

LITERACY (B)

THEME:1 OUR SUB-COUNTY / DIVISION

Name and location of our Sub-county/Division

What is a sub-county?

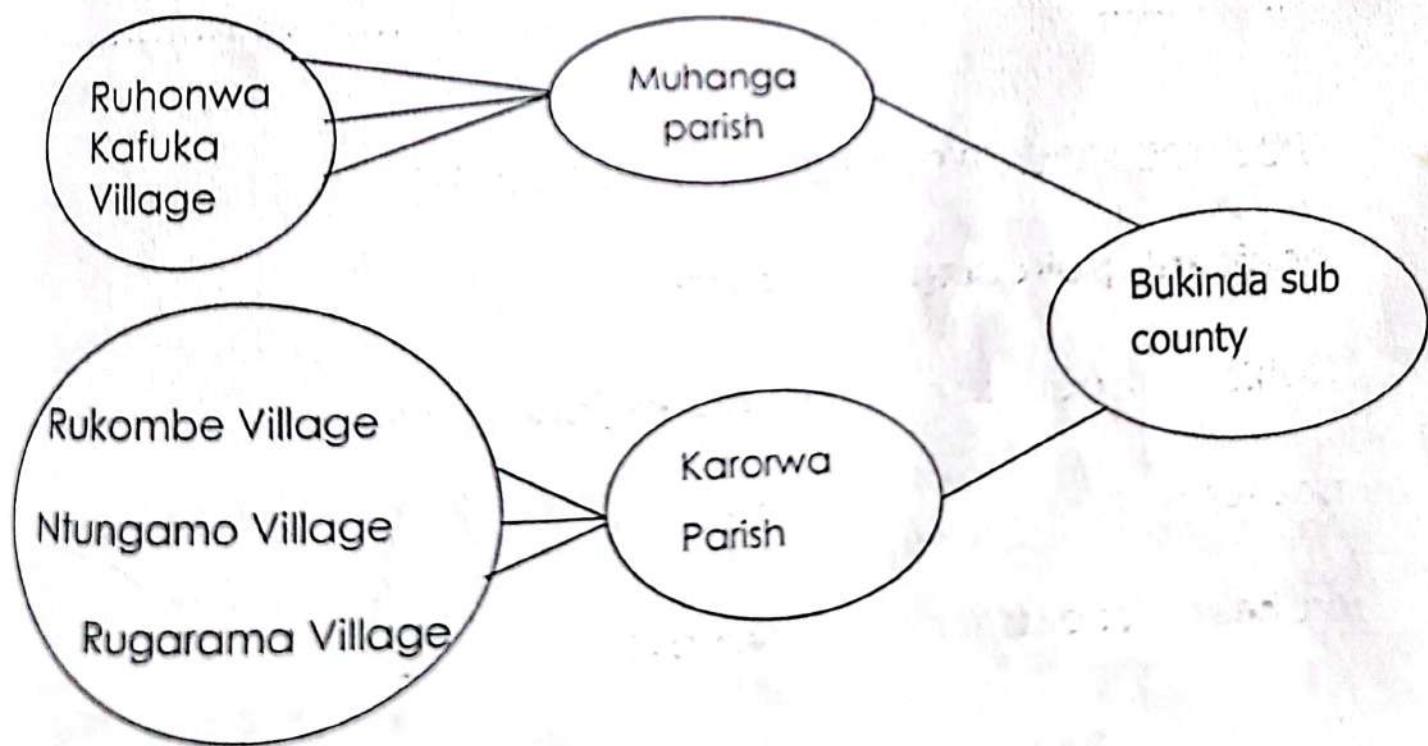
A **sub-county** is an area covering parishes and villages. Or:
An area made up of parishes and Villages.

In Kampala district, the capital city, sub-counties are called **Divisions**.

What is a parish?: A **parish** is a group of villages in one area.

The table below shows villages and parishes in Bukinda sub-county.

Village → Parish → Sub-county



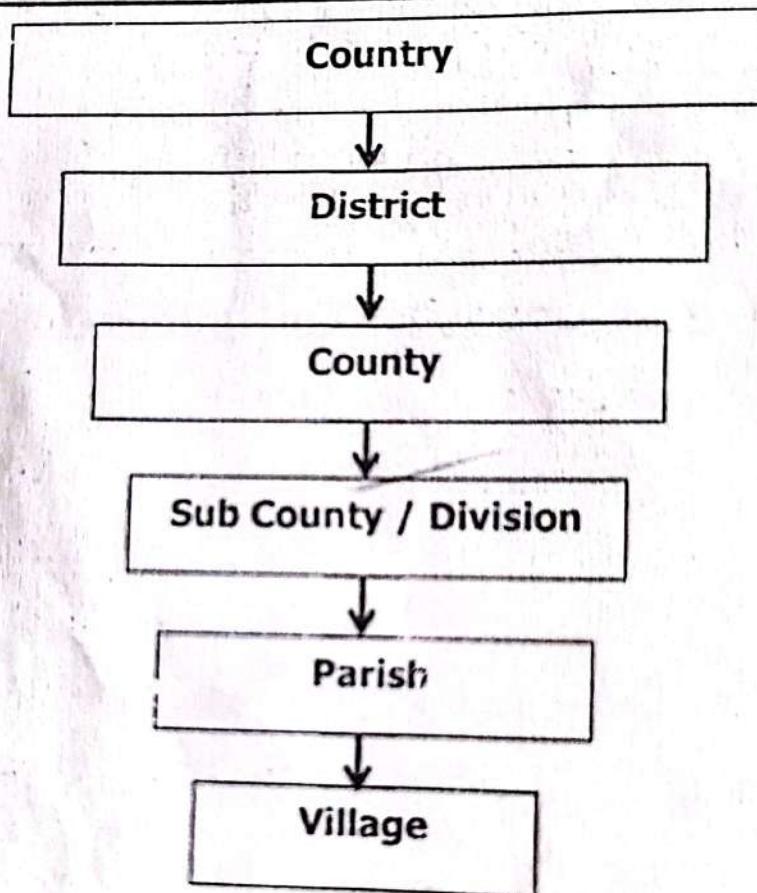
1. Paul lives in Kafuka village.
2. Kafuka village is found in Muhanga parish.
3. Muhanga parish is found in Bukinda sub-county.

A **county** is an area made up of many sub-counties.

A **district** is an area made up of many sub-counties/divisions.

A **country** is made up of many districts.

Look at the places below arranged from smallest to biggest.



A chairperson **LCI** heads a village.

A chairperson **LCII** heads a parish.

A chairperson **LCIII** heads a sub-county.

A chairperson **LCV** heads a district.

NB: These leaders are elected by people. They are political leaders.

SELF TESTING EXERCISE.

1. In which village is your school found?.....
2. In which parish is your school found?.....
3. Name the sub-county/division where your school is found.
.....
4. What is the name of your district?
.....
5. In which district is your school found?
.....
6. Name the place where the main offices of your sub-county are found.....
7. Who heads a sub-county?
8. How many parishes make up your sub-county/division?
.....
9. A group of parishes is called.....

DIVISIONS

In the city, there are no sub-counties but we find there divisions instead.

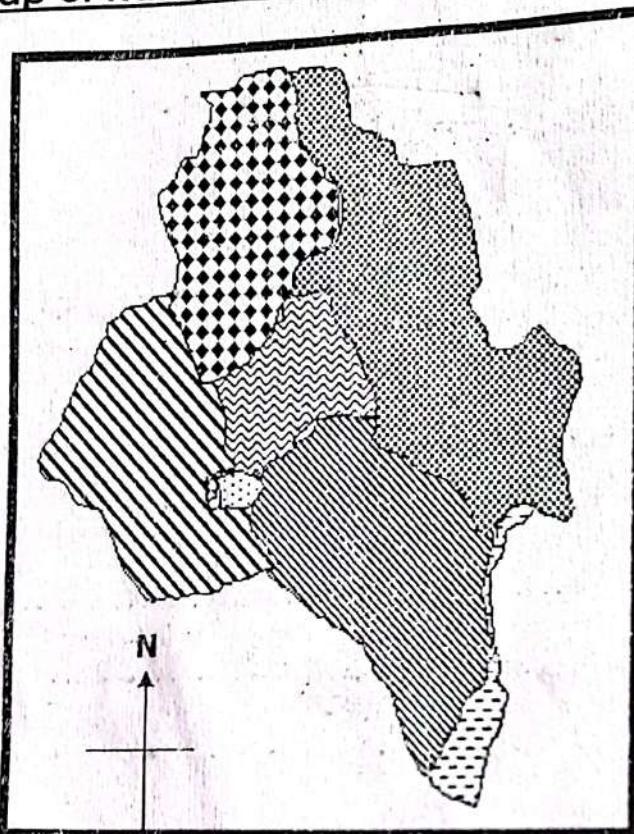
{1) Who heads the division?

A mayor heads a division. He is elected by people in the division.

2) Write down the divisions that make up Kampala city.

1. Central division
2. Rubaga division
3. Makindye division
4. Nakawa division
5. Kawempe division

A Map of Kampala showing divisions.



Key
Central Division
Nakawa Division
Rubaga Division
Kawempe Division
Makindye Division

3) Mention some important places found in Kampala city.

1. Markets
2. Supermarkets
3. Museum
4. Parliamentary building
5. Banks
6. Main referral hospital
7. Statehouse
8. Main government Offices

4) Name some hills found in Kampala.

1. Rubaga hill
2. Kololo hill
3. Old Kampala hill
4. Mulago hill
5. Nsambya hill
6. Makerere hill
7. Muyenga hill
8. Naggulu hill

SELF TESTING EXERCISE

1. What is the capital city of Uganda?
.....
2. Who is the lord mayor of Kampala city?
.....
3. Mention any three divisions that make up Kampala city.
.....
4. On which hill of Kampala do we find the following places;
 - a) Mulago hospital.....
 - b) Makerere university.....
 - c) State house.....

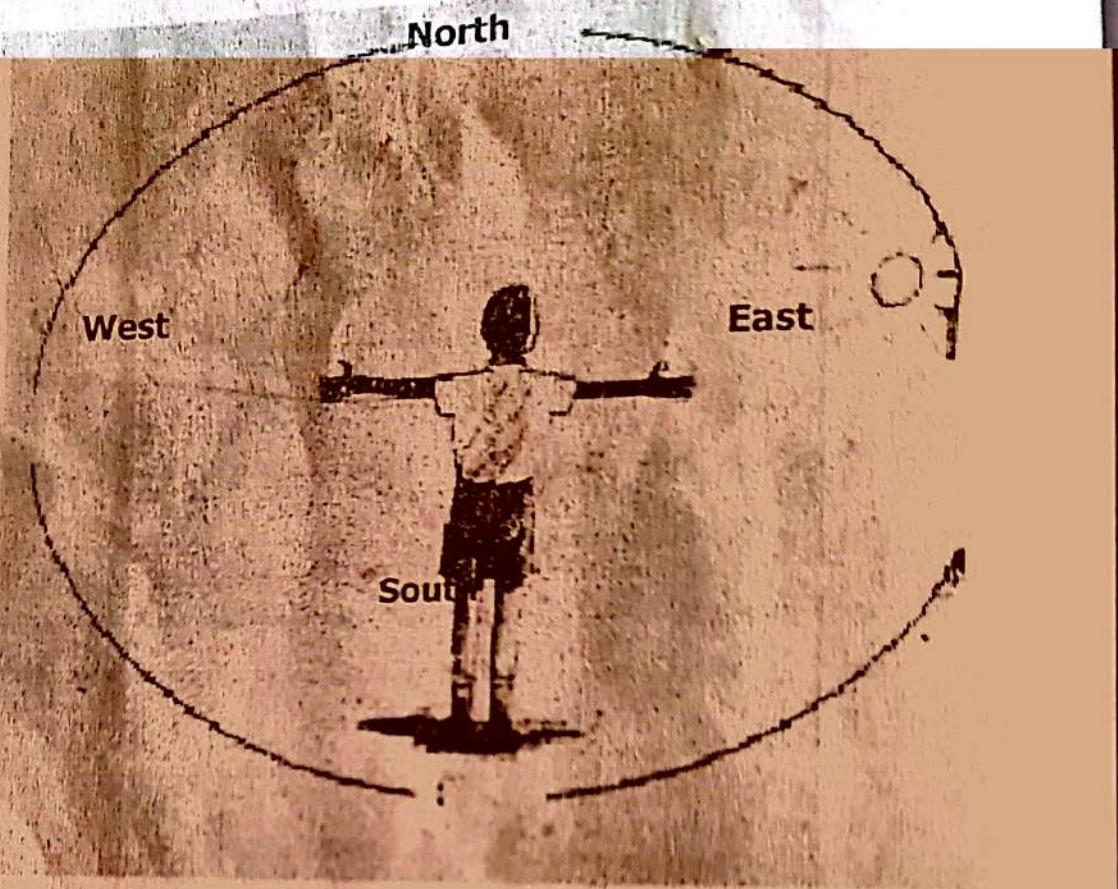
LOCATION AND DIRECTIONS

LOCATION (Where the place is found)

How can you find the direction of a place?

