

Topic 5: Location of our District

- ✓ Maps and pictures
- ✓ Elements of a map
- ✓ How to locate places
- ✓ Locating places using lines of longitude and lines of latitude
- ✓ Location of our district in Uganda
- ✓ Regions that form Uganda
- ✓ Important places in our district

Topic 6: Physical Features in our District

- ✓ Introduction to Physical Features
- ✓ Mountains and highlands
- ✓ Hills in our district
- ✓ Valleys and the Rift Valley
- ✓ Plateaus and plains
- ✓ Lakes and Rivers in Uganda
- ✓ Importance of Physical Features
- ✓ Problems facing different physical features
- ✓ Ways of caring for different physical features

LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

TOPIC 5: LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT

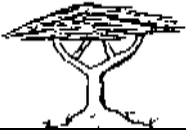


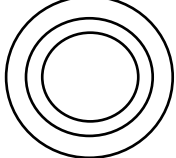

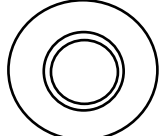
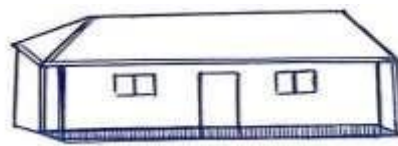
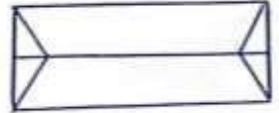



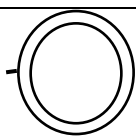



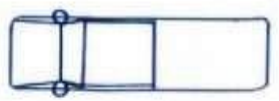
Map and picture

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

Pictures

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

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

Object name	Picture	Map
a tree		
a plate		
a pot		
a house		
a chair		
a cup		
a hut		
a car		

Similarities between maps and pictures

1. Both are drawings
2. Both show /represent objects.

Differences between a map and picture

1. Maps show the top part while the pictures show many parts
2. Maps are not easy to understand while pictures are easy to understand.

Activity

1. What name is given to the representation of an object as seen from above?

2. State any **two** similarities between maps and pictures.
i) _____
ii) _____
3. Mention **two** differences between a map and picture.
i) _____
ii) _____

Elements /component/ attributes/ features of a good map

1. Title
2. Key
3. Compass direction
4. Scale
5. Frame

Key

A key is an element of a map that explains the meaning of symbols used on a map.

What are map symbols?

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

Why symbols are used on maps.

- ✓ To avoid congestion on the map.
- ✓ To make map reading easy.
- ✓ To ensure neatness of the map.

Examples of map symbols

<i>A rift valley</i>	<i>waterfall</i>	<i>A dam</i>	<i>A canal</i>	<i>A swamp</i>
<i>A quarry</i>	<i>A hill</i>	<i>airport</i>	<i>contours</i>	<i>a factory</i>
<i>Railway line</i>	<i>A port</i>	<i>hospital</i>	<i>mountain peak</i>	<i>permanent lake</i>
<i>Seasonal lake</i>	<i>church</i>	<i>A bridge</i>	<i>Seasonal river</i>	<i>Compass direction</i>

Activity

1. State any **two** attributes of a good map.

- i) _____
ii) _____

2. Name the element of a map that explains the meaning of symbols used on a map.

3. What are map symbols?

4. Mention any **two** reasons why symbols are used on maps.

- i) _____
ii) _____

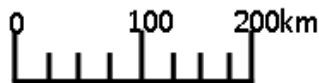
A SCALE.

- ✓ A scale helps a map reader to calculate the actual ground distance on a map.
- ✓ A map reader who reads a map without a scale may fail to calculate the actual ground distance on a map.
- ✓ A scale is only found on accurate maps.
- ✓ A sketch map is a map which is not drawn to scale while an accurate map is a map which is drawn to scale.

Types of scales.

(i) Linear scale.

This is the type of scale drawn using lines that are divided into equal parts.



(ii) Rational/ fractional scale.

This is the type of scale written as a mathematical fraction. It can also be written as a ratio. eg. $\frac{1}{100}$ or 1:100km.

(iii) Statement scale.

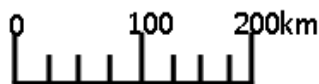
This type of scale can be given as a statement or words.

Eg. 1cm on a map represents 100km on the ground.

Measuring and calculating distance of places using a scale

Example 1.

Find the actual ground distance between town Q and town S if there is a distance of 6cm between the two towns on the map using the scale below.



Solution;

$$1\text{cm} = 100\text{km}$$

$$6\text{cm} = (6 \times 100)\text{km} \\ = 600\text{km}.$$

Therefore, the actual ground distance between Town Q and Town S is 600km.

Example 2.

Calculate the actual ground distance from town A to town B on the diagram below.



Using a scale 1cm represents 10km

Solution;

$$1\text{cm} = 10\text{km}$$

$$7\text{cm} = (7 \times 10)\text{km}$$

$$= 70\text{km}.$$

Therefore, the actual ground distance between Town A and Town B is 70km.

Example 3.

Find the actual ground distance between Kampala and Jinja if there is a distance of 8cm between the two towns on the map.(use the scale 1cm=10km)

Solution;

$$1\text{cm} = 10\text{km}$$

$$8\text{cm} = (8 \times 10)\text{km}$$

$$= 80\text{km}.$$

Therefore, the actual ground distance between Kampala and Jinja is 80km.

How to locate places

Location is the place where something is found.

Location refers to the position of something or a place.

Ways of telling direction of places.

1. By using the position of the sun.
2. By using the compass.

Ways of locating places.

1. By using maps.
2. By using land marks e.g. hills, mountains
3. By using neighbouring places.
4. By using a compass.
5. By using grid reference

Activity

1. What helps a map reader to calculate the actual ground distance on a map? _____
2. State any **two** types of scales.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** ways of locating places.
 - i) _____

- ii) _____
4. Suggest any **two** ways of telling direction of places.
- i) _____
- ii) _____
5. Give any two **ways** of locating places.
- i) _____
- ii) _____

USING A COMPASS

A compass is an instrument used to show direction of places.

A compass direction is the symbol used to show direction of places on a map.

A compass needle always points to the **North** when a compass is at rest.

The determinant point of a compass is **north**.

A compass rose is a drawn compass.

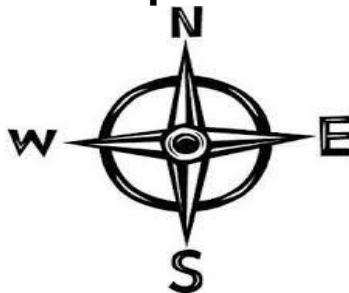
Cardinal points of a compass

Cardinal points are the four major points of a compass.

Cardinal points of a compass include;

- ❖ North
- ❖ South
- ❖ East
- ❖ West

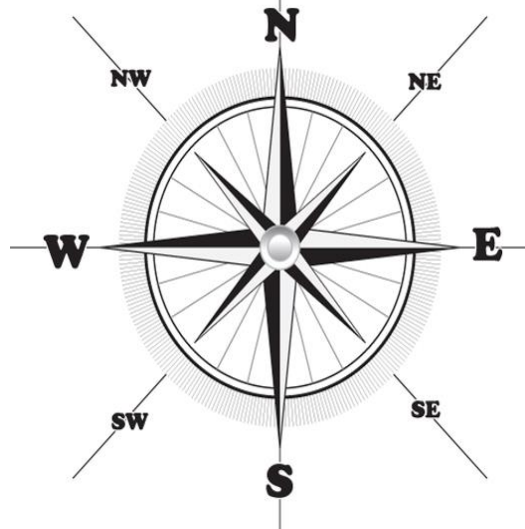
A diagram showing cardinal points of a compass



Semi- cardinal points of a compass

- ✓ These are points that lie between/ midway the cardinal points.
- ✓ They lie at 45° from the cardinal points.
- ✓ These points are also called the **semi-cardinal** or **ordinal points**.
- ✓ Secondary points of a compass include;
 - ❖ North East
 - ❖ South East
 - ❖ North West
 - ❖ South West

A diagram showing the Semi-cardinal points of a compass.



Groups of people who use a compass

- ❖ Rally drivers ❖ Mountain climbers ❖ Soldiers
- ❖ Tourists ❖ Sailors
- ❖ Pilots ❖ Scouts and girl guides.

Activity

1. What an instrument is used to show direction of places?

2. Define the term "compass direction"

State the determinant point of a compass.

3. Mention any **two** cardinal points of a compass.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Suggest any **two** ordinal points on a compass.

i) _____

ii) _____

DEGREES AROUND THE COMPASS

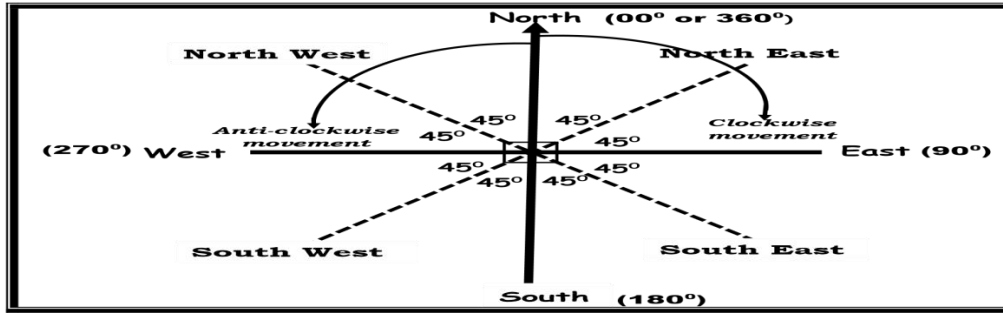
The face of a compass is circular and is equivalent to 360° Cardinal points form at 90° from each other.

Semi cardinal points form at 45° between two nearby cardinal points.

The starting point is always at North with 0° and the ending point is also at North with 360° . Starting from the North moving clockwise,

- ❖ North lies at 00° or 360°
- ❖ East lies at 90°

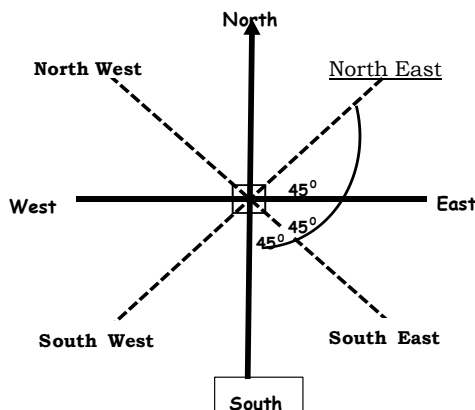
- ✧ South lies at 180° .
- ✧ West lies at 270°



Example 1.

Okello was facing North East and he turned through an angle of 135° clockwise. Which new direction did he face?

Solution:

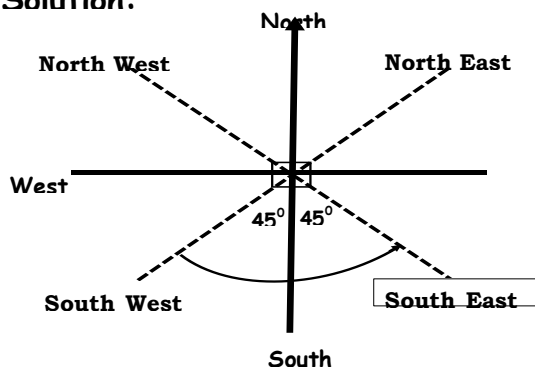


Okello's new direction was South.

Example 2

Which new direction does Jemimah face if she turns from the South East 90° anticlockwise?

Solution:



East

Jemimah faces South East.

Activity

1. Name any **two** cardinal points.
 - i)

ii)

2. John was facing **North West**. He turned through 360° anticlockwise. What is his new direction?
3. Name the direction from which the sun
4. Sets to

5. Rises from

Other ways of finding direction of places

1. By using the position of the sun.
2. By using the shadows
3. By using landmarks

Problems a map reader may face when reading a map without the map elements.

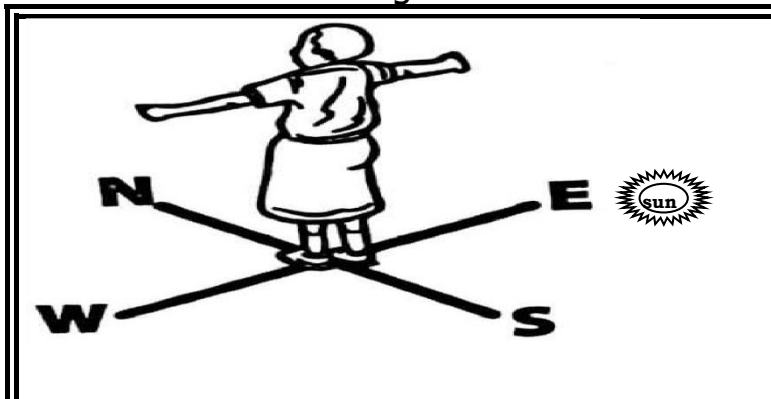
Element missing	Challenge a map reader is likely to face
•Without a compass direction	•Failure to know the direction of places on a map
•Without a title/ heading	•Failure to know what the map is all about.
•Without a key	•Failure to interpret symbols used on a map.
•Without a scale	•Failure to calculate the actual ground distance on a map.
•Without a frame	•Failure to know the extent of the area represented by the map.

USING THE POSITION OF THE SUN TO TELL DIRECTIONS.

- ✓ Using the position of the sun is the commonest way of telling directions in our district.
- ✓ The sun rises in the East every morning and sets in the West every evening.
- ✓ The position of the sun determines the position of shadows of objects.
- ✓ In the noon time (midday), the sun is always overhead.
- ✓ In the morning, shadows of all objects are in the West.
- ✓ In the evening, shadows of all objects are cast towards the East.

In the morning:

- ✓ In the morning, the sun rises in the East.
- ✓ Therefore, if one stretches his/her right hand to point to the sun and stretches the left hand to the point to the opposite direction,
- ✓ The **right hand** will be pointing to the **East**,
- ✓ The **left hand** will be facing to the **West**, •He/she will be facing **North**,
- ✓ The **back** will be facing **South**.



PRACTICAL ACTIVITY

- In the morning, stand under sunshine in your school compound .
- Use the position of the sun and your shadow to determine different directions

(ie. North, South, West and East)

Activity:

Draw the shadow of the girl in the diagram above. Note:

Shadows of objects are always in the West every morning because the light from the sun in the East is blocked hence forming shadows in the East.

Shadows always appear in the East every evening because the light from the sun in the West is blocked hence forming shadows in the East.

At midday/ noon time, all shadows of objects are around the objects (middle) because the sun overhead.

Shadows are always shortest in the noon time and longest in the evening and morning.

Using the position of the sun to tell directions:

Example 1:

- ✦ James was going to school in the morning and he saw his shadow in front of him. In which direction was his school?

-The school was in the West.

Example 2:

- ✦ Jane was going to the market in the evening and saw her shadow on the right-hand side. In which direction was:

a) Her home?

-In the South

b) The market place?

-In the North.

Activity

1. Mention any **two** ways of finding direction of places

i) _____

ii) _____

2. Suggest the problem a map reader may face when reading a map without a compass direction

(a) a title:

(b) a key:

(c) a scale:

(d) a frame

State the reason why shadows of objects are always in the West every

State the reason why shadows of objects are always shorter in the midday.

i)

ii)

Locating places using the latitudes and longitudes

Grid reference system is the method of locating places using lines of latitude and lines of longitude

Lines of latitudes

These are imaginary lines drawn on maps or globe from East to West. The general name for all lines of latitude is parallels because they do not meet at any point.

- ✓ Latitude is the distance in degrees North or South of the equator.
- ✓ Lines of latitude help us to determine climate of places.

Examples of lines of latitudes.

- i) Equator 0°
- ii) The tropic of cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N
- iii) Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S
- iv) Arctic circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N
- v) Antarctic circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S

Latitudes are also called parallels

The major line of latitude is the equator 0°

The Equator

The Equator divides the world into two equal parts (hemispheres)

The Equator is marked 0° because it is the starting point for all latitude readings.

The Equator is the most important line of latitude because it crosses the world at the centre.

All districts which are crossed by the equator lie in both the Northern and Southern hemisphere.

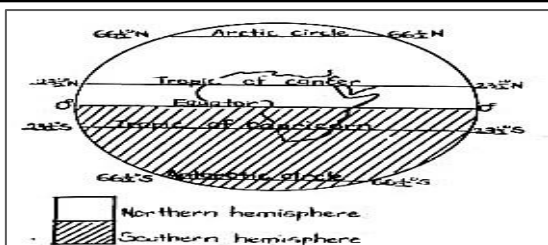
Note:

A globe is the model of the earth

The Equator crosses lake George and lake Victoria in Uganda.

A hemisphere is a half part of the world as divided by the equator or prime meridian.

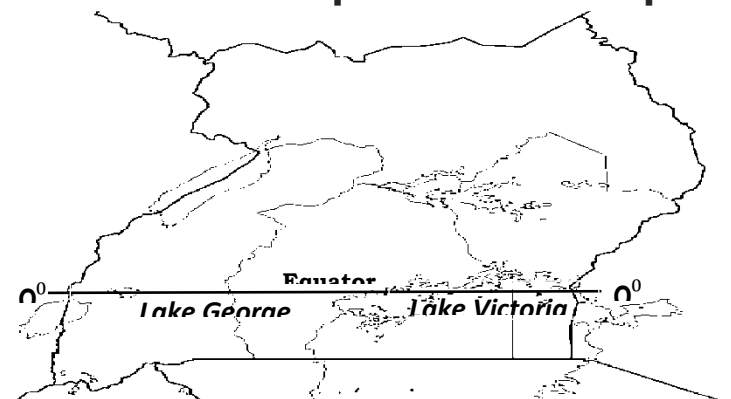
The area between the Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is called the **Tropical region**.



Examples of districts in Uganda crossed by the equator.

- ❖ Ibanda ❖ Namayingo ❖ Sembabule
- ❖ Kasese ❖ Mayuge ❖ Lyantonde
- ❖ Mpigi ❖ Kalungu ❖ Kamwenge
- ❖ Mukono ❖ Bukomansimbi Wakiso ❖ Buvuma

Location of the Equator on the map of Uganda



Practical activity;

Use the political map of Uganda and identify all districts that;

- (i) Are crossed by the Equator.
- (ii) Completely lie in the Northern hemisphere
- (iii) Completely lie in the Southern hemisphere.
- (iv) Lie in both the Northern and the Southern hemisphere

Activity

1. Name the method of locating places using lines of latitude and lines of longitude.

2. Why is the general name for all lines of latitude called the **parallels**?

3. Name the line of latitudes marked 0°

4. State the reason why the above line of latitude is marked 0° .

5. Mention any **two** lakes in Uganda crossed by the Equator.
i) _____
ii) _____
6. Name the area between the Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

7. State any **two** examples of districts in Uganda crossed by the equator.

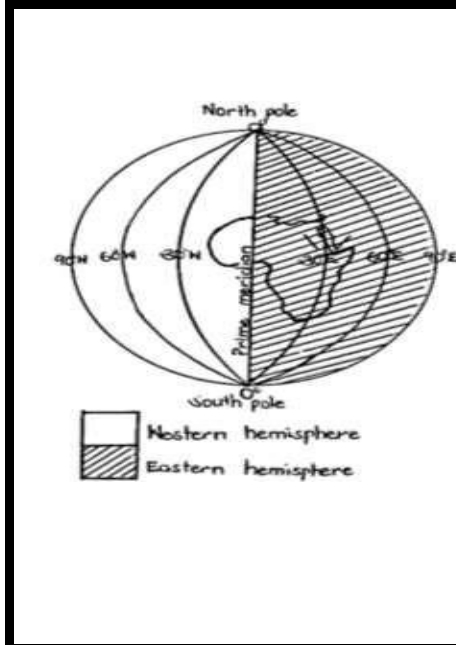
- i) _____
ii) _____

Longitudes

Longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on the map running from North to South. They are also known as meridians.

