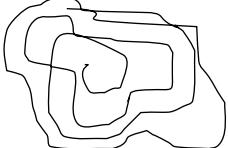
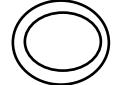
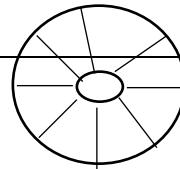
Difference between maps and picture

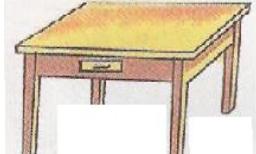
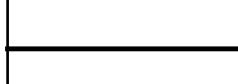
- A map is a drawing of an object as seen from above while a picture is a drawing of an object as seen from the sides.
- A map is not easy to understand while a picture is easy to understand.

Similarities between maps and pictures

- Both represent objects
- Both are drawings.

Common maps and pictures

Item	Picture	Map
Tree		
Pot		
		

Hut		
Table		
House		
A cup		

Activity;

1.What is a map?

.....

2.In which way is a map different from a picture?

.....

3.What is a picture?

.....

4.How is a map similar to a picture?

.....

5.Complete the table below by drawing pictures and maps.

Name of object	picture	map
Table		
Car		
Hut		

Lesson 2: Importance of maps

- They are used to represent features.
- They are used to store information.
- They help travellers to find a way in strange places.
- They help people to calculate distances between places

Ways of locating places.

There are two ways of locating places;

- Traditional / Local ways of locating places.
- Modern ways of locating places.

Examples of traditional ways of locating places.

- Using the position of the Sun.
- Using landmarks.
- Using physical features / landforms.
- Using shadows.

Examples of modern ways of locating places.

- Using a map.
- Using a compass.
- Using lines of Latitude and Longitude. (Grid reference)
- Using the Global Positioning System (GPS)

Note. The commonest way of locating places is **using the position of the Sun.**

Land marks

- **Landmarks** are important features which can easily be seen in an area.

Examples of landmarks.

- Big trees e.g. Nakayima tree in Mityana.
- Big rocks e.g. Toror rock.
- Buildings e.g. Uganda's parliament, Uganda museum , Kabaka's palace , Old Kampala mosque.
- Roads e.g. Buganda road , Old Kampala road.
- Bridges e.g. Nile bridge in Jinja city.

Examples of important places which can also be used to locate places.

- Markets
- Police stations / posts
- Towns / cities
- Schools
- Health centres
- Villages

Activity;

1.What term is given to the process of finding the position of a place on a map?

.....

2.State the commonest way of locating places.

.....

3.Give any two traditional way of locating places.

(i).....

(ii).....

4.In which division is your school located?

.....
5.Name the district in which your division is located.

.....
6.Mention any two divisions that border your division.

(i).....

(ii).....

7.Give any two important places in your division.

(i).....

(ii).....

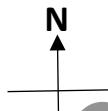
8.What are landmarks?

Lesson 3:

Compass direction

- A compass direction is an element of a map used to show direction of places.
- A compass direction is also called a **compass rose**.
- A compass and a compass direction are used to locate places.

A map symbol of a compass direction / compass rose

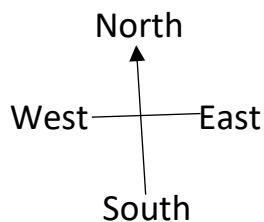


Cardinal points of a compass

- Cardinal points of a compass are the four major points of a compass.

Examples of the four cardinal points of a compass

- North
- South
- East
- West



Note. When the compass is at rest, the **compass needle** always points to the **North**.

Groups of people who use a compass in their daily work

- Mountain climbers
- Tourists

- Teachers
- Ship captains / Sailors
- Soldiers / Army
- Rally drivers
- Surveyors
- Pilots

Activity;

1. Draw a map symbol of a compass direction below.



2. Name any four groups of people who use a compass in their work.

- (i).....(ii).....
 (iii).....(iv).....

3. How is a compass direction different from a compass?

.....

4. In which direction does the compass needle point when not in use?

.....

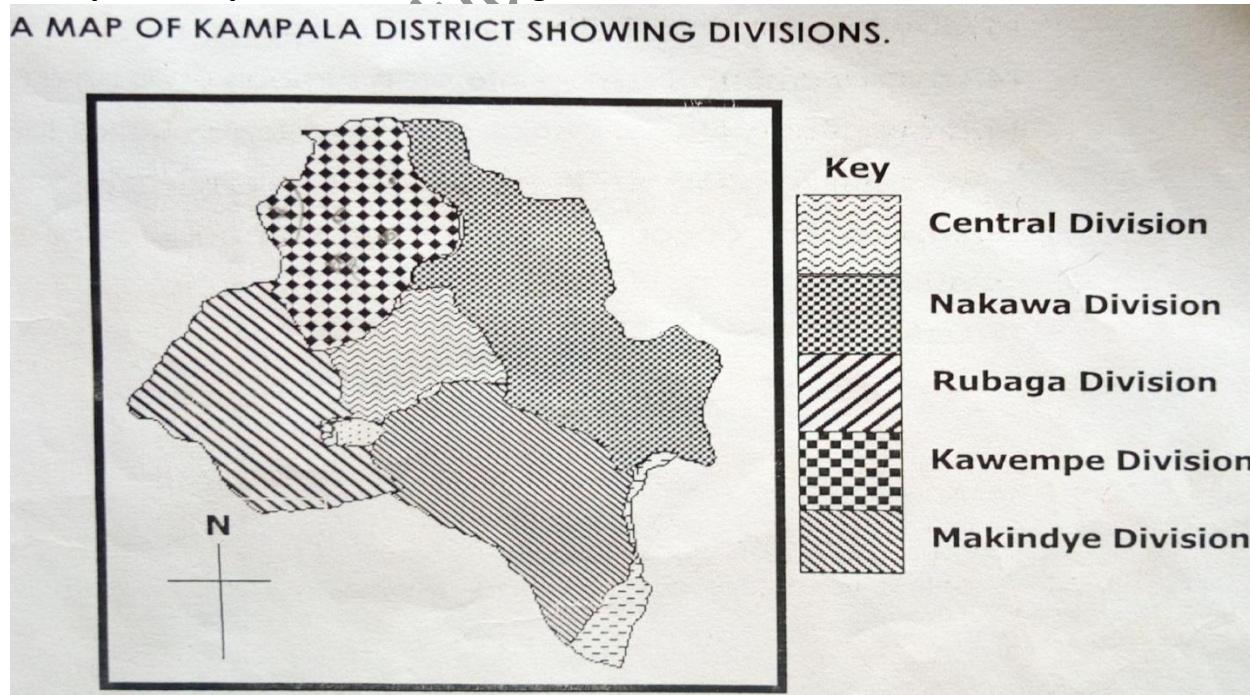
5. In which way is a compass useful to a tourist?

.....

Lesson 4

A map of Kampala district showing the location of our division.

A MAP OF KAMPALA DISTRICT SHOWING DIVISIONS.



Activity;

1 How many urban councils make up Kampala district?

.....

2.Which is the biggest division in Kampala district?

.....

3Name the biggest urban council in Kampala district.

.....

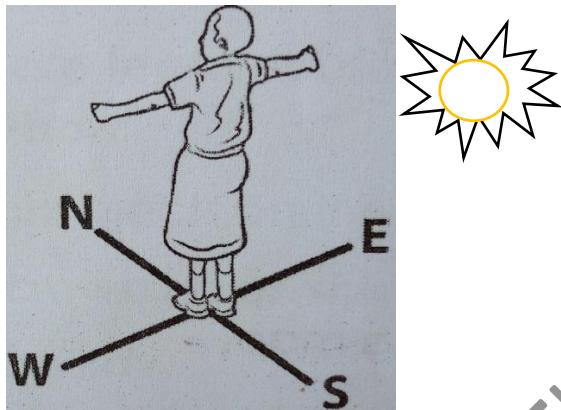
4.Give the four urban councils which neighbour your division.

(i)..... (ii).....
(iii)..... (iv).....

Lesson 5

Using the position of the sun to locate places.

➤ The Sun rises in the **East** in the morning and sets in the **West** in the evening.



In the morning, when you stand outside, point your **right hand** to the direction where you see the Sun and name it **East**.

- Name the left hand -**West**.
- The face - **North**
- The feet / Back- **South**.

Note. The **shadow** is formed in the opposite direction of the Sun.

Activity;

1.In which direction does the Sun set?

.....

2.Which direction is opposite South?

.....

3.At what time of the day does the Sun rise?

.....

4.State the traditional way of locating places.

.....

5.If the Sun is in the West, where is the shadow formed?

Lesson 6;

Elements / Qualities of a map.

- **Elements** of a map are features a good map should have.

Examples of the elements of a map.

- Map title / heading
- Compass direction
- Boundary / borderline
- Map scale
- Frame
- Map key

Importance of the elements of a map.

Quality / element of a map	Use / function /importance
Map title / heading	Shows what a map is all about.
Map key	Gives meaning of symbols used on a map.
Map scale	It is used to calculate the distance covered by the map
Compass direction	Shows direction on the map.
Frame	It encloses a map.
Boundary / Borderline	Shows where the map ends / stops.

Activity;

1. Mention any two qualities of a good map.

2. Which element of a map is used to draw an accurate map?

3. Which other name is used to mean the same as a title?

4. In which way is a scale important to a map reader?

5. Which element of a map is used to locate places?

Lesson 7;

Symbols used on a map.

- **Map symbols** are features used to represent real objects on a map.

Examples of feature represented on a map in form of symbols.

- Forests, swamps, mountains ,mountain peaks, bridges, lakes, waterfalls

Common map symbols

	Symbol	Name
1		Waterfall
2		Bridge
3		Airport
4		Dam
5		Swamp
5		Forest
6		Railway line
7	Lake 	Permanent lake
8		Seasonal lake
9		Mt. Peak
10		Permanent River
11		Seasonal river

12		Hill
13	 	Canal Contour
14		Mountain
15		Mine
16		Quarry
17		Canal
18		Plateau
19		Mosque
20		Factory
21		Church
22		Hospital

Reasons why map symbols are used instead of real objects.

- To make map reading easy.
- To reduce congestion on the map.
- To make the map tidy.

Activity;

1. Draw the following map symbols below.

Quarry	Bridge	waterfall	swamp	Forest

2. Give a reason why symbols are used on a map instead of real objects.

.....

Lesson 1.

SUB-THEME: PHYSICAL FEATURES IN OUR DIVISION / SUB COUNTY.

- **Physical features** are land forms of an area.
- Physical features are also called **landforms**.
- **Landforms** are features which give land shape.

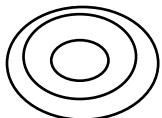
Examples of physical features

- Hills
- Valleys
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Mountains
- Plateaus

Hills

- A **hill** is a raised piece of land higher than the surrounding land.

A map symbol of a hill.



Examples of hills in Kampala district and important features on them.