1. **By using the position of the sun**
 - a) The sun rises from **East** in the morning and sets to **west** in the evening.
 - c) When you face the sun in the morning, it means that you are facing East direction..
 - d) Then when you face the sun in the evening or afternoon, it means you are facing west direction.

e) During the mid-day always the sun is overhead.



Musoke is using the position of the sun to find direction.

2. By using landmarks (existing features) like;

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. Swamps | 4. Streets |
| 2. Valleys | 5. Buildings etc |
| 3. Lakes | 6. Mountains |

For example:

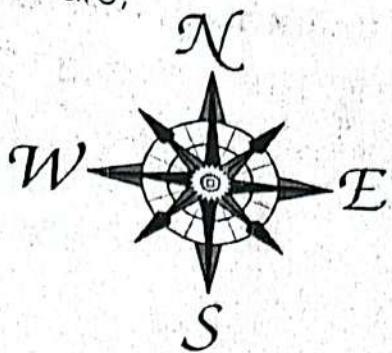
1. Bank of Uganda is found along Kampala road.
2. Makerere university is found on Makerere hill.

3. By using compass direction

- a) A compass is an instrument used to show direction places.

b) A compass has four main points called **Cardinal points/Primary points**. These are;

- i. North direction (**N**)
- ii. East direction (**E**)
- iii. West direction (**W**)
- iv. South direction(**S**)



c) A Compass needle faces the **North direction** when at rest.

d) A Compass also shows other directions called **secondary points/semi-cardinal points**. These are;

- i. North East direction (**NE**)
- ii. South East direction (**SE**)
- iii. South West direction (**SW**)
- iv. North West direction (**NW**)



4. By using shadows.

1. In the morning, the shadow of an object is seen facing West direction.
2. And in the evening, the shadow of an object is seen facing East direction.

Groups of people who use a compass direction in their daily life.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Pilots | 6. Soldiers (army) |
| 2. Mountains climbers | 7. Navigators |
| 3. Travelers | 8. Tourists |
| 4. Sailors | 9. Scouts and guides |
| 5. Surveyors | 10. Ship captains |

SELF TESTING EXERCISE

1. How can you find the direction of a place?
.....
.....
2. In which direction does the compass needle face when at rest?.....
3. How do we call the four main points of a compass direction?
4. Identify three groups of people who use a compass direction in their daily life.
.....
.....
5. How is a compass direction useful to a tourist?
.....
.....

PICTURES AND MAPS

Objects are drawn using pictures or using maps. These help us to understand objects well.

What is a picture?

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

What is a map?

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

Draw and name Pictures and Maps of the following objects.

Object	Picture	Map
Tree		
Pot		
Hut		

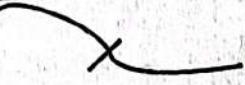
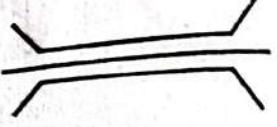
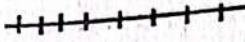
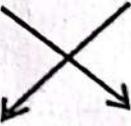
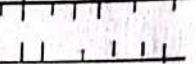
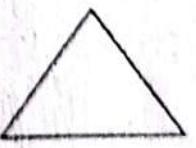
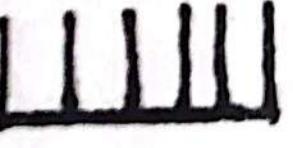
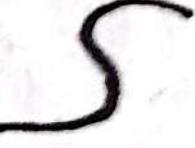
ACTIVITY

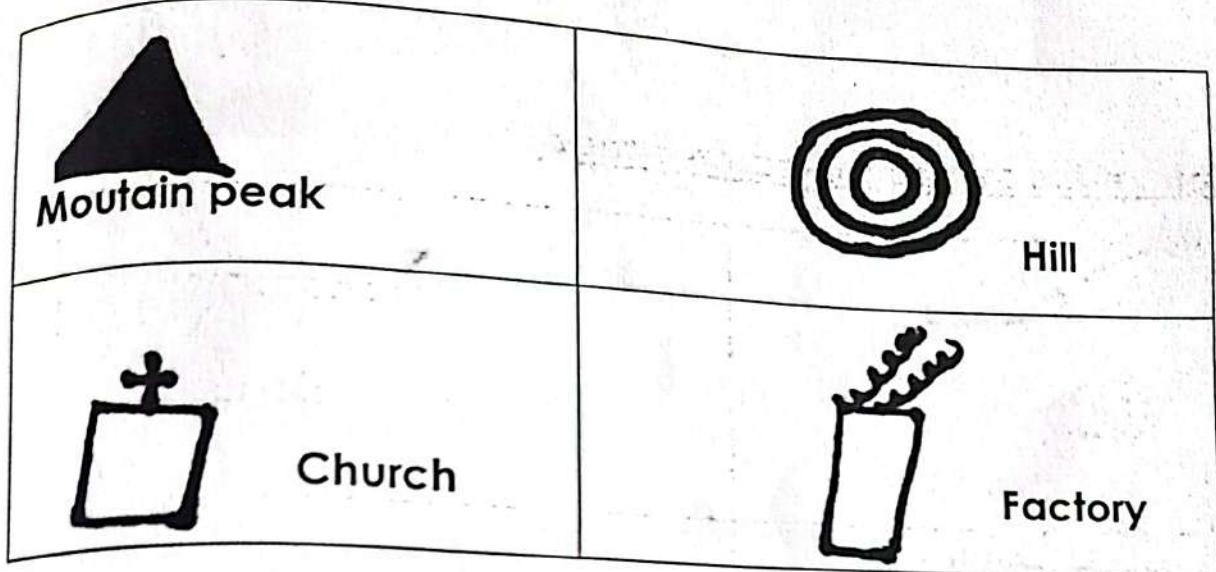
Draw a map of your classroom and show whatever is inside.

Qualities/Elements/Components of a good map

1. A title - it shows what the map is all about.
2. A key - it gives the meaning of symbols used on a map.
3. A compass - it shows direction of places on a map.
4. A boundary- it encloses the map.
5. A scale - it is used to measure the actual distance of places on a map.

Some of the symbols used on a map.

	
Dam	Bridge
	
Railway line	Quarry
	
Rift Valley	Mountain
	
Swamp	Lake
	
Water fall	Canal
	
Forest	River
	
Airport	Mine



Why are the symbols used on a map?

1. Symbols prevent a map from being crowded.
2. Symbols make a map tidy.
3. Symbols make map reading easy.
4. Symbols represent features on a map.

SELF TESTING EXCERCISE

1. What does the word map mean?
.....
2. How is a map related to a picture?
.....
3. Give three reasons why map symbols are used on a map?
.....
4. How do we call the four major points of a compass direction?
.....
5. Write down three groups of people who use a compass in their daily life.
.....

Some of the new words we have learnt in this sub-theme

Pictures	drawing	Landmarks
Map	direction	Tourist
Cardinal points	title	Location
Representation	navigator	Surveyors
Political leaders	quarry	rift valley

PHYSICAL FEATURES IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

What are physical features?

Physical features are natural landforms on the earth's surface.

Or: Physical features are natural landforms that give the land shape.

List down examples of physical features.

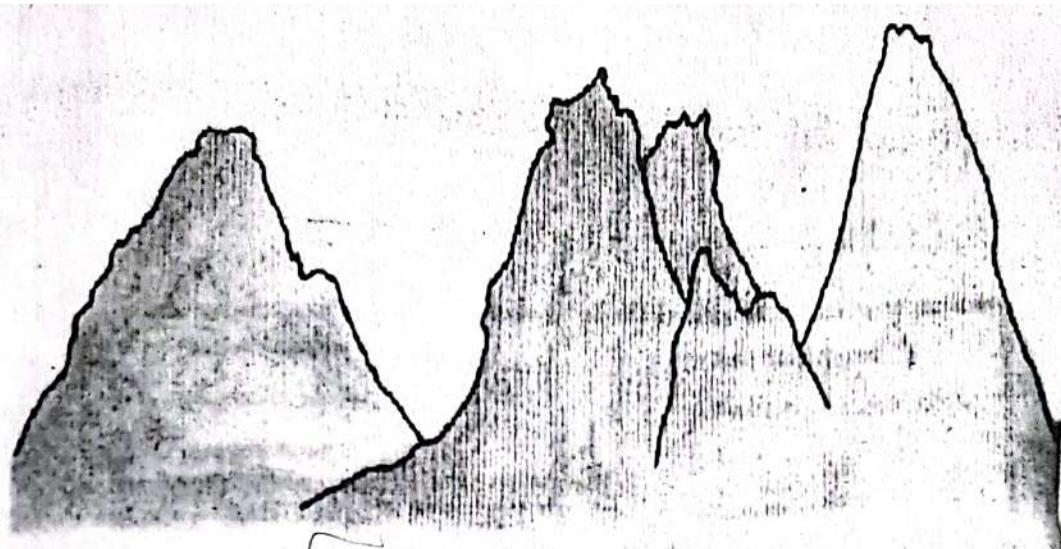
1. Valleys
2. Mountains
3. Plateaus
4. Hills
5. Plains, etc.

MOUNTAINS

What is a mountain?

A mountain is a piece of land that rises very high above the surrounding land.

A series of connected mountains is called **mountain ranges**.



Mountain ranges

A **mountain peak** is the highest point on the mountain.

Examples of mountains and their peaks.

Mountain	Peak
Mountain Rwenzori	Margherita
Mountain Elgon	Wagagai
Mountain Moroto	Summit
Mountain Mufumbiro	Muhavura

N.B Mountain Rwenzori is the highest mountain in Uganda.

How are mountains important to people?

1. Mountains attract tourists who bring money to our country.
2. Mountains are homes of wild animals.
3. Mountains help in the formation of rainfall.
4. Mountains are sources of some rivers.
5. Mountains have fertile soils good for farming.
6. Mountains are sources of some minerals.
7. Mountains are used for study purposes.

Note: The type of rainfall received around mountains is called **relief rainfall**.

What problems do people who live on mountain slopes face?

1. Mountainous areas make transport hard.
2. People face a problem of soil erosion when heavy rains come.
3. People face a problem of landslides especially during rainy season.
4. People are attacked by dangerous wild animals from mountains.
5. People face a problem of volcanic eruptions especially those living around Active volcanic mountains.

HILLS

What is a hill?

A hill is a piece of land that rises slightly above the surrounding area.

Examples of hills found in Kampala city.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Nakasero hill | 7. Kibuli hill |
| 2. Old Kampala hill | 8. Namirembe hill |
| 3. Makerere hill | 9. Makindye hill |
| 4. Kololo hill | 10. Mulago hill |
| 5. Muyenga hill | 11. Naggulu hill |
| 6. Nsambya hill | |

How are hills useful to people?

1. People use hills for settlement.
2. People use hills for grazing their animals.
3. Hills provide marrum for building roads.
4. Hills are used for growing crops.

5. Hills are sources of spring water.
6. They are used for building on schools.



Makerere University was built on Makerere hill.

What problems do people who live on hills face?

1. There is soil erosion.
2. Hills make the construction of roads difficult.
3. There are landslides on some hills.
4. Some wrong doers hide around hills.