Lines of longitude meet at the poles of the earth

The major line of longitudes is the Greenwich Meridian



The Prime meridian/ Greenwich meridian

The Prime meridian is also called the **Greenwich meridian** because it crosses Greenwich town in London.

The Prime meridian is marked **0°** because it is the starting point for all longitude readings.

The Prime meridian divides the world into the Eastern and Western hemisphere.

Note;

The **Prime meridian** helps us to tell the international time.

The **International dateline** separates one day from another.

e.g. East of the International dateline can be Friday while West of it is Thursday.

Importance of the lines of latitudes and longitudes

1. They help to locate places
2. The longitudes help to tell time like the prime meridian.
3. They help to determine climate.

Activity

1. Name the imaginary line known as meridian.

2. State any **two** importance of the lines of latitudes and longitudes.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Why is the prime meridian marked **0°**?

LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT IN UGANDA

A district is an administrative area at the level of Local Council Five (LCV)

Uganda is divided into districts mainly to ease administration.

Most districts in Uganda have their headquarters in the major towns.

Chairperson LC V is the political head of a district.

Some districts have municipalities which are divided into divisions.

Districts in Uganda are divided into counties and sub-counties in order to make administration.

Districts in Uganda are grouped into regions, and each region is divided into sub regions according to the customs of the people in that area.

Reasons why Uganda is divided into districts.

1. To ease administration.
2. To extend social services nearer to people.
3. To create more job opportunities.

Disadvantages of creating more new districts.

1. It leads to separation of communities/ tribes.
2. It leads to high administrative costs.
3. It makes equal distribution of resources difficult.

Regions that form Uganda

1. Central region
2. Northern region
3. Western region
4. Eastern region

Sub-regions found in each region of Uganda.

Region of Uganda	Sub-region	Districts	
Central region	South Buganda sub-region	Lwengo, Lyantonde, Kyotera, Kalungu, Bukomansimbi, Masaka, Kalangala, Rakai Sembabule	
	North Buganda sub-region	Nakasongola, Luwero, Nakasongola	
	East Buganda sub-region	Kayunga, Mukono, Buikwe, Buvuma	
	West Buganda sub-region	Kyankwanzi, Kiboga, Mityana, Mubende, Kassanda,	
	Central Buganda sub-region	Mpigi , Wakiso, Butambala, Gomba, Kampala	
Northern region	Acholi sub-region	Gulu, Kitgum, Kitgum, Lamwo, Amuru, Agago, Pader , Omoro, Nwoya	
	Karamoja subregion	Kotido, Abim, Moroto, Kaabong, Nakapiripirit, Karenga, Napak, Nabilatuk, Amudat	
	Lango sub-region	Lira, Apac, Oyam, Dokolo, Kole, Amolatar, Kwania, Alebtong, Otuke	
	West Nile subregion	Arua, Nebbi, Zombo, Moyo, Terego , Maracha, Obongi, Yumbe, Adjumani Koboko	
Western region	Bunyoro sub-region	Hoima, Buliisa, Kagadi, Kakumiro, Kikuube, Kibaale, Masindi , Kiryandongo	
	Tooro sub-region	Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kyegegwa, Bunyangabu, Kyenjojo, kitagwenda	

	Rwenzori sub-region	Kasese, Bundibugyo, Ntoroko	
	Kigezi sub-region	Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu, Rukungiri Rubanda, Rukiga	
	Ankole sub-region	Mbarara, Ibanda, Kiruhura, Isingiro, Kazo, Ntungamo, Mitooma, Sheema, Bushenyi, Rubirizi, Buhweju,	
Eastern region	Busoga sub-region	Jinja, Iganga, Mayuge, Kaliro, Mutumba, Bugiri, Bugweri, Namayingo, Kamuli, Luuka, Buyende	
	Teso sub-region	Kapelebyong, Kalaki, Katakwi, Ngora, Bukedea, Soroti, Serere, Kumi, Amuria	
	Bugisu sub-region	Mbale, Sironko, Bududa, Bulambuli, Manafwa, Namishindwa	
	Sebei sub-region	Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Kween	
	Bukedi sub-region	Pallisa, Kibuku, Budaka, Butebo, Butaleja, Tororo, Busia	

Activity

- Name the political head of a district.

- State the main reason why Uganda is divided into districts.

- Mention any **two** disadvantages of creating more new districts.
i) _____
ii) _____
- State any **two** districts neighboring yours.
i) _____
ii) _____
- Mention any **two** districts found in the tropical regions of Uganda.
i) _____
ii) _____

HIGHLAND DISTRICTS

- ❖ These are districts which are located in areas of high altitude.
- ❖ Such districts usually have many hills and mountains.
- ❖ Altitude is the height above the sea level.

Examples of highland districts.

- ❖ Mbale
- ❖ Kisoro
- ❖ Moroto
- ❖ Kapchorwa
- ❖ Bundibugyo
- ❖ Rukungiri
- ❖ Kabale
- ❖ Kasese

Economic activities that are carried out in Highland districts

- Tourism
- Mining
- Crop growing

Problems faced by people living in Highland districts.

1. Landslides
2. Poor transport network
3. Severe soil erosion
4. Difficulty in agricultural mechanization.

Possible solutions to the problems facing people living in Highland districts

- ✓ By rearing donkeys to use them as means of transport.
- ✓ By constructing winding roads.
- ✓ By practicing afforestation and reafforestation to control landslides.
- ✓ By terracing, contour ploughing and strip cropping to reduce soil erosion.
- ✓ Heavy rainfall is the major cause of landslides in highland areas.
- ✓ Landslides can be controlled in highland areas by planting more trees.
- ✓ Ground transport is very poor in highland areas because it is very difficult and expensive to construct roads in highland areas.
- ✓ Agricultural mechanization is so poor in highland areas because the steep slopes make the use of tractors difficult.
- ✓ Road transport can be improved in highland areas by constructing winding roads.
- ✓ People living in Kapchorwa district rear donkeys mainly to use them as means of transport.

Activity

1. Define the term altitude.

2. State any **two** examples of highland districts.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Mention any **two** economic activities that are carried out in Highland districts.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. State any **two** problems faced by people living in Highland districts.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Suggest **two** possible solutions to the problems facing people living in Highland districts.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. Name the major cause of landslides in highland areas.

7. State **one** way in which landslides can be controlled in highland areas.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. State **one** reason why people living in Kapchorwa district rear donkeys.

i) _____

ii) _____

ISLAND DISTRICTS.

An Island is an area of land which is completely surrounded by a water body.

The island districts in Uganda are found in Lake Victoria.

Examples of islands districts.

1. Kalangala
2. Buvuma

Economic activities that are carried out in Island districts.

1. Fishing.
2. Crop cultivation (oil palm growing, maize, banana, potatoes)
3. Lumbering
4. Trading.
5. Tourism due to presence of Ssese forest, Ngamba island which is famous for Chimpanzees

Benefits enjoyed by Island districts.

1. They get easy access to water.
2. They have fertile soils.
3. They receive plenty of rainfall.

Problems facing people living in Island districts

1. Poor road transport.
2. Attacks from aquatic animals e.g. crocodiles.
3. Lack of hydro electricity
4. Floods
5. Poor social service delivery.

Note: -There is no hydroelectricity in Kalangala and because it is very expensive to fix electric poles in water of lake Victoria to these districts.

Possible solutions to the problems facing Island districts of Uganda.

- ❖ By using other sources of energy e.g. solar energy
- ❖ By employing more social service providers.
- ❖ By providing better means of water transport.
- ❖ By building better social service centres in island districts.
- ❖ By paying attractive salaries to people who provide social services in island districts.

Activity

1. Name the area of land which is completely surrounded by a water body.

2. Name the lake in Uganda which has all the island districts in it.

3. State any **two** examples of islands districts.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Mention any **two** economic activities that are carried out in Island districts.

i) _____

- ii) _____
5. State **two** problems facing people living in Island districts.
- i) _____
- ii) _____
6. State the main reason why there is no hydroelectricity in Kalangala.
- _____
7. State any **two** possible solutions to the problems facing Island districts of Uganda.
- i) _____
- ii) _____

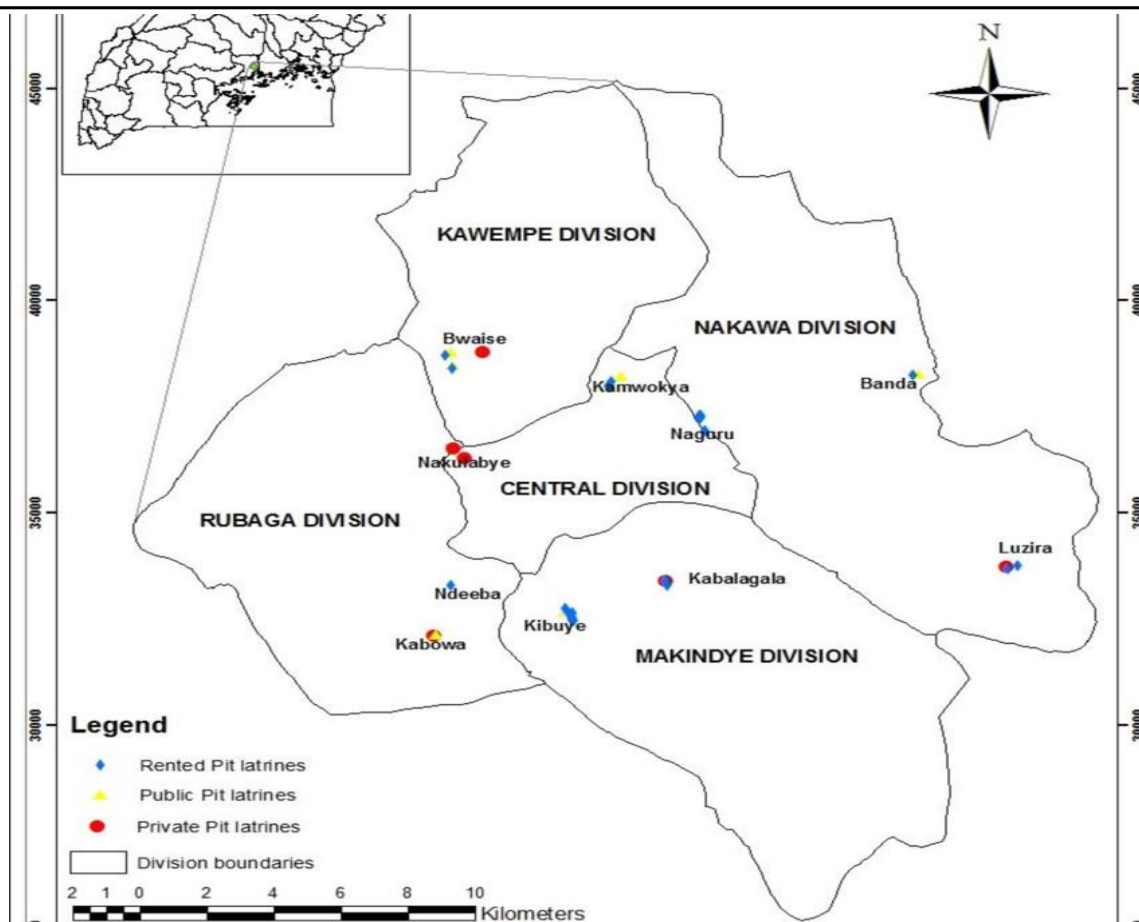
KAMPALA DISTRICT

- ❖ **Kampala** is the capital city of Uganda.
- ❖ Kampala was originally built on seven hills but its size has been increasing and expanding to more other hills.
- ❖ Kampala got its name from the animal called "**Impala**" which were dominant on the hills that make up Kampala.
- ❖ For easy administration, Kampala is divided into urban councils while the rural districts are divided into counties.
- ❖ Kampala is headed by the **Lord mayor** while each of the other districts are headed by **Chairperson LC V**.
- ❖ Kampala is run by the **Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)** which is headed by the **Executive director**.
- ❖ The capital city of Uganda was transferred from **Entebbe** to Kampala in 1962 because Kampala had more land for expansion.
- ❖ The current Lord Mayor is **Erias Lukwago**.

Divisions in Kampala city

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Lubaga division | 3. Makindye division | 5. Nakawa division |
| 2. Kawempe division | 4. Central division | |

The sketch map of Kampala showing major divisions



Why Kampala city was divided into divisions

1. For easy services delivery
2. To create more jobs
3. To extend services nearer to the people
4. To make administration easy
5. For easy monitoring of government programmes

Neighbours of Kampala district

- Wakiso
- Mukono

Note:

- ✓ **Kampala** is the smallest district in Uganda.

Functions of a district

1. It is an administrative centre
2. It creates employment to people
3. It leads to easy services delivery
4. It serves as a commercial centre
5. It serves as a communication centre.

Activity

1. State the reason why Kampala is divided into urban councils.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
2. State the reason why the capital city of Uganda was transferred from Entebbe to Kampala.

3. Name any **two** divisions in Kampala city.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

4. State any **two** reasons why Kampala city was divided into divisions.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

5. Name the smallest district in Uganda

KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY (KCCA)

- ✓ **Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)** was established by the Ugandan Parliament.
- ✓ It was responsible for the operations of the city of Kampala in Uganda.
- ✓ It replaced the **Kampala City Council (KCC)**
- ✓ KCCA is headed by the executive director who is appointed by the president.
- ✓ **Ms. Dorothy Kisaka** is the current executive director of KCCA. She replaced **Engineer Andrew Kitaka Mubiru** on 12th June, 2020.
- ✓ **Kitaka** replaced **Jennifer Musisi** who resigned on 15th December, 2018. KCCA has its headquarters on Nakasero hill.

Functions / duties of KCCA

- ✓ It collects taxes in the city.
- ✓ It constructs and maintains roads in the city.
- ✓ It provides employment
- ✓ It promotes sanitation in the city.
- ✓ It improves public markets, schools and hospitals
- ✓ It looks after public parks
- ✓ It promotes street lighting
- ✓ It maintains order in the city
- ✓ It regulates business people in the city.

Challenges faced by KCCA

- ❖ Shortage of funds
- ❖ Misunderstandings/conflicts among leaders in the city.
- ❖ Poor disposal of wastes
- ❖ Corruption among KCCA workers
- ❖ Floods in different parts of the city.
- ❖ Poor roads.
- ❖ High population in the city
- ❖ High crime rate in the city.

Possible solutions to challenges facing KCCA

- ✓ By getting soft loans
- ✓ By punishing corrupt officials
- ✓ By putting more dustbins in the city

- ✓ By teaching people the dangers of poor sanitation.
- ✓ By improving on security in the city.
- ✓ By widening water channels to control floods.

Achievements of KCCA

1. It has improved sanitation in the city.
2. It has built markets in the city.
3. It has improved roads in the city.
4. It has built schools in the city.
5. It has built hospitals in the city.

Importance of Kampala city

1. It is a trading/ commercial centre.
2. It is an administrative centre.
3. It is an entertainment centre.
4. It is a communication centre.
5. It is a source of jobs to many people.

Activity

1. Name the hill on which KCCA has its headquarters.

2. Suggest **two** functions / duties of KCCA.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. State any **two** challenges faced by KCCA.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Mention any **two** possible solutions to challenges facing KCCA.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Mention any **two** achievements of KCCA.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. Give any **two** importance of Kampala city.

i) _____

ii) _____

Important places in Kampala

1. Bank of Uganda
2. Parliamentary building
3. Churches e.g. Namirembe cathedral, Lubaga cathedral
4. Mosques e.g. Old Kampala mosque, Kibuli mosque.
5. Radio stations e.g. UBC radio, Beat FM, Radio One etc
6. Television stations e.g. NTV, NBS TV, Bukedde TV, Dream TV, KTV
7. Hospitals e.g. Mengo hospital, Mulago hospital, Nsambya hospital
8. Schools and universities such as Makerere university, Kyambogo university
9. Uganda museum at Kitante.
10. Military barracks e.g. Makindye, Mbuya military barracks etc.
11. High court

12. Kololo airstrip.
 13. State House on Nakasero hill.
 14. Hotels e.g. Sheraton hotel, Serena hotel, Pearl of Africa hotel, Grand Imperial hotel etc.
- ✦ Police stations e.g. Central Police Station (CPS), Katwe police station Bus and taxi parks e.g. Old taxi park.
 - ✦ Embassies and High commissions e.g. American embassy
 - ✦ Post office
 - ✦ Nakivubo stadium
 - ✦ Market centres e.g. St. Balikuddembe market, Usafi market,

Important places on major hills in Kampala.

Hill	Important places/ features
Namirembe hill	-Namirembe cathedral
Rubaga hill	-Rubaga cathedral -Rubaga hospital
Old Kampala hill	-Old Kampala mosque
Kibuli hill	-Kibuli mosque
Nsambya hill	-Nsambya catholic church -St. Peter's SS Nsambya, American Embassy, Nsambya hospital
Kitante hill	-Uganda museum -British High commission
Makerere hill	-Makerere university
Nakasero hill	-Grand Imperial hotel -Pearl of Africa hotel -Kampala Sheraton hotel -Serena hotel -State house -Parliamentary building -Nakasero market
Kololo hill	-Kololo airstrip
Mulago hill	-Mulago referral hospital
Mengo hill	-Kabaka's palace -Mengo hospital.
Kasubi hill	-Kasubi tombs
Muyenga hill	-Water tanks
Makindye hill	-Makindye magistrates court -Makindye military barracks

Activity

1. Mention any **two** examples of the following important places found in Kampala.

(a) Mosques

- i) _____
- ii) _____

(b) Television stations

- i) _____
- ii) _____

(c) Military barracks

- i) _____

- ii) _____
- (d) Hotels
- i) _____
- ii) _____
- (e) Market centres
- i) _____
- ii) _____
2. Name the capital city of Uganda.
- _____
3. Suggest any **two** important places found in your district.
- i) _____
- ii) _____

Challenges facing Kampala as a capital city

- ✓ Poor sanitation ❖ Poor housing
- ✓ High crime rate ❖ High levels of unemployment
- ✓ Traffic jam ❖ High costs of living
- ✓ Prostitution

Possible solutions to the problems facing Kampala city

1. By improving on security in the city.
2. By constructing wider roads in the city.
3. By building storeyed buildings.
4. By setting up industries to create more jobs to people
5. By constructing houses on plan as set by KCCA
6. By encouraging investors into the country.
7. By transferring important offices to different districts.

Newly recognized cities in Uganda

(a) Effective 1st July 2020

- ✦ Arua city ✦ Gulu city ✦ Jinja city

(b) Effective July 1, 2021

- Hoima City

(c) Effective July 1, 2022

- ✦ Entebbe city ✦ Lira City

(d) Effective July 1, 2023

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| ✓ Mbarara city | ✓ Masaka city | ✓ Kabale city |
| ✓ Fort Portal city | ✓ Moroto city | ✓ Wakiso City |
| ✓ Mbale city | ✓ Nakasongola city | |
| | ✓ Soroti city | |

Why the government is creating more new districts and cities.

1. To make administration easy.
2. To create more jobs.
3. To extend social services nearer to people.

Municipalities/Town councils.

- ✓ **A municipality** is a large town with its own local government.
- ✓ A municipality is equivalent to a county in rural areas.

- ✓ A municipality is headed by a **mayor**.
- ✓ A municipality is divided into smaller administrative units called **divisions**

The lord mayor heads a city with other mayors in charge of municipalities.

Note

They have good social services like school, hospitals, shops and offices. Headquarters of districts are located in municipalities or town councils.

Examples of municipalities

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Entebbe | 4. Gulu | 7. Apac |
| 2. Mbarara | 5. Jinja | 8. Mbale |
| 3. Lira | 6. Soroti | 9. Mukono |

Activity

1. Mention any **two** challenges facing Kampala as a capital city
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
2. State any **two** possible solutions to the problems facing Kampala city.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** newly recognized cities in Uganda.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
4. State any **two** reasons why the government is creating more new districts and cities.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____

THE HISTORY OF OUR DISTRICT

History is the study of past events.