- **Rubaga hill:** Rubaga hospital and Rubaga cathedral
- **Mulago hill:** Mulago hospital.
- **Makerere hill:** Makerere University.
- **Kikaaya hill:** Bahai temple
- **Muyenga hill:** Main water tanks.
- **Nsambya hill:** Nsambya hospital, radio sapientia and police barracks.
- **Mbuya hill:** Mbuya military hospital and Army barracks.
- **Kibuli hill:** Kibuli hospital, police training school.
- **Naguru hill:** L.T.V, Naguru remand home, teenage centre ./Police headquarters.
- **Namirembe hill :** Namirembe Cathedral / Mengo hospital
- **Kololo hill :** Kaboja Junior School, Kololo airstrip, Kololo hospital, Heroes burial ground, Summit view barracks, DFCU bank, Beat Fm, Capital Fm, Record TV, Summit view primary school.

- **Kitante hill:** Kitante hill school, kitante primary school, UWA headquarters, Uganda museum, British High Commission.
- **Old Kampala hill :**Old Kampala police station, Gadaffi Mosque, Fort Lugard, Metro Fm. Bilal Fm.

Importance of hills

- Hills are used for grazing animals.
- Hills are used for growing crops.
- People settle on hills.
- Hills are used for mining.

Economic activities carried out on hills.

- Mining, Tourism, Crop growing, Animal rearing

Dangers of hills to people.

- They are hiding places for criminals.
- They keep dangerous animals which attack people.
- They are affected by landslides.
- They lead to soil erosion.

Activity;

1.What is a hill?

.....

2.How are hills important to the telecommunication companies?

.....

3.How do people on hills control soil erosion?

.....

4.Give any two economic activities done on hills.

(i).....(ii).....

5.What are landforms?

.....

6.State any two problems caused by hills.

(i).....

(ii).....

7.Which important features are found on the following hills.

(i) Mengo hill.....

(ii) Kitante hill.....

Lesson 2.

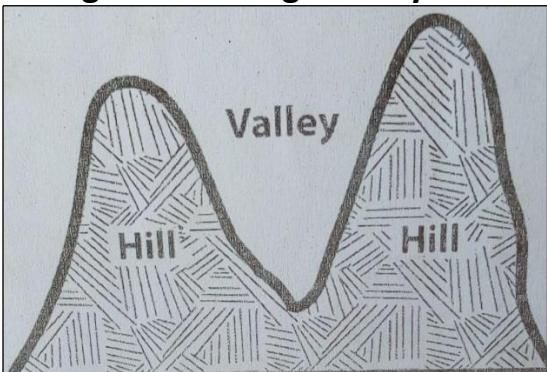
Valleys

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

Examples of valleys in Kampala district

- Kitante valley.
- Lugogo valley
- Bat valley.
- Golf course valley

A diagram showing a valley.



Advantages /Importance of valleys.

- People grow crops in valleys.
- People carry out fishing in valleys.
- Valleys promote mining.
- People graze animals in valleys.

Economic activities carried out in valleys.

- Fishing ,Mining ,Tourism ,Animal rearing

Examples of crops that grow well in valleys.

- Rice, yams, sugarcane.

Disadvantages /Dangers of valleys to people.

- They flood and kill people in wet seasons.
- They keep disease vectors .e.g. mosquitoes, tsetse flies
- They keep dangerous animals which kill people.
- They are hot due to low altitude.

Activity:

1.Which land form is mostly affected by floods?

.....
2.What name is given to the low land between two mountains?

.....
3.Which cash crop is commonly grown in valleys?

.....
4.In which one way are valleys important to people?

.....

5. Give a reason why rice is commonly grown in Valleys

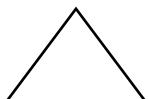
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Lesson 3.

Mountains

- A mountain is a large piece of land higher than a hill.

A map symbol of a mountain



A map symbol of a mountain peak.



Examples of mountains

- Mt.Rwenzori-The highest mountain in Uganda.
- Mt.Mufumbiro
- Mountain Elgon
- Mountain Moroto

Advantages / Importance / uses of mountains.

- Mountains have fertile soils for growing crops.
- People graze animals on mountains.
- Mountains are sources of rivers.
- Mountains help in the formation of rainfall.
- Mountains promote tourism.

Economic activities carried out on mountains.

- Crop growing
- Mining
- Animal rearing
- Lumbering
- Hunting
- Tourism

Disadvantages /Dangers of mountains to people.

- They are hiding places for criminals.
- They keep dangerous animals which attack people.
- They are affected by landslides.
- They lead to soil erosion.

Activity;

1. Name the highest mountain in Uganda.

.....

2. Draw a map symbol of a mountain below.



3. Give any two economic activities carried out on mountains.

(i).....(ii).....

4. In which two ways are mountains useful to people?

(i).....

(ii).....

5. State any two examples of minerals mined from mountains.

(i).....(ii).....

Lesson 4

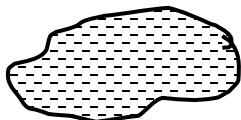
Lakes

- A lake is a large water body surrounded by land.

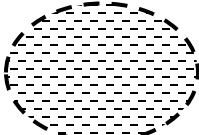
Types of lakes

- Permanent lake
- Seasonal lake.

A map symbol for a permanent lake.



A symbol of a seasonal lake.



Examples of lakes in Uganda

- Lake Victoria - largest lake in Uganda.
- Lake Albert
- Lake Kyoga - most swampy lake in Uganda.
- Lake Mburo
- Lake Katwe - Known for salt mining.
- Lake George
- Lake Edward
- Lake Bunyonyi - deepest lake in Uganda.

Economic activities carried out on and around lakes.

- Fishing - Major economic activity carried out on lakes.
- Mining
- Tourism
- Transport

Advantages /Importance of lakes to people.

- Lakes are source of water for domestic use.
- Lakes promote recreational activities like swimming and boat racing.
- Lakes promote water transport.
- Lakes promote mining.
- Lakes promote tourism.
- Lakes help in the formation of rainfall.

Disadvantages / Dangers of lakes to people.

- Lake are breeding places for disease vectors.
- Lake kill people by near drowning.
- Lakes keep dangerous animals which kill people.

Activity;

1. Name the largest lake in Uganda.

.....

2. Which lake is famous for salt mining in Uganda?

.....

3. Write the major economic activity carried out on lakes.

.....

4. Give any two examples of lakes in Uganda.

(i) (ii)

5. In which two ways are lakes dangerous to people?

.....

6. Name the deepest lake in Uganda.

.....

Lesson 5.

Rivers

- A river is a narrow mass of flowing water.

Types of rivers

- Permanent rivers
- Seasonal rivers

A map symbol of a permanent river.



A map symbol of a seasonal river.

Examples of rivers

- River Nile-The longest river in Uganda.

- River Achwa
- River Kafu
- River Nkusi
- River Kagera
- River Katonga

Economic activities carried out on rivers

- Fishing
- Transport
- Tourism

Importance / uses of rivers to people

- Rivers help in the formation of rainfall.
- Rivers are sources of water for home use.
- Rivers are source of fish.
- Rivers are used to generate Hydro-Electric power. (HEP)

Dangers of rivers to people.

- Rivers are breeding places for disease vectors.
- Rivers kill people by near drowning.
- Rivers keep dangerous animals which kill people.

Activity;

1. Which is the longest river in Uganda?

.....

2. Write any two economic activities carried out on rivers.

(i).....(ii).....

3.Which feature on a river is used to generate electricity?

.....

4.How are rivers important to people?

.....

5.Give any two examples of fish caught from rivers.

(i).....(ii).....

Lesson 6

Plateaus

➤ A **plateau** is a raised flat topped piece of land.

A map symbol of a plateau.



Economic activities carried out on plateaus.

- Fishing
- Tourism
- Farming
- Brick making
- Fishing
- Lumbering
- Mining
- Transport

Importance of plateaus to people.

- They have fertile soil for growing crops.
- They have enough pasture for growing animals.
- They have rivers and lakes which promote fishing.
- People settle on plateaus.
- They promote mining.

Hot springs

- A **hot spring** is an area with hot water heated naturally.

Examples of hot springs.

- **Kitagata hot springs** –Bushenyi- Uganda.
- **Rubale hot springs** –Ntungamo- Uganda.
- **Kisiizi hot springs** –Rukungiri- Uganda.
- **Sempuya hot springs** –Bundibugyo- Uganda.
- **Kibiro hot springs** –Hoima- Uganda

Uses of hot springs.

- Hot springs promote tourism.
- Hot springs cure skin diseases.
- Hot springs are used to generate Geo-thermal electricity.

Activity;

1.What is a plateau?

.....

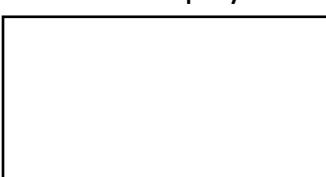
2.Mention any two economic activities carried out on plateaus.

(i).....(ii).....

3.How do hot springs promote the health of people?

.....

4.Draw a map symbol of a plateau below.



5.Give any two examples of hot springs in Uganda.

(i).....(ii).....

Lesson 7

Swamps.

- A **swamp** is a water logged area with vegetation.
- A **swamp** is a vegetated and water logged area.
- Another name for swamp is a **wetland**.
- A **wetland** is a water logged area

Examples of swamps in Kampala district.

- Lubigi swamp , Seven miles swamp

Note. Swamps and forests are not called physical features because they are found on other physical features.

Some food crops are grown in swampy areas.

- Rice.
- Yams.
- Cabbages
- Tomatoes.

Activities carried out in swamps.

- Fishing
- Brick making.
- Crop growing .
- Mining of sand and clay.

Importance of swamps.

- Sources of water.
- Sources of fish.
- Sources of building materials e.g clay, sand, grass, papyrus.
- They are places for growing crops.

Forests.

- A **forest** is a large piece of land covered by trees.

Examples of forests

- Mabira forest-Biggest in Central Uganda.
- Budongo forest-Biggest in Uganda.
- Kibale forest
- Ssese island forest

Importance of forests.

- They are source of firewood.
- They are source of fruits.
- They are source of timber.
- They are source of local medicine (herbs)

- They help in the formation of rainfall.
- They attract tourists.

Disadvantages / dangers of forests.

- They are hiding places for criminals e.g. Rebels, thieves.
- They have dangerous animals which attack people.

Why people cut down trees.

- To create land for farming.
- To create land for settlement.
- To create land for industries.
- To carry out mining in an area.
- To get firewood.
- To get timber.
- To get wood for charcoal burning.

Activity;

1.What is a swamp?

.....

2.Why is a swamp not called a physical feature?

.....

3.Give any one example of swamps.

.....

4.Why is rice commonly grown in swampy areas?

.....

5.What is a forest?

.....

.6How are forests dangerous to people?

.....

7.Give any two economic activities carried out in forests.

(i)..... (ii).....

8.What term is given to the harvesting of timber from mature trees?

.....

9.Give any two reasons why people clear forests.

(i).....

(ii).....

Lesson 1.

PEOPLE IN OUR SUB COUNTY / DIVISION

ETHNIC GROUPS

- An ethnic group is a group of people with the same origin and speak related languages.
- An ethnic group is also called a tribal group.

Examples of ethnic groups in our Sub county / division

- Bantu-Largest ethnic group in our division.
- Nilotics / River-Lake Nilotes
- Nilo-Hamites / Plain Nilotes
- Hamites

Tribes

- A **tribe** is a group of people who have the same origin and speak the same language.
- **Baganda** is the largest tribe in our division.