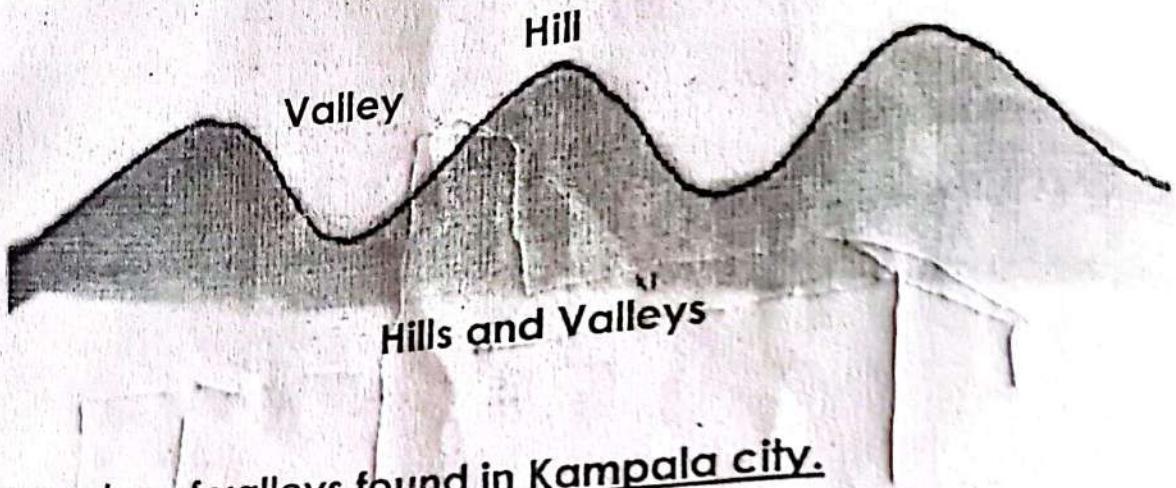
What activities are done by people around hills?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Tourism | 3. Building roads and homes |
| 2. Grazing animals | 4. Mining e.g. stones |

VALLEYS

What is a valley?

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



Examples of valleys found in Kampala city.

1. Kitante valley
2. Nakivubo valley
3. Bat valley
4. Katanga valley etc

N.B: Lakes, rivers and swamps are found in valleys.

How are valleys important to people?

1. Valleys are sources of water.
2. Valleys have fertile soils good for crop growing.
3. Sand and clay can be got from valleys.
4. Brick making is done in valleys.
5. Valleys are sources of some rivers and streams.
6. Fishing is done in some valleys.
7. Papyrus for crafts and building can be got from valleys.

PLATEAUS

What is a plateau?

A plateau is a raised flat land. A plateau can be found on a hill.

PLAINS

What is a plain?

A plain is a low flat land.

WET LANDS

What is a wetland?

A wetland is a water logged area with or without vegetation.

Examples of wetlands.

1. Swamps
2. Lakes
3. Rivers
4. Streams
5. Ponds

NB: Wetlands are not physical features.

LAKES AND RIVERS

What is a lake?

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

Some lakes found in Uganda.

1. Lake Victoria
2. Lake George
3. Lake Katwe (provides salt)
4. Lake Kyoga (The most swampy lake in Uganda)
5. Lake Wamala
6. Lake Bunyonyi (The deepest lake in Uganda)
7. Lake Albert
8. Kabaka's lake (man made lake found in Kampala)

Some rivers found in Uganda.

1. River Nile (The longest river in Uganda)
2. River Mpongo
3. River Mayanja
4. River Unyama
5. River Kwania
6. River Acwa

NB: Lakes and rivers form **convectional rain fall.**

Lake Victoria is the biggest lake in Uganda.

The man made lake found in Kampala is called Kabaka's lake. It is Found in Rubaga division.

What is a river?

A river is a mass of water flowing in a channel.

Some rivers found in Uganda.

1. River Nile (The longest river in Uganda)
2. River Mpongo
3. River Mayanja
4. River Unyama
5. River Kwania
6. River Acwa

NB: Lakes and rivers form **convectional rain fall.**

How are lakes and rivers important to people?

1. They help in the formation of rainfall
2. They provide people with water
3. They are used for transport
4. They provide people with fish
5. They provide people with sand.
6. They provide people with shells.
7. People generate hydro-electricity from Rivers.
8. Some lakes provide salt like L.Katwe.
9. They are used for recreation. e.g swimming and boat racing



People swimming in a lake

Examples of some types of fish caught in lakes and rivers.

1. Tilapia (commonest fish)
2. Silver fish
3. Nile perch (biggest fish)
4. Mud fish
5. Lung fish etc.

Mention some methods of catching fish.

1. By using fishing nets.
2. By using hooks.
3. By using baskets.
4. By using spears.

Ways of preserving fish (keeping fish for a long time)

1. By tinning or canning
2. BY Sun drying
3. By salting
4. By smoking
5. By refrigerating

Activities done around lakes and rivers.

1. Farming
2. Fishing (main activity)
3. Mining e.g. sand and salt
4. Brick laying
5. Pottery
6. Water transport

What problems are faced by people living near lakes and rivers?

1. Drowning especially young children.
2. Over fishing e.g. fishing young fish.
3. Throwing dirty things in lakes which make water dirty.
4. Water hyacinth makes fishing and transport difficult
5. Dirty water from lakes causes diseases like cholera, typhoid and dysentery.
6. Over flooding especially during rainy season.
7. Dangerous animals from water kill people e.g...
Crocodiles, snakes and hippos.

SWAMPS

What is a swamp?

A swamp is a water logged area with vegetation.

Why are swamps important to people?

1. Swamps provide papyrus reeds for making crafts.
2. Swamps help in the formation of rainfall.
3. Swamps are sources of water for domestic use
4. Swamps provide people with fish.
5. People get clay from swamps.
6. People grow crops like yams, rice and sugarcane in swamps.
7. Swamps are homes for aquatic animals.

Why is it bad to stay in swampy areas?

1. There are vectors that spread diseases like mosquitoes.
2. The area can easily flood when heavy rains occur.
3. People can be attacked by wild animals that live in swamps.
4. Water in swampy areas weakens buildings.
5. People can experience coldness especially at night.

How can physical features be conserved/protected?

1. People should plant more trees to control soil erosion.
2. The government should put strict laws against swamp drainage.
3. The government should arrest people who cut down forests.
4. The government should stop giving away swamps for building on factories/ industries.

SELF TESTING EXERCISE

1. What are physical features?

.....

2. List down three examples of physical features.

.....

3. How do we call a series of connected mountains?

.....

4. Why do people stay on mountain slopes?

.....

5. Name any two crops that can grow well in swampy areas.

6. What is vegetation?

7. Why is it not good to settle in swampy areas?

8. Define a swamp.

9. How are lakes and rivers useful to people?

10. What is another name to mean physical features?

11. What does the term "valley" mean?

12. How is Lake Katwe important to the people of Uganda?

People in our sub-county/division.

There are different groups of people in our sub-county/division. These groups are called **Ethnic groups**.

What is an Ethnic group?

An ethnic group is a group of people who share the same origin and almost speak the same language.

There are four main ethnic groups in our sub-county/division.

These are;

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| Bantu | 3. Nilo-hamites |
| Nilotics | 4. Hamites |

Each ethnic group is made up of different tribes.

The table shows the ethnic groups and their tribes with the language they speak.

Ethnic group	Tribe	Language
Bantu	Baganda	Luganda
	Banyankore	Runyankore
	Basoga	Lusoga
	Bakiga	Rukiga
	Banyoro	Runyoro
	Batooro	Rutooro
	Bagwere	Lugwere
	Basamya	Lusamya

Nilotic	Langi Acholi Alur Japadhola	Langi Acholi Alur Adhola/Ludaa ma
Nilo-Hamites	Iteso Kumam Karamajongo Sabiny	Ateso Kumam Akaramojong Sabiny
Hamites	Batusi Bahima	Kinyarwanda Runyankore

Bantu Ethnic group.

The Bantu is the biggest ethnic group in Uganda.

The Bantu have a common word "Ntu" which means people/person.

The main work of the abantu is Farming (They are farmers)

NB: 1. The hamites is the smallest group in Uganda.

2. Hamites and Nilo-Hamites are cattle keepers.

People's culture in our sub-county/division.

What is culture?

Culture is the way people behave in a particular society.

What is a tribe?

A tribe is a group of people who have the same ancestors and speak the same language.

Examples of people's culture

1. Birth of a child.
2. Birth of twins
3. Marriage
4. Circumcision
5. Entertainment
6. Burial ceremony.
7. Ways of dressing.

Birth of a child.

1. Relatives and friends bring gifts for the baby.
2. The grandfather gives a name to the baby.
3. The baby belongs to the father's clan.
4. A feast is held to welcome the baby in the family.

Birth of twins

Parents get special names e.g. In Buganda, father-Ssalongo,

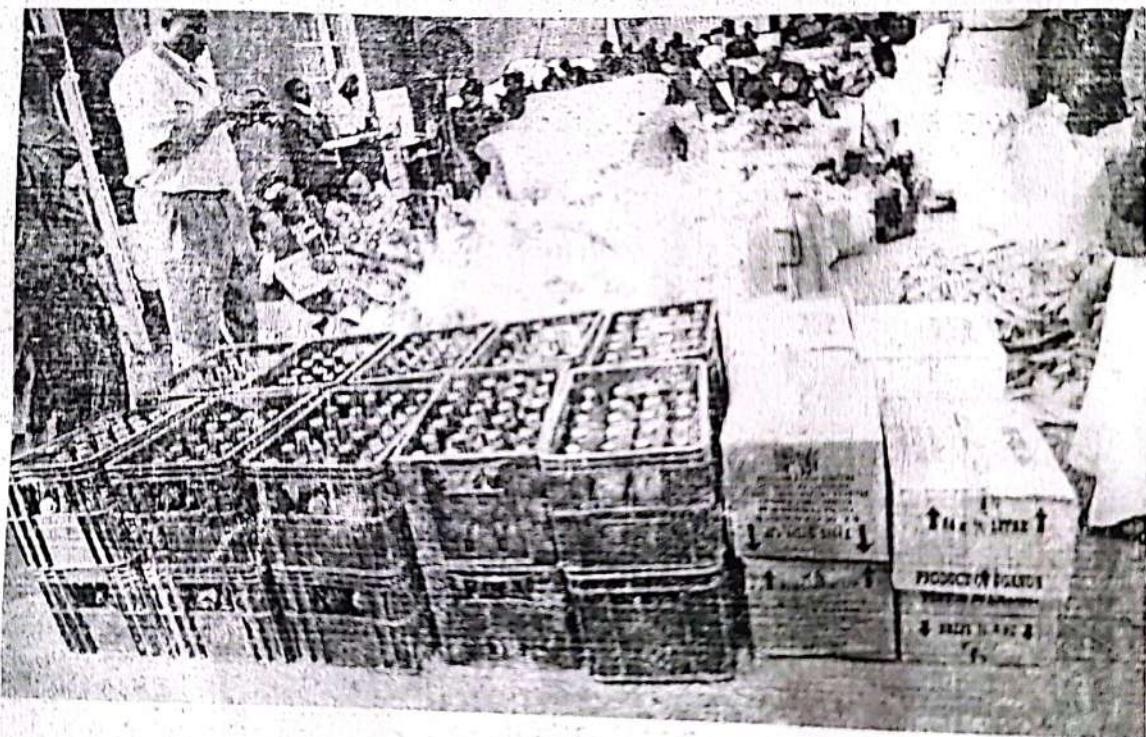
Mother-Nnalongo.

Twins get special names e.g. in Buganda, Kigongo is born before twins and Kiiza follows twins.

Twins	Elder twin	Younger twin
Boy and boy	Wasswa	Kato
Boy and girl	Wasswa	Nakato
Girl and boy	Babirye	Kato
Girl and girl	Babirye	Nakato

Marriage custom.

1. A boy or a girl cannot marry any of their relatives.
2. A man with his relatives and friends visit the family of the woman. The introduction ceremony (kwanjula) is held.
3. They take a lot of gifts/bride price to the woman's family.
4. The woman is taken for marriage by her aunt and brother.
5. The brother (muko) of the woman is given a cock on the wedding day.
6. Both families join and make cerebrations.
7. There is a lot of eating, drinking and dancing.



Example of a dowry (bride price)

Circumcision

Which tribes practice circumcision in Uganda?

1. Bagisu
2. Bakonjo
3. Sabiny (practice female genital mutilation)

Circumcision of the girls.

1. Girls of 15-18 years are circumcised by women.
2. Doctors found out that it is not good to circumcise girls.
3. Today few girls are circumcised.

Circumcision of boys.

1. Boys and girls dance Imbalu dance (Bagisu tribe).
2. After circumcision, the boy becomes a man. He can now get a wife tomorrow.
3. He can speak in family and in village meetings.

Burial ceremony.

1. When a person dies, friends, relatives and in-laws feel so sad.
2. People come to mourn.
3. Long ago mourners used to bring tobacco before the coming of money.
4. Today people bring money, firewood and food.
5. Before burial the money brought is called Mabugo (in Buganda).
6. It is used to buy bark cloth to wrap the dead body plus other clothes.

When the body is buried, the money the mourners bring is called **Amataaba** (in Buganda).

The last funeral rights.