Each district in Uganda has its own history.

The history differs from one district to another.

In a discussion under the guidance of your teacher, describe the history of your district.

Important information required.

- ❖ Name of your district.
- ❖ Origin of the name of your district.
- ❖ Mother district
- ❖ Size of your district
- ❖ Dominant tribes there.
- ❖ Dominant language(s) spoken.
- ❖ Economic activities carried out in your district.
- ❖ Common crops grown.
- ❖ Animals kept there.
- ❖ Staple food of people.
- ❖ Historical sites in your district.
- ❖ Important places in your district

Groups of people found at different important places found in our district.

Important place	Groups of people.
Schools	-Teachers
Hospitals	-Doctors -Nurses -Midwives
Banks	-Bankers
Mosques	-Imam -Muezzin -Sheikh
Hotels	-Hoteliers
Television stations	-TV Presenters
Radio stations	-Radio Presenters
Police posts and police stations	-Police Officers
Churches	-Reverends -Pastors -Fathers
Markets	-Traders
Taxi parks	-Drivers
National parks	-Game rangers -Game wardens

(a)SCHOOLS AND OTHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS

A school is a place where people go to learn

Examples of Primary schools in our district

- Okole Parents' school •Villa Road primary school
- Greenhill academy •Oyam Junior primary school
- Hillside Naalya primary school •Makindye Junior School
- Buganda Road primary school. •Victoria primary school

Examples of Secondary schools in our district.

- Under the guidance of your teacher, identify the different secondary schools found in your district.

Examples of Universities in our district

- ✓ Makerere University
- ✓ Kyambogo University
- ✓ Ndejje University
- ✓ Kampala International University(KIU)
- ✓ Kampala University
- ✓ Bugema University
- ✓ Islamic University in Uganda (IUIU)
- ✓ Uganda Christian University

Examples of Teacher training colleges in our district

1. Shimoni Primary Teachers' College •Busuubizi Core PTC
2. Kabulasoke Core PTC •Ndegeya Core PTC
3. Loro Core P.T.C
4. Christ The King PTC Gulu
5. Unyama University

People found at school

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Teachers | 4. Gate keepers | 7. Pupils |
| 2. Matrons | 5. Bursar | 8. Cleaners |
| 3. Cooks | 6. Secretary | |

Importance of such people at school.

1. **Bursar:** He or she collects school fees
2. **Teacher:** He or she teaches children
3. **Matron/Warden:** He or She ensures the welfare of the children.
4. **Cooks:** He or she prepares meals at school
5. **Watchmen:** He or she ensures security at school.

Activity

1. What is a school?

2. State any **two** examples of primary schools in our district
i) _____
ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** examples of secondary schools in our district.
i) _____
ii) _____
4. State any **two** examples of universities in our district
i) _____
ii) _____
5. Give any **two** examples of teacher training colleges in our district
i) _____
ii) _____
6. State the main role of the following people at school
(a) Bursar _____
(b) matron _____

Problems faced by some schools in Uganda.

- 1 Shortage of land for expansion.
- 2 Shortage of textbooks.
- 3 Shortage of well-trained teachers.
- 4 Shortage of funds.
- 5 Shortage of enough classrooms.
- 6 Shortage of furniture.
- 7 Too many pupils in the classrooms.
- 8 Mismanagement of funds by school administrators.

Solutions to the problems facing schools.

- 1 By training more teachers.
- 2 By acquiring loans from banks for smooth running of schools.
- 3 The government should provide enough furniture to schools.
- 4 The government should provide more textbooks to schools.
- 5 By constructing more classroom blocks.

Activity

1. Suggest any **two** problems faced by some schools in Uganda.
 i) _____
 ii) _____
2. Mention any **two** scholastic materials that government provide to the schools.
 i) _____
 ii) _____
3. Why are teachers needed at school.
 i) _____
 ii) _____
4. Apart from teachers, mention any **two** groups of people needed at the school.
 i) _____
 ii) _____
5. Suggest any **two** solutions to the problems facing schools.
 i) _____
 ii) _____

Importance of a school to the nearby community

- ✓ It is a source of employment to people.
- ✓ It creates market to goods from the community.
- ✓ It promotes development in an area
- ✓ It provides education service to children.

Importance of the community to the school

- ❖ It provides labour to the school.
- ❖ It provides food to the school.
- ❖ It provides security to the school.
- ❖ It gives learners to the school.

Causes of misunderstanding between the school and the nearby community

1. Noise from the school.
2. Stealing of school property.
3. Use of abusive language by the pupils.
4. Trespassing.
5. Littering of wastes to the neighborhoods.

Activity

6. Mention any **two** importance of a school to the nearby community.
 i) _____
 ii) _____
7. Give any **two** importance of the community to the school.
 i) _____
 ii) _____
8. Give any **two** causes of misunderstanding between the school and the nearby community.
 i) _____
 ii) _____

(b) MEDICAL CENTRES/ HEALTH CENTRES

A Medical centre is a place where people get health service.
Medical centres include; hospitals, health centres, dispensaries, clinics
An Ambulance is a vehicle that transports casualties to hospitals.
A hearse is a vehicle used for transporting dead bodies.

Major hospitals in Uganda

1. Butabika national referral hospital
 2. Rubaga hospital
 3. Arua Regional Referral Hospital https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arua_Regional_Referral_Hospital
 4. Fort Portal Regional Referral Hospital https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Portal_Regional_Referral_Hospital
 5. Gulu Regional Referral Hospital https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulu_Regional_Referral_Hospital
 6. Hoima Regional Referral Hospital https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoima_Regional_Referral_Hospital
 7. Jinja Regional Referral Hospital https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jinja_Regional_Referral_Hospital
 8. Kabale Regional Referral Hospital https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabale_Regional_Referral_Hospital
 9. Lira Regional Referral Hospital https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lira_Regional_Referral_Hospital
 10. Masaka Regional Referral Hospital https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masaka_Regional_Referral_Hospital
 11. Mbale Regional Referral Hospital https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mbale_Regional_Referral_Hospital
 12. Mbarara Regional Referral Hospital https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mbarara_Regional_Referral_Hospital
 13. Moroto Regional Referral Hospital https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moroto_Regional_Referral_Hospital
 14. Mubende Regional Referral Hospital https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mubende_Regional_Referral_Hospital
- ✓ Mulago hospital (largest national referral hospital in Uganda.)
 - ✓ **Mengo hospital** was the first hospital to be built in Uganda.
 - ✓ It was built by a Christian missionary called **Dr. Albert Cook** in 1897.

Activity

1. What are medical centres?
2. State any **two** examples of medical centres.
3. State **one** social service we get from the medical centres.
4. Mention any **two** examples of medical centres.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
5. How is an ambulance important to us?

6. Mention any **two** referral hospitals found in your sub region.

i) _____

ii) _____

7. Name the largest national referral hospital in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. Name the first hospital to be built in Uganda.

9. Who built the hospital named above?

10.

Groups of people who provide health services.

Doctors

Nurses

Midwives

Health assistants

Herbalists

Groups of doctors and their work

- **Dentist**- examines and treats people sick teeth.
- **Optician**- examines and recommends eye glasses.
- **Oculist**- examines and treats sick eyes.
- **Surgeon**- operates sick people.
- **Psychiatric**- treats sick brains.
- **Gynecologists**- study and treat sexual reproductive diseases in women.

Note: Midwives- help pregnant women to give birth.

- also provides antenatal and postnatal services to women.

Services provided by health centres.

- ✦ Treatment
- ✦ First aid
- ✦ Blood testing
- ✦ Maternal care
- ✦ Guidance and counselling

Importance of a hospital in the community

1. It is a source of employment to people.
2. It provides people with treatment.
3. It provides market for goods produced in the community.
4. It provides guidance and counselling services to people.

ACTIVITY

1. Why do people go for blood testing?



2.

3. Suggest **two** services provided by health centres.

- i) _____
 ii) _____
4. Give any **two** services given by the midwives.
 i) _____
 ii) _____
5. State any **two** common places where midwives are found.
 i) _____
 ii) _____
6. Why are herbalist important in our locality?
 i) _____
 ii) _____
7. Mention any **two** importance of a hospital in our community.
 i) _____
 ii) _____

(c) **MARKETS**

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

Goods sold in a market include; sugar, beans, fruit, shoes, clothes, electric appliances, utensils etc.

Other places where goods are sold

✦ Shops

✦ Supermarkets

Groups of people work in the market

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Market vendor | 3. Hawkers | 5. Peddlers |
| 2. Porters | 4. Shopkeepers | 6. Herbalists |

Examples of markets in Kampala district

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| ❖ St. Balikuddembe market (formerly Owino market) | |
| ❖ Nakasero market. | ❖ Mbale main market |
| ❖ Wandegeya market | ❖ Usafi market |
| ❖ Kikuubo shopping zone | ❖ Nakawa market |
| ❖ Bugolobi market | ❖ Kasubi market |
| ❖ Jinja Central market | ❖ Kalerwe market |

Importance of markets

1. They are source of employment to people
2. They are source of basic needs.
3. They are source of taxes to the government.
4. They are source of income to people who work there.

Activity

5. Name the place where people buy and sell goods.

6. Mention any **two** goods sold in a market.
 i) _____
 ii) _____
7. Apart from markets, state other **two** places where goods are sold.
 i) _____
 ii) _____

8. Give any **two** groups of people work in the market.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

9. Write down any **two** examples of markets in your district.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

10. State any **two** importance of markets to us.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

(d) PLACES OF WORSHIP

•Churches

•Shrines

•Mosques

Examples of religious leaders

Priests •Sheikh •Imam •Muezzin

Cardinals •Pastors

•Bishops •Reverends

Importance of religious leaders

1. They preach the word of God /Allah.
2. They officiate religious functions.
3. They settle disputes among people.
4. They promote peace in the community
5. They promote unity among believers.

Importance of places of worship.

- 1 They are worshipping centres.
- 2 They are a source of jobs to people.
- 3 They are used as centres to officiate religious marriages

Activity

- 1 Mention any **two** importance of religious leaders

- i) _____
- ii) _____

(d) BANKS

A bank is a place where we keep our money safely.

Types of banks

✦ Commercial banks

✦ Central bank

(i) Central bank

It is also called Bank of Uganda.

It is headed by a **governor**.

The current governor of the Bank of Uganda is **Mr.....**

Duties of the Central Bank

1. To print new currency
2. To control the amount of money in circulation
3. To control commercial banks in the country
4. To keep government's money and money from other banks
5. To manage government's debts
6. To lend money to other banks

7. To give license to new banks

Importance of the Central bank to Commercial banks

1. It gives licenses to the commercial banks
2. It gives loans to the commercial banks

(ii) Commercial banks

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| ✓ DFCU bank | ✓ Cairo International bank |
| ✓ Eco Bank | ✓ Centenary bank |
| ✓ Standard Chartered bank | ✓ Equity bank |
| ✓ Stanbic bank | ✓ Opportunity bank |
| ✓ Bank of Uganda | ✓ Housing Finance bank |
| ✓ Diamond Trust Bank | |

Importance of Commercial banks

- 1 They keep people's money safely
- 2 They keep people's important documents like land titles
- 3 They give loans to people for development
- 4 They give advice to business people.
- 5 They create job opportunities to people.

Activity

1 What name is given to a place where we keep our money safely?

2 State any **two** types of banks.

i) _____

ii) _____

3 Suggest **two** reasons why we keep our money in the bank.

i) _____

ii) _____

4 Write the title of the person who heads the central bank.

5 Mention any **two** importance of the Central bank to Commercial banks.

i) _____

ii) _____

6 State **two** examples of commercial banks.

i) _____

ii) _____

7 Give any **two** importance of Commercial banks

i) _____

ii) _____

(e) POST OFFICE

- ✓ **A post office** is a place where letters and parcels are sent and received from.
- ✓ Every institution should have a box number in order to be able to send and receive letters and parcels.
- ✓ The largest post office in Uganda is in **Kampala city**
- ✓ **P.O** is the short form of **Post Office**.

Services provided by the Post Office

- ✦ Communication services
- ✦ Banking service through Post Bank
- ✦ Transport service through Post bus

Means of communication at the Post Office

- ✦ Letters
- ✦ Telegram
- ✦ Telephones
- ✦ Telefax

Importance of the Post Office

- ✓ It sells stamps.
- ✓ It offers banking service.
- ✓ It offers transport service.
- ✓ It helps to send people's letters
- ✓ It helps to send parcels of people
- ✓ It creates job opportunities to people.

Activity

1 Name the place where letters and parcels are sent and received from.

2 Where is the largest post office in Uganda found?

3 Write P.O in full.

4 State any **two** services provided by the Post Office.

i) _____

ii) _____

5 Mention **two** means of communication at the Post Office.

i) _____

ii) _____

6 Suggest any **two** importance of the Post Office

i) _____

ii) _____

(f) THE POLICE POSTS AND POLICE STATIONS

- ✓ **A Police station** is a place where the police carries out the activity of maintaining law and order.
- ✓ The Uganda Police force is in charge of maintaining law and order.
- ✓ It is under the **Ministry of Internal affairs**
- ✓ The top commander of the Uganda Police is called **Inspector General of Police (IGP)**
- ✓ The head of police force is the **District Police Commander (DPC).**

Examples of police stations in our district

- ✦ Central Police Station (the largest in Uganda)
- ✦ Kira road police station
- ✦ Nabweru police station
- ✦ Nateete police station
- ✦ Kasangati police station etc.
- ✦ Katwe police station

Tools/ things used by the police officers.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Guns | 3. Shield |
| 2. Tear gas | 4. Baton |

Roles or duties of the Uganda Police

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. To enforce law and order | 3. To arrest wrong doers |
| 2. To investigate crimes | 4. To stop riots. |
| 5. To protect human life and property. | |
| 6. To control the flow of vehicles on roads. | |

How the Police enforces law and order

- ❖ By arresting suspected law breakers.
- ❖ By investigating crimes.
- ❖ By escorting very important people.
- ❖ By stopping the riots and strikes
- ❖ By controlling the flow of traffic.

Activity

- 1 Name the place where the police carry out the activity of maintaining law and order. _____
- 2 Under which Ministry is the Uganda Police force?

- 3 Mention any **two** sections of the police in our district.
i) _____
ii) _____
- 4 State any **two** common tools/ things used by the police officers.
i) _____
ii) _____
- 5 State any **two** duties of the Uganda Police
i) _____
ii) _____
- 6 State any **two** ways how the Police enforces law and order.
i) _____
ii) _____

(g)PRISONS

A prison is a place where law breakers are kept and encouraged to reform.

Examples of major prisons in Uganda

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1 Luzira prison (the largest in Uganda) | |
| 2 Kampiringisa prison | 5 Nakasongola prison |
| 3 Kigo prison | 6 Masindi prison |
| 4 Nalufenya prison | 7 Loro prison |

Importance of prisons

- 1 They keep law breakers in safe custody.
- 2 They train prisoners' practical skills such as brick making, carpentry.
- 3 They reform prisoners.

Activity

1. Name the place where law breakers are kept and encouraged to reform.

i) _____

ii) _____

i) _____

ii) _____

i) _____

ii) _____

(h) COURTS

Examples of cases settled in courts of law.

- ### Groups of people who are taken to courts of law for trial

- ## Groups of people who work in courts of law

- ## Importance of courts of law

- ## Activity

- i) _____

- ii) _____

- i) _____

- ii) _____

- i) _____

- ii) _____

A Radio station is a place where radio programmes are broadcast.

Examples of Radio and Television stations

- ✦ UBC FM ✦ Capital FM ✦ Radio Simba
- ✦ Radio West ✦ Impact FM ✦ Super FM
- ✦ CBS radio ✦ K FM ✦ Radio One ✦ Unity FM
- ✦ Kingdom radio ✦ Mega FM Gulu ✦ Q FM
- ✦ Voice of Lango

Examples of Television stations.

- ✦ UBC TV ✦ Star TV
- ✦ Urban TV ✦ NTV
- ✦ Bukedde TV ✦ NBS TV
- ✦ Gulu TV ✦ LTV
- ✦ BBS TV ✦ Wan Luo TV

Importance of radio and television stations

1. They provide news to people.
2. They pay taxes to the government.
3. They entertain people.
4. They advertise goods and services.
5. They provide jobs to people.

(j)HISTORICAL SITES

Historical sites are places where events of long ago took place.

Examples of historical sites include:

- ✦ Stone age sites e.g. Bigobyamugenye, Magosi, Nyero, Paraa, Luzira
- ✦ Cultural sites e.g. Kasubi tombs, Bulange palace,
- ✦ Museums eg. Uganda museum at Kitante hill in Kampala
- ✓ **Stone age sites** are places where early man lived.
- ✓ **A museum** is a building where things of long ago and art crafts are kept and displayed.
- ✓ **Cultural sites** are places where culture is preserved.
- ✓ **Culture** is the way of life of people in a given society.

Importance of historical sites

1. They attract tourists who bring in income.
2. They provide job opportunities to people.
3. They help in preservation of culture.

Activity

- 1 Give any **two** importance of radio and television stations.

i) _____
ii) _____

- 2 Name the places where events of long ago took place.

- 3 State any **two** examples of historical sites include.

i) _____
ii) _____

- 4 Mention any **two** importance of museum.

i) _____

ii) _____

5 State any **two** historical sites found in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

(k) NATIONAL PARKS

- ✓ **A national park** is a large area of land gazetted by the government to protect wildlife.
- ✓ **Wildlife** is animals, birds, plants and insects that live on their own.
- ✓ The **Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)** is responsible for conservation of wildlife in Uganda.
- ✓ **Murchison falls national park** is the largest game park in Uganda.
- ✓ **Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC)** -formerly Entebbe zoo is a place where selected wildlife species are conserved on small scale for the public to see.

Examples of National parks in Uganda

- ✓ Murchison falls national park
- ✓ Queen Elizabeth national park
- ✓ Lake Mburo national park
- ✓ Kidepo valley national park
- ✓ Mgahinga national park
- ✓ Mountain Elgon national park
- ✓ Mountain Rwenzori national park
- ✓ Bwindi national park

Activities that commonly take place in Uganda's national parks

- Animal tracking
- Mountain climbing
- Boat rides.
- Game drives

Prohibited/ illegal/ unauthorized activities in national parks

- Animal grazing
- Crop cultivation
- Charcoal burning
- Hunting
- Human settlement

Importance of national parks.

- ❖ They create job opportunities to people
- ❖ They earn income through attracting tourists.
- ❖ They promote the development of hotels and roads.
- ❖ They are used for education and scientific research.
- ❖ They help to preserve wildlife for future use.
- ❖ They promote international relationships.

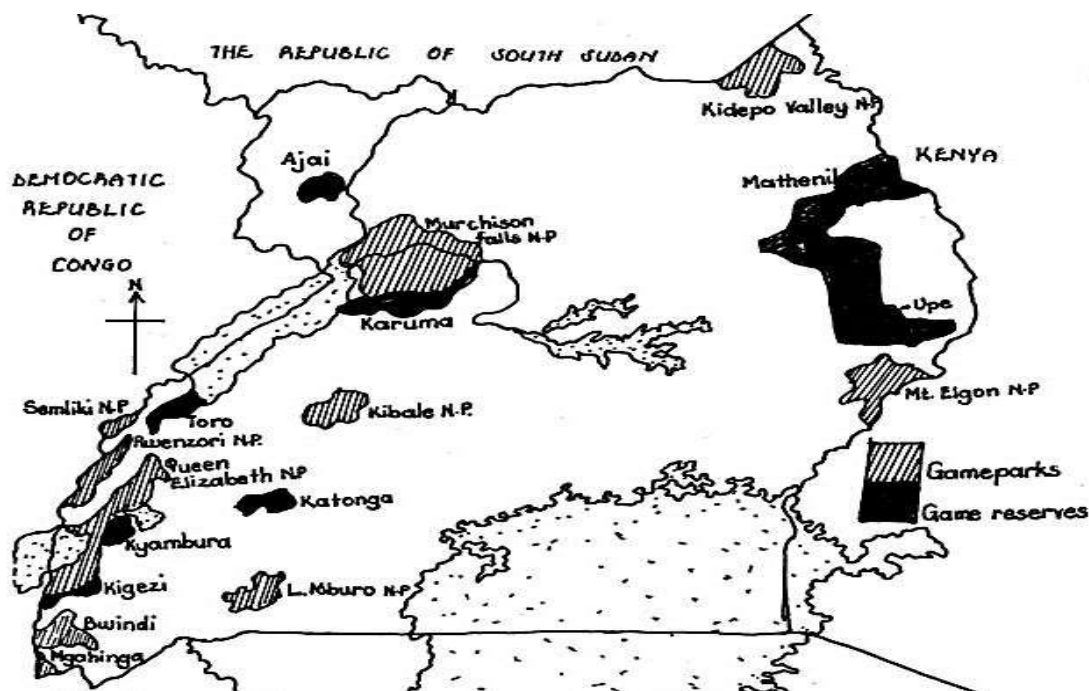
Problems facing game parks in Uganda.