Examples of Ethnic groups ,Tribes and Languages spoken

ETHNIC GROUP	TRIBES	LANGUAGES
Bantu	Basoga. Baganda. Bakiga. Bamasaba. Banyoro. Banyankole. Batooro Banyoli Samia	Lusoga. Luganda. Rukiga. Lumasaba. Runyoro. Runyankole. Rutooro. Lunyoli Samia / Lugwe
Nilotics	Acholi Alur. Japadhola.	Acholi / Luo Alur./ Luo Adhola. / Luo
Nilo Hamites.	Karamojongs Iteso Langi Kumam Kakwa	Akaramojong. Ateso. Lango Kumam Kakwa
Hamites.	Bahima	Runyankole.

Activity;

1.What term is given to a group of people who have the same origin and speak related languages?

.....

2.Give any two examples of ethnic groups in our Sub county / division.

(i).....(ii).....

3.Which is the largest ethnic group our division / subcounty?

.....

4.Which language is spoken by the Batooro?

.....

5. Complete the table below.

Tribe	Language
	Lusoga
Bagisu	
Karimojong	Luganda

Lesson 2

Clans

- A **clan** is a group of people with the same forefather / ancestor.
- An **ancestor** is a person in a family who lived a long time ago.
- A clan is headed by a **clan head**.

Examples of clans among some tribes.

Tribe	Clan
Baganda	Ngabi clan, Njovu clan ,Mamba clan, Mboga clan, Nkima clan
Batooro	Basambu clan, Basiita clan ,Babiito clan ,Bachwamba clan
Bagisu	Badadiri clan, Bamasifwa, Baduda, Balucheke
Japdhola	Lapa clan, Jaramongi, Bendo clan
Banyankole	Abahinda clan, Abazigaaba clan, Abaitira clan, Abatsyaba clan

Duties of a clan head

- To chair clan meetings.
- To settle disputes among clan members.
- To officiate cultural marriages.

Symbols of a clan

- Totem
- Naming
- Drumming

A totem

- A **totem** is an object which identifies a clan.

Examples of totems

- Grasshoppers
- Cows
- Dogs
- Locusts
- Elephants

- Lions
- Weaving needle

Activity;

1.What name is given to a group of people with the same ancestor?

.....

2.State any two duties of a clan head.

- (i).....
(ii).....

3.Give any two symbols of a clan.

- (i).....(ii).....

4.What is a totem?

.....

5.How is a totem important to a clan ?

.....

Lesson 1;

LEADERSHIP IN OUR SUB COUNTY / DIVISION

- **Leadership** is the act of controlling people.

A LEADER

- A **leader** is a person with powers to control others.

Qualities of a good leader.

- Kindness
- Exemplary
- God fearing
- Knowledgeable / intelligence
- Honest
- Responsible
- Trustworthy

Examples of leaders in our community

- Teachers
- Police officers
- Imam
- Reverends
- Bishops
- Priests
- Kings and Queens
- Parents
- RDCs / RCCs

Duties / roles of leaders

- To maintain law and order.
- To settle disputes among people.
- To protect people and property.
- To guide people.
- To promote peace and security.

Activity;

1.What term is given the act of managing others?

.....

3.Give any two values of leaders.

(i).....

(ii).....

4.Mention any two qualities of a good leader.

(i).....(ii).....

5.Write any two examples of leaders in our community.

(i).....(ii).....

Lesson 2

Types of leaders

- Political leaders
- Religious leaders
- Civic leaders
- Voluntary leaders
- Cultural leaders

Ways how leaders come to power

Type of leader	How leaders get their leadership
Political leaders	Through elections
Religious leaders	Through elections / appointments
Voluntary leaders	By volunteering
Civic leaders	By appointment
Cultural leaders	By inheritance

Political leaders

- These are leaders who come to power through elections.

Examples of political leaders.

- Local council leaders. e.g. Chairperson LC1, LC 11, LC111, LC1V.
- President (Head of the country)
- Members of parliament
- Mayors (Head of a division)

- Resident District Commissioner (**RDC**) / Resident City Commissioner (**RCC**)

The local council system:

There are five levels of local council system.

Local council	Level	Political head
Village / zone	Local council 1	Chairperson LC1
Parish	Local council 11	Chairperson LC11
Sub county	Local council 111	Chairperson LC 111
County	Local council 1V	Chairperson LC V
District	Local council V	Chairperson LCV

Members of the local council I executive committee:

- There are **eleven (11)** members on the LCI executive committee.

<u>Member</u>	<u>Duties.</u>
1. Chairperson	Heads a local council. Signs official documents. Settles disputes. Or quarrels. Chairs the committee and council meetings.
2. Vice chairperson.	Assists the chairperson in all his duties. He is in charge of children's affairs.
3. General secretary.	Records minutes of council meetings. Calls L.C meetings. Keeps records and council documents.
4. Secretary for finance.	He is the treasurer of the council.
5. Secretary for security.	Maintains peace and security in the area.
6. Secretary for Education, information and mobilization.	Passes information to the public.
7. Secretary for youth and education (must be a youth).	Mobilizes youth for development and co – curricular activities.
8. Secretary for women and public health (must be a woman).	She is in charge of women's affairs.
9. Secretary for the disabled persons (must be a disabled person.)	Mobilises people with disabilities for development.
10. Secretary for production and environment protection.	Encourages economic production. Encourages protection of the environment.
11. Secretary for the elderly people.	In-charge of the elderly people.

Activity;

1.How do political leaders come to power?

.....

2.Give any two types of leaders.

(i).....(ii).....

3.To which type of leaders does the president belong?

.....

4.How many members make up the Local council 1 executive committee?

.....

5.Which member on the Local council 1 executive committee is responsible for children's affairs?

.....

6.Write LC in full.

.....

Lesson 3**Religious leaders.**

- Religious leaders are leaders who spread the word of God / Allah.

Examples of religious leaders.

- Reverend
- Bishop
- Archbishop
- Sheikh
- Imam
- Priests
- Cardinals
- Mufti
- Muezzin
- Pastors
- Khads

Examples of religions

- Christianity
- Islam-First foreign religion in Uganda.
- Hinduism
- African Traditional Religions (ATR)-First religion in Uganda.
- Buddhism

Examples of religious worship places.

- Churches
- Shrines
- Mosques

- Temples

Roles of religious leaders.

- To lead prayers.
- To promote morals.
- To provide guidance and counselling.

Note. A **Reverend** is an ordained minister.

Activity;

1. How do religious leaders come to power?

.....
2. Give any two examples of Christian religious leaders.

(i).....(ii).....

3. State any two roles of religious leaders.

(i).....

(ii).....

4. Mention any two examples of Islamic religious leaders.

(i).....(ii).....

5. Write ATR in full.

.....
6. Write any two worshipping places for religious groups.

(i).....(ii).....

7. Draw the following worshipping places.

Church	Mosque

Lesson 4

Cultural leaders

- Cultural leaders are leaders who come to power by inheritance.

Examples of cultural leaders.

- Kings
- Queens
- Clan leaders
- Chiefs

Cultural leaders:

Tribe	Title	Present leader
Baganda	Kabaka	Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II

Basoga	Kyabazinga	Wilberforce Gabula Nadiope 1V
Iteso	Papa Emorimor	Augustine Osuban Lemkol.
Banyoro	Omukama	Solomon Gafabusa Iguru.
Batooro	Omukama	Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru Rukidi IV
Jop'adhola	Tieng Adhola	Owori Stephen.
Acholi	Rwot	David Onen Achana.
Bakonjo	Omusinga.	Wesley Mumbere.
Banyankole	Omugabe	None as of now.
Alur	Rwoth	Phillip Obim Raun 11

Examples of kingdoms

- Tooro kingdom
- Buganda kingdom
- Bunyoro kingdom
- Rwenzururu kingdom

Roles / importance of cultural leaders

- To promote culture.
- To settle cultural disputes.
- To ensure peace among people.
- To officiate traditional ceremonies.

Activity;

1.What title is given to the leader of a kingdom.

.....

2.Which title is given to the cultural leader of Buganda kingdom?

.....

3.Name two kingdoms which share a title of kings.

(i).....(ii).....

4.Give any two roles of leaders cultural leaders.

(i).....

(ii).....

Lesson 5

Voluntary leaders

- Voluntary leaders are leaders who provide free services to people.

Examples of voluntary leaders.

- Scouts
- Girl guides
- Leaders of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)

Leaders in schools.

Examples of leaders in schools.

- Head teachers

- Deputy head teachers
- Prefects
- Class monitors
- Teachers

Note :

- Head teachers, deputy head teachers are **appointed**.
- All Prefects are **elected**.

Roles of leaders in schools

- To protect children.
- To teach children.
- To instil discipline in children.
- To solve problems among children.

Activity;

1.What title is given to the person who heads a school?

.....

2.Who assists the head teacher at school in his / her absence?

.....

3.Give any one duty of prefects in a school.

.....

4.Which leader keeps security at school?

.....

5.What title is given to the person who heads all prefects in a school?

.....

TOPICAL TEST ABOUT NAME AND LOCATION OF OUR SUB COUNTY / DIVISION

1.What is a map?

.....

2.In which way is a map different from a picture?

.....

3.What is a picture?

.....

4.How is a map similar to a picture?

.....

5.What term is given to the process of finding the position of a place on a map?

.....

6.State the commonest way of locating places.

.....

7. Give any two traditional way of locating places.

(i).....

(ii).....

8. In which division is your school located?

.....
9. Name the district in which your division is located.

.....
10. Mention any two divisions that border your division.

(i).....

(ii).....

11. Give any two important places in your division.

(i).....

(ii).....

12. What are landmarks?

.....
13. Draw a map symbol of a compass direction below.



14. Name any four groups of people who use a compass in their work.

(i)..... (ii).....

(iii)..... (iv).....

15. How is a compass direction different from a compass?

.....

16. In which direction does the compass needle point when not in use?

.....

17. In which way is a compass useful to a tourist?

.....

18. How many urban councils make up Kampala district?

.....

19. Which is the biggest division in Kampala district?

.....

20. Name the biggest urban council in Kampala district.

.....

21. Give the four urban councils which neighbour your division.

(i)..... (ii).....

(iii)..... (iv).....

22. In which direction does the Sun set?

.....
23.Which direction is opposite South?

.....
24.At what time of the day does the Sun rise?

.....
25.State the traditional way of locating places.

.....
26.If the Sun is in the West, where is the shadow formed?

.....
27.Mention any two qualities of a good map.

.....
28.Which element of a map is used to draw an accurate map?

.....
29.Which other name is used to mean the same as a title?

.....
30.In which way is a scale important to a map reader?

.....
31.Which element of a map is used to locate places?

.....
32.How are hills important to the telecommunication companies?

.....
33.How do people on hills control soil erosion?

.....
34.Give any two economic activities done on hills.

(i).....(ii).....

.....
35.What are landforms?

.....
36.State any two problems caused by hills.

(i).....

(ii).....

.....
37.Which important features are found on the following hills.

(i) Mengo hill.....

(ii) Kitante hill.....

.....
38.Which land form is mostly affected by floods?

.....
39.What name is given to the low land between two mountains?

403.W

.....
which cash crop is commonly grown in valleys?

.....
41.In which one way are valleys important to people?