Relatives, friends and in laws come together to remember the death of their dear one:

1. They serve food and drinks.
2. They show the heir.
3. They say bye-bye to the dead.

Why do people hold the last funeral ceremony?

1. To show the heir.
2. To send away death from the family.
3. To say bye-bye to the dead.

Entertainment

1. Tribes have dances and folk songs.
2. These are accompanied by different musical instruments.
3. Instruments are followed by drumming and clapping of hands.

Examples of local musical instruments.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Drum (Engoma) | 4. Horn (engombe) |
| 2. African flute (Omulere) | 5. Bow-harp (Adungu) |
| 3. Long drum (Engalabi) | 6. Xylophone (Amadinda) |

Each tribe has got its dance.

Tribe	Dance
Baganda	- Bakisimba - Amagunju (danced for the Kabaka) - Muwogola
Basoga	- Tamenaiibuga - Irongo - Nalufuka
Bakiga	- Ekizino
Bagisu	- Imbalu
Batooro	- Orunyege
Acholi	- Ding ding
Banyankore	- Ekitaguriro

Dressing

Common clothes in our sub-county / Division

Men's wear	Women's wear
Shirts	Skirts
Vests	Blouses
Coats	Dresses
Trousers	Gomesi
Shorts	Shoes

N.B

1. The traditional wear for Baganda men is **Kanzu**.
2. The Banyankore women wear **Busuuti**.
3. The Karamojong women **wear beads** around their waists and necks.



Baganda wearing gomesi and kanzu

Why do people wear clothes?

1. To cover their bodies.
2. To look smart.
3. For easy identification.
4. Clothes show people's culture.
5. Clothes bring unity among people.
6. To keep warm.

✓

SELF TESTING EXERCISE.

1. What is an ethnic group?

.....

2. What does the word "ntu" mean?

.....

3. Name the main occupation of the Bantu.

.....

4. Why is it good to name a new born child?

.....

5. How do we call the following people in Buganda?

a) Father of twins

b) Mother of twins

6. Which ethnic group uses a drum as their main musical instrument?

7. Why is it good to have the last funeral rites in a family?

.....

8. Write the dance performed by the following.

(a) Bagisu

(b) Baganda

9. Why should people wear clothes? (Give three reasons)

.....

10. What is the traditional wear for the Baganda

(a) Men?

(b) Women?

Leadership in our sub-county / Division

Who is a leader?

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

Types of leaders found in our Division.

1. Civic leaders.
2. Political leaders
3. Cultural / traditional leaders.
4. Religious leaders.

Examples of cultural leaders.

1. Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II of Buganda.
2. Kyabazinga of Busoga.
3. Omugabe of Ankole.
4. Omukama Solomon Gafabusa of Bunyoro.
5. Omukama Oyo Nyimba Kabarnba Iguru of Tooro.
6. Emorimor Isukan of Iteso.
7. Rwoot of Acholi.

Religious leaders.

These lead people in different religions,

Examples of religious leaders.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Bishops | 5. Imam |
| 2. Nuns | 6. Pastors |
| 3. Reverends | 7. Sheikhs |
| 4. Fathers | 8. Arch Bishop |

Political leaders

These include; RDC, RCC, prime minister, president, MPs etc



President Museveni is a political leader.

Members of the local council committee.

There are 10 members on the local committee.

Post	Duties
The Chairperson.	Heads the local council. Chairs the committee and council meetings Signs all official documents Settles disputes and supervises all other members.

The vice Chairperson	(i) Is in charge of children affairs (ii) Takes over the chairperson's duties when he/she is absent.
Secretary for finance	(i) He/she is the treasurer of the council
Secretary for information, education and mobilization	(ii) Passes-t-on all information required by the people.
Secretary for youth and development	(iii) Mobilizes the youth to participate in Co-curricular activities.
Education	
The general secretary meetings	(i) Records all minutes to participate in co-curricular activities. (ii) Keeps the official records/ documents and files.
Secretary for security	(i) Maintains peace and security in the area
Secretary for the disabled	(i) Mobilizes people with disabilities for development.
Secretary for women and public health	(i) She is in charge of women Affairs and public health.
Secretary for production and Environmental protection.	(i) He/she promotes economic production (ii) He/she encourages environment protection in the area.

How are leaders important to people?

1. Leaders help people to live and work in peace.
2. Leaders encourage people to work hard.
3. Leaders teach people responsibility.
4. Leaders settle disputes among people.
5. Leaders plan for development in an area.

Laws that govern people.

Leaders make laws that people have to obey to be able to live peacefully.

Examples of laws that govern people.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Do not take drugs. | 4. Do not abuse others. |
| 2. Do not steal. | 5. Do not fight. |
| 3. Keep peace and order. | 6. Do not mistreat others. |

Acts people do that break laws.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Tress pass | 5. murdering |
| 2. Raping | 6. Defilement |
| 3. Stealing (theft) | 7. Assault |
| 4. Drug abuse. | |

Note: People who break the laws are punished.

They are judged from courts by the judges and magistrates.

Examples of punishments.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Beating | 4. Death sentence. |
| 2. Imprisonment. | 5. Community cleaning |
| 3. Paying a fine. | |

People who enforce (keep) law and order.

- Police officers
- Judges.
- Prison Officers
- 4. Local council leaders.
- 5. Magistrates.

Economic activities.

What are economic activities?

An economic activity is the work done by people to get money.

Examples of work people do (Economic activities).

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Brick making | 6. Weaving | 11. Farming, etc. |
| 2. Pottery | 7. Stone mining | |
| 3. Teaching | 8. Sewing | |
| 4. Welding | 9. Carpentry | |
| 5. Fishing | 10. Tailoring | |

Pottery

Pottery is the making of pots. A person who makes pots is called a **potter**.

Clay is used to make pots.

Uses of Pots.

1. Pots keep drinking water.
2. Pots are used for cooking food.
3. Pots are used for fetching water.
4. Pots are used for decorations.
5. Pots are sold to get money.

Weaving

Weaving is the making of things using local materials.

Things done in weaving:

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. Baskets | 4. Mats | 7. Stools |
| 2. Ropes | 5. hats | |
| 3. Door mats | 6. Table cloth | |

Materials used in weaving are:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Raffia | 4. Sisal etc. |
| 2. Papyrus | 5. Cained reeds. |
| 3. Banana fibres | 6. Palm leaves |

Basketry: is the making of baskets.

Smithing: is the making of things out of iron.

A blacksmith: makes things out of iron.

Things made out of iron.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|----------------|------------|
| (a) Knives | (c) Hoe | (e) Arrowheads | (g) Nails |
| (b) Pangas
etc. | (d) Axe | (f) Padlocks | (h) Doors, |

Farming:

What is farming?

Farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.

Types of farming:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Subsistence farming. | 4. Ranch farming |
| 2. Mixed farming. | 5. Diary farming. |
| 3. Poultry farming | |

What is subsistence farming?

Subsistence farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals for home consumption (use) and the surplus is sold.

What is mixed farming?

Mixed farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land.

Things a farmer needs to do farming:

1. Capital/money
2. Labour
3. Market
4. Garden tools
5. Transport
6. Land.

SELF TESTING EXERCISE.

1. Who is a leader?
.....
2. How many members form a local council committee?
.....
3. Which member of the local council is in charge of children an affairs?
.....
4. Who heads the local council committee?
.....
5. Why do we need leaders in our division?
.....

6. Who is the king of the following kingdoms?
(a) Buganda.....
(b) Tooro.....
(c) Bunyoro.....

7. How is a black smith important to your sub-county/division?
.....

8. How do we call the growing of crops and rearing of
animals for home use?.....

9. Define economic activities.
.....

10. Which type of a leader is a prime minister?
.....

11. How does the police enforce law and order?
.....

SUB THEME: SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR SUBCOUNTY / DIVISION.

What are social services?

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

Examples of social services;

1. Health services
- 2 Education services
- 3 Security services
- 4 Communication services
5. Transport services.
6. Water services

Education services.

What is education?

Education is the getting of knowledge and skills.

People mainly get education from schools.

TYPES (LEVELS) OF SCHOOLS.

1. Nursery schools
2. Primary schools
3. Secondary schools
4. University
5. Colleges
6. Technical schools

N.B

1. The **DEO** heads all schools in a district.
2. The Ministry of Education and Sports (**MOEs**) heads all schools in Uganda.
3. The minister of Education and Sports is responsible for all Schools in Uganda.

How is Education important to people in Uganda?

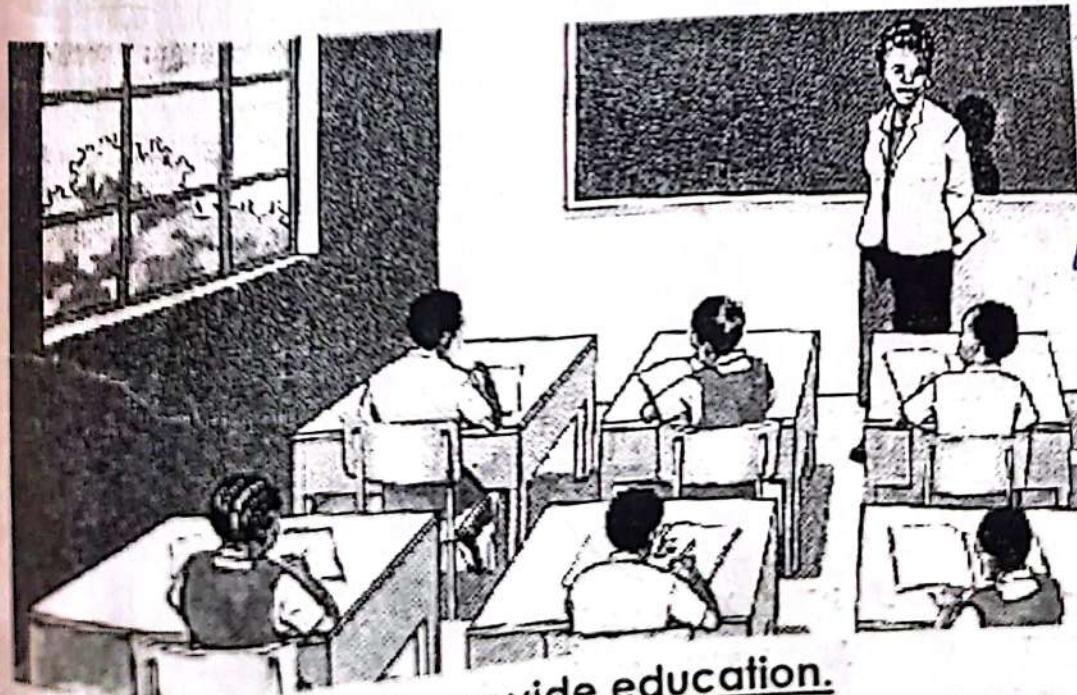
1. Education provides employment (jobs) to people.
2. Education helps people to learn to read and write.
3. People learn skills from Education.
4. Education is the source of knowledge for the people.

NB: The highest level of Education is a **university**.

Primary seven pupils sit for **primary Leaving Examinations (PLE)** to be promoted to secondary school level. The **Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEB)** prepares national examinations for primary and secondary schools.

The government pays school fees for all children who are in government schools through its program called **Universal**

Primary Education (UPE) and **Universal Secondary Education (USE)**.



Schools provide education.

What problems are faced by schools in Uganda today?

1. Some schools are over crowded.
2. Some schools lack enough facilities like classrooms.
3. Some schools have fewer teachers.
4. Some schools lack enough furniture.
5. Some schools don't have security over their property.

SELF TESTING EXERCISE.

1. Write the following in full.
 - a) UNEB
 - b) UPE
 - c) PLE
 - d) MOEs
2. Under which Ministry do we find all schools in Uganda?
.....
3. Define Social Services.
.....
4. Who is the current minister of Education and Sports in Uganda?
.....
5. Identify one problem facing education in Uganda.
.....
6. Why do people go to school? (Give two reasons).
.....

Security Services.

What is security?

Security is the way of protecting people and their property against danger.

Security services are rendered to people to protect them with their property.

Organs which provide security

1. The Police
2. Army
3. Private security organs.
4. Prison
5. Local defence unit.

Weapons

What is a weapon?

A weapon is a material which is used to defend ourselves from enemies.

Examples of weapons

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Guns | 5. Tear gas |
| 2. Batons | 6. Bombs etc. |
| 3. Sticks | 7. Land mines |
| 4. Bow and arrow | |

The Police Force.

The Police in Uganda is divided into sections.