- ❖ Poaching
- ❖ Wild bush fires
- ❖ Political instability in some areas.
- ❖ Outbreak of animal diseases.
- ❖ Drought
- ❖ Outbreak of diseases

Possible solutions to problems facing national parks.

1. By enforcing laws against poaching.
2. By teaching people about the importance of wildlife.
3. By improving on security in areas near national parks.
4. By extending veterinary services in national parks.
5. By building valley dams to provide water to animals.
6. By enforcing laws against human settlement in national parks.

Location of major National parks and Game reserves in Uganda



Activity

- 1 Who is responsible for conservation of wildlife in Uganda?

- 2 Name the largest game park in Uganda.

- 3 Mention any **two** examples of National parks in Uganda.
i) _____
ii) _____
- 4 Mention any **two** activities that commonly take place in Uganda's national parks.
i) _____
ii) _____
- 5 Give any **two** unauthorized activities carried out in national parks.
i) _____
ii) _____
- 6 Mention any **two** importance of national parks.
i) _____
ii) _____
- 7 State any **two** problems facing game parks in Uganda.
i) _____
ii) _____

8 Suggest any **two** possible solutions to problems facing national parks.

- i) _____
 ii) _____

(I) **LEISURE CENTRES.**

These are places where people go to rest/ relax.

Examples of Leisure centres in our district.

- ✦ Hotels ✦Beaches ✦Disco halls
- ✦ Stadia ✦Bars
- ✦ Theatres ✦Amusement parks

Leisure centre	Examples	Importance
Hotels	-Serena hotel -Pearl of Africa hotel -Grand Imperial hotel -Hotel Africana -Sheraton hotel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They provide accommodation to people • They create job opportunities to people. • They are used for meetings. • They help people to relax.
Beaches	-Gaba beach -Lido beach Munyonyo Resort beach. -Nabugabo beach -KK beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are for entertainment. • They help people to relax.
Stadia	-Mandela national stadium -Nakivubo stadium -St. Mary's Stadium -Masaka Recreation grounds -Bugembe stadium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are used for sports e.g. football, athletics, rugby • They are used for conferences. • They create jobs to people. • They are used for entertainment.

FACTORY

A factory is a place from where goods are manufactured.

✦ Factories use raw materials to manufacture goods/ products. **Examples of factories in our district**

- ❖ Riham factory
- ❖ Mukwano
- ❖ Nice House of plastics
- ❖ Uganda Baati
- ❖ Roofings
- ❖ Hima cement factory
- ❖ Nile Breweries
- ❖ Tororo cement factory
- ❖ BIDCO
- ❖ Mount Meru millers

Examples of goods/ products made from factories.

Raw material	Products/ goods made
Cotton	Clothes -cotton wool
Palm oil	Soap -cooking oil -margarine
Limestone	Cement
Phosphates	Artificial fertilizers
Copper	Electric wires -copper coins
Pyrethrum	Insecticides

Maize	Maize flour
Tobacco	Cigarettes

Importance of factories/ industries to people.

1. They are a source of employment to people.
2. They attract tourists who bring in income.
3. They pay taxes to the government.
4. They provide goods to people in the community.

Importance of people to factories.

1. People provide labour in factories.
2. They provide market for goods produced by factories.
3. They provide raw materials to factories.

Problems faced by people living near factories.

1. Factories pollute the environment
2. Much noise from the factories.
3. It leads to over population

Activity

1 What is a factory?

2 State any **two** examples of factories found in our district.

i) _____

ii) _____

3 Mention any **two** examples of goods made from factories.

i) _____

ii) _____

4 Suggest any **two** importance of factories to people.

i) _____

ii) _____

5 State any **two** problems faced by people living near factories.

i) _____

ii) _____

(n)AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRES

These are places where research on crops and animals is done. e.g.

Kawanda research centre in Wakiso district.

Agriculture is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.

Examples of Agricultural research organizations.

o **NAADS**- National Agricultural Advisory Services.

o **NARO**- National Agricultural Research Organisation.

Importance of Agricultural Research centres

1. Agricultural centres provide improved seeds to people
2. They provide jobs to people.
3. They train agricultural officers.
4. They teach farmers on how to improve their crops and animals.

(o)PETROL STATIONS

A petrol station is a place where petroleum products are sold.

A garage is the place where vehicles are taken for repair/ service.

A mechanic is a person who repairs vehicles.

Examples of petroleum products.

- | | | |
|----------|---------------------|--------|
| ✦ Petrol | ▪ Aviation fuel. | Gas |
| ✦ Diesel | ▪ Paraffin/kerosene | ▪ Oil. |

Examples of Petrol stations in Uganda.

- | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|
| • Shell | • Pearl | • Delta |
| • Gulf | • Africa | • Petrocity |
| • Total | • Hass | • Kobil |
| | • Moil | • Gapco |

Importance of petrol stations in our community.

1. They are a source of job opportunities to people.
2. They are a source of fuel e.g. paraffin, diesel etc.
3. They are a source of income to the government.

Activity

- 1 What are agricultural research centres?

- 2 State any **two** examples of Agricultural research organizations.
i) _____
ii) _____
- 3 Mention any **two** importance of Agricultural Research centres.
i) _____
ii) _____
- 4 Name any one service we get from the petrol station.

- 5 Name the person whose work is to repair vehicles..

- 6 Suggest **two** importance of petrol stations in our community.
i) _____
ii) _____

Other important places in our district

Airports e.g. Entebbe international airport in Wakiso.
Airstrips e.g. Kololo airstrip.
Airfields e.g. Soroti airfield, Arua airfield, Kasese airfield etc.
Railway stations
Bus parks and taxi parks
Forest reserves e.g. Mabira forest, Budongo forest, Bugoma forest, Kibale forest
Ports e.g. Port Bell, Port Jinja, Port Bukakata, Port Butiaba etc.
Administrative centres e.g. District headquarters, Sub-county headquarters etc.

Ways of caring for important places in our district.

1. By keeping them clean.
2. By painting schools, hospitals, banks etc.
3. By reporting strangers found in such places.
4. By planting trees around important places.
5. By respecting people who care for the important places.
6. By teaching people on proper use of important places.
7. By showing love for important places.
8. By fencing important places in our community

Activity

- 1 Name any **two** ports found on Lake Victoria.
i) _____
ii) _____
- 2 Mention any **two** forest reserves considered important places in Uganda.
i) _____
ii) _____
- 3 Mention any **two** airfields found within Uganda.
i) _____
ii) _____
- 4 State any **two** ways of caring for important places in our district.
i) _____
ii) _____

LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

TOPIC 2: PHYSICAL FEATURES IN OUR DISTRICT

Physical features are landforms of the earth that give it shape.

Types of physical features

- Drainage features
- Relief features

Relief features:

Relief is the physical appearance of an area

Relief features are landforms that are identified according to their altitude.

Altitude is the height of land above the sea level.

Examples of relief features.

Hills, mountains, plateau, Rift valleys and plains, Valleys

Drainage features:

These are landforms that contain water.

Drainage is the ground water system of an area.

Examples of drainage features.

- ✦ Oceans ✦ Rivers Swamps
- ✦ Lakes ✦ Streams Seas

Activity

- 1 How are relief different from the relief features?

2 Define altitude.

3 State any **two** examples of relief features.

i) _____

ii) _____

4 Name any **two** landforms that contain water in them.

i) _____

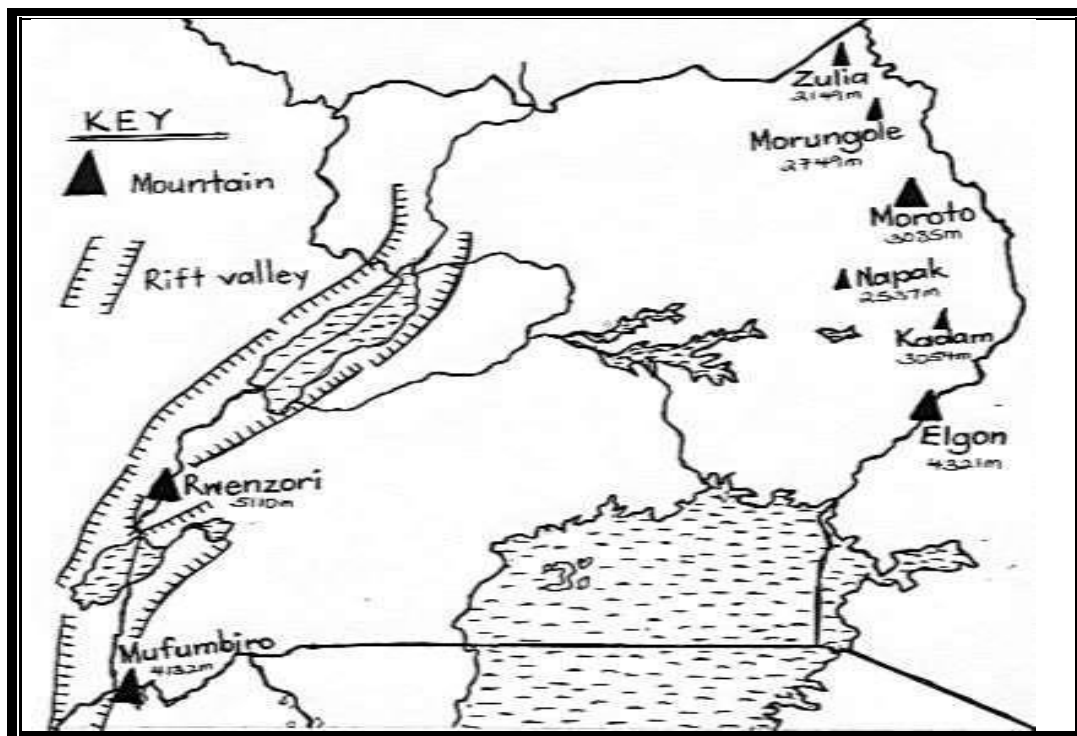
ii) _____

MOUNTAINS AND HIGHLANDS IN OUR DISTRICT

- ❖ Mountains are large raised steep pieces of land.
- ❖ Mountains form the highest physical feature of Uganda.
- ❖ Many mountains in an area form **a range**.
- ❖ **A peak** is the highest point of a mountain.

Major mountains in Uganda.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Mountain Zulia. | 5. Mountain Kadam. |
| 2. Mountain Napak. | 6. Mountain Mufumbiro. |
| 3. Mountain Elgon. | 7. Mountain Morungole. |
| 4. Mountain Rwenzori. | 8. Mountain Moroto |



Mt. Rwenzori

1. Mt. Rwenzori is the highest mountain in Uganda
2. It is found in western part of Uganda
3. The highest peak of Mt. Rwenzori is called Margherita.
4. The peak of mountain Rwenzori is snow-capped throughout the year.

Question: Why is the peak of Mt. Rwenzori snowcapped?

Answer: The peak of Mt. Rwenzori crosses the snow line.

Mt. Elgon

- The former name of Mt. Elgon is Masaba
- It is found in Eastern part of Uganda.
- The major tribes that live on the slopes of Mt. Elgon are Bagisu and Sabiny.
- **The slopes of Mt. Elgon are densely (highly) populated because:**
 - ❖ There is reliable rainfall
 - ❖ There are fertile soils for crop growing
 - ❖ Cool temperatures for human settlement.
 - The major cash crop grown on the slopes of Mt. Elgon is Arabica coffee

Highest peaks of major mountains in Uganda.

Mountain	Highest peak
Mountain Rwenzori	Margherita
Mountain Elgon	Wagagai
Mountain Mufumbiro	Muhavura
Mountain Moroto	Summit view

Economic activities carried out on the mountain slopes and hills

- ✚ Crop growing ❖ Tourism
✚ Lumbering ❖ Mining

Activity

- 1 What forms the highest physical feature of Uganda?

- 2 Name the highest mountain in Uganda.

- 3 Name the mountain whose peak is snow-capped throughout the year.

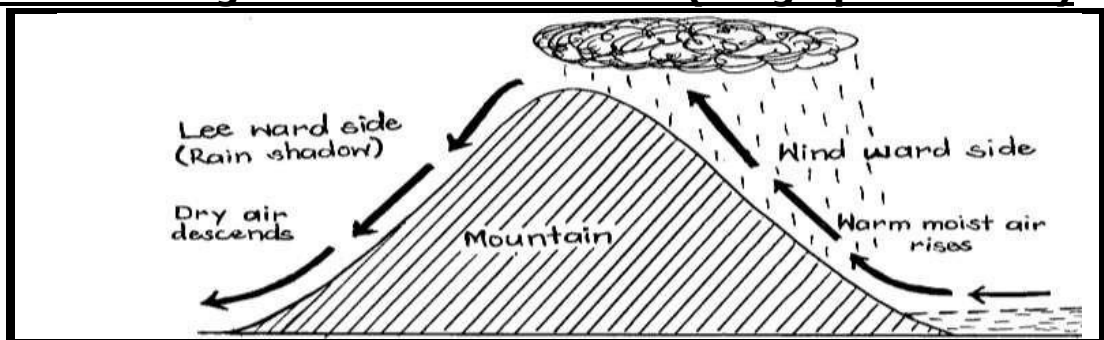
- 4 Why is the peak of Mt. Rwenzori snowcapped?

- 5 Name the mountain on which Bagisu and Sabiny live.

Importance of hills and mountains

1. They help in rain formation i.e. Relief rainfall.
2. They have fertile soils which support crop cultivation.
3. They attract tourists who bring in income.
4. They have cool temperatures which favor dairy farming.
5. They help telecommunication companies to place on masts.
6. Some mountains are a source of rivers.
7. Some mountains are a source of minerals e.g. Osukuru hills in Tororo which provide limestone.
8. They provide building materials e.g. stones
9. Some mountains form natural boundaries between places/ districts.
 - ✓ Mountain Rwenzori creates a political boundary between Uganda and DRC.
 - ✓ Mountain Elgon creates a political boundary between Uganda and Kenya.
 - ✓ Mountain Mufumbiro creates a political boundary between Uganda and Rwanda

A diagram showing the formation of Relief (Orographic rainfall)



Note:

The wind ward side of a mountain receives plenty of rainfall because it receives moist winds.

The lee ward side of a mountain receives very little rainfall because it receives dry winds.

The wind ward side is suitable for crop growing because it receives plenty of rainfall.

Disadvantages of mountains.

1. They hinder agricultural mechanization.
2. They make road and railway construction difficult.
3. Some mountains erupt and destroy property.
4. They have steep slopes which promote soil erosion.
5. They are greatly affected by landslides. and soil erosion.

Problems faced by people living on slopes of mountains.

1. Severe soil erosion.
2. Volcanic eruptions.
3. Landslides eg.in Bududa district.
4. Poor road network.

5. Much coldness.
6. Attacks from wild animals.
7. Poor agricultural mechanization.

Possible solutions to the problems faced by people living in mountainous areas.

1. By rearing donkeys for transport
2. By terracing the land to reduce soil erosion.
3. By planting trees to control landslides.
4. By contour ploughing to reduce soil erosion.
5. By resettling people to safe plains.
6. By constructing winding roads.

How to control soil erosion in highland areas

1. By terracing.
2. By contour ploughing.
3. By strip cropping

Activity

- 1 State any **two** reasons why the slopes of Mt. Elgon are densely (highly) populated.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
- 2 Mention any **two** disadvantages of mountains.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
- 3 Mention any **two** problems faced by people living on slopes of mountains.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
- 4 Name the mountain that:
 - (a) creates a political boundary between Uganda and DRC.

 - (b) creates a political boundary between Uganda and Kenya.

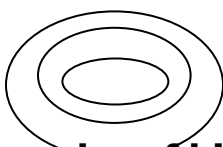
 - (c) creates a political boundary between Uganda and Rwanda.

- 5 State the reason why wind ward side is suitable for crop growing

Hills

A hill is a fairly high area of land

A map symbol of a hill



Examples of hills in Kampala.

1. Kasubi hill
2. Namirembe hill
3. Mengo hill
4. Lubaga hill

5. Kibuli hill
6. Old Kampala hill
7. Nsambya hill

Uses of hills.

- Hills are used for settlements.
- They are used for farming.
- They are used for building telephone masts.
- Hills provide stones for building.
- They provide murram for constructing roads.

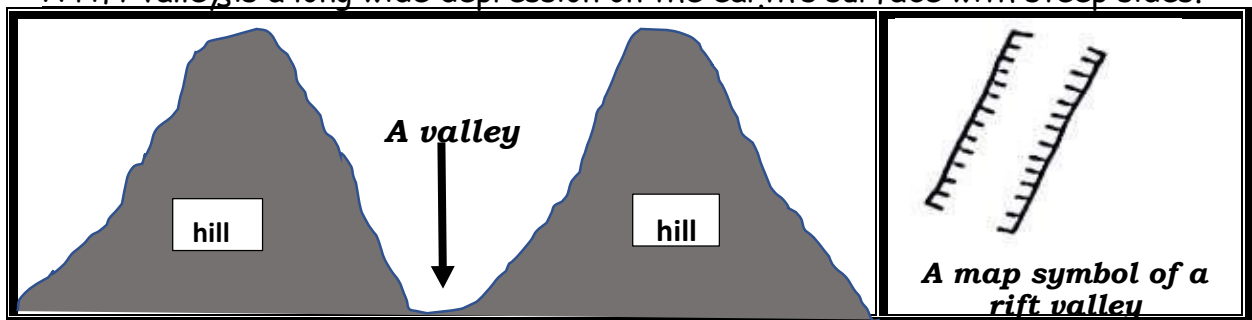
Dangers of hills

- ❖ Poor transport and communication
- ❖ Soil erosion
- ❖ They are hideouts for criminals

VALLEYS AND RIFT VALLEYS

A valley is a low land between two close hills.

A rift valley is a long wide depression on the earth's surface with steep sides.



Economic activities commonly carried out in valleys/ rift valleys.

- Crop growing • Mining
- Fishing • Tourism

Problems faced by people living in valleys/ rift valley areas.

1. Poor transport and communication
2. Floods.
3. High temperatures.

Importance of rift valleys

- ✓ They are source of income through tourism
- ✓ It promotes wild life conservation
- ✓ They form natural boundaries between places
- ✓ They are a source of lakes and rivers
- ✓ They provide land for crop growing

Activity

- 1 State any **two** ways of controlling soil erosion in highland areas.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
- 2 Draw a map symbol of a hill

- 3 Suggest any **two** economic activities commonly carried out in valleys/ rift valleys.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
- 4 Mention any **two** problems faced by people living in rift valley areas.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
- 5 Suggest any **two** dangers of hills.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
- 6 State any **two** importance of rift valleys
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____

PLATEAU AND PLAINS

A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.

A plain is a large flat area.

The plateau covers the largest part of Uganda.