42. Give a reason why rice is commonly grown in Valleys

43. Name the highest mountain in Uganda.

44. Draw a map symbol of a mountain below.



45. Give any two economic activities carried out on mountains.

(i).....(ii).....

46. In which two ways are mountains useful to people?

(i).....

(ii).....

47. State any two examples of minerals mined from mountains.

(i).....(ii).....

48. Name the largest lake in Uganda.

49.Which lake is famous for salt mining in Uganda?

50. Write the major economic activity carried out on lakes.

51. Give any two examples of lakes in Uganda.

(i).....(ii)..... 52.In

which two ways are lakes dangerous to people?

53. Name the deepest lake in Uganda.

54. Which is the longest river in Uganda?

55. Write any two economic activities carried out on rivers.

(i).....(ii).....

THEME 2: LIVELIHOOD IN OUR SUB-COUNTY / DIVISION

Lesson 1: Occupations of people in our Sub-Country / division.

Economic activities.

- **Economic activities** are kinds of work people do to earn money or a living.
 - **Economic activities** are money generating activities / income generating activities.

Examples of economic activities

- ## ➤ Fishing.

- Mining.
- Brick making.
- Carpentry.
- Trade.
- Farming etc.
- Lumbering.
- Transport.
- Charcoal burning
- Knitting
- Tailoring
- Weaving

People who carry out some economic activities

- Traders
- Drivers
- Teachers
- Fishermen
- Builders
- Welders
- Pilots
- Carpenters

Activity;

1.What term is given to mean income generating activities?

.....

2.Give any four examples of economic activities people do in your Sub county / division.

.....

3.Mention any two groups of people who carry out occupations in schools.

(i).....(ii).....

4.State any two products got from clay soil.

(i).....(ii).....

Lesson 2;

Farming

- **Farming** is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.
- **Farmers** are people who keep animals and grow crops.

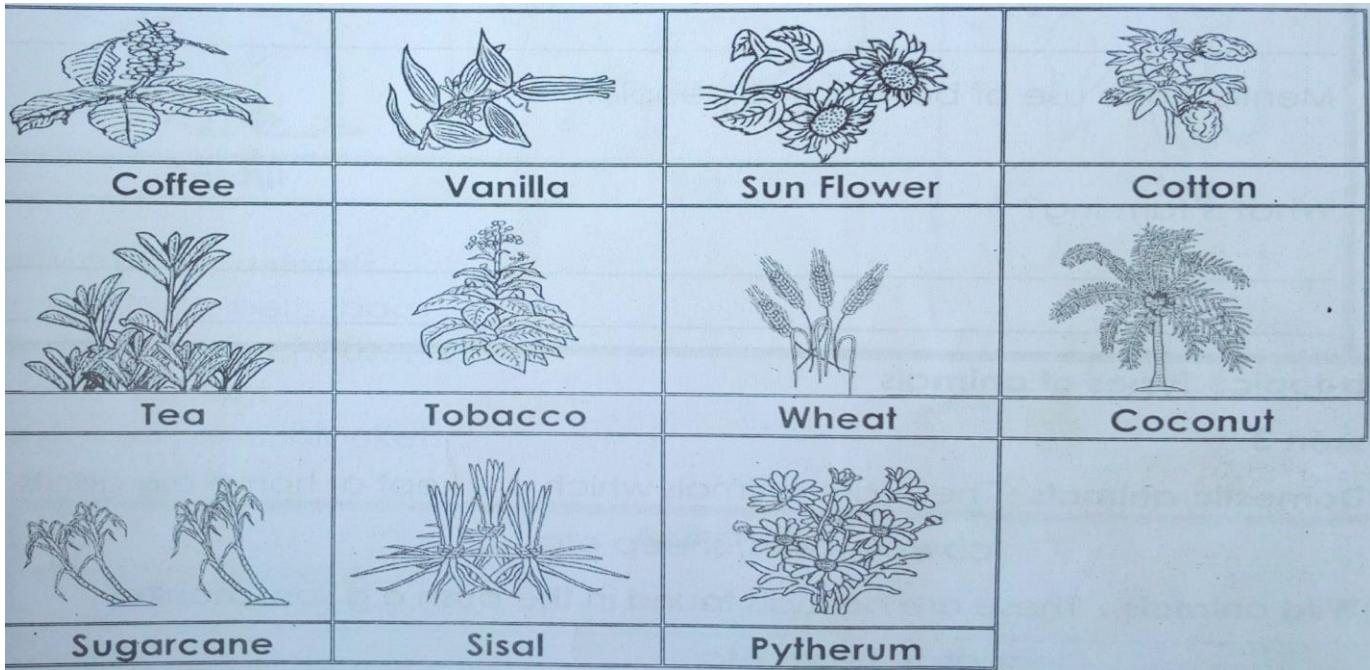
Types of crops.

- Food crops
- Cash crops

Cash crops

- **Cash crops** are crops grown for sale.

Examples of cash crops grown in our Sub county / division



Food crops

- **Food crops** are crops grown for food.

Examples of food crops.

- Bananas
- Millet
- Cassava
- Beans
- Sweet potatoes
- Rice

Uses of crops

- They provide food.
- They provide income.
- They provide raw materials for industries.

Examples of products got from some crops

Crop	Product
Coffee	Gun powder ,coffee beverage
Tobacco	Cigarettes, cigar
Cotton	Clothes , cotton wool ,Cooking oil from cotton seeds
Sisal	Ropes, door mats, sacks
Pyrethrum	Insecticides / pesticides
Sugarcane	Sugar

Activity.

1.What are cash crops?

2. Give any two examples of food crops.

(i).....(ii).....

3. Give any one product got from cotton.

4. What is farming?

5. Who is a farmer?

6. Which product is got from cotton seeds?

Lesson 3.

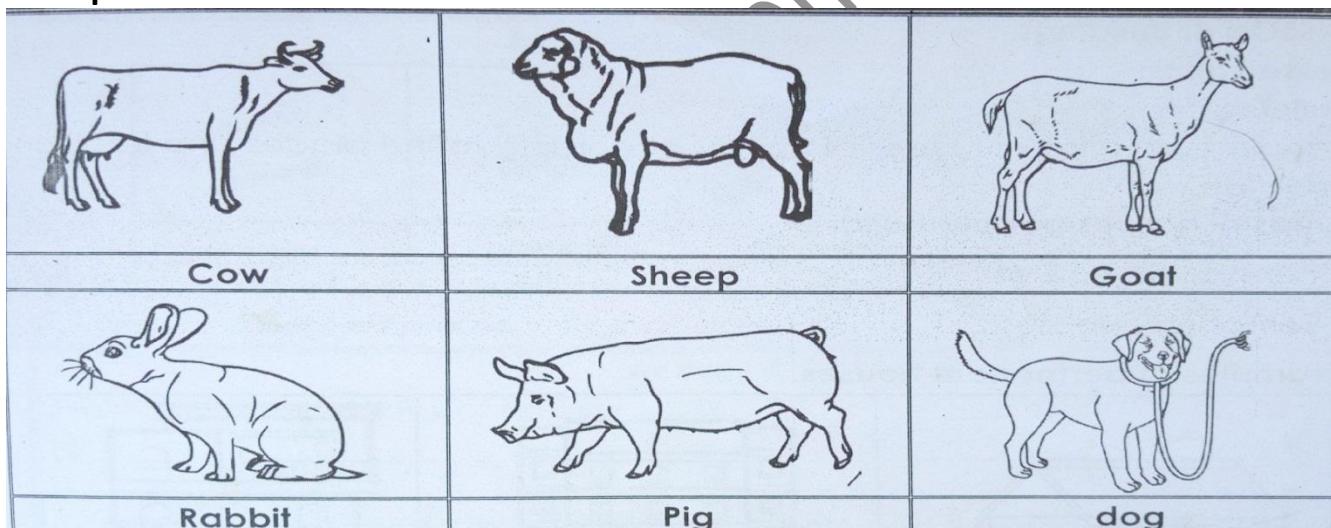
Types of animals

- Domestic animals
- Wild animals
- Petty animals

Domestic animals.

- **Domestic animals** are animals which are kept at home.

Examples of domestic animals.



Wild animals

- **Wild animals** are animals living on their own in their natural habitats.
- A **habitat** is a place where living things live.



Giraffe



Hippopotamus



Baboons



Warthogs



Monkey



Zebras



Antelope



Buffalo

Pet animals

- Pet animals are animals kept at home as companion.

Examples of pet animals

- Cats , Dogs, Rabbits,

Examples of animals kept on farm

- Cows, goats, pigs, sheep

Note ; Donkeys are used for transport in hilly and mountainous areas.

Importance of domestic animals.

- They provide meat.
- They are sold for income.
- They provide milk.
- They provide hides and skins for craft work.
- They provide security.
- They are used for transport.

Dangers of wild animals and domestic animals.

- They kill people.
- They destroy people's crops.

Note. Wild animals promote tourism.

Products got from animals

Object	Product
Milk	Yoghurt, butter, Cheese
Skins	Leather shoes, belts ,jackets, bags
Horns	Buttons
Wool	Jackets, blankets
Hooves	glue

Activity;

1.What are wild animals?

.....

2.How are wild animals important to a P.3 child?

.....

3.Apart from horses and camels, name any other animal used for transport.

4. Give any one product obtained from animal skins.

5. What are domestic animals?

6. State any two examples of domestic animals.

(i) (ii)

7. Mention any one importance of cats at home.

8. Which social service is provided by a dog?

Lesson 4;

Buildings

➤ **Buildings** are closed structures with a wall and a roof where people shelter.

Types of houses people build.

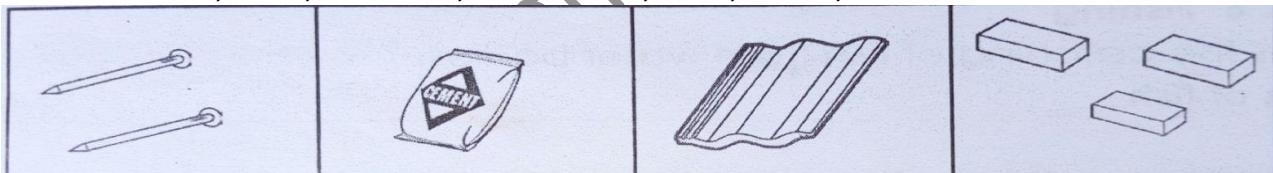
- Permanent buildings
- Temporary buildings

Permanent buildings

➤ **Permanent buildings** are buildings which are built with permanent building materials.