These are;

1. Dog section
2. Anti riot Police

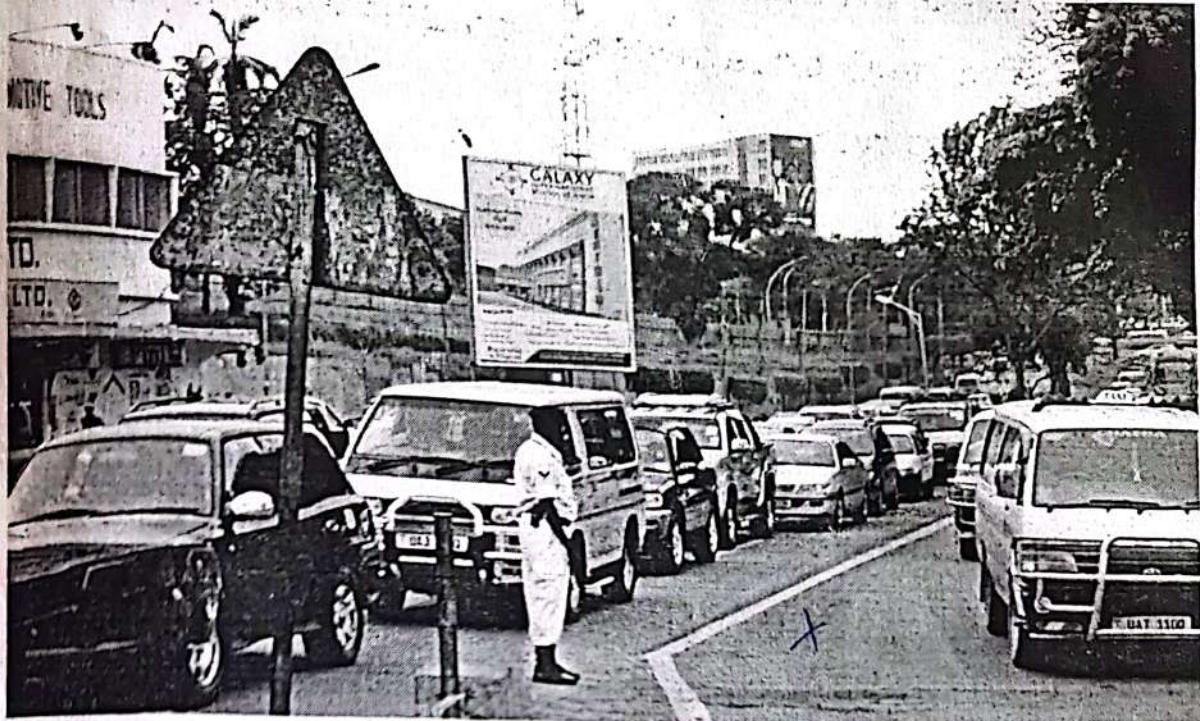
3. Military Police
4. Mobile Patrol Police
5. Criminal Intelligence Investigation Department (CIID).
6. Anti-smuggling unit
7. Fire Brigade
8. Passport police section
9. Traffic Police

N.B:

1. **Inspector General of Police:** Is the title given to the head of the Uganda Police.
2. The Police is under the Ministry of **Internal affairs.**
3. The person who heads a police station is called an **Officer in charge.**

Duties of each section of Police.

Section	Duty
1. Dog section	- Tracing the criminals.
2. Anti riot Police	- For stopping riots
3. Traffic Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For controlling traffic flow - Enforcing traffic rules
4. Police patrols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for enforcing order in - the communities.
5. The criminal intelligence Investigation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for finding out - criminals (law breakers)
6. Fire brigade	- For putting out fire.



A traffic officer controlling traffic flow.

What is the role of Police?

1. To protect suspects from mob justice.
2. To control traffic flow.
3. To putout fire.
4. To arrest law breaker (criminals)
5. To keep suspects.
6. To investigate crimes.
7. To enforce law and order in the community.
8. To protect peoples' life and property.

Self Testing Exercise

1. Under which ministry is the Uganda Police?

.....

2. What is the main work of the Uganda Police?

.....

3. Which section of the Uganda Police controls vehicles on roads?

.....

4. Who is the current inspector General of Police?

.....

5. What is a weapon?

.....

The Army

1. The army protects the lives of people and their property in the country.
2. The title given to the head of the army is **Commander in Chief**.
3. The **Uganda people's Defence Forces (UPDF)** is the name for the Uganda Army.

Roles / Duties of the Army

1. The army protects the country.
2. The army fights against foreign invaders (rebels).
3. The army entertains people (army band).

NOTE: 1. The people who work in the army are called **soldiers**.
2. Soldiers live in barracks in houses called **unipots**.

The Prison.

The prison is a place where law breakers are kept in safe custody.

Roles of the prisons.

1. It keeps law breakers in safe custody.
2. It changes law breakers into law abiding citizens.
3. It punishes law breakers.

Prisoners are taught different kills like;

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Carpentry | 4. Craft making |
| 2. Music. | 5. Digging .etc. |
| 3. Sports | |

Prisoners are taken to courts of law for judgement.

1. Children below 18 years are taken to special places like;
2. Kampiringisa prisons
- 3: Naguru remand home.
4. Bugungu reformatory school.

Private Security Organs.

1. These are privately owned security groups.
2. They help the police to keep law and order.

Examples of private security groups in Uganda.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Uganda Securico | 5. Delta force |
| 2. Saracen | 6. Hash |
| 3. Group 4 | 7. Securex etc. |
| 4. KK Security | |

Health services

Health services are provided by giving medical care. Places which provide health services include;

1. Hospital
2. Clinics
3. Dispensaries
4. Health centers.

The main national referral hospital in Uganda is **Mulago hospital**.

Ways in which medical care is provided.

1. Injections.
2. Creams
3. Using lotions
4. Drips.
5. Syrups.
6. Tablets

People who provide medical care

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1. Doctors | : | treat sick people. |
| 2. Nurses | : | Care for sick people. |
| 3. Opticians | : | Sell eye glasses. |
| 4. Dentist | : | Treats sick teeth. |
| 5. Surgeons | : | Operate on people. |
| 6. Midwives | : | Care for pregnant women. |
| 7. Healthy Inspector | : | Teaches people how to live in a Clean Environment and how to stay healthy |
| 8. Oculist | : | Treats sick eyes. |

- N.B**
1. The Ministry of Health controls all places that provide medical services.
 2. The minister of Health heads all places that provide medical services.

Communication Services

What is communication?

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages (information).

There are two types of communication.

These are:

- (a) Local communication.
- (b) Modern communication.

Local Communication

Local communication is the sending and receiving of messages using local means.

Means of Local/traditional means of communication.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. Drums | 5. Xylophones |
| 2. Clapping | 6. Horns |
| 3. Bells | 7. Mouth (talking) |
| 4. Whistles | 8. Gestures. |

Importance of using local communication.

1. It is cheap to use.
2. It is easy to use.

Problems of using local communications.

1. It might not reach many people at the same time.
2. It wastes time.
3. The message may change as it moves from one messenger to another.

NB: **Gestures** are signs used in communication without talking. It is mostly used by dumb people.

Modern Communication

Modern Communication is the sending and receiving of messages using modern means.

Means of modern communication

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Radios | 6. Magazines |
| 2. Television | 7. Letters |
| 3. Phones | 8. Fax |
| 4. News papers | 9. Computers, |
| 5. Internet | 10. Post office |



A television is a modern mean of communication.

Importance of modern means of communication

1. It saves time.
2. The message does not change.
3. The message can reach intended recipients at the same time.

Problems of using modern means of Communication.

1. It is very expensive.
2. It requires people who have gone to school.
3. Some of it requires electricity to be used.

Post Office (P.O)

What is a Post Office?

A post office is a place where people post and receive their letters from.

How is a Post Office important to people?

1. It provides employment to people.
2. It provides postage stamps to people.
3. It takes people's letters and parcels to different places.

Museum

What is a museum?

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

Of what importance is a museum to people?

1. It preserves things of long ago.

2. It is used for study purposes.
3. It provides information about things of long ago to people.
4. It provides employment to people.
5. It attracts tourists who bring money to our country.

Transport Services.

What is transport?

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

There are four types of transport. These are;

1. Road transport.
2. Water transport.
3. Railway transport.
4. Air transport.

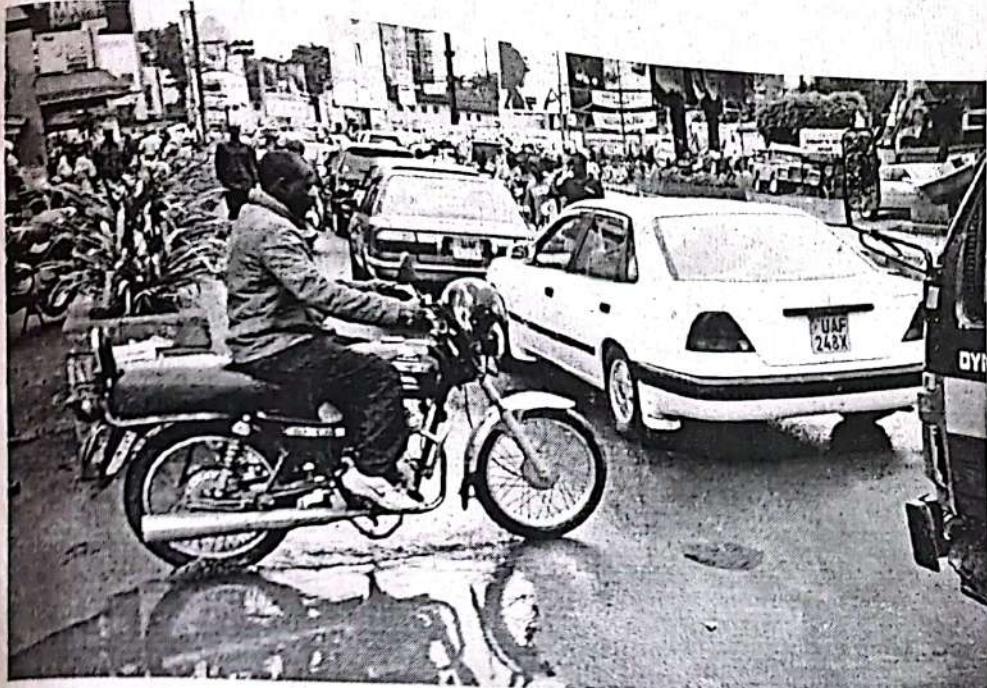
Types of transport used by people.

Road Transport.

Road transport is the movement of people and their goods from one place to another along the road.

Means of road transport.

1. Pedestrians (Use the road on foot).
2. Lorries'
3. Bicycles
4. Animals e.g. horse, Oxen, donkey and a camel



Some means of road transport.

Types of Roads

1. Tarmac Roads
2. Murram roads
3. Feeder roads

Why is road transport the commonest type of transport used by people?

1. It is cheap.
2. It offers door to door services.
3. It is available.
4. It enables people to reach many places.

Problems of using road transport.

1. There is a lot of traffic jam along the road.
2. There are high risks of accidents.
3. There is a lot of dust on roads during dry weather.

Air Transport:

People move by air using air transport.

Means of Air Transport

1. Airplanes.
2. Parachutes
3. Helicopters
4. Rockets
5. Air balloons.

N.B:

1. Aeroplanes land at **airports**.
2. The biggest air port in Uganda is **Entebbe International Airport**. (Used by many airplanes from all over the world)
3. **A runway** is a road at the airport for aeroplanes.
4. Aeroplanes' park is a **pron**.
5. **A pilot** flies an airplane.
6. Small air crafts land at **airstrips and air fields**.

Examples of air strips in Uganda.