Features found on a plateau

- Lakes •Streams •Hills
- Rivers •Valleys

Economic activities carried out in plateau areas.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Crop cultivation | 3. Industrialization. | 6. Fishing |
| 2. Mining | 4. Tourism | 7. Lumbering. |
| | 5. Animal rearing | |

Importance of plateaus

1. They have fertile soils for crop growing.
2. They are used for building industries.
3. They are used for human settlement.
4. They promote wildlife conservation.
5. They have plenty of pasture for animal rearing.
6. They promote tourism.
7. They help in formation of cyclonic rainfall.

Activity

Which physical feature is defined as a raised flat topped piece of land.

- 1 Name the physical feature which covers the largest part of Uganda.

- 2 Mention any **two** features found on a plateau.

i) _____

ii) _____

- 3 State any **two** economic activities carried out in plateau areas.

i) _____

ii) _____

4 Suggest **two** importance of plateaus.

i) _____

ii) _____

LAKES IN OUR DISTRICT

A lake is a mass of non-flowing water on the earth's surface.

A lake is a large area of water that is surrounded by land.

Examples of major lakes in Uganda.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Lake Victoria. | 5. Lake Katwe. | 9. Lake Wamala. |
| 2. Lake Albert. | 6. Lake Kyoga. | 10. Lake Kwania |
| 3. Lake Mburo. | 7. Lake Edward. | 11. Lake Bisinia |
| 4. Lake Bunyonyi. | 8. Lake George. | 12. Lake Opeta. |

Types of lakes

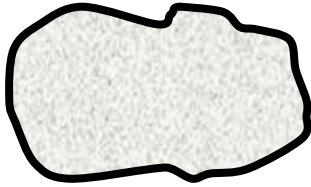
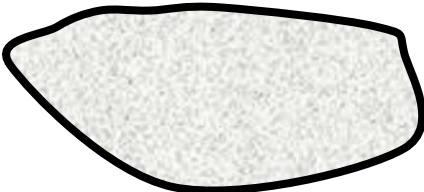
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Permanent lakes. | 2. Seasonal lakes. |
|---------------------|--------------------|

Permanent lakes are lakes which contain water throughout the year.

Examples of permanent lakes in Uganda

- ❖ Lake Victoria. ❖ Lake Edward ❖ Lake Mburo
❖ Lake George. ❖ Lake Albert. ❖ Lake Kyoga

Seasonal lakes are lakes which dry up in the dry season and get water in the wet season.

	
A map symbol of a permanent lake	A map symbol of a seasonal lake

Lakes found in Uganda

Lake Victoria

1. The former name of Lake Victoria was Nyanja Nalubaale
2. It was called Nalubaale because it was a home for local gods.
3. Lake Victoria is the largest lake in Uganda
4. It is called interterritorial lake of Africa because it shares the boundaries of three countries: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania

Some inland ports found on Lake Victoria are

Port bell, Jinja and Bukakata in Uganda

Activity

- 1 Mention **two** types of lakes.

i) _____

ii) _____

- 2 state any **two** examples of permanent lakes in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

- 3 Name the largest lake in Uganda.

4 Why is Lake Victoria called interterritorial lake of Africa.

5 State **two** inland ports found on Lake Victoria

i) _____

ii) _____

Lake Kyoga

1. It is the swampiest lake in Uganda
2. Lake Kyoga is swampy because it is shallow.
3. It is found in central Uganda.

Lake Albert

1. The former name of lake Albert was Mwitanzigye
It is found in western Uganda
2. Crude oil (petroleum) has been found in lake Albert.



A picture of a lake

Lake Edward and George

They are found in western part of Uganda in Queen Elizabeth National park.
Lake George is joined to lake Edward by Kazinga Channel

Lake Katwe

Lake Katwe is found in the Western Rift valley
It is well known for salt production.

Importance of lakes and rivers

1. They help in rain formation.
2. They act as fishing grounds.
3. They attract tourists who bring in income.
4. They are homes for some animals. e.g. fish, crocodiles.
5. They form natural boundaries between places.
6. They provide water for irrigation, domestic and industrial use.

Activity

1. Name the swampiest lake in Uganda.

2. Why is Lake Kyoga the swampiest lake in Uganda?

3. Name the lake around which petroleum is discovered.

4. Name the feature that joined Lake George to lake Edward.

5. Name the lake in Uganda well known for salt production.

6. State any **two** importance of lakes and rivers

i) _____

ii)

Formation of Convectional rainfall

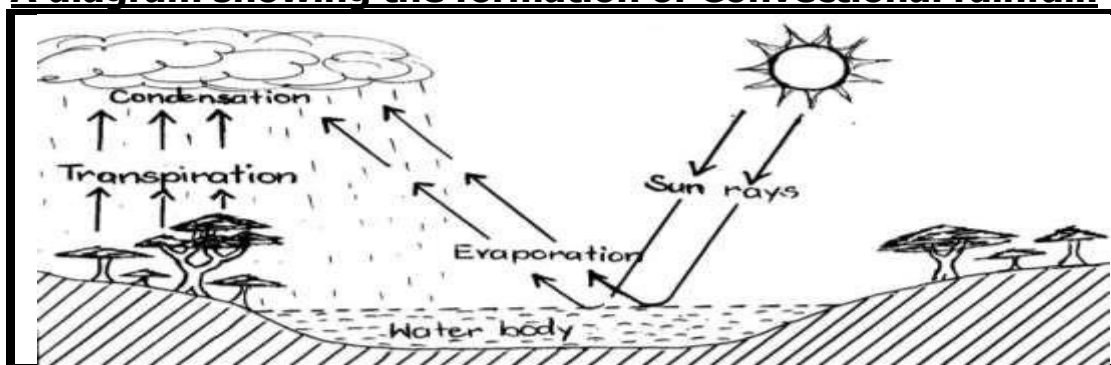
1. Convectional rainfall is formed as a result of evaporation, transpiration, condensation and precipitation
2. High temperatures over water bodies cause evaporation.
3. When sun rays heat the plants such as trees then it causes transpiration
4. The water vapour from water bodies and plants go to the atmosphere and condense to form clouds
5. Due to heaviness, the clouds break and fall on earth as rain.

Note:

The sun rays heat water in water bodies causing evaporation.

Convectional rainfall is mostly received around large water bodies and forested areas

A diagram showing the formation of Convectional rainfall.



Processes involved in the formation of convectional rainfall

1. Evaporation
2. Condensation
3. Transpiration

Economic activities carried out near lakes.

- Fishing
- Transportation
- Crop growing
- Mining
- Tourism

Resources/ important things obtained from lakes.

- ✦ Sand
- ✦ Fish
- ✦ Water
- ✦ Salt
- ✦ Soda ash

Dangers of lakes.

- ✓ Drowning
- ✓ They cause flooding
- ✓ They harbour dangerous aquatic animals
- ✓ They harbour disease vectors
- ✓ Lakes hinder road and railway construction.

Problems facing lakes and rivers

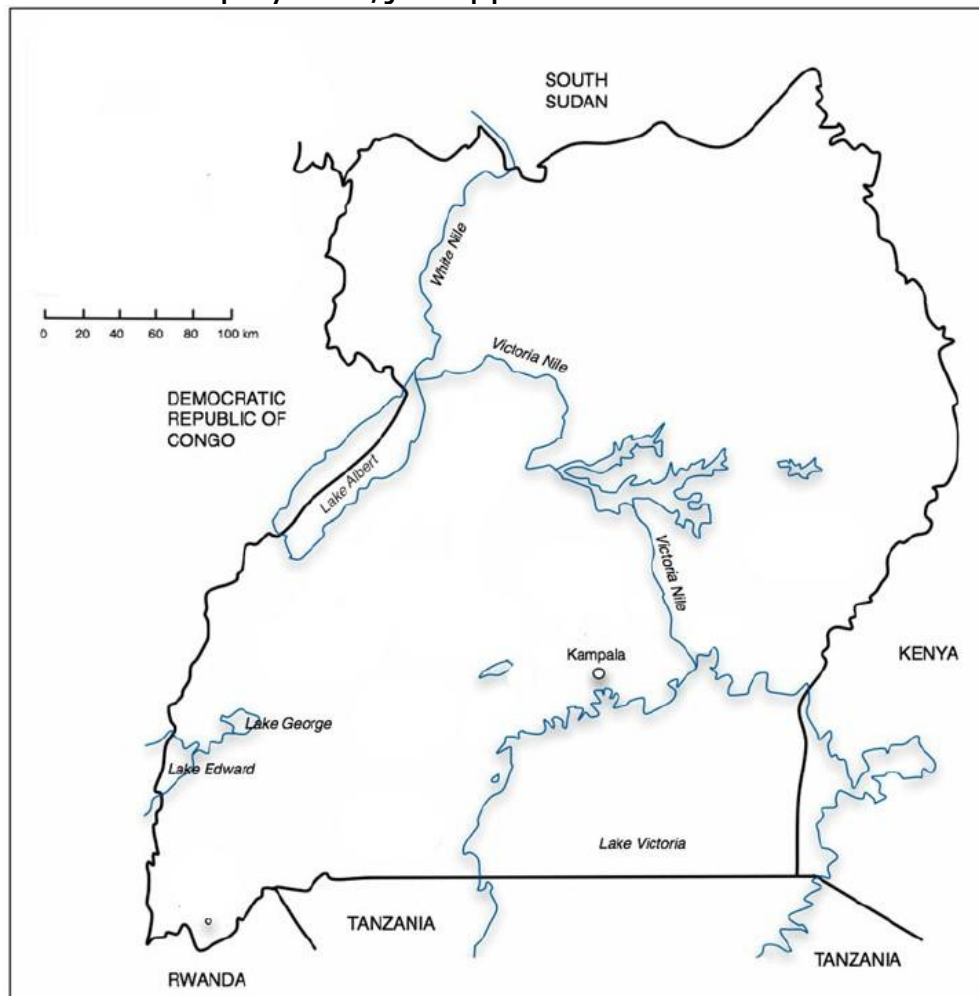
1. Silting. This reduces the depth of water bodies.
2. Overuse of water from lakes for irrigation.
3. Drought which lowers the water level.
4. Dumping of wastes into water bodies.
5. Over fishing

Caring for lakes.

1. By using proper fishing methods.
2. By planting trees around lakes.
3. By treating industrial wastes before dumping them in lakes.
4. By teaching people about the importance of lakes.

Reasons why lake shores and river banks are densely populated.

1. They have fertile soils for crop growing.
2. They receive reliable rainfall.
3. They have a lot of employment/job opportunities.



Activity

1. Name any **two** processes involved in the formation of convectional rainfall
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
2. State any **two** economic activities carried out near lakes.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** resources obtained from lakes.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
4. Suggest any **two** dangers of lakes.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
5. Give any **two** problems facing lakes and rivers.

- i) _____
 ii) _____

6. Give any **two** reasons why lake shores and river banks are densely populated.

- i) _____
 ii) _____

RIVERS IN OUR DISTRICT

- ✓ A river is a mass of flowing water on the earth's surface.
- ✓ Rivers flow from areas of high altitude to areas of low altitude.
- ✓ Rivers continuously get their water from rainfall, melting snow from high mountains or underground springs.
- ✓ Some rivers originate from highlands because such areas receive plenty of water which is a source of water to rivers.

Examples of major rivers in Uganda .

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| † River Nile | † River Kagera |
| † River Kafu | † River Mpologoma |
| † River Mayanja | † River Achwa |
| † River Katonga | † River Semliki |
| † River Sezibwa | † River Manafwa |
| † River Nkusi | † River Mubuku |

Types of rivers

Permanent rivers

These are rivers which flow throughout the year.

Examples of permanent rivers

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| † River Nile | † River Katonga | † River Mpologoma |
| † River Achwa | † River Kagera | |
| † River Kafu | † River Sezibwa | |

Seasonal rivers

These are rivers that mainly flow during the wet season and dry up during the dry season.

Map symbols related to rivers

<i>Permanent River</i>	<i>Seasonal River</i>	<i>A waterfall</i>	<i>A dam</i>

Stages of River development

✚ A river has three main stages/ courses.

These are;

The Youth stage/Upper course

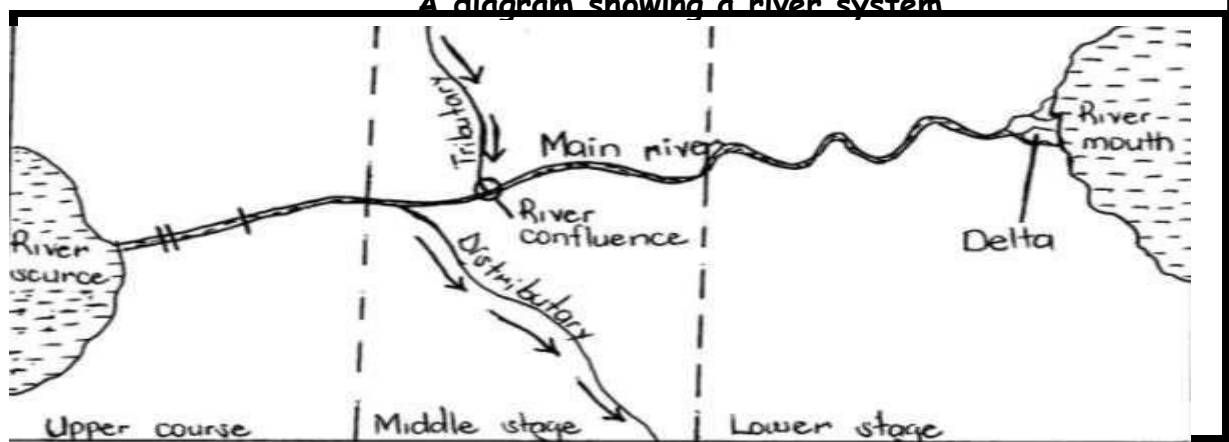
Mature stage/ Middle stage

The Old stage/ Lower stage

Terms related to rivers.

1. A river source is a point where a river begins to flow.
2. A river mouth is a point where a river ends its flow.
3. A tributary is a small river that joins the main river.
4. A distributary is a small river that branches away from the main river.
5. A watershed is a stretch of highland separating two/more rivers.
6. A basin is an area drained by a river and its tributaries
7. A confluence is a place where two or more rivers meet.
8. Meanders are bends of rivers.
9. A river confluence is a place where two or more rivers meet.
10. An estuary is a wide part of a river as it ends its flow.
11. A delta is the place where a river forms several streams as it ends its flow
e.g. The Nile delta.

A diagram showing a river system



Note:

Deltas have rich fertile soil for crop growing.
They also attract tourists who bring in income.

A waterfall is a steep flow of a river.

It is a point where a river flows from high altitude to a low altitude.
However, waterfalls may cause water accidents and also block water transport.

Examples of waterfalls along River Nile in Uganda.

✦ Karuma falls Itanda falls Murchison falls

Other waterfalls found in Uganda

✦ Sipi falls Sezibwa falls.

Uses of water falls

1. They are used to generate hydroelectric power
2. They attract tourists
3. They are used for recreation

Activity

1. State any **two** types of rivers found in Uganda.

i) _____
ii) _____

2. Mention any **two** examples of permanent rivers.

- i) _____
 ii) _____
3. Name the point where a river flows from high altitude to a low altitude.

4. State any **two** examples of waterfalls along River Nile in Uganda.
 i) _____
 ii) _____
5. Suggest any **two** uses of water falls
 i) _____
 ii) _____

Importance of rivers.

1. They are a source of fish.
2. They help in the formation of convectional rainfall.
3. They are source of income through tourism.
4. They provide water for domestic use.
5. Rivers help in the generation of Hydro Electric Power/ hydroelectricity.
6. They act as recreation centres.

Problems caused by rivers in an area.

1. Drowning
2. They hinder road construction.
3. Flooding
4. They harbour dangerous animals.
5. Rivers are breeding places for disease vectors.

Major economic activities carried out on and around rivers.

Carried out on rivers

1. -Fishing
2. -Transportation
3. -Mining

Major economic activities carried out around rivers

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| Crop farming | Mining |
| Tourism | Trading |

Ways of caring for the physical features

1. By planting trees on shores of lakes, mountain slopes and river banks
2. BY discouraging people from dumping rubbish in water bodies
3. By terracing land to control soil erosion in highlands.
4. By sensitizing people about the importance of physical features.
5. By using proper fishing methods.
6. By filling holes after mining.
7. By treating wastes before disposing them in water bodies.

How physical features affect peoples' activities

- i) Physical features determine the work people do in that area.
- ii) Physical features such as mountains have fertile soils for crop growing.

How physical features affect animal life

They provide water, food and shelter to animals

Activity

- i) _____
- ii) _____

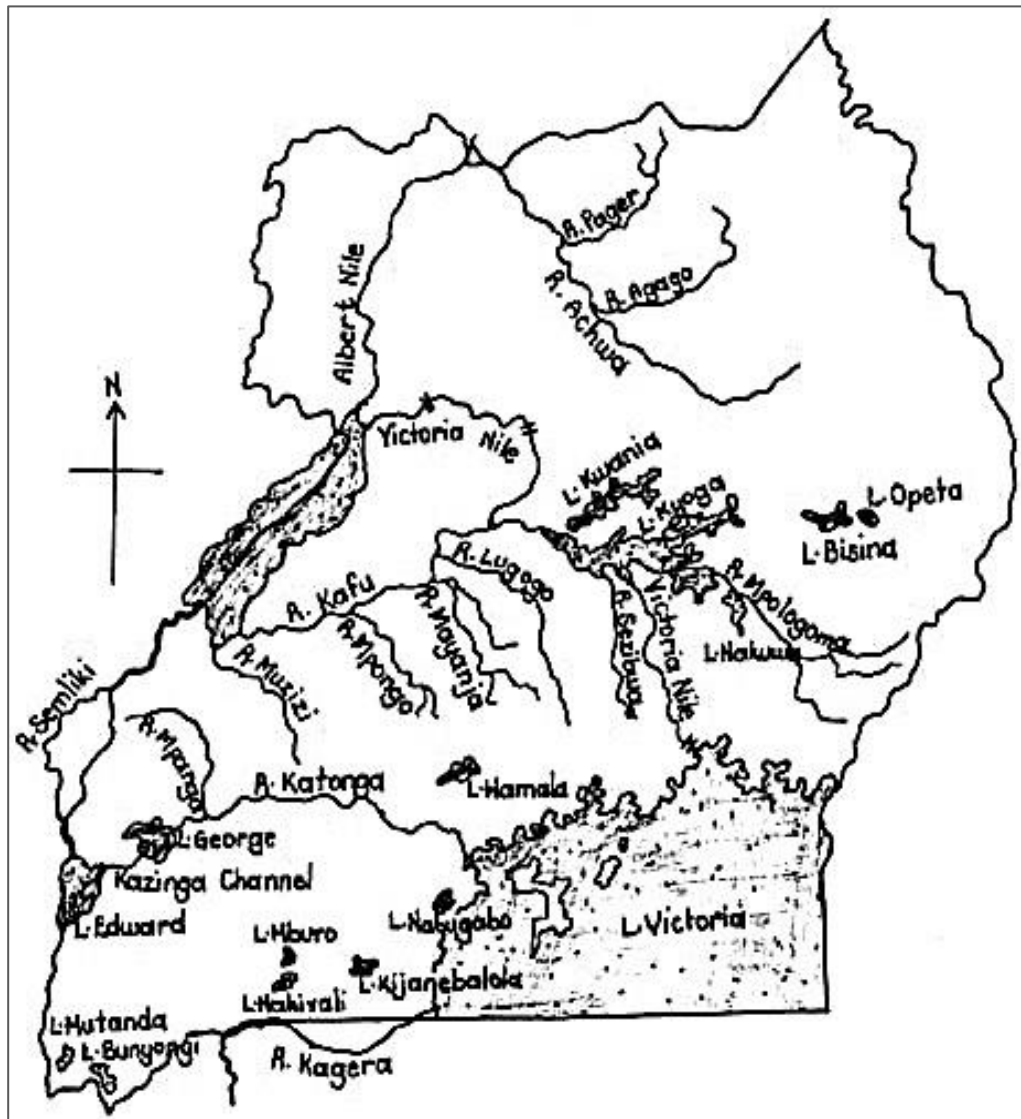
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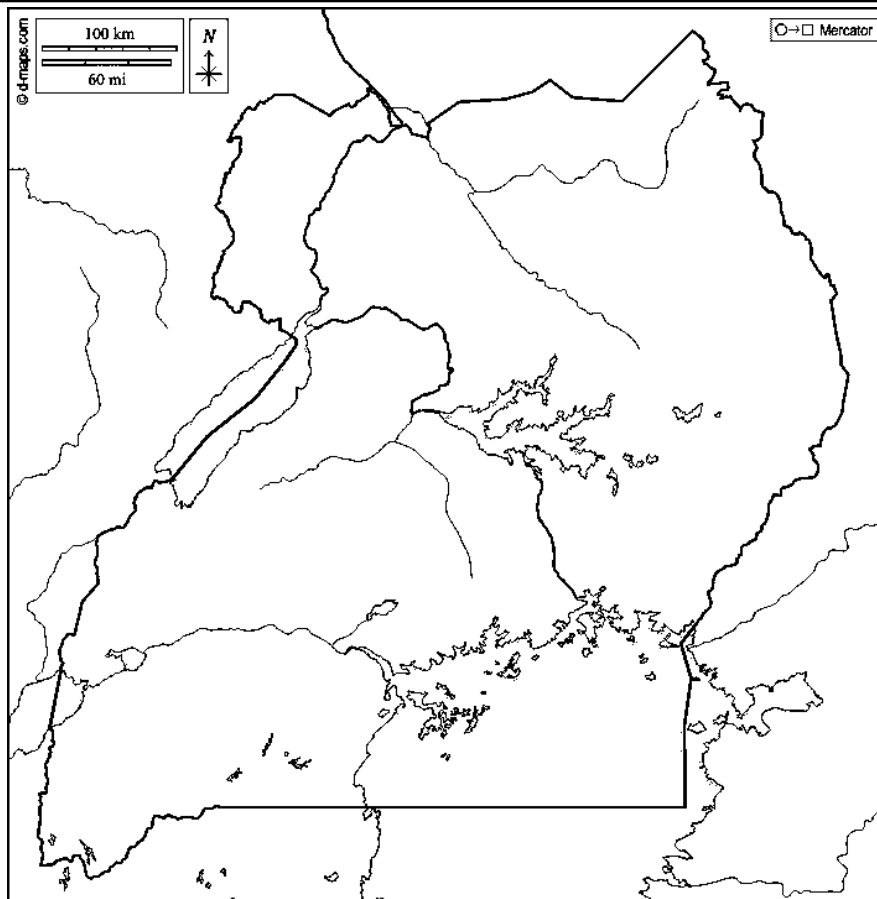
- i) _____
- ii) _____