Examples of materials used to build permanent houses

- Cement, sand, iron bars, iron sheets, nails, bricks, stones



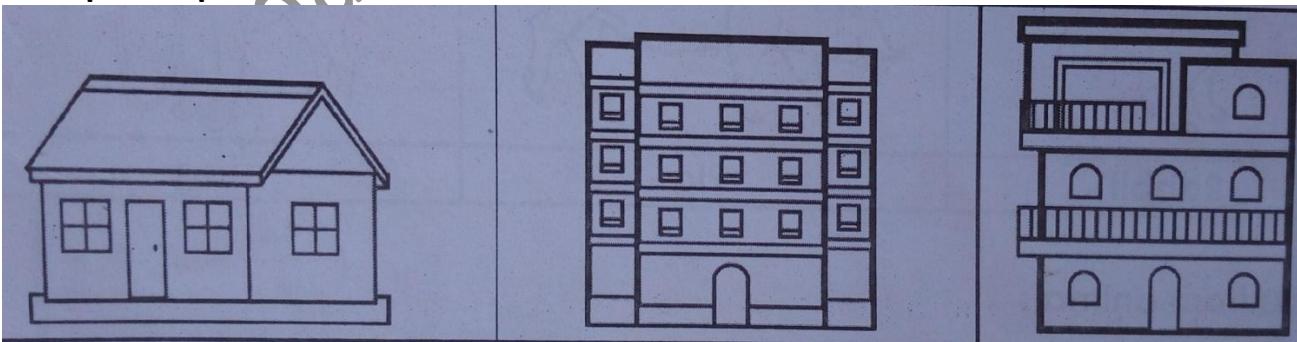
Nails

Cement

iron sheets

bricks

Examples of permanent houses



Bungalow

Arcades

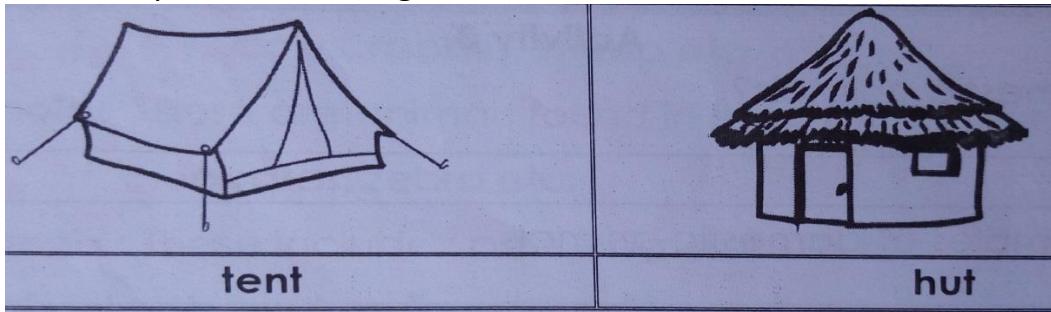
Flat

Temporary houses

➤ **Temporary houses** are buildings which are built with weak or temporary materials.

Examples of temporary houses

- Unipot , Tent, hut ,Igloo



Uses of houses to people

- They provide shelter.
- They get money from rentals.
- People sleep in them.
- They keep animals in houses.

Activity;

1.Give a reason why a tent is called a temporary house?

.....

2.Mention any two types of houses.

(i)..... (ii).....

3.In which two ways are houses important to people?

(i).....
(ii).....

4.Give any two examples of building materials for building temporary houses.

(i)..... (ii).....

Lesson 5

Practices in cookery

- Cookery is the practice of preparing food.

Traditional ways of preparing millet

- When millet is harvested from the garden by cutting with a knife, it is sun dried well.

Steps for preparing millet

1. **Pounding**-This is the removing of husks from millet seeds.
2. **Winnowing**-This is the separation of stones and husks from millet seeds.
3. **Frying**-This is done to produce a good smell in the millet when it is ready.
4. **Grinding**-This is the crushing of millet seeds into millet flour .It is done either using a maize mill or a grinding stone.
5. Boil water in a clean sauce pan until it is ready.
6. Mix millet flour and start mingling.

7. In five minutes it will be ready for serving.

Hunting.

- Hunting is the killing or catching of wild animals or birds.

Reasons why people hunt animals.

- To get meat.
- To get skins.
- To get teeth and horns.
- To get shells.
- To get ivory.

Tools used for hunting.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| ➤ Hunting net. | ➤ Knives. |
| ➤ Club. | ➤ Bow and arrow. |
| ➤ Spear. | ➤ Pangas. |

Note.

- Hunters need **dogs** to sniff or help in chasing the animals.
- Poaching is illegal hunting of animals in game parks.
- A **poacher** is a person who illegally kills animals in a game park.

Pottery.

- Pottery is the making of pots using clay.

Some of the things made out of clay are:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| ➤ Pots. | ➤ smoking pipes |
| ➤ Charcoal stoves. | ➤ Candle stands. |
| ➤ Cups. | ➤ Bowls. |
| ➤ Plates. | ➤ Flower vases. |

The process of making things out of clay is called **modelling**.

Importance of pottery

- People model things to sell and get money.
- People model to get things for their home use.
- It provides jobs to people.

Activity;

1.What is cookery?

.....
2.Give any two reasons why carry out cookery.

- (i).....
(ii).....

3.What is hunting?

.....
4.Give any two tools people use for hunting.

(i).....(ii).....

5.State any two reasons why people hunt animals.

(i).....

(ii).....

6.What term is given to the illegal hunting of animals from game parks?

.....
7.Give any two things made from clay.

(i).....(ii).....

8.What is modelling?

Lesson 6

Weaving.

➤ **Weaving** is the making of things out of grass, fibre or reeds.

Things made from weaving.

- Mats.
- Stools.
- Table clothes
- Ropes.
- Bags.
- Hats.
- Baskets.

Other raw materials used in weaving.

- Sisal.
- Palm leaves.
- Papyrus.
- Banana fibre.

Blacksmith.

- **Blacksmithing / iron smelting** is the making of tools out from iron.
- A person who makes things out of is called a **blacksmith**.

Things used by a blacksmith:

- Hammer.
- Fire.
- Bellow.
- Old metals.

Some of the iron tools people make.

- Knives.

- Beds.
- Pangas.
- Arrow heads.
- Hoes.
- Spear heads.
- Axes

Carpentry.

- **Carpentry** is the making of things from timber.
- A person who makes things out of timber is called a **carpenter**.

Some of the items made out of wood

- Chairs.
- Cupboards.
- Tables.
- Blackboards.
- Desks.
- Stools.

Needs of a carpenter.

- Money.
- Timber.
- Means of transport.
- Market.
- Tools. E.g. a hammer, a saw, a measuring tape etc.

Activity

1.What is weaving?

.....

2.Give any two examples of things made from weaving.

.....

3.State any two raw-materials for weaving.

(i).....(ii).....

4.Who is a blacksmith?

.....

5.Mention any one importance of a blacksmith in a community.

.....

6.How do call a person who makes things from timber?

.....

7.In in which way are lumberjacks important to carpenters?

.....

8.Give any two needs of a carpenter.

(ii).....(ii).....

SUB THEME: WAYS PEOPLE MEET THEIR NEEDS / HOW PEOPLE EARN MONEY IN OUR SUBCOUNTY / DIVISION

Lesson 7

FISHING

- **Fishing** is the catching of fish from water bodies.

Sources of fish;

- Lakes ,rivers ,swamps, streams

Examples of fish caught in Uganda;

- **Tilapia**-it the commonest type of fish caught in Uganda.
- **Nile perch**-it is the largest type of fish caught in Uganda.
- **Mukene**-it is the smallest fish caught in Uganda.
- **Lung fish**
- **Cat fish**

Modern methods of catching fish;

- Gill net method.
- Trawling method.
- Purse seining method.
- Line method.

Local methods of catching fish.

- Using hooks
- Using spears
- Using fishing baskets
- Using hands.

Traditional methods of preserving fish.

- Salting, sun drying, smoking
- Tinning / canning, Refrigeration

Importance of fish.

- It is a source of food.
- It is a source of income when sold.
- Fish bones are used in making animal feeds.
- It is a source of employment.
- It is a source of medicine e.g. code liver oil.

Problems facing the fishing industry.

- Water hyacinth.
- Poor fishing methods.
- Shortage of ready market for fish.
- Poor storage facilities.

Solutions to the problems facing industries.

- Better roads should be constructed.
- Water hyacinth should be controlled.
- Modern storage facilities should be provided.
- By enforcing laws against poor methods of fishing.

Activity;

1.What is fishing?

2.State the biggest fish caught from water bodies.

3.What is fish preservation?

4.Give any two poor methods of fishing.

(i).....

(ii).....

5.Which is the commonest type of fish caught from water bodies in our division.

6.Name the largest type of fish caught from lake Victoria.

Lesson 8

Social services

- **Social services** are benefits provided to people by the government and Non-Governmental Organizations to live a better life.

Examples of social services

- Education service

- Health service
- Security service
- Transport service
- Communication service

Social service providers

- **Social service providers** are people who provide social services.

Examples of social service providers / Groups of people who provide social services

- Teachers
- Doctors
- Drivers
- Police officer
- Pilots
- Nurses
- Soldiers
- Television presenters
- Radio presenters

Social service centres

- **Social service centres** are places where social services are provided.

Examples of social service centres.

Social centre	Social service
Hospitals,clinics,dispensaries,pharmacies	Health service
Schools	Education service
Taxi parks, railway stations, ports,Airports	Transport service
Police stations, Army barracks	Security service
Radio stations ,post office, Tv stations	Communication service
NWSC offices / RUWAS offices	Water supply service
Banks	Banks , co-operative societies

Activity

1.What term is given to the benefits the government and Non-Governmental Organizations provide for people to live a better life?

2.Give any four examples of social services.

- (i).....(ii).....
 (iii).....(iv).....

3.What are social service centres?

4.State any four examples of social service centres.

- (i).....(ii).....

(iii).....(iv).....

5.Which social service is provided by teachers?

.....
6.Who are social service providers?

.....
7.Which social service is provided by the dog?

Lesson 9

Education

- **Education** is the process of getting knowledge and skills from schools.

There are two types of education:

- Informal education.
- Formal education.

Informal education

- **Informal education** is education got from home.

People who provide informal education

- Elders
- Parents
- Leaders
- Siblings

Skills taught in informal education to boys;

- Hunting
- Building
- Looking after wives
- Wrestling
- Grazing
- Behavior.
- Local medicine.
- Culture

Skills taught to girls in informal education

- Cooking
- Caring for babies
- Caring for husbands

Formal education

- **Formal education** is education got from schools.

People who provide formal education.

- Trained teachers
- Tutors
- Lectures.

Kinds of schools.

- Nursery schools.
- Secondary schools
- Colleges
- Universities

Nursery schools

- It takes children between 3 – 5 years.

Primary schools.

- Primary schools take children from Nursery schools.

Secondary schools.

- They take learners from primary schools.
- **Colleges and Universities.** They take learners who have finished the secondary schools.
- They go to train to get skills.

Why we need education.

- To get knowledge e.g. on how to live healthy and grow crops.
- To get skills e.g. carpentry, building, teaching etc.

Reasons why children go to school.

- To learn.
- To get a good future.
- To learn and get jobs.
- To be important in future.

Activity;

1.What term is used to mean the process of acquiring knowledge and skills from schools?

2.Give any two types of education.

(i).....(ii).....

3.Mention any two kinds of schools.

(i).....(ii).....

4.List any two examples of people who provide education in schools.