1. Soroti Air strip.
2. Gulu air strip.
3. Arua air strip.
4. Kimaka air strip.
5. Mbarara air strip.
6. Kajjansi air strip

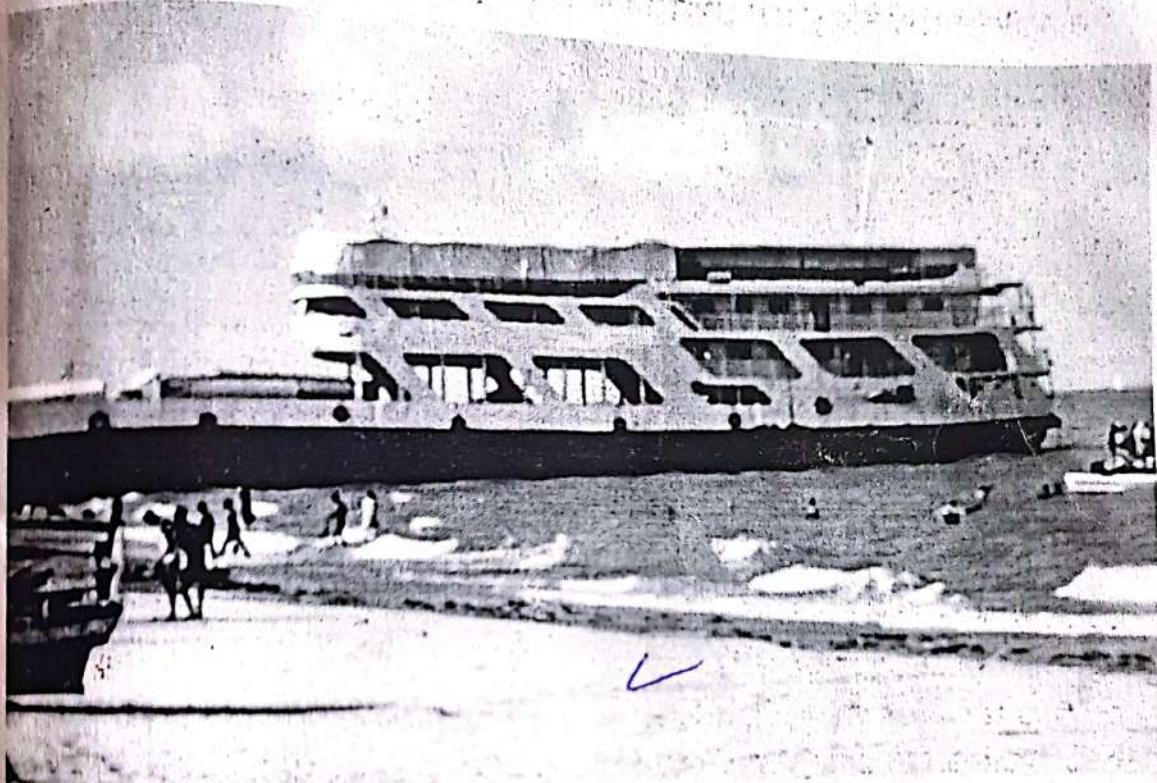
- N.B**
1. Air transport is the quickest type of transport
 2. It is the suitable type of transport for perishable goods.
 3. It is the most expensive type of transport.
 4. It is not common.

Water transport.

People move on water when using water transport.

Means of water transport

1. Boats
3. Canoes
2. Ships
4. Ferry



A ship at the landing site

N.B

1. Ferries are big water vessels which carry many people and bulky goods. e.g. (cars, buses) etc.
2. Water transport is both the slowest and cheapest type of transport.
3. It is the most suitable type of transport for bulky (heavy) goods.
4. A ship captain sails a ship.
5. Water transport is good for people who live on islands.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

People move on rails when using railway transport.

Means of railway transport.

1. Train
2. Tram

A train stops at a railway station.

Kinds of trains

- a. Passenger train –for carrying people
- b. Cargo train – for carrying cargo /luggage

N.B 1. A train is time tabled (moves and stops on time)

2. It is good for bulky goods.
3. It carries many people.

How is transport useful to people?

1. Transport helps people to do work easily.
2. Transport helps people to move from one place to another.
3. Transport helps people to carry their goods.

Problems people face when getting social services.

1. Some schools lack enough trained teachers to provide Education.
2. Some public officials are corrupt

3. There are thieves who steal money to provide social services.
4. There is lack of enough medical workers and medicine in hospitals.
5. Load shading on roads causing accidents.
6. Poor roads that have potholes affect transport.

Solutions to problems of social services.

1. The government should punish corrupt officials.
2. The government should repair roads with potholes.
3. The government should register more teachers to solve the problem of lack of enough teachers.
4. More medical workers should be recruited to hospitals.
5. Thieves should be arrested.
6. More dams should be constructed to ensure enough supply of electricity to stop load shedding.

SELF TESTING EXERCISE.

1. What name is given to the Ugandan army?

.....

2. Name one place where children below 18 years who commit crimes are kept.

.....

3. What is the main national referral hospital in Uganda?

.....

4. How do we call a special car used to carry patients to the hospital?
5. What is communication?
6. Give the use of radios to people in your community.
.....
7. Name the place where people take and receive their letters from.
8. Define Transport.
9. In which town do visitors first reach when coming to Uganda?
.....
10. Write the type of transport suitable for:
 - (a) Bulky goods.
 - (b) Perishable goods.
11. What is the quickest type of transport?
.....
12. Name one problem facing social services.
.....
13. Of what importance is transport to people?
.....
14. Write the place where small aeroplanes land.
.....
15. Write the following abbreviations in full.
 - (a) C.I.D
 - (b) P.O
 - (c) O.C
 - (d) U.P.D.F

Some new words we have learnt.

Occupation

Officer in charge

Subsistence

Employment

Referral

Minister

Earn

Corruption

Suspect

Preserve

Parcel

Universal

Knowledge

Ministry

Court

Magistrate

THEME: 3 MANAGING OUR RESOURCES IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION.

What is a resource?

A resource is something used to achieve a particular aim.

What are basic resources?

A basic resource is something used in our daily life. (day to day life).

Examples of basic resources

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Fuel (fire Wood, petrol, charcoal) | 5.Water |
| 2. Wild life (animals, insects) | 6. Time |
| 3. Minerals (Sand, clay, stones, rocks) | 7.Money |
| 4. Food | |

Types of Resources

1. Natural resources
2. Artificial resources

Natural resources:

Natural resources are resources made by God.

Examples of Natural resources.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Lakes | 5. Copper | 9. Rocks |
| 2. Rivers | 6. Plants | 10. Forests |
| 3. Mountains | 7. Animals | 11. Land |
| 4. Gold | 8. Milk | 12.Oil.etc. |

Forest

What is a forest?

A forest is a group/collection of trees growing in one area.

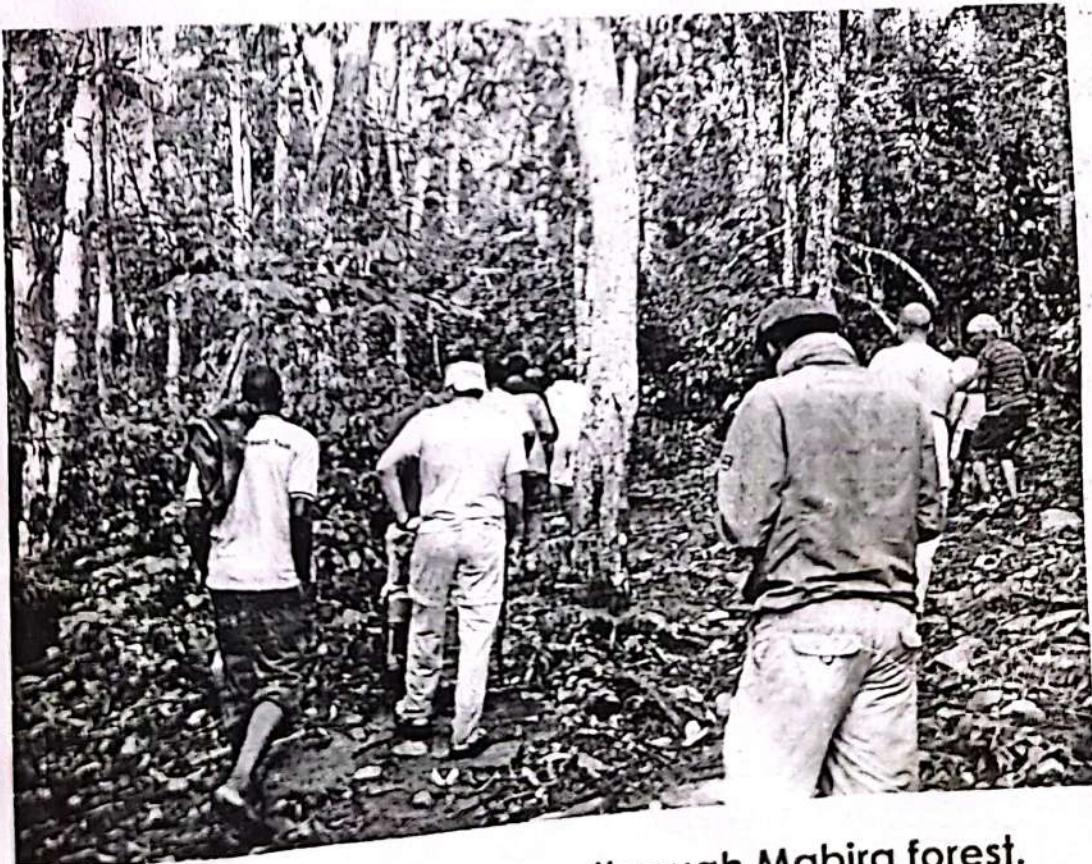
Types of forests

1. Plantation forests (provide soft wood)
2. Natural forests (provide hard wood)

Natural forest

Examples of natural forests in Uganda.

1. Maramagambo forest
2. Budongo forest (biggest natural forest)
3. Mabira forest
4. Bwindi impenetrable forest etc.



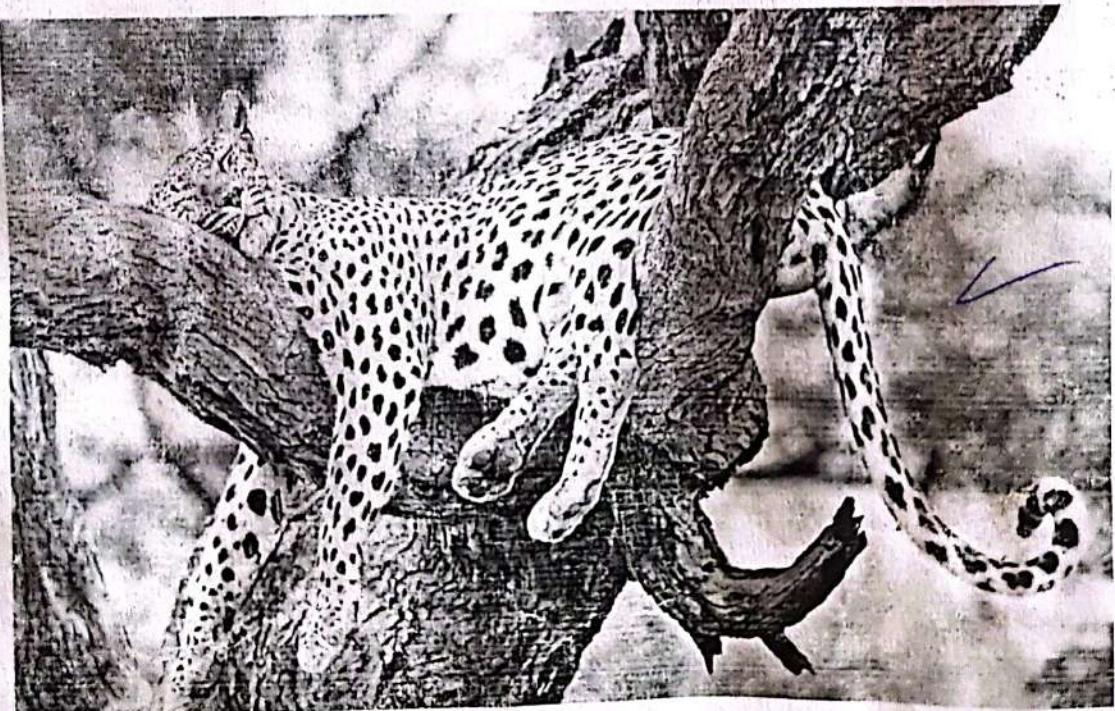
People walking through Mabira forest.

Examples of plantation forests.

1. Lendu forest (biggest planted forest)
2. Magamaga forest
3. Mafuga forest
4. Nyabyeya forest etc

Of what importance are forests to man?

1. They are homes of wild animals.
2. They are sources of timber.
3. They help in the formation of rainfall.
4. They attract tourists.
5. They are sources of herbs
6. They are used for study purposes



A leopard sleeping in the forest.

Note: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) protects forests and wetlands.

Artificial resources.

Artificial resources are resources made by man / people.

Examples of artificial resources

1. Buildings
2. Money
3. Vehicles
4. Metals

Water as a resource.

A source is where something begins from.

We have both natural and artificial sources of water.

Natural sources of water.