- i) _____
- ii) _____

- i) _____
- ii) _____

Location of major lakes and rivers on the map of Uganda.





LIVING

TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

TOPIC 3: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

Weather:

This is the condition of the atmosphere of a given place at a given time.

Or: The atmospheric condition of a place at a given time.

Weather forecasting

This is telling of future weather changes

Meteorology

This is the study of weather

Or: The studying of weather changes and conditions

Meteorologist(s)

This is a person(s) that study weather conditions.

A place where weather conditions are studied and recorded is called a **meteorological centre**.

Uganda's biggest meteorological station is located at Entebbe in Wakiso District.

Elements of weather (these can also be called makers of rain)

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Rain | 3. Wind | 5. Humidity |
| 2. Sunshine | 4. Clouds | 6. Temperature |

In Uganda the main meteorological centre is found in Entebbe, Wakiso district.

Activity

1. What is weather?

2. Define weather forecasting?

3. What is meteorology?

4. Who is a meteorologist?

5. State the reason why a meteorological centre was put in Soroti.

6. Give another name for meteorological centre.

7. State any **two** elements of weather.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. Name the district in Uganda in which the main meteorological centre is found.

RAIN

- Rain refers to the droplets of water that fall from the sky. When rain is collected, measured and studied, its total amount is what is called rainfall.
- Rain fall is measured in units called millimeters.

The instrument used to measure the amount of rain (fall) in an area is known as a rain gauge.

- **A rain gauge consists of the following**

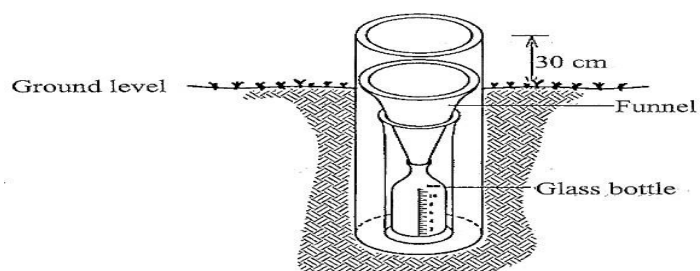
- i) Funnel
 - ii) Measuring cylinder
 - iii) Metal can
- It is always placed about 30cm above the ground to prevent running water from entering the cylinder.
 - It should be placed away from trees and water sheds to trap the correct amount of water.

A diagram of a rain gauge

Measuring cylinder



Rain gauge



Rain is measured in millimeters. This is because we measure how deep it has gone into the soil (ground)

THE RAIN CYCLE

This is the continuous process through which rain is formed. The cycle is different when it comes to the different types of rain (fall)

Activity

1. State the main difference between rain and rainfall.

2. Name the weather element measured in millimeters.

3. Mention any **two** components of rain gauge

i) _____

ii) _____

4. State the main reason why:

(a) Rain gauge is placed about 30cm above the ground.

(b) Rain gauge should be placed away from trees and water sheds

(c) Rain is measured in millimeters

SUNSHINE

Sunshine is heat and light from the sun. The sun is a natural source of light and heat. Energy from the sun is called solar energy. The sun's intensity is measured using an instrument known as Campbell's sunshine recorder.

Uses of sunshine

1. It helps in the formation of rainfall
2. It helps to dry farmers' crop produce
3. It is a source of solar electricity
4. It is a source of vitamin D.
5. It helps plants to make their food.

Dangers of sunshine

1. Prolonged sunshine causes drought.
2. Too much sunshine dries man's crops
3. Too much sunshine dries up water bodies
4. Too much sunshine hardens the soil for ploughing/ cultivation.

Activity

1. What is sunshine?

2. State the natural source of light and heat.

3. Name the instrument used for measuring sun's intensity.

4. State **two** uses of sunshine.

- i) _____
ii) _____

5. Mention any **two** dangers of sunshine

- i) _____
ii) _____

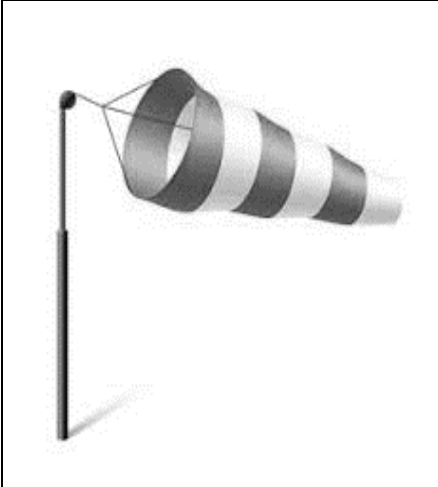
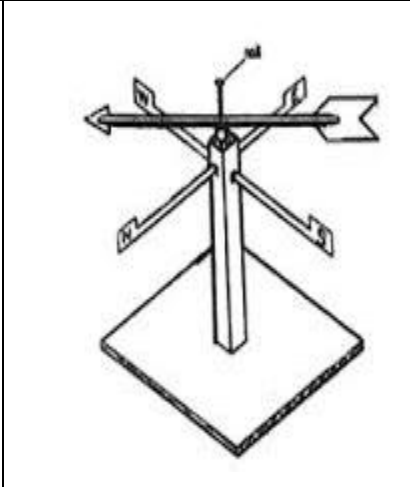
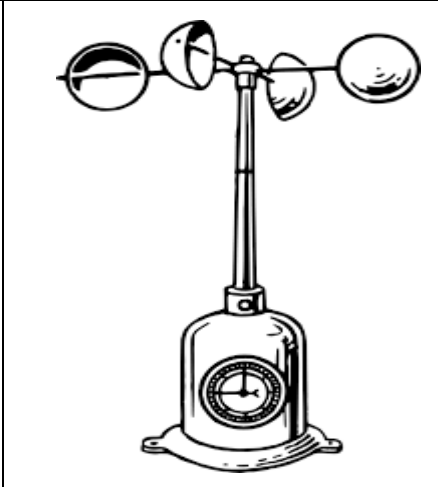
WIND

Wind is moving air **or** Wind is air in motion.

Characteristics of wind

1. It has no smell (scent)
2. It has strength
3. It has direction
4. It has speed.

Diagrams of wind instruments

		
Wind sock	Wind vane	Anemometer

Wind sock shows the strength of wind

The wind vane shows the direction of wind

Anemometer is used to measure the speed of wind.

Wind speed is measured in Kilometers per hour (Km/hr)

Aspects of wind

1. Strength of wind
2. The direction of wind
3. The speed of wind

Uses of wind

1. Wind helps in winnowing
2. Wind helps in flower pollination
3. It dries clothes
4. It helps in seed dispersal
5. It drives away bad smell
6. Helps sailors to move canoes/ boats.

Dangers of wind

1. It spreads air borne diseases.
2. Strong wind destroys property (houses, crops, animals)

3. Strong wind leads to soil erosion.

Activity

1. What is wind?

2. State any **two** characteristics of wind.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Mention any **two** aspects of wind.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. State any **two** uses of wind.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Mention any **two** dangers of wind.

i) _____

ii) _____

Clouds

Clouds are a collection of dust, moisture and smoke that float in the sky.

Types of clouds

i) **Nimbus clouds:**

These are very dark and low.

These are the ones that provide man with rainfall.

ii) **Stratus clouds**

These bring about drizzling.

This is after darkening and lowering.

iii) **Cumulus clouds:**

They are white in colour.

They appear like cotton wool in the sky.

They show fine weather.

They are in the sky in the afternoon.

iv) **Cirrus clouds:**

These are very large.

They move in the sky bringing about storms.

v) **Cumulus – Nimbus:**

They are very large.

They move in the sky bringing about storms.

Air pressure

It is also called atmospheric pressure. Air pressure is measured in Mill bars (mb) areas with high air pressure experience dry conditions while those with low pressure with rainfall.

The instrument used to measure air pressure is called a barometer.

Activity

1. Mention any **two** types of clouds.

i) _____

- ii) _____
2. Name the type of cloud which provides man with rainfall.

3. Name the type of cloud that brings about drizzling.

4. What is atmospheric pressure?

5. Name the instrument used to measure air pressure.

Humidity

This refers to the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere.
It is measured using hygrometer

Temperature

This is the degree of hotness or coldness of an area or object. Temperature is measured in degrees. It is measured using an instrument called a thermometer.

Types of thermometers

Clinical thermometer

It is also called the doctor's thermometer. It is used in clinics and hospitals.

Six's thermometer

It was invented by Tame six, hence its name. It's also called the minimum and maximum thermometer.

The minimum scale measures the lowest temperature while the maximum scale measures the highest temperature

Mercury and alcohol are the liquids used in the thermometer but mercury is more commonly used.

Why mercury is commonly used instead of alcohol

- i) It doesn't stick on the thermometer walls
- ii) It is clear due to its colour
- iii) It is more sensitive to heat than alcohol.

Scales used on the thermometer

- i) Celsius scale (centigrade) ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- ii) Fahrenheit scale ($^{\circ}\text{F}$)

Activity

1. What name is given to the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere?

2. Name the weather element measured using a thermometer.

3. State any **two** types of thermometers.
- i) _____
 - ii) _____

State any **two** reasons why mercury is commonly used instead of alcohol.

4. Mention any **two** types of scales used on the thermometer

i) _____

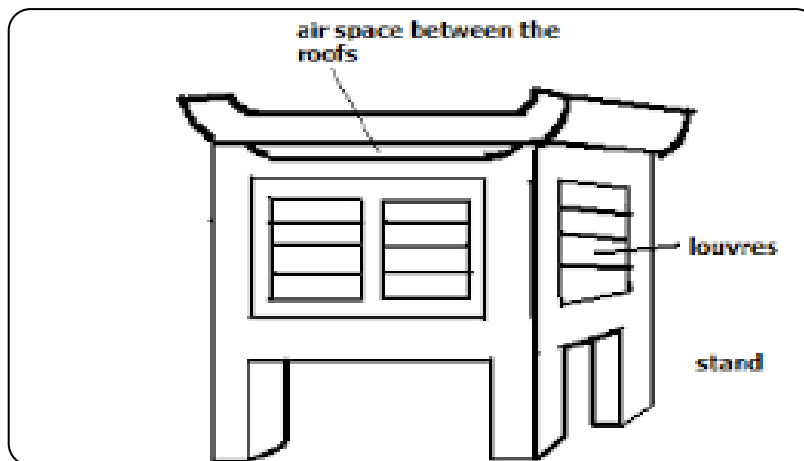
ii) _____

Stevenson screen

This is a wooden box in which delicate weather instruments at a weather station are kept.

- It is painted white to reflect sun heat.
- It is louvered to allow air circulation within it.

Its importance is to protect delicate weather instruments from damage.



Instruments found in a Stevenson screen

1. Thermometers

2. Barometer

3. Hygrometer

How weather affects human activities

- People who live in areas that receive reliable rains grow crops and rear animals unlike those in dry areas.
- People who live in dry areas wear light clothes while those in cold wear heavy clothes.
- Weather determines the types of crops to be grown.

Activity

What is a Stevenson screen?

1. State the reason why a Stevenson screen:

(a) is painted white.

(b) is louvered.

2. State the importance of Stevenson screen in a meteorological center.

3. State any **two** instruments kept in a Stevenson screen.

i) _____

ii) _____

Lesson

SEASONS AND CORRESPONDING ACTIVITIES

- Seasons are periods of time in a year when the same weather conditions are experienced.
- Seasons usually last for 3-4 months.
- There are only two seasons experienced in our district. These are:
 - i) Dry season
 - ii) Wet season

Some countries have more than two seasons e.g.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) Autumn | c) Summer |
| b) Spring | d) Winter |

Farmers do different activities in the different seasons.

Activities done by farmers during dry season

1. Harvesting ready crops.
2. Drying yields
3. Preparing / ploughing the land
4. Seed storing
5. Repairing machines

Activities done by farmers during wet season

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Planting of crops | 3. Pruning |
| 2. Weeding | 4. Spraying |

Activity

4. How weather affects human activities.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

5. Mention any **two** activities done by farmers during:

a) dry season

- i) _____
- ii) _____

b) wet season

- i) _____
- ii) _____

TOPIC 1: VEGETATION IN OUR DISTRICT

Vegetation is the plant cover of an area.

Examples (components of vegetation)

1. forests,
2. swamps
3. crops (food crops and cash crops)
4. grass
5. shrubs

Types of vegetation

1. Natural vegetation
2. Plantation vegetation

Natural vegetation:

Natural vegetation is the plant cover of an area that grows on its own

Examples of natural vegetation

1. Bushes,
2. Swamps,
3. Shrubs,
4. Natural forests
5. Semi-arid areas

Planted vegetation

This is the plant cover that is planted by man

Examples of planted vegetation

- Trees (some forests)
- Crops
- Grasses
- Flowers

Activity

1. What is vegetation?

2. Identify any **two** examples of natural vegetation.

3. Mention any **two** examples of planted vegetation

4.

5. Why is rainfall the main factor in vegetation distribution?

6.

7. Explain how the following factors affect the vegetation distribution of an area.
8. Fertility of the soil.

9. Human activity

Differences between planted and natural vegetation

1. Natural vegetation grows on its own while planted vegetation is grown by a man.
2. Natural vegetation has low growth rate unlike planted vegetation
3. Natural vegetation has different plant species while planted vegetation has single species of plants
4. Natural vegetation matures differently while planted vegetation mature at the same time.
5. Natural vegetation provide hardwood while planted vegetation provide soft wood.
6. Planted vegetation are not spaced while natural vegetation are not spaced

Forests:

A forest is a group of trees growing together in an area.

Types of forests

1. Natural forests
2. Planted forests

Natural forests

These are forests that grow on their own.

Characteristics of natural forests

1. Natural forests have hard wood trees.
2. Trees in natural forests are very large ad tall.
3. Natural forests have very little or grass under them
4. Trees in natural forests have buttress roots.
5. Natural forests are very thick.
6. Trees mature at different times

Examples of natural forests in Uganda

1. Budongo forest in Masindi.
2. Mabira forest in Mukono (the biggest in central Uganda).
It is located along Kampala-Jinja Road
3. Bugoma forest.
4. Bwindi impenetrable forest.
5. Maramagambo forest.

6. Budongo forest is the largest natural forest in Uganda.

Natural forest provides us with hard wood.

Importance of hard wood

1. It is used for building houses
2. It is used for making coffins
3. It is used for making boats
4. It is used for making furniture

Examples of furniture made out of hard wood

Activity

1. What is natural vegetation?

2. How do we call the group of trees growing together?

3. Mention any **two** natural forests you know in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Name the largest natural forest in Uganda

5. Why do natural forests provide hard wood?

6. Identify any **two** kinds of trees found in natural forests

i) _____

ii) _____

7. Give **two** ways how hard wood is useful to people.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. State **two** ways in which natural forests are similar

i) _____

ii) _____

Importance of forests to people

1. Forests help in the formation of rainfall.
2. Forests are sources of herbal medicines
3. Forests provide wood for furniture.
4. Trees are used for fuel.
5. Forests are used for tourism.
6. Forests are homes for wild animals.
7. Forests are used for study purpose.

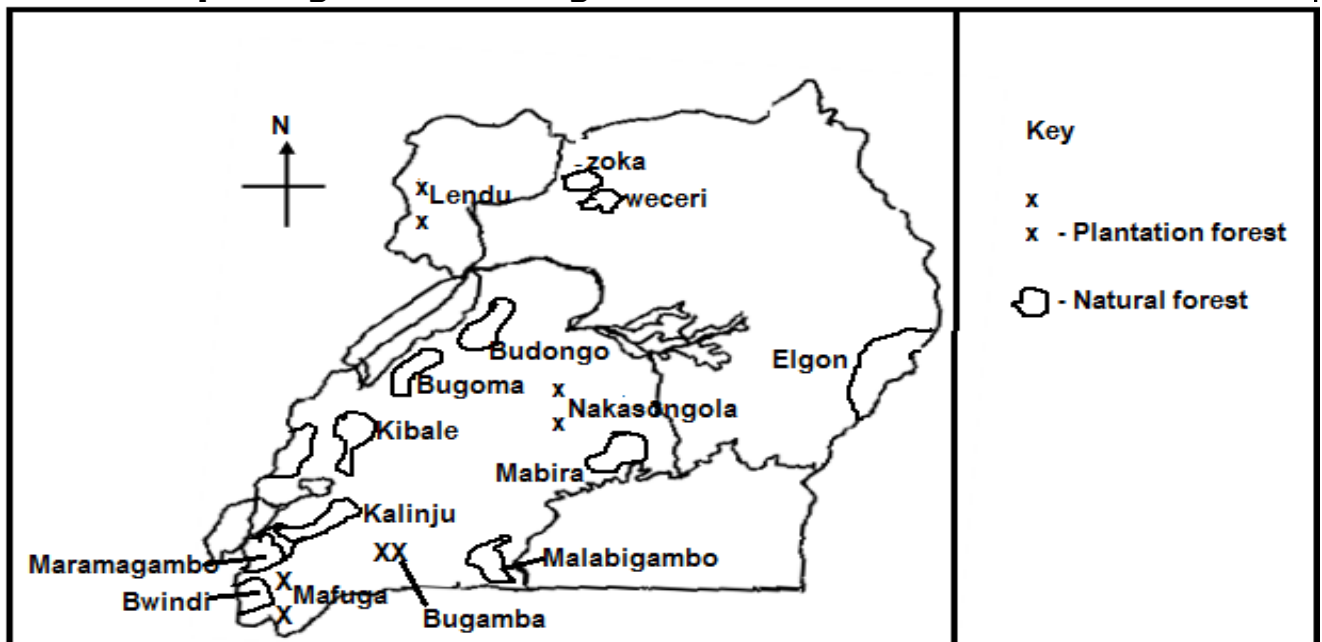
Importance of forests to animals

1. It is the home of wild animals
2. It is the source of food to animals
3. It is the source of medicines to animals

Activity

1. Explain any **two** ways how soft wood is useful.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
2. Outline any **two** tree species found in plantation forests.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
3. State any **two** importance of vegetation to people.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____

Sketch map of Uganda showing the forest



Planted forests

These are forests planted by man.