Lesson 10

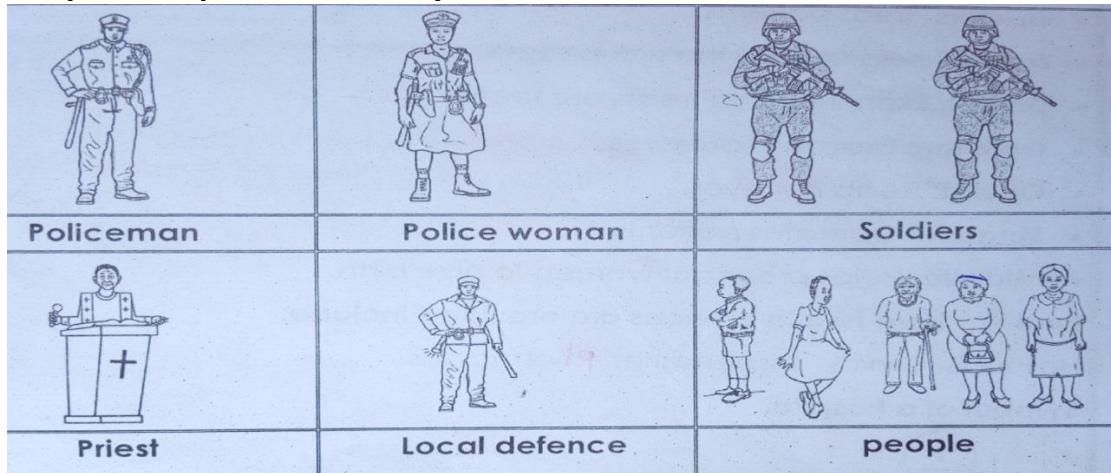
Security

- **Security** is the condition of not being scared.

Examples of security organs / groups

- Uganda Police force
- Uganda Police prisons force
- The army
- Local Defence Units (LDUs)
- Private security companies

People who provide security



Examples of acts of insecurity

- Murder
- Theft
- Rape
- Fighting
- Kidnapping
- Defilement

Note; The main duty of the Uganda police is **to keep law and order.**

Ways how the Uganda police keeps law and order.

- By arresting law breakers.
- By putting out big fires.
- By investigating crimes.
- By guarding important places and people.

Activity;

1. Write LDU in full.

2. List any two ways how the police maintains law and order.

- (i).....
(ii).....

3. Give any two ways in which children can promote security at home.

- (i).....
(ii).....

4. Mention any two examples of tools used to keep security.

- (i).....(ii).....

5. State any two examples of security groups.

- (i).....(ii).....

6. Give any two bad acts which cause insecurity.

- (i).....(ii).....

Lesson 11;

Health

- **Health** is the state of being well without sickness.
- People who provide health services are called **health workers**.

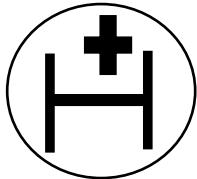
Places where health services are provided.

- Hospitals, Clinics, Dispensaries ,Pharmacies

Examples of people who provide health services.

Health worker	Duty
Doctors	Treat sick people.
Nurses	Takes care of sick people.
Dentists	Examines and treats teeth.
Opticians	Examines eyes.
Occults	Treats our eyes.
Surgeon	Operates patients
Mid wife	Helps pregnant women to give birth.

A symbol of a hospital



Activity

1. Give any two examples of people who provide health services.

(i).....(ii).....

2. Write any two social service centres for health service.

(i).....(ii).....

3. Draw a symbol of a hospital below.



4. How are the following people important in our community?

(i) Mid wives.....

(ii) Surgeons.....

Lesson 12.

Transport

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

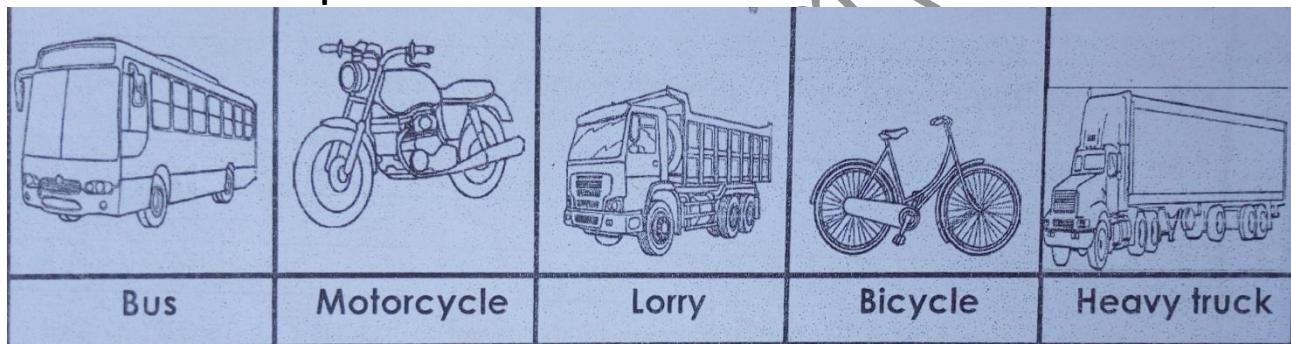
Types of transport

- Road transport
- Railway transport
- Air transport
- Water transport
- Pipe line transport
- Animal transport

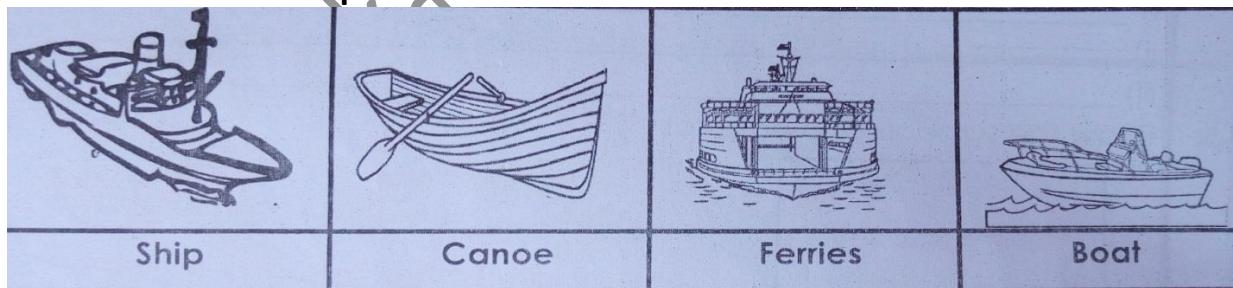
People who provide transport.

- Drivers
- Sailors / ship captains
- Pilots
- Cyclists

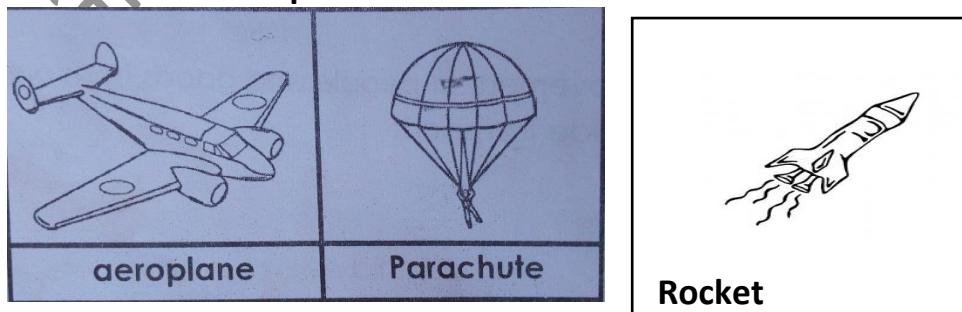
Means of road transport



Means of water transport



Means of air transport



Means of railway transport



Train

Importance of the means of transport

- They carry goods.
- They carry people.
- They provide jobs.

Activity

1.What is transport?

.....

2.State any four types of transport.

(i).....(ii).....
(iii).....(iv).....

4.Mention the commonest type of transport used in your division / sub county.

.....

5.Name the quickest means of transport.

.....

6.Why is air transport used by few people?

.....

Lesson 13

Communication

- Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

Types of communication

- Verbal communication
- Nonverbal communication
- Written communication

Ways of communication

- Modern ways of communication
- Local ways of communication

Modern methods / ways of communication

- This is the sending and receiving of messages using modern means.

Modern means of communication

- Telephones, Radios ,Newspapers, Magazines, Television, Internet, books

Local Methods / traditional methods of communication

- This is the sending and receiving of messages using local means.

Means of Local communication

- Drums , messengers ,Smoke, gestures, horns, ash

Activity

1.What is communication?

2.Give any two types of communication.

(i).....(ii).....

3.Mention any two ways of local communication.

(i).....(ii).....

4.State any two modern means of communication.

5.Give any two means of local communication.

(i).....(ii).....

6.Why do most people use radios for communication?

7.Give any two importance of radios to people.

(i).....

(ii).....

8.Why do few people use televisions in villages?

9.Name the fastest means of communication.

10.Give the commonest means of local communication.

Lesson 14

Water supply

Types of water supply

- Natural water supply.
- Man-made water supply.

Examples of natural sources of water.

- Rain , Rivers ,Lakes

Rain is the main natural source of water.

Examples of man-made sources of water.

- Well ,ponds ,Taps, dams

Uses of water

- For washing utensils.
- For drinking.

- It is used for irrigation.
- For making juice.
- For mopping houses.

Activity;

1. Name the main source of water.

.....

2. Give any two recreational activities done on water bodies.

(i) (ii)

3. Mention any two man-made water sources.

(i) (ii)

4. Apart from rain, give any other two natural sources of water.

(i) (ii)

5. Name any two examples of animals which live in water.

(i) (ii)

Lesson 15

Importance of Social services in our Sub County / division

- People get knowledge.
- People get good health.
- People live in peace.
- People learn how to read and write.
- People send and receive messages.
- People get protection of their property.
- They make the movement of people and goods easy.

Problems / challenges faced by social services

Social service	Problems faced	Solutions
Education	Shortage of teachers. Shortage of classes. Shortage of textbooks.	The government should provide enough teachers to schools.
Security	Robbery, Corruption, Rebellions, Dictatorship.	Tight security should be promoted.
Health	Shortage of workers. Shortage of medicine. Shortage of equipment.	Enough medical workers and medicines should be provided in hospitals.
Transport	Accidents. Corruption. Poor roads	Better roads should be built. Corrupt traffic officers should be arrested.
Water	Drought. Water pollution .Shortage of plumbers.	Boreholes should be drilled. Enough plumbers should be employed.

Communication	Poor network. Telephone hacking.	Better masts should be built.
----------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------

Activity;

1.Give any two problems facing government schools.

- (i).....
 (ii).....

2.Why do people visit hospitals?

.....

3.How are roads useful in a community?

.....

4.What is a community?

.....

TOPICAL WORK ABOUT LIVELYHOOD IN OUR SUB COUNTY / DIVISION

1.What term is given to mean income generating activities?

.....

2.Give any four examples of economic activities people do in your Sub county / division.

.....

3.What are cash crops?

.....

4.What is farming?

.....

5.Who is a farmer?

.....

6.Which product is got from cotton seeds?

.....

7.What are wild animals?

.....

8.How are wild animals important to a P.3 child?

.....

9.Apart from horses and camels, name any other animal used for transport.

.....

10.Give any one product obtained from animal skins.

.....

11.What are domestic animals?

.....

12.State any two examples of domestic animals.

(i).....(ii).....

13. Mention any one importance of cats at home.

14. Which social service is provided by a dog?

16. Give a reason why a tent is called a temporary house?

17. Mention any two types of houses.

(i).....(ii).....

18. In which two ways are houses important to people?

(i).....

(ii).....19. Gi
ve any two examples of building materials for building temporary houses.