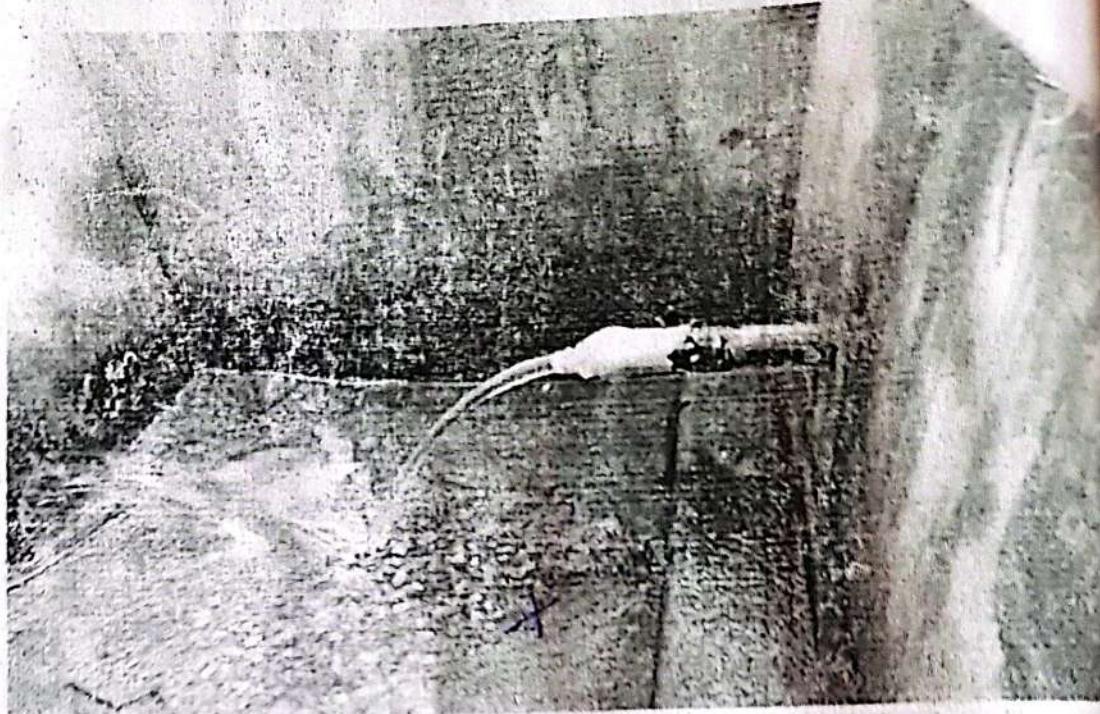
1. Lakes
2. Oceans
3. Wells
4. Streams
5. Swamps
6. Springs
7. Rainfall
8. Rivers.Etc.

Rainfall is the main Natural source of water.

Artificial sources of water

Examples of artificial sources of water

1. Boreholes
2. Fountain
3. Dams
4. Wells.
5. Ponds



A protected well.

How can we harvest water?

1. By using tanks.
2. By using water drums.
3. By using baskets.
4. By using pots.
5. By sing basins etc.

Uses of water

Domestic uses

1. Water is used for cooking.
2. We use water for drinking.
3. For bathing.
4. For feeding animals.
5. For washing.
6. For mixing building materials.

Other uses of water.

1. Water is used for transport.
2. Water is used to generate electricity.
3. For irrigation.
4. For recreation activities e.g. swimming, boat racing.
5. Used for cooling and washing machines.

Time as a resource.

Time is the length of a period.

Time helps people to accomplish (finish) tasks.

Seasons

What is a season?

A season is a long period of time when an area receives the same weather conditions.

There are two types of seasons.

1. Wet season (rainy season)
2. Dry season (Sunny season)

Wet seasons.

A wet season is along period of time when an area receives enough rainfall.

Activities done in wet season.

1. Planting
2. Thinning
3. Weeding
4. Pruning
5. Transplanting.

Dry season

Dry season is when we get enough sunshine.

Activities done during the dry season.

1. Harvesting
2. Clearing land
3. Watering plants (irrigation)
4. Drying seeds.
5. Storing seeds

Dry seeds are stored in a granary or silo.

Money as a resource

What is money?

Money is a medium of exchange.

Examples of money (currencies)

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Uganda | - Ugandan shillings |
| 2. Kenya | - Kenyan shillings |
| 3. Tanzania | - Tanzanian shillings |
| 4. America | - American Dollars (\$) |
| 5. Britain | - Pounds |
| 6. Rwanda | - Francs |

How do people get money?

1. By trading
2. By getting donations
3. By getting loans from the banks.
4. By working to get salary.
5. By carrying out economic activities like farming.

Banking

What is banking?

Banking is the system of keeping money safely in the Bank.

Examples of banks in Uganda.

1. Stanbic bank.
2. Centenary Bank
3. Global Trust Bank
4. Bank of Africa
5. DFCU Bank
6. Post Bank
7. Barclays bank
8. Cairo bank
9. Bank of Baroda,
etc.

How are banks useful to people?

1. Banks keep people's money safely.
2. Banks give people loans.
3. Banks keep important documents of people (e.g. Land titles, wills).
4. Banks provide employment (jobs) to people.

Saving Money

What is saving?

Saving is the storing or keeping of money for future use.

How can one save money?

1. By keeping money in the bank.
2. By keeping money in wooden / metallic boxes.

Other ways of saving our resources.

1. By buying property e.g. land, Animals, buildings to make profits.
2. By avoiding over speeding.
3. By planting.
4. By recycling.
5. By switching off power when not in use.
6. By budgeting.
7. Turning off all the taps when are not in use.

Why do we save?

1. For future use.
2. To meet our needs
3. To avoid wastage
4. To improve on our standards of living.

Spending

What is spending?

Spending is the using of money to pay for goods and services.

Goods: These are things we pay for that we can see and touch. (E.g. Clothes, Cars, Land, etc.)

Services These are things we pay for that we cannot see or touch (e.g. Education, Communication, Transport, security, etc.)

Things we spend on.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 2. Food | 4. Health | 7. Communication |
| 3. Clothes | 5. Education | 8. Shelter |
| 4. Transport | 6. Wedding | 9. Security, etc. |

How can we spend wisely?

1. **By budgeting** : Planning how to get and spend money.
2. **By negotiating/Bargaining**: This is to reach on agreement of paying by discussion.
3. **Comparing Quality**: Considering the goodness of things before you pay for them.
4. **By making a shopping list**: Buy what is on a shopping list.
5. **By Prioritization** : Choosing something which is more important than others.
5. **By comparing Quantity**: Considering how much some things contain before paying

N.B : We must keep and spend our money well.

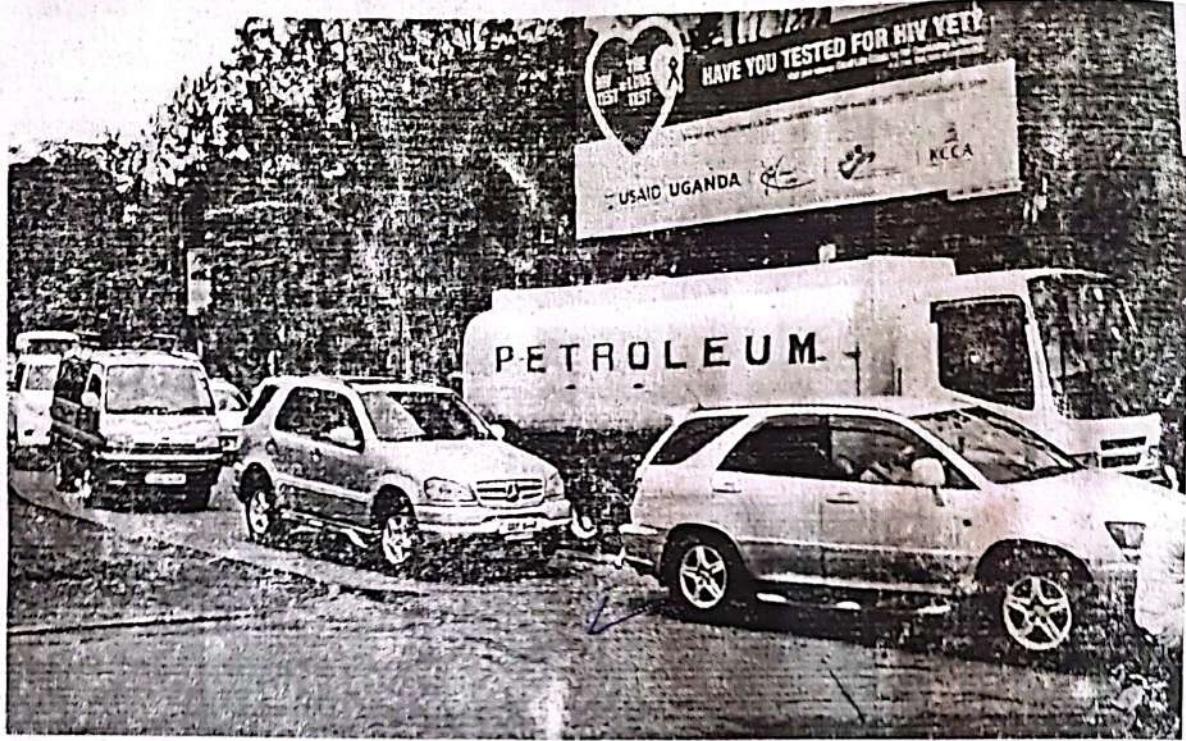
Fuel as a resource

Fuel is any material burnt to get heat.

Examples of fuel.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Diesel oil. | 5. Firewood. |
| 2. Petrol oil. | 6. Electricity. |
| 3. Paraffin oil. | 7. Charcoal |
| 4. Gas. | |

Fuel is used to run machines in factories / industries.



A truck carrying a fuel tank to the petrol station.

SELF TESTING EXERCISE

1. What is a resource?

.....

2. Write down three basic resources you know.

.....

3. Why do people keep their money in banks?

.....

4. Define spending.

.....

5. How can you spend wisely?

.....

6. In which season do farmers prune their crops?

.....

7. Why do people save?
.....
8. Mention one use of fuel to people.
.....
9. Write the currency of the following countries.
(a) Uganda
(b) Britain
10. What does the word "Money" mean?
.....

Projects:

What is a project?

A project is a piece of work carefully planned to achieve an aim.

Or A project is a piece of work planned well to earn money / earn a living.

Examples of projects

4. Bee keeping.
5. Poultry keeping.
6. Tree planting.
7. Keeping domestic animals like cows, goats, etc.
8. Fish farming.
9. Brick making.
10. Making crafts like mats, baskets.
11. Drama groups, etc.

Things needed to start a project.

1. Money (capital)
2. Labour
3. Land
4. Market etc.
5. Knowledge and skills
6. Time

How to start a project (some steps)?

1. Find out what project you want to start.
2. Identify all the requirements you need for your project.
3. Give your project location and a name.
4. Identify which products to make and the customers to buy the products.

How to manage a project.

1. By record keeping e.g. The money spent and money gained for a particular period.
2. By being committed to your project, giving the project enough time.
3. By supervising / monitoring all the activities going on daily.
4. By maintaining the project e.g. repairing what is spoilt and putting into place what is needed / missing.
5. By [budgeting] before spending (planning before spending)

Why is it good to start up a project?

1. Projects provide money to people.
2. Projects help us to get rich.
3. Projects help us to be employed.
4. Projects help people improve on their standard of living.
5. Projects enable people to meet their needs.

SELF TESTING EXERCISE

1. What is a project?

.....

2. List down three things needed to start up a project

.....

3. Mention any two projects you know.

.....

4. Give two ways you can manage a project.

.....

5. Why is it good to start up a project (Give two reasons)

.....

Some new words we have learnt.

1. Budgeting

2. Manage.

3. Bargaining

4. Saving

5. Resources

6. Spending

7. Project

8. Committed.

9. Record keeping

10. Fuel

11. Earning

12. Requirements.

THEME: 4 KEEPING PEACE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY / DIVISION.

What is peace?

Peace is living in a friendly and calm atmosphere with one another.

How can we live in peace with one another?

1. By sharing with one another.
2. By observing rules and regulations.
3. By respecting each other.
4. By participating in work.
5. By playing with one another
6. By recognizing and respecting differences among people
e.g. blind, deaf, difference in religion.

Why is peace important in our communities?

1. Peace promotes unity among the people.
2. Peace promotes development among people. E.g. transport, business, education.
3. Peace improves on the people's standards of living.
4. Peace promotes order and helps people to protect their property.
5. Peace promotes tourism in our country.

Which people keep peace in our sub-county / division?