Characteristics of planted forests

1. Trees are planted in lines.
2. Trees are well spaced.
3. They mature quickly
4. Trees mature almost at the same time
5. Trees are of one type
6. Planted forests provide soft wood

Examples of planted forests in Uganda

1. Lendu (the biggest planted forest in Uganda)
2. Mafuga forest

3. Magamaga forest
4. Nyabyeya forest
5. Katugo in Nakasongola

Examples of soft wood trees

1. Eucalyptus
2. Pines
3. Spruce
4. Conifers
5. Fir
6. Cedar

Things made out of soft wood

1. Match boxes
2. Match sticks
3. Papers
4. Rulers
5. Toilet papers
6. Ply wood
7. Pencils

Uses of some tree species that are commonly planted

1. Ficus tree (Mutuba tree) is used for making bark cloth.
2. Rubber tree provides latex used for making rubber balls, erasers, car tyres, shoe soles, gum boots, gloves, elastic bands etc.
3. Grape tree provides grapes used for making wine.
4. Oil palm provides palm oil used for making cooking oil, margarine, soap, candles etc.
5. Wattle tree provides tannin used for softening leather/ animal skins.
6. Mulberry is used for making drugs e.g quinine

Importance of planted vegetation

1. They are a source of income when sold.
2. They conserve vegetation
3. They provide herbal medicines
4. They attract tourists they modify climate
5. They are used to give respect to the dead.
6. Flowers are used to express love.

Activity

1. Mention any **two** examples of planted forests found in Uganda.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
2. State **two** characteristics of planted forests named above.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** examples of tree species that grow in planted forests.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
4. State the main importance of these tree species:
- a) rubber tree _____
- b) wattle tree _____
- c) mulberry _____
5. State **two** products commonly obtained from soft wood
- i) _____
- ii) _____

Characteristics of natural forests

1. Trees are ever green. (They don't shed their leaves).
2. Trees are of different species.
3. Trees have broad leaves.
4. Trees grow very tall due to phototropism (to get sunlight).
5. Trees have buttress roots.
6. Trees have hard wood.
7. Trees take a long time to mature.
8. Trees form canopies that form a cover to the ground.
9. They have thick undergrowth. This makes them impenetrable.

Note:

- ✓ Deciduous trees are trees that shed their leave during the dry season.
- ✓ A canopy is an umbrella-like structure formed by trees in tropical rain forests.

Common tree species found in natural forests.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Mahogany | 3. African walnut | 5. Mvule trees |
| 2. Teak | 4. Green heart | 6. Ebony |

Economic activities commonly done in Equatorial rain forests

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Lumbering | 3. Charcoal making. | 5. Herbal medicine collection |
| 2. Fruit gathering. | 4. Tourism | |

Products obtained/ got from hard wood.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| ✓ Wooden tables | ❖ Benches | ❖ Cupboards |
| ✓ Wooden desks | ❖ Wooden windows | |
| ✓ Wooden chairs | ❖ Wooden doors | |

Importance of forests

1. Forests help in formation of convectional rainfall through transpiration.
2. They are source of income through tourism.
3. They act as a habitat for wild animals.
4. They are source of herbal medicine.
5. They help to reduce soil erosion.
6. They are source of timber.

Activity

1. Why do trees in natural forests grow very tall and take so long to mature?

2. What are deciduous trees?

3. State any **two** common tree species found in the natural forests.

4. Mention any **two** economic activities commonly done in Equatorial rain forests.

5. State any **two** products obtained/ got from hard wood.

6. Mention any **two** problems facing forests in Uganda.

Lesson

DEFORESTATION

Deforestation is the massive cutting down of trees without replacement.

Lumbering is the cutting down/felling of mature trees for production of timber.

Reasons why people cut down trees/ carry out deforestation

1. To get land for settlement
2. To get land for crop growing.
3. To get land for constructing roads.
4. To get land for building industries
5. To get timber.
6. To get wood fuel.

Dangers / effects of deforestation

1. It leads to soil erosion.
2. It leads to desertification/ drought.
3. It destroys the natural habitat for animals.
4. It leads to displacement of wild animals.
5. It leads to extinction of some tree species.
6. It reduces the amount of rainfall received in an area.

Activity

1. How is deforestation different from lumbering?

2. State **two** reasons why people carry out deforestation.

3. Mention any **two** effects of deforestation.

Lesson

Forest Conservation

Forest conservation is the act of protecting forests from extinction.

Ways of conserving forests.

1. By practicing afforestation.
2. By practicing re-afforestation.
3. By practicing agro-forestry
4. By teaching people on the importance of forests.
5. By educating people about the dangers of deforestation.
6. Through rural electrification. (extension of electricity to rural areas)

Note:

- ✓ **Afforestation** is the planting of trees on a large scale where they have never been/ existed.
- ✓ **Reafforestation** is the planting of trees on a large scale where they have ever been/ existed.
- ✓ **Agro-forestry** is the growing of crops together with useful trees on the same piece of land.
- ✓ **Forestry** is the practice of planting and caring for forests.

Lesson

Organizations that protect environment

1. National environment management Authority (NEMA)
2. National Forestry Authority (N F A)

Roles / activities of NEMA

1. Educates people the dangers of encroaching wetlands and forests.
2. To educate people the dangers of environmental degradation
3. To educate the public on the values of the environment
4. To educate the public on the proper ways of using the environment.
5. To protect wetlands, swamps and forests.

Roles of NFA

1. It teaches people about the importance of forests.
2. It enforces laws against deforestation.
3. It creates forest reserves.
4. It evicts people settling in forest reserves.
1. Define forest conservation.

2. State **two** ways of conserving forests.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Define these terms:

a) Afforestation

b) Reforestation

c) Forestry

4. Name the body that is responsible for conservation of forests in Uganda.

5. State **two** roles of the above national body.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. Which national body is responsible for conservation of the environment in Uganda?

Lesson

Semi-desert vegetation

A desert is a large dry area of land with few plants growing on it.

Semi-desert vegetation is mainly found in some parts of North Eastern Uganda.

- ❖ It grows in an area that experiences semi-desert type of climate.
- ❖ Plants that survive in very dry conditions mainly grow in this climatic region.
- ❖ Semi-desert vegetation has few trees because it receives very little rainfall.
- ❖ Trees in semi-desert vegetation have thick barks and thin leaves to reduce the rate of transpiration.
- ❖ Some plants in this area shed leaves to reduce on the rate of transportation.
- ❖ Cactus is able to survive in semi-desert conditions because it stores water in its stem.

Characteristics of Semi-desert vegetation

- a) Trees have thick barks.
- b) Trees have thin leaves that reduce the
- c) Trees are scattered.
- d) It has very short grass.
- e) Vegetation is scanty and resistant to
- f) Trees are short and thorny.
- g) Trees have long roots to tap underground water.

Common plants in Semi-desert vegetation

•Cactus •Poppies •Baobab •Acacia

Districts in Uganda that have Semi-desert vegetation

- | | | |
|------------|------------------|------------|
| a) Kotido | d) Moroto | f) Kaabong |
| b) Abim | | g) Napak |
| c) Karenga | e) Nakapiripirit | |

Pastoralism is the major economic activity carried out in Semi-desert vegetation.

Activity

1. What is a desert?

2. Why does semi-desert vegetation has few trees?

3. State the reason why trees in semi-desert vegetation have thick barks and thin leaves.

4. Why are cactus trees able to survive in semi-desert conditions?

5. Cite **two** characteristics of Semi-desert vegetation.

6. Suggest **two** common plants in Semi-desert vegetation.

7. Mention **two** districts in Uganda that have Semi-desert vegetation

Lesson

C) Mountain vegetation

It is also called montane vegetation

It is found in mountainous areas

Vegetation changes with increase in altitude.

Montane vegetation is mainly found on the slopes of mountains Rwenzori and Elgon.

Factors that cause vegetation variation in mountainous areas

1. Rainfall distribution
2. Altitude
3. Temperature

Note;- Heath is the low evergreen rough grass.

-Moorland is an area of highland covered with heath.

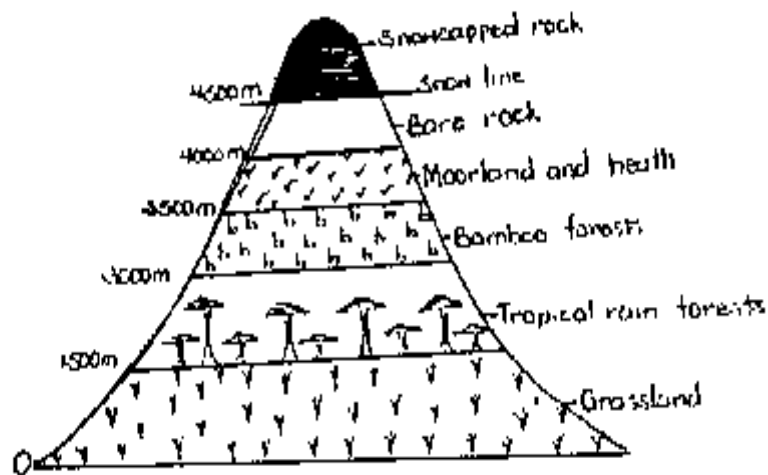
Characteristics of montane vegetation

1. Trees are ever green
2. Trees grow tall and straight.
3. The mountain tops have few plants due to low temperatures.
4. Trees are fairly spaced
5. The foothills have savannah grasslands.
6. Most trees provide soft wood
7. Vegetation grows in zones according to altitude.

The mountain top is free from both plants, animals and people due to cold conditions

Economic activities commonly carried out in montane vegetation.

1. Lumbering
2. Fruit gathering
3. Cattle keeping/ pastoralism.
4. Charcoal making.
5. Bee keeping
6. Herbal medicine collection.



Activity

1. Name the vegetation found in mountainous areas.

2. Mention any **two** factors that cause vegetation variation in mountainous areas.
i) _____
ii) _____
3. State **two** characteristics of montane vegetation.
i) _____
ii) _____
4. Mention any **two** economic activities commonly carried out in montane vegetation.
i) _____
ii) _____

Lesson

d) SAVANNAH VEGETATION

Savannah vegetation is the name given to the Tropical grasslands of Uganda. Savannah vegetation covers the largest part of Uganda.

Savannah vegetation is located in the Tropical climatic region of Uganda.

Savannah vegetation is divided into;

Savannah grasslands / dry savannah vegetation

It has short grass and few scattered trees. Savannah woodland / wooded savannah / wet savannah vegetation

It has tall grass and many trees.

Note;

✓ Most parts of Uganda are covered by savannah grasslands.

Grasslands are large pieces of land covered by tall grasses.

✓ Most game parks in Uganda are located in savannah grasslands because there is plenty of pasture for animals.

Characteristics of Savannah vegetation

1. It has tall grass.
2. It has scattered trees.
3. Trees have long roots which they use to tap underground water.
4. Grass appears green during the wet season.
5. Trees usually shed their leaves during the dry season. (in order to reduce the rate of transpiration)

Note: -Deciduous trees are trees that shed their leaves during the dry seasons.

Districts in Uganda that have Savannah vegetation

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Gulu | 4. Kitgum | 7. Luwero |
| 2. Soroti | 5. Mbarara | |
| 3. Nakasongola. | 6. Mubende | |

Common tree species in savannah vegetation

- Acacia
- Baobab

Economic activities commonly done in savannah vegetation

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Tourism | 2. Pastoralism | 3. Bee keeping |
|------------|----------------|----------------|

Note:

Tourism is favoured by a big number of game parks.

Animal rearing is favoured by the plenty of pasture for animals.

Activity

1. What name is given to the Tropical grasslands of Uganda?

2. Name the vegetation type that covers the largest part of Uganda.

3. Why are most game parks in Uganda located in savannah grasslands?

4. State any **two** characteristics of Savannah vegetation.

5. Why do trees in savannah grasslands usually shed their leaves during the dry season?

6. Suggest **two** districts in Uganda that have Savannah vegetation.

i) _____

ii) _____

7. State **two** common tree species found in savannah vegetation.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. State any **two** economic activities greatly done in savannah vegetation

i) _____

ii) _____

SWAMP VEGETATION

A swamp is a water logged area with vegetation.

Or. A swamp is an area that has vegetation and plenty of water.

Swamps are sometimes referred to as wetlands.

Swamps are found along rivers, lakes and valleys.

A map symbol of a swamp



Examples of swamp vegetation

✚ Papyrus ✚ Palm trees

Economic activities commonly carried out in swampy areas.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Crop growing | 3. Fishing | 5. Mining |
| 2. Tourism | 4. Pottery | 6. Brick making . |

Swamp resources/ craft raw materials got from swamps.

1. Papyrus reeds-used for making baskets, mats, hats etc
2. Palm leaves-used for making mats etc.
3. Clay soil-used for making products like cups, plates, pots etc
4. Sandy soil-used for building.
5. Water
6. Sticks and grasses

Common crops grown in swamps

1. Rice ✚Vegetables ✚Yams ✚Sugarcane.

Importance of swamps

1. They are a source of water.
2. They are a source of fish e.g. Mud fish.

3. They are a source of minerals e.g. Sand
4. They are habitats for aquatic animals e.g. Crocodiles, hippos and frogs
5. They help in formation of convectional rainfall.
6. They have spongy-like roots which help to filter water
7. Swamps help to control floods.
8. They are a source of raw materials for craft work e.g. Papyrus reeds, palm leaves etc.
9. They attract tourists who bring in income.

Activity

1. What is a swamp?

2. Give another name to mean the same as swamp.

3. Draw a map symbol of a swamp

4. Mention any **two** examples of swamp vegetation.

5. State **two** economic activities commonly carried out in swampy areas.

6. Suggest **two** swamp resources/ craft raw materials got from swamps.

7. Write down any **two** common crops grown in swampy areas.

8. Give any **two** importance of swamps.

Lesson

Problems faced by people living near swamps.

1. Floods during the rainy season.
2. Attacks from disease vectors that live in swamps
3. Attacks from aquatic animals.
4. Poor road transport.

Problems facing swamps

Swamp drainage, poor waste disposals, over harvesting swamp resources, droughts, flood

Ways people misuse swamps.

1. By dumping industrial wastes in swamps.

2. Through uncontrolled harvesting of papyrus reeds.
3. By burning swamp vegetation.
4. Through swamp drainage.
5. Farming in the swamp areas



Swamp drainage is the removal of water from swamps.

Swamp reclamation is the act of changing a swamp from its natural state for other uses.

Swamp encroachment is the illegal settlement in swamps.

How people drain swamps.

1. By adding murram in swamps.
2. By digging channels in swamps.

Reasons why people drain swamps

1. To get land for crop growing.
2. To get land for settlement.
3. To get land for constructing industries.
4. To construct roads.
5. For brick making
6. To carry out sand mining.

Effects of draining swamps

1. It leads to drought/ desertification.
2. It leads to displacement and death of aquatic animals.
3. It leads to floods.
4. It destroys swamp vegetation
5. It leads to shortage of water for animals and people
6. It leads to displacement of aquatic animals.
7. It leads to reduction in craft raw materials.

Ways of avoiding swamp drainage

By Gazetting more wetlands

Sensitizing people on the importance of conserving wetlands

Enforcing laws against wetland encroaching

Teaching people on the dangers of swamp drainage.

Caring for swamps

1. Avoid swamp drainage
2. Avoid building in swamps
3. Avoid crop growing in swamps
4. Control sand mining in swamps

ACTIVITY

1. State **two** ways people misuse swamps in your area.

2. What is :

a) swamp drainage?

swamp reclamation?

b) swamp encroachment?

3. State **two** ways how do people drain swamps.

4. Mention **two** reasons why people drain swamps.

5. State **two** dangers of draining swamps.

6. Give any **two** problems faced by people living near swamps.

7. Mention any **two** problems caused by the swamps to people.

Factors that affect vegetation

Natural factors

1. Altitude
2. Rainfall distribution
3. Nearness to water bodies
4. Soil fertility

Artificial factors that affect vegetation

NEGATIVE FACATORS	POSITIVE FACTORS
1. Bush burning 2. Over grazing 3. Making bricks 4. Deforestation 5. Constructing roads	1. Re-afforestation 2. Agro-forestry 3. Crop rotation 4. Adding manure 5. Watering vegetation 6. Agro-forestry

Environmental Degradation Is the act of misusing the components of environments

Dangers of destroying vegetation.

1. Leads to soil erosion
2. It leads to reduction in rainfall
3. It destroys the homes for wild animals
4. It leads to shortage of pasture

Activity

1. How does vegetation help to modify climate of an area?

2. State **two** ways in which vegetation is dangerous.
i) _____
ii) _____
3. How does fish smoking affect the vegetation in an area?
i) _____
ii) _____
4. Identify **two** reasons why people destroy the vegetation.
i) _____
ii) _____
5. Mention any **two** human activities that affect vegetation of an area.
i) _____
ii) _____
6. Suggest **two** ways how the destruction of nature can be reduced.
i) _____
ii) _____
7. Give **two** dangers that can be caused as a result of vegetation destruction.
i) _____
ii) _____

Terms related to forests

1. Deforestation:

Is the cutting down of trees on a large scale.

2. Afforestation:

Is the planting of trees where they have never been.

3. Re-afforestation:

Is the planting of trees where they have ever been.

4. Agro-forestry

Is the planting of trees alongside crops.

Environment conservation

This is the use of the (environment) without destruction.

ACTIVITY

1. What does conserving vegetation mean?

2. Identify **two** ways of conserving vegetation

- i) _____
- ii) _____

3. State **two** advantages of conserving vegetation

- i) _____
- ii) _____

4. Write the following in full.

NEMA

NFA

5. Define the following terms

Agro-forestry.

Re-afforestation

Swamp drainage

Deforestation

CROPS IN OUR DISTRICTS

Crops are plants grown for a reason or a purpose.

Types of crops:

Food crops: Are crops grown for food

Cash crops: Are crops grown mainly for selling

Examples of crops

Food crops	Cash crops
1. Bananas	1. Tobacco
2. Maize	2. Coffee
3. Cassava	3. Tea
4. Millet	4. Sugar
5. Sorghum	5. Vanilla
6. Sweet potatoes	6. cotton
7. Beans	

Types of cash crops

Traditional cash crops

Traditional cash crops are crops that were originally grown for selling.

Examples of traditional cash crops

Tobacco, cotton, coffee, tea

Non-traditional cash crops

These are crops that were originally grown for food but are now sold for money.

Examples of non-traditional cash crops

Maize, beans, sugarcane, vanilla, millet

Crops and their products

Crop	product
Coffee	- coffee powder, gun powder
Tea	- tea leaves
Tobacco	- cigarettes
Cotton	- clothes, cotton wool, threads
Coca	- cocoa beverage, biscuits, sweets
Pyrethrum	- insecticides, perfumes
Simsim	- cooking oil
Palm oil	cooking oil
Sugar cane	- sugar, sweets
Maize	- posho
Vanilla	- spices

LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

TOPIC 8: PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

People in our district have different origins and they have different reasons for their settlement.