(i).....(ii).....

20. What is cookery?

21. Give any two reasons why carry out cookery.

(i).....

(ii).....

22. What is hunting?

23. Give any two tools people use for hunting.

(i).....(ii).....

24. State any two reasons why people hunt animals.

(i).....

(ii).....

25. What term is given to the illegal hunting of animals from game parks?

26. Give any two things made from clay.

(i).....(ii).....

27. What is modelling?

281.

What is weaving?

29. Give any two examples of things made from weaving.

30. State any two raw-materials for weaving.

(i).....(ii).....

31. Who is a blacksmith?

.....
32.Mention any one importance of a blacksmith in a community.

.....
33.How do call a person who makes things from timber?

.....
34.In in which way are lumberjacks important to carpenters?

.....
35.Give any two needs of a carpenter.

(ii).....(ii).....

36.What is fishing?
.....

37.State the biggest fish caught from water bodies.
.....

38.What is fish preservation?
.....

4.Give any two poor methods of fishing.
.....

(i).....
(ii).....

39.Which is the commonest type of fish caught from water bodies in our division.
.....

40.Name the largest type of fish caught from lake Victoria.
.....

41.What term is given to the benefits the government and Non-Governmental Organizations provide for people to live a better life?
.....

42.Give any four examples of social services.
.....

(i).....(ii).....
(iii).....(iv).....

43.What are social service centres?
.....

44.State any four examples of social service centres.
.....

(i).....(ii).....
(iii).....(iv).....

45.Which social service is provided by teachers?
.....

46.Who are social service providers?
.....

47.Which social service is provided by the dog?
.....

48.What term is used to mean the process of acquiring knowledge and skills from schools?

.....

49.Give any two types of education.

(i).....(ii).....

50.Mention any two kinds of schools.

(i).....(ii).....

THEME 1: CHRISTIANS GROW IN JESUS

TRADITIONS/ CUSTOMS

- Customs are traditional practices in a society.

Examples of traditional customs in our society

- Greeting.
- Naming twins.
- Bowing down before kings.
- Paying bride price.
- Having last funeral rites.
- Dressing
- Welcoming visitors at home.

People who teach us customs include:

- Parents
- Teachers
- Pastors
- Elders
- Grand parents

Activity

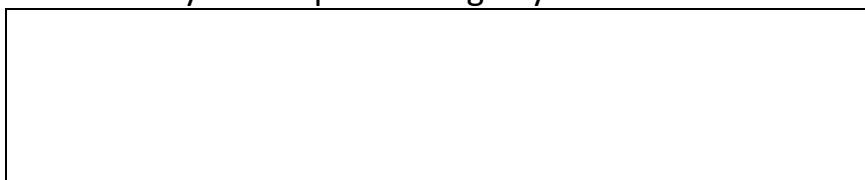
1.What term is used to mean the traditional practices of a society?

.....

2.Name two traditions among the Baganda.

(i).....(ii).....

3.Draw and colour yourself performing any one custom at home.





Lesson 2

Importance of customs in our society

(a) Greeting

- Creates friendship
- Sign of respect
- Makes people feel happy.

(b) Paying bride price/wealth;

- Sign of thanks you to the girl's family.
- Sign of responsibility.
- To stabilize marriage.

(c) Naming children;

- For identification
- Creates unity among clan members.

(d) Welcoming visitors;

- To show respect.
- To create friendship.

(e) Mourning for the dead;

- Way of showing sorrow.
- Sign of love for the dead.

Activity

1. Name any two customs at school.

(i).....(ii).....

2. Why we greet one another?

.....

3. What do you do when you receive a visitor?

.....

Lesson 3

Customs in the Christian family

- Christian customs help to unite us in God's family

Examples of Christian customs;

- Attending church services.
- Baptism (John 1:29-34)
- Confirmation
- Holy marriage / Holy Matrimony
- Fasting during lent period.
- Praying for the sick.
- Praying before a meal.
- Paying tithes and offertories.

Importance of baptism in Christian family

- It washes away the original sin.
- It brings us into God's family.

Note ; **Baptism** is the first sacrament in Christianity.

Activity

1. Name any two Christian customs.

(i).....(ii).....

2. Which custom helps a man and woman to be husband and wife?

.....

3. Why do we pay tithes and offertories in churches?

.....

4. Draw, name and colour any one Christian custom.



Lesson 4

Other customs we meet

Each society has its own customs e.g.

- The Baganda bow down before their Kabaka

Why should we respect other people's customs?

- To fit in every society.
- To live happily with other people.
- To learn the behavior of other people.

TOPICAL TEST

1.What are customs?

.....

2.Give two examples of customs in your society

(i).....(ii).....

3.Why do Baganda women and girls kneel while greeting?

.....

4.Mention any two Christian customs?

(i).....(ii).....

5.Of what importance is baptism to a Christian?

.....

6. In which place did Jesus attend the wedding ceremony?

.....

Lesson 1

LEADERSHIP

Read;

Eph 4:11-13

Mark9:33-35

- Leadership is a position of guiding or managing others

A leader

- A person given a responsibility of guiding others.
- A leader is a person who guides or manages others.

Examples of leaders include:

- president
- A head teacher
- Classteachers
- Head prefect
- Class prefects
- Pastors
- Bishops
- Kings

Qualities of a good leader

1 Tim3:1-7

- Should lead by example.
- Should be a good listener.
- Should make good decisions.
- Should be kind
- Should not be God-fearing.
- Should be patient.

Activity

1. Who is a leader?

.....

2. Give any two characteristics of a good leader.

(i).....(ii).....

3. Who heads a church?

Lesson 2

Levels of leadership in our society

- At different levels and places, we have different leaders

These include:

(a)At family level;

- Father
- Mother

(b)At school level;

Head teacher

- Deputy head teachers
- Heads of department
- Class teachers
- Prefects etc

(c)At church level;

Read;

Eph 4:11-13

- Bishops
- priests
- Reverends
- Pastors
- Deacons and ushers

(d)At community level;

- L C 111 Chairperson at the sub-county level
- L C 11 Chairperson at the parish level
- L C 1 chairperson at the village level

(e)At clan level

- Clan head
- Lineage head
- Family heads

Activity

1. Mention any two leaders at school.

(i).....(ii).....

2. Who heads a family?

.....
3. Give any two duties of a family head.

(i).....
(ii).....

Lesson 3

Examples of leaders in the Old Testament

- Abraham
- Moses
- Joshua
- Samuel
- Ruth
- Kings like David, Solomon etc

A). ABRAHAM AS A LEADER

Gen 12:1-5

Gen 22

- Abraham was a son of Terah who lived in Ur.
- Terah later migrated to Haran where Abraham was born.
- Abraham's wife was Sarah.
- They lived in a country called Haran.
- God told Abraham to leave his homeland Haran and go to the promised land of Canaan
- Canaan was the new land God promised Abraham.
- Isaac was the son God gave to Abraham and Sarah.
- God asked Abraham to sacrifice his only son, Isaac.



When Abraham obeyed, God made him the grandfather of all nations.

Activity

1. Who was the wife of Abraham?

.....

2. Which land was promised to Isaac?

.....

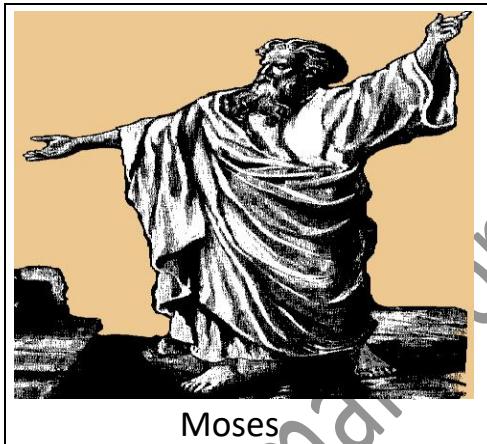
3. Why did God ask Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac?

.....

Lesson 4

b). MOSES AS A LEADER OF GOD

Exodus 3



Moses

- Moses was a **shepherd** before he became a leader.
- God first appeared to Moses on **Horeb** in **form of a burning bush**.
- Moses was told lead the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land of **Canaan**.
- He led the Israelites out of Egypt across the Red sea but he did not reach the Promised Land because he died at **Mt. Nebo**.
- Moses died on the way because he **disobeyed God**.
- **He hit the rock twice** to release water instead of ordering it.
- Joshua **delivered** the Israelites to the promised land of **Canaan**.

Activity

1. Who led the Israelites out of Egypt?

.....

2. Name the water body which was crossed by the Israelites from Egypt.

.....

3. In which form did God first appear to Moses on Mt. Horeb?

.....

4. Why didn't Moses reach the Promised Land?

.....

Lesson 5

JOSHUA AS A LEADER OF GOD

Joshua 1:1-3



- **Joshua** succeeded Moses.
- He led the Israelites across **River Jordan** to the Promised Land.
- The Promised Land was called Canaan.

Qualities of leaders in the Old Testament

- They were God-fearing.
- They were obedient
- They were faithful.
- They were brave.

Activity

1. Who lead the Israelites to the Promised Land?

.....

Name the river which was crossed by the Israelites to the Promised Land.

.....

3. What was the name of the Promised Land?

.....

4. Give any two qualities of leaders in the Bible.

.....

Lesson 6

JESUS AS A LEADER

Read;

Mark 10:13-15

John 2:13-16



How was Jesus Christ a good leader?

- Jesus was a servant of all people.
- Jesus treated all people fairly.
- He was humble.
- He was loving and caring.
- He was obedient to the law.
- He was God fearing.

Activity

1. Give two ways in which Jesus was a good leader.

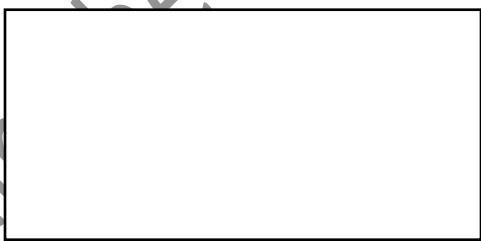
- (i).....
(ii).....

2. What lesson do we learn from Jesus?

.....
3. Mention any two qualities of a bad leadership.

- (i)..... (ii).....

4 Draw and show Jesus with the little children



Lesson 7 MESSENGERS OF GOD

How God speak to us

Isaiah6:1-10

1Sam13:1-21

Ways how God speaks to us

- Through reading the Bible
- Using prophets, priests, pastors etc
- Through dreams
- Through visions

Prophet

- A prophet is a messenger of God.

Examples of prophets in the Bible

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| ➤ John the Baptist | ➤ Joel |
| ➤ Isaiah | ➤ Moses |
| ➤ Jeremiah | ➤ Amos |
| ➤ Elijah | ➤ Micah |
| ➤ Noah | ➤ Ezekiel |

Qualities of people chooses to be his messengers

- They are faithful
- They are trustworthy
- They are obedient
- They are not proud
- They are humble

Activity

1.List any two way how God can speaks to us.

(i).....(ii).....

2.Who is a prophet?

.....

3.Mention any four prophets in the Bible.

(i).....(ii).....