1. The police.
2. The army.
3. The private security guards.
4. The local defence unit.
5. The elders.

How does the police keep

1. By investigating crimes..
2. By putting out fire.
3. By arresting law breakers.
4. By controlling traffic flow on busy roads
5. By rescuing **peace and security?**
6. By people who have got accidents.

Why are rules and regulations important to people?

1. They promote discipline among people.
2. They promote respect among people.
3. They reduce on accidents.
4. They promote peace among people.
5. They bring unity among people.

SELF TESTING EXERCISE

1. Define peace.
.....
2. How can you live in peace with one another? (Give three ways).
3. Write down two people who keep peace and security in a home.....
4. Why is peace important to people in your sub-county / division?.....
5. Name two rules in your class.
.....
6. Why are rules and regulations important to your class?
.....

7. How do people keep peace and security in your Community?

Children's rights, needs and their importance.

Who is a child?

A child is a person who is below or under 18 years of age.
(According to Ugandan law).

What are children's rights?

Children's rights are things which children must have in order to live well.

Examples of children's rights.

1. Right to Education.
2. Right to play.
3. Right to medical care.
4. Right to a clan, lineage and tribe.
5. Right to have a name.
6. Right to know his/her parents.
7. Right to equal and fair treatment.
8. Right to live in a health and clean environment.
9. Right to food (eat).
10. Right to speech (talk freely with respect).

What are children needs?

Children needs are things which children should be given to live well.

Examples of children needs.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Food | 4. Medical care |
| 2. Clothes | 5. Love, etc. |
| 3. Shelter | |

Importance of children's rights.

1. To protect children from child abuse.
2. To help children grow healthy and socially.
3. To help children be morally upright.

Child abuse.

What is child abuse?

Child abuse is the denying of a child his or her rights.

Or Child abuse is the mistreatment of children.

Forms (examples) of child abuse.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Denied food | 6. Denied education |
| 2. Child labour | 7. Forced marriage. |
| 3. Bad touches | 8. Child sacrifice. |
| 4. Defilement | 9. Child battering |
| 5. Rape | 10. Intimidation |

What causes child abuse?

Poverty in the family.

Broken families.

Death of parents.

Early marriages.

5. Wars.
6. Insecurity.
7. Indiscipline children
8. Alcoholism.

Effects (results) of child abuse.

1. Death of children may occur.
2. Increased number of street children.
3. Early pregnancies.
4. School dropouts.
5. Stealing.
6. Children can become lame.

How can we stop child abuse?

1. By punishing those who abuse children's rights.
2. By teaching children their rights.
3. Children should be obedient to their parents and elders.
4. Children should value their rights.

Children responsibilities.

Children responsibilities are things children must do.

Examples of children responsibilities.

1. Respecting parents, elders and their teachers.
2. Respecting rights of others.
3. Avoid misusing their rights.
4. Work for the goodness and unity of their families.
5. Promote good behaviour (behave well)
6. Promote law and order.
7. Be obedient to their superiors.
8. Promote interest of their country.

SELF TESTING EXERCISE:

1. Who is a child?

.....

2. Name two children's rights.

.....

3. Why are children abused in your community?

.....

4. How can we stop child abuse in our sub-county /Division?

.....

5. Define child abuse?

.....

6. Write down three examples of child abuse.

.....

7. Mention any four children's responsibilities.

1..... 2

3..... 4

8. At what age does one stop being a child?

New words we have learnt.

effects	abuse	responsibility
results	mistreatment	lineage
rights	alcoholism	defilement
promote	poverty	intimidation.

**THEME: 5 CULTURE AND GENDER IN OUR SUB-COUNTY /
DIVISION**

What is culture?

Culture is the way of doing things in a particular society.

Or Culture is the way how people live and behave in a particular society.

Examples of cultural practices.

1. **Dressing** : The way people dress. (People put on differently).

2. Marriage ceremony

3. **Language:**

People have different languages

4. Tattooing (Karimajong)

5. Twin celebration.

6. **Introduction ceremony:**

People pay different bride price.

7. **Burial ceremony:**

People have different practices when burying.

8. **Greeting:**

People greet differently e.g. Baganda kneel while greeting.

9. **Food:**

People have different traditional foods.

10. **Circumcision:**

(Bagisu, Bakonjo, Sabiny).

11. Detoothing (Acholi, Karimajong, Arur).

12. Child naming.

Marriage:

What is marriage?

Marriage is when a man and woman live together as a husband and wife to make a family.

Steps of Marriage.

Courtship: Is when a man and a woman talk to one another about getting married.

Introduction: Is when a woman introduces or shows a man to her parents She is intending to get married to

Wedding : is the ceremony which initiates marriage.

Types of marriage.

1. Religious marriage (By religious leaders).
2. Customary marriage (By parents).
3. Civil marriage (By court/ district registrar).

N.B: According to the Ugandan law, a person below 18 years of age is not allowed to get married.

Food

What is food?

Food is anything good to eat or drink.

Traditional food of different tribes (stable food)

Tribe	Traditional food.
Baganda	Bananas
Banyankore	Millet
Basoga	Sweet potatoes
Acholi	Millet

Taboos

What is a taboo?

A taboo is something which is forbidden in one's culture or religion.

Examples of taboos.

1. Sisters and brothers are not supposed to marry each other.
2. Do not sweep at night.
3. Muslims do not eat pork.
4. Catholics don't eat meat on Fridays during lent period and Ash Wednesday.
6. Long ago women were not allowed to eat pork, chicken and eggs.

Dangers of some cultural practices.

1. They lead to death e.g. Circumcision of girls, (female genital mutilation)
2. They lead to isolation of people e.g. Detoothing.
3. They are painful e.g. circumcision, Detoothing and Tattooing.

Ways of promoting and preserving culture.

1. By attending funerals.
2. By practicing cultural education.
3. By performing cultural music, dance and drama.
4. By allowing and respecting cultural leadership.
5. By practicing cultural initiation ceremonies.
6. By documenting cultural norms and practices.
7. By sharing roles and responsibilities.
8. By planting trees and medical plants.

Gender:

What is gender?

Gender is a state of being male or female.

Boys and men are males.

Girls and women are females.

Characteristics of boys.

1. Boys develop deep voices.
2. Boys don't have large breasts.
3. Boys' dressings are different from those of girls.

Characteristics of girls.

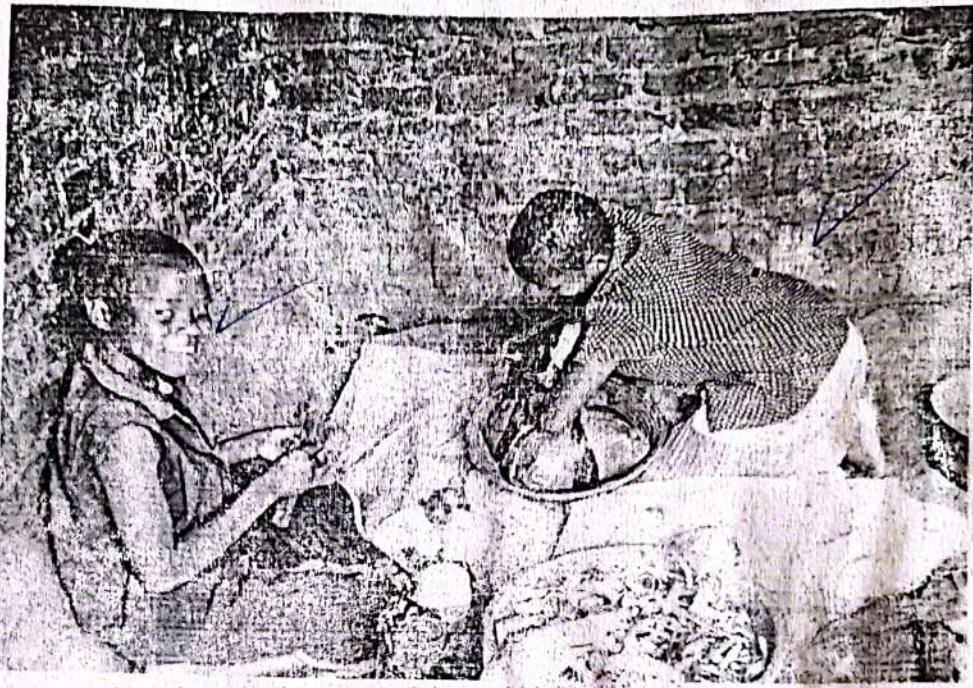
1. Girls' breasts develop as they grow.
2. Girls develop soft voices.
3. Some body parts of girls are different from those of boys.

Activities /skills taught to boys.

1. Hunting
4. Chopping firewood.
2. Building
5. Grazing animals.
3. Providing security
6. Fishing,etc.

Activities /skills taught to girls.

1. Cooking food.
4. Washing Utensils
2. Peeling food
5. Sweeping
3. Caring for babies.
6. Washing clothes, etc.



Girls preparing food to be cooked.

Activities/skills for both girls and Boys.

1. Fetching water.
2. Mopping
3. Collecting firewood.

Equity

What is equity?

Equity is the equal and fair treatment of both boys and girls.

Ways of showing equity.

1. By educating boys and girls.
2. Equal distribution of work
3. By recognizing children with special needs.e.gThe blind, deaf and dumb.
4. By giving boys and girls equal rights.
5. By giving boys and girls equal basic needs.

SELF TESTING EXERCISE.

1. What does the word "culture" mean?
.....
2. Mention three examples of culture.
.....
3. Give two ways we can promote culture.
.....
4. Name two tribes in Uganda that practice circumcision.
.....
5. How are cultural practices dangerous to people?
.....
6. Define marriage?
.....
7. Write down two types of marriage.
.....
8. What is equity?
.....
9. How can parents show equity in a family?
.....
10. Which kind of person is allowed to get married?
.....

Some new words we have learnt

Equity	Recognizing,
Customary	Gender
Marriage	Totem
Courtship	Taboos
Distribution	Civil

THEME: 6 BASIC TECHNOLOGY IN OUR SUB-COUNTY /

DIVISION

Technology.

What is technology?

Technology is the practical way of solving problems.

Types of materials used in Technology.

1. Natural materials.
2. Artificial materials.

Natural materials

1. These are materials made by God.

Examples of natural materials.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------|
| 1. Banana fibres. | 6. Wood | 11. Clay |
| 2. Palm leaves. | 7. Papyrus | |
| 3. Barks of trees | 8. Raffia | |
| 4. Banana stalks. | 9. Silk | |
| 5. Sisal | 10. Stone | |

Characteristics of natural materials

2. They are heavy.
3. They are made by God.
4. They are cheap
5. They do not have specific colours.

Processing and making things from natural materials.

Source	Material	Product
Swamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clay - Palm leaves - Papyrus 	<p>Pots, Cups, Plates, etc</p> <p>Mats, bags, hats.</p> <p>Mats, door mats, etc.</p>
Banana Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banana fibres - Banana leaf stalks 	<p>Mats, ropes, hats</p> <p>Baskets.</p>
Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wood flower - Sticks - Seeds - Ficus tree - Fruits. 	<p>Furniture</p> <p>Dyes and perfumes</p> <p>Baskets, Stools</p> <p>Necklaces/bracelets</p> <p>Bark cloth juice</p>
Rocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stones - Lime stone 	<p>Aggregate stones</p> <p>Cement</p>
Bush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grass 	Brooms

Artificial materials.

Artificial materials are materials made by man. (man made materials)

Characteristics of artificial materials.

1. They are made by people.
2. They have specific colours.
3. They are light.
4. They are expensive.

Examples of artificial materials.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. Wires | 3. Straws | 5. Polythene |
| 2. Plastics | 4. Papers | 6. Synthetic fibres |

Processing and making things from artificial materials.

Source	Material	Product
Factory / Industry	- wires - plastics - straws - polythene - papers - synthetic fibres	toys, hangers, cups, plates, bags, mats, bags, necklaces, baskets, balls, ropes, kites decorators, necklaces, bracelets, artificial hair

Importance of technology

1. It is used for decoration.
2. It helps in production of goods.
3. It helps in development of a country.
4. It makes work easier /simplifies work.
5. It makes people get jobs and get money.
6. Technology is used for making clothes.

SELF TESTING EXERCISE

1. What is Technology?
.....
2. Why is technology said to be important?
.....
3. Name two materials used to make clothes.
.....
4. Give two artificial materials used in technology.
.....
5. Name two industries you know.
.....
6. From which material is cement made?
.....

Some new words we have learnt.

technology	synthetic fibres
materials	practical
artificial	source
limestone	plastics
industries	processing
factory	characteristics
products	fibres.
Polythene	