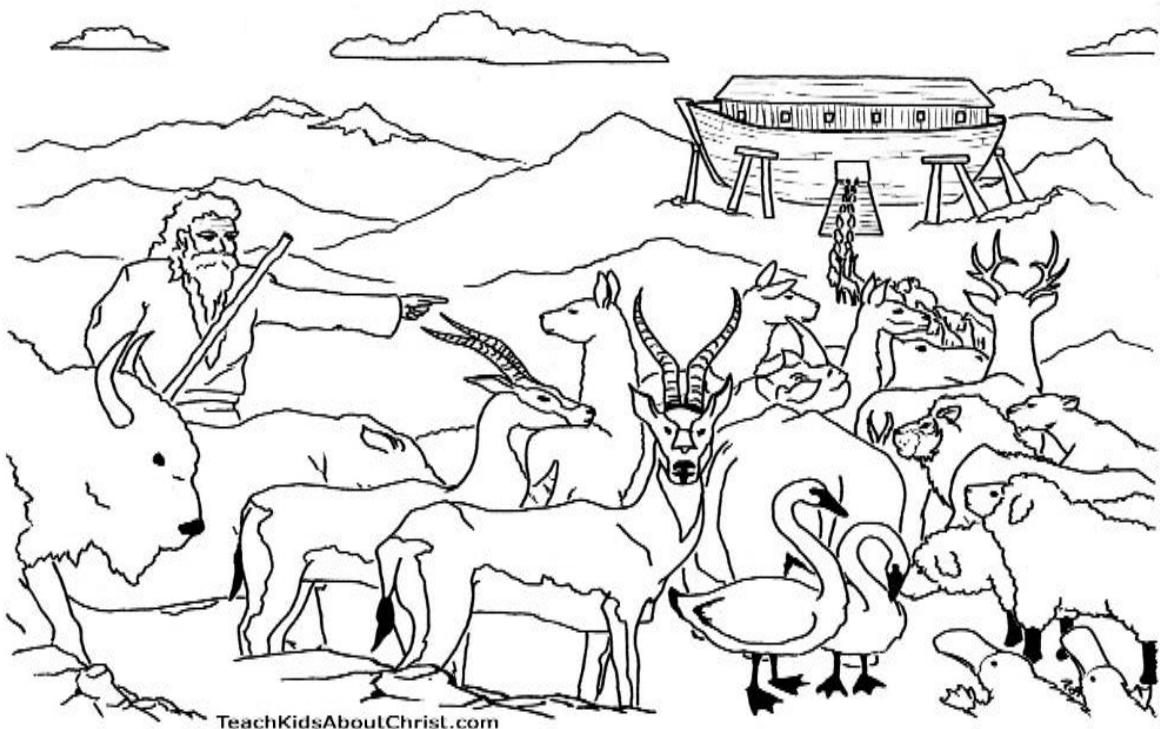
(iii).....(iv).....

Lesson 8

NOAH AS A MESSENGER

Gen 6:1-8

- God told Noah to build the big boat called the Ark.
- The Ark saved Noah, his family and other creatures from the flood.



398)

- It rained for **40** days and **40** nights.
- The floods took **150days**.

The names of Noah's sons were:

- Shem
- Ham
- Japheth

Noah's ark rested on Mountain Ararat.

Activity

1. Who built the ark?

.....

2. For how long was the flood in Noah's time?

.....

3. On which mountain did the Ark rest?

.....

4. Why did God tell Noah to build an Ark?

.....

Lesson 9

Angels as God's messenger

Read:

Luke 1:26-38

- Angels are heavenly messengers of God.
- Angel Gabriel brought the message to Mary about the birth of Jesus Christ.



Activity

1. How is an angel different from a prophet?

2. Which angel brought the good news to Mary?

3. What do we learn from virgin Mary?

Lesson 10

Messages about Jesus from God's messengers

(a) Prophet Isaiah (Isa 53)

- He was the first prophet to preach about the coming of Jesus.
- He said that Jesus would suffer on behalf of Christian.
- That Jesus would be beaten, wounded and killed.

(b) Prophet Micah (Micah 5:2)

- He said that Jesus would be born in the town called Bethlehem.

(c) Prophet Zechariah (Zech 9:9)

- He also said that Jesus would go to Jerusalem on a donkey. (a colt)

(d) John the Baptist

- He was the last prophet in the Bible
- He prepare for the coming of Jesus Christ.
- He baptized Jesus at River Jordan.



JESUS' BAPTISM

Activity

1. Which prophet said that Jesus would beat and killed?

.....

2. In which town was Jesus born?

.....

3. Who baptized Jesus?

.....

4. Name the river where Jesus was baptized.

.....

Lesson 11

SORROW AND JOY IN LIFE

LENT

Read;

Matt6:16-1

- Lent is the fasting period for Christians.
- Lent period lasts for forty (40) days.
- Christians begin their lent on Ash Wednesday.

Reasons why Christians fast

- To repent of their sins.
- To strengthen their faith.
- To get blessings.

What should a Christian do during lent?

- Repenting his/her sins.
- Forgiving others.
- Praying to God.
- Reading the Bible.

Activity

1. What do we call the fasting period for Christians?

.....
2. When do Christians begin fasting?

.....
3. Mention any three things a Christian should not do during lent.

(i)..... (ii).....

(iii).....

.....
4. Why do Christians fast?

Lesson 12

Jesus' stay in the wilderness

Read;

Luke 4:1-12

Jesus was led to the wilderness by the **Holy Spirit**.

- Jesus was in the wilderness for 40 days and nights.
- He was fasting and praying.
- He was tempted by **devil or Satan**.



Temptations given to Jesus

- To turn the rock (stone) into bread.
- To bow down and worship the devil.
- To fall down from the highest point of the temple.

Activity

1. For how long was Jesus in the wilderness?

.....
2. Who tempted Jesus?

.....
3. Mention any one temptation given to Jesus.

.....
4. What should we do when we are tempted?

Lesson 13

THE HOLY WEEK

Read;

Mark 14 & 15

- It was the week in which Jesus was arrested, tried in courts, died and resurrected.

Events of the Holy Week

a) Palm Sunday (John 12:9-19)

- Jesus entered Jerusalem riding a donkey.

b) Holy Thursday

- Jesus had the last supper with his apostles.

c) Good Friday

- Jesus was crucified/nailed on the cross.

d) Easter Sunday

- Jesus resurrected or rose from the dead.

Activity

Match the following correctly.

A

Palm Sunday

B

-Jesus rose from the dead.

Good Friday

-Jesus entered Jerusalem on a donkey.

Easter Sunday

-Jesus had his last supper.

Holy Thursday

-Jesus was crucified.

Lesson 13

THE LAST SUPPER

Read;

Luke 22:14-23

- This was the last meal Jesus had with his apostles.
- 2. Jesus had the last supper on **Holy Thursday**.
- 3. They used **bread and wine** during the Last Supper.
- 4. The **bread** represented the **body of Jesus Christ**.
- 5. The **wine** represented the **blood of Jesus Christ**.



<http://yayimages.com/image/fileid/4437436>

Christians today celebrate the Last Supper through the **Holy Communion or Holy Eucharist.**

Activity

1. On which did Jesus have his Last supper?

.....

2. Name the two things that were used during the Last supper?

.....

3. What do the following represent during Holy Communion?

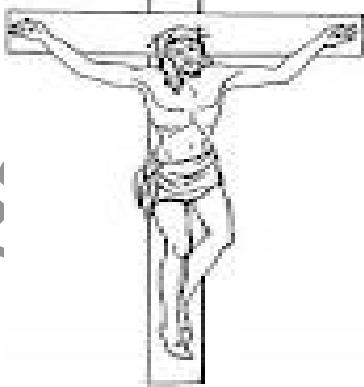
- (i) The bread.....
(ii) The wine.....

Lesson 14

JESUS' CRUCIFIXION AND DEATH

Read;

Matthew 27; 32-53



Luke 22:14-9-23

- Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus while Simon Peter denied him 3 times.
- Jesus was **crucified on Good Friday**.
- He was crucified on the cross at a place called Golgotha.

What happened at Jesus' death on the cross?

- There was total darkness (an eclipse) from noon.
- The temple curtain tore into two pieces.
- There was an earth quake.

- The graves opened.
- The holy people rose up.

Joseph of Arimathea buried the body of Jesus.

Activity

1. On which day was Jesus crucified?

2. Name the apostle who betrayed Jesus Christ.

3. Why is Joseph of Arimathea remembered in the Bible?

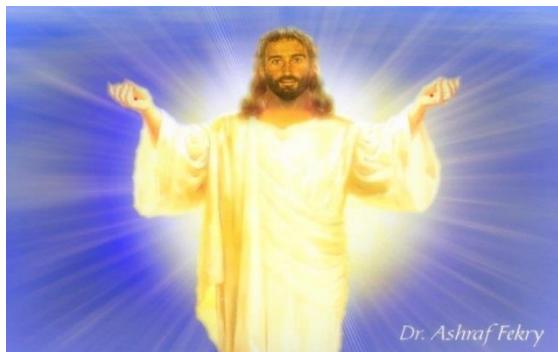
4. Identify any one event which happened at Jesus' death?

Lesson 15

JESUS' RESURRECTION

Read;

Luke 24:1-12



- Jesus rose from the dead on Easter Sunday.
- He re-appeared to Mary and the apostles.
- Thomas doubted the resurrection of Jesus Christ.
- Jesus went to heaven on Ascension Day.
- Why Jesus' death and resurrection is important to us?
- Our sins were forgiven.
- Christians got power over Satan, sin and death.
- Christians have hope for life after death (eternal life).

Activity

1. Why is Easter Sunday important to Christians?

2. What showed that Jesus had resurrected?

3. Name the apostle who doubted Jesus' resurrection.

.....

4. On which day did Jesus return to heaven.

.....

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. What term is used to mean the traditional practices of a society?

.....

2. Name two traditions among the Baganda.

(i) (ii)

3. Draw and colour yourself performing any one custom at home.

1. Name any two customs at school.

(i) (ii)

4. Why we greet one another?

.....

5. What do you do when you receive a visitor?

.....

6. Name any two Christian customs.

(i) (ii)

7. Which custom helps a man and woman to be husband and wife?

.....

8. Why do we pay tithes and offertories in churches?

.....

9. What are customs?

.....

10. Give two examples of customs in your society

(i) (ii)

11. Why do Baganda women and girls kneel while greeting?

.....

12. Mention any two Christian customs?

(i) (ii)

13. Of what importance is baptism to a Christian?

.....

14. In which place did Jesus attend the wedding ceremony?

.....

15. Who is a leader?

.....

16. Give any two characteristics of a good leader.

(i) (ii)

17. Who heads a church?

.....
18. Mention any two leaders at school.

(i).....(ii).....

19. Who heads a family?

.....
20. Give any two duties of a family head.

(i).....
(ii).....

21. Who was the wife of Abraham?

.....
22. Which land was promised to Isaac?

.....
23. Why did God ask Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac?

.....
24. Who led the Israelites out of Egypt?

.....
25. Name the water body which was crossed by the Israelites from Egypt.

.....
26. In which form did God first appear to Moses on Mt. Horeb?

.....
27. Why didn't Moses reach the Promised Land?

.....
28. Who lead the Israelites to the Promised Land?

.....
29. Name the river which was crossed by the Israelites to the Promised Land.

.....
30. What was the name of the Promised Land?