This has created different settlement patterns in our districts

Settlement patterns

Settlement patterns are the ways in which people are settled in an area at a specific time.

Types of settlement patterns

1. Linear settlement patterns
2. Cluster settlement patterns
3. Scattered settlement patterns

Linear settlement patterns

Linear settlement pattern is the settlement pattern where homes are located in lines and closed to each other.

Cluster settlement patterns

Cluster settlement pattern is the settlement pattern where homes are located randomly with moderate population

Scattered settlement patterns

Scattered settlement pattern is the settlement pattern where homes are located far away from each other.

Factors that determine settlement patterns of an area

1. Soil fertility
2. Reliable rainfall
3. Trade
4. Availability of jobs
5. Enough food
6. Good peace and security
7. Availability of social services

Activity

1. Define the term settlement patterns.

2. State any **two** types of settlement patterns

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Name the settlement pattern where homes are located in lines and closed to each other.

4. what is linear settlement pattern?

5. Mention any **two** factors that determine settlement patterns of an area.

i) _____

ii)

THE HISTORY OF THE EARLY MAN

History is the study of the man in relation to the past events

Sources of history

1. Oral tradition (legends, fairy tales, myth)
2. Written records
3. Archaeology
4. Anthropology
5. Linguistics

- ✓ Legends are true or untrue stories told by tribes of long ago about their origin.
- ✓ Written records are the written different books about the origin of man.
- ✓ Archaeology is the study of fossils (remains of early man)
- ✓ Linguistic is the study of different languages of tribes
- ✓ Anthropology is the study of the origin, development, customs and beliefs of human being.

The stone aged period

Before the coming of the ethnic groups, the people who lived in Uganda were called the bush men / early man.

They lived during the Stone Age Period.

What was the Stone Age period?

The stone age period was the period when early man used tools and weapons made out of stones.

Examples and uses of each tool/ weapon

Tool	uses
1. Bolas	for trapping fast running animals
2. Hand axe	skinning animals
3. Thumb nail scrapper	skinning animals
4. Bone needle	joining skins to make clothes for early man.
5. Club	for hitting trapped animals to death
6. Cleaver	for splitting
7. Pick	for digging holes

materials the early man used for making his tools.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| ✓ Stone | ✓ Fibre | ✓ Reeds |
| ✓ Sticks | ✓ Iron | ✓ Wood |
| ✓ Bones | ✓ Horns | ✓ Skins |
| ✓ Sisal | ✓ Clay | |

Places where early man lived

1. In caves
2. Near the water bodies
3. Under big trees

Early man's food

1. Raw meat
2. Roots
3. Fruits
4. Insects
5. Fish
6. Honey

Ways how early man used to get food

1. By gathering wild fruits
2. By hunting wild animals
3. By fishing

Problems early man faced

1. Attacks from wild animals
2. Bad/harsh weather
3. Lack of proper food
4. Lack of proper shelter

Things discovered by the Early man.

1. Iron smelting
2. Fire
3. Farming

Other important discoveries during the middle Stone Age period

1. Man used skins and leaves as clothes
2. Making pots for domestic use
3. New ways of trapping and hunting animals
4. Buried their dead
5. Hunting tools were made better

Activity

1. What is history?

2. Identify any **three** ways how the history of man can be revealed/got.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

3. Define legends

4. What term means the study of the remains of early man?

5. Give the meaning of Stone Age

6. Mention the **two** stages of Stone Age

i) _____

ii) _____

7. Why was early man called Stone Age man?

i) _____

ii) _____

8. State any **two** problems early man faced

i) _____

ii) _____

Stages of the Stone Age period

Old/early Stone Age period

The early / Old Stone Age period ended with the discovery of fire.

Therefore, **the discovery of fire** marked the **end of the Old Stone Age period** and **beginning of the Middle Stone Age Period**.

Man discovered fire at this stage

Man started making tools like bone arrows, bolas, wooden clubs, bone needles, etc

Importance of fires to early man

1. To scare away wild animals
2. To light in the cave
3. To roast meat.
4. For warmth
5. Boiling roots, berries, poison to use on spear and arrow tips.
6. Hardening tools
7. Boiling poison
8. Hunting wild animals

The middle Stone Age period

In the middle Stone Age period, early man, tamed the dog by giving the dog a bone

How a dog was useful to early man

1. For scaring away wild animal
2. For hunting
3. For company

NB: Early man tamed other animals like the goat, sheep and cattle during the middle Stone Age period.

The most important **discovery of early** man during the middle Stone Age period was **farming**.

Therefore, **farming** marked the end of **Middle Stone Age period** and the beginning of the new/late Stone Age period.

Activity

1. Write another name for early Stone Age period.

2. Mention **two** places where early man lived

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Give **two** reasons why early man lived near water.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. State any **two** ways how early man got food.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Outline any **two** kinds of food early man ate.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. What was early man's main activity?

7. How was a club important to early man?

8. Mention any other **two** weapons early man used apart from a club

i) _____

ii) _____

9. What important discovery marked the end of early Stone Age?

THE NEW/LATE STONE AGE PERIOD

1. Having discovered farming in the middle stone early man started living a settled life in the late Stone Age period in order to look after his animals and crops.

2. The most important discovery of early man during this period was iron smelting

3. New tools like knives, hoes and baskets were made to help dig the land, saw and harvest crops.

4. Drawing and painting s on walls of rocks

5. Rock painting in Uganda can be found in Nyero in Kumi district.

6. Iron smelting marked the end of the Stone Age period.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archeology is the study of the remains of early man / early life.

Archeological work is done by digging the remains of early man

Early man remains are called fossils

Digging deep in the soil to find the remains of early man is called **excavation**.

People who study the remains of early man are called the **archeologists**

Examples of known archeologists

1. Dr. L. Leakey

- He is the most famous archaeologist in East Africa
- He discovered the oldest skull of early man in East Africa
- The skull was found at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania.

What do Archaeologists study?

1. Remains of plants and animals
2. Stone Age tools
3. Rock paintings
4. Weapon
5. Remains of food
6. Building materials
7. Iron remains

Note: The Bachwezi introduced the idea of iron works in Uganda.

Activity

1. Which major discovery marked the beginning of new Stone Age?

2. How did the beginning of farming influence early man's way of life?

3. Explain **two** way how iron improved early man's life?

i) _____

ii) _____

4. What name is given to the people who study about the remains of early man?

5. Why is Dr. Louis Leakey remembered in the history of Africa

6. Name **two** things the archaeologists study about

i) _____

ii) _____

7. Which people introduced the idea of iron working in Uganda?

i) _____

ii) _____

Stone Age sites

These are places where early man is believed to have lived.

Examples of Stone Age sites

1. Luzira Stone Age site in Kampala
2. Nsongezi Stone Age site (largest Stone Age site in Uganda)
3. Nyero Rock Stone Age site in Kumi district (known for rock painting)
4. Magosi in Karamoja region
5. Paraa Stone Age site
6. Paraa Stone Age site
7. Bigobyamugenyi

Importance of Stone Age sites

1. They are a source of tourist attraction
2. They help us to know or to learn about the life of early man.
3. They help us to study things used by early people
4. We discover the origin of early man.

A Museum

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

Importance of a museum

1. For study purpose
2. For tourist attraction
3. Provides jobs to people

4. Activity

1. What do we call a place where the remains of early man are found?

Name the Stone Age site in Uganda which is well known for rock painting

i) _____

ii) _____

Mention any three Stone Age sites found in Uganda

i) _____

ii) _____

2. In which division of Kampala is the Uganda museum?

3. Give any two uses of a museum in a place.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. State any **two** importance of Stone Age sites.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. How is a museum important to school children?

ETHNIC MIGRATION IN OUR DISTRICT

An ethnic group is a group of people with the same origin and speaks related languages.

A tribe

A tribe is a group of people with the same origin and speaks the same language.

A clan

A clan is an organized group of people under one fore father.

A lineage

This is a small group of people within a clan

A throne is a special seat for the King.

Migration

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.

Examples of ethnic groups in Uganda

1. Bantu
2. Nilotics (river – lake Nilotes)
3. Hamates
4. Nilo – hamates

THE BANTU AS THE ETHNIC GROUP

1. The Bantu is the largest ethnic group in Uganda
2. They were the first group to enter into Uganda.
3. Their cradle land is Cameroon highlands.
4. They entered Uganda from western direction.
5. The Bantu are called so because they have a common word “ntu” which means people or person.
6. The Bantu were originally farmers.

Examples of tribes under the Bantu.

1. Baganda
2. Banyankole
3. Bagisu
4. Basoga
5. Bakiga
6. Batoro

7. Bakonjo

Activity

1. What is an ethnic group?

2. Mention any **two** ethnic groups that entered Uganda

- i) _____
ii) _____

3. From which direction did the Bantu enter Uganda?

4. Define the term migration

5. Give any **two** common languages spoken by people in our district

- i) _____
ii) _____

6. Who is the current king of Buganda kingdom?

THE NILOTICS

1. The Nilotics are also called River – lake Nilotes
2. They are Luo speakers
3. They entered Uganda from the northern direction following river Nile.
4. Their original homeland in Bar-el-Ghazel present day South Sudan
5. The Nilotics are related to the legend of the spear and the bead.

Examples of Nilotics in Uganda

1. Acholi
2. Jopadhola
3. Alur

Langi

Nilo-Hamites

The Nilo-Hamites are divided into plain-Nilotes and highland Nilotes

- ✓ They were cattle keepers
- ✓ They came from Ethiopia highland
- ✓ They entered Uganda from the north eastern direction

Plain Nilotes

1. Iteso
2. Karimojong
3. Kumam

4. Jie

Highland Nilotes

✓ Sabiny

Hamites

1. They came from Ethiopian highlands
2. They entered Uganda from south west
3. They were cattle keepers

Examples of hamates

1. Bahima
2. Batutsi

Note: The Bahima and the Karimojong are cattle keepers

Activity

1. Name the first group of people to enter Uganda.

2. From which country did the Bantu enter Uganda?

3. What was the main occupation of the Bantu?

4. Why did the Bantu settle in areas with fertile soil and reliable rainfall

5. Mention any **two** Bantu tribes in our district

i) _____

ii) _____

6. Why the Nilotics are also called the river- lake Nilotes?

7. Give **two** examples of the Luo speaking tribes in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. Which legend describes the origin of the Luo?

9. What was the cradle land of the Luo?

Causes of ethnic migration

1. Famine in their homeland
2. Outbreak of epidemic disease
3. Drought in their homeland
4. Search for fertile soil
5. Civil wars in their homeland
6. Search for water and pasture for their animals

Results of early ethnic migration

1. It led to over population
2. New crops were introduced
3. New languages came into existence
4. They introduced kingdoms
5. New culture was introduced

Activity

1. Identify the **two** groups of the Nilo- Hamites.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
2. From which direction did the Nilotes enter Uganda?

3. Name the largest tribal group in your district.

4. What was the main occupation of the Nilo-Hamites?

5. Give **two** causes of ethnic migration
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
6. State any **two** ways how the areas were affected due to ethnic migration
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
7. Mention any **two** problems faced by early migrants
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
8. Under which ethnic group is the Bahima of Uganda?

Languages spoken by different tribes

1. Baganda - Luganda
2. Basoga - Lusoga
3. Iteso - Ateso
4. Bagisu - Lumasaba
5. Banyoro -Lunyoro
6. Bakiga - Lukiga
7. Sabiny - Kup-sabiny
8. Karimojong - Akarimojong
9. Acholi - Acholi

Traditional leaders

Kingdom	title of the cultural leader
Buganda -	Kabaka
Busoga -	Kyabazinga
Bunyoro -	Omukama
Toro -	Omukama
Iteso -	Emorimor

Alur /Acholi-Rwot

A clan

A clan is a group of people under one forefather

Symbols of a clan

1. Clan names
2. Totems
3. Drumming

LEGENDS

Legends are the story of the pasts.

Examples of legends

1. The spear and the bead of the Luo
2. Kintu and Nambi by Baganda
3. Mundu and Seera by Bagisu

The spear and the bead

- ✓ Gipir and Labongo were sons of Olum
- ✓ Labongo had a spear which he lent it to his brother Gipir
- ✓ Gipir speared the elephant unfortunately, the elephant ran away with the spear
- ✓ Ruhanga (the spirit) helped Gipir to look for Labongo's spear.
- ✓ Later on, when Labongo's child was playing at Gipir's home, the baby found a bead and swallowed it.
- ✓ Gipir used the opportunity to revenge against his brother Labongo.
- ✓ This resulted into separation of the two brothers
- ✓ The descendants of Labongo are the **Acholi** and Gipir are the **Langi and Alur** respectively.

Lesson learnt from the legend of the spear and the bead

1. To be kind
2. To ask for permission
3. Revenge is bad and can lead to death
4. Forgiveness
5. A void selfishness
6. Tolerance
7. Love one another
8. Respect for one's property
9. Need for reconciliation

Activity

LEGEND OF KINTU AND NAMBI

Activity:

1. From which ethnic group is the legend of Kintu and Nambi?
2. Name the brother of Nambi who was;
✓ Cruel
✓ Kind
3. Why did Nambi and Kintu hate Walumbe?
4. How was Kintu related to Nambi?

Lesson we learn from the legend of Kintu and Nambi

1. Forgetfulness is bad
2. Poverty does not stop success
3. We learn to be kind to others,

The three sons of Kintu

1. What was the general name for Kintu's children?
2. How many sons had Kintu?
3. Give the name which mean
 - a. Servant
 - b. Herdsman
 - c. Ruler/ leader
4. How was Ruhanga helpful to Kintu?
5. Name the youngest son of Kintu.

Activity

1. From which ethnic group is the legend of Kintu and Nambi?

2. Name the brother of Nambi who was;
Cruel.

a) Kind.

3. Why did Nambi and Kintu hate Walumbe?

4. How was Kintu related to Nambi?

The legend of King Isaza and king Nyamiyonga

1. What was the most precious thing at Isaza's palace?
2. Who were the following people;
 - a. Ndahura
 - b. Bukuku
 - c. Nyamiyonga
 - d. Nyamwiru
 - e. Isimbwa
 - f. Namala
 - g. Mugizi
3. How did Bukuku become the king?
4. Name the
 - a. First king of Bachwezi
 - b. Last king of the Bachwezi
5. Which tribe tells the legend of king Isaza and king Nyamiyonga?

Migration today

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement
People move from one place to another in search for places with better services

Immigrants: these are the people who move from one place to another for settlement.

Immigration: this is the movement of people into an area for settlement.

Emigration: this is the movement of people out of an area for settlement.

Types of migration

1. Internal migration
2. External migration

Internal migration

Internal migration is the movement of people within the boundary of a country.

Examples of internal migration

1. Rural-Urban migration
2. Urban-Rural migration
3. Urban-Urban migration
4. Rural-Rural migration

Rural – Urban migration

Rural –urban migration is the movement of people from villages to town for settlement.

Another name for rural areas is village areas and another name for urban areas is town.

Causes of rural-urban migration

1. Looking for better schools in town
2. Cultural practices in villages like forced marriage and circumcision
3. Due to insecurity in villages
4. Looking for better medical services in town
5. Looking for markets for their products
6. Epidemic diseases in villages
7. Better social amenities like electricity and piped water.

What can government do to encourage rural-urban migration?

1. Setting up good schools in villages
2. Extending piped water to villages
3. Extending electricity to village
4. Building and equipping hospitals in villages.
5. Extending banking services to villages
6. Constructing good roads in villages.

Activity

1. What is migration?

2. Who is an immigrant?

3. What is the difference between immigration and emigration?

4. State any **two** types of migration

5. What is internal migration

6. What term is used to mean the movement of people within the boundary of a country?

7. Mention any **two** examples of internal migration

8. What is rural – Urban Migration?

9. State any **two** causes of rural-urban migration

10. What can government do to encourage rural-urban migration?

Problems faced by people living in urban areas

1. Traffic jam
2. Noise pollution
3. Congestion / over crowding
4. High crime rate
5. High cost of living
6. Unemployment
7. Poor sanitation

Note: As a result of rural –urban migration, there has been creation of slum in urban centres.

Slum

A slum is an area with poor housing and sanitation facilities.

A slum is an area within the city with poorly built houses congested with poor sanitation.

Dangers of slums

1. Easy spread of diseases
2. High crime rate
3. Congestion
4. Bad morals
5. Pollution

How do people in towns benefit from villages

1. They get food
2. They get herbal medicines
3. Cheap labour is got from villages
4. They provide them with land

Activity

1. Define the term migration?

2. Mention any **two** types of migration you know

- i) _____
ii) _____

3. Give any **two** reasons why people move from villages to towns.

- i) _____
ii) _____

State any **two** effects of rural- urban migration

- i) _____
ii) _____

4. Outline any **two** problems faced by the people of Kampala

- i) _____
ii) _____

Suggest **two** ways the government can improve the lives of Kampala people.

- i) _____
ii) _____

Urban – rural migration

Urban-rural migration is the movement of people from town to village for settlement.

Causes of Urban – rural migration

1. Due to insecurity in town
2. Looking for food
3. Looking for markets for their products
4. Epidemic diseases in towns
5. Looking for land for farming

Urban-Urban migration

This is the movement of people from one town to another town within a country for settlement

Causes of Urban-Urban migration

1. Job transfer
2. Insecurity
3. Looking for jobs
4. Looking for better schools in town
5. Looking for better medical services
6. Looking for markets for their products
7. Epidemic diseases in the town
8. Better social amenities like electricity and piped water

Activity

1. What is the major cause of slums in our district?

2. Give the meaning of the following;-

3. Rural- urban migration.

4. Urban- rural migration.

5. Rural – rural migration.

6. Suggest **two** ways the government can control rural- urban migration.

i)

ii)

7. Give **two** causes of urban-urban migration

i)

ii)

8. Mention **two** problems faced by the people who live in slum areas.

i)

ii)

6. Identify **two** ways how villages support towns

i)

ii)

social setup related to population

Population distribution:

This the way people are spread in an area.

Population density:

This the number total number of people living in an area per square kilometer

Over population

This when the number of people living in an area is more than the available resources.

Under population

This when the number of people is less than the available resources

Population structure

This is the number of people living in an area according to age and sex.

Population census

the general counting of people living in an area

Census night

This is the night before census

Enumerators:

Are people trained to count others during population census

Population growth

This is the gradual increase of people living in an area

Sparse population:

This is when the number of people living in an area is less than the land available

Activity

1. Give the meaning of the following terms.

Population.

(a) Population distribution.

(b) Population census

(c) Sparse population

(d) Enumerators.

(e) Population density.

(f) Under population

2. Give **two** reasons why there many people in Entebbe town.

- i) _____
ii) _____

3. Explain **two** factors that determine population distribution.

- i) _____
ii) _____

4. Identify one way the government benefits from a big population

- i) _____
ii) _____

Under population

Under population is when the number of people living in an area is less than the available resources.

Causes of low population

1. Insecurity in an area.
2. Lack of market for people produce.
3. Poor medical facilities.
4. Soil infertility.
5. Diseases.

Disadvantages of low population

1. Lack of enough market.
2. Lack of enough labour.
3. Low investment.

Advantages of low population

1. Easy provision of social services.
2. Availability of enough resources.
3. Low government expenditure.
4. Low crime rates.

NOTE:

Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development is the ministry that organizes population census in Uganda.

Reasons why the government carries out population census

1. To know the number of people living in an area.
2. To plan forth country.
3. To know the birth rate.
4. To know the death rate.
5. To know the population growth rate.

Information collected during population census

1. Deaths.
2. Births.
3. Marriage status.
4. Number of people in each family.
5. Education level.
6. Occupation.
7. Religion.

Activity

1. Which ministry is responsible for carrying out population census?

2. Give **two** disadvantages of having a low population.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

3. Suggest **two** reasons why the government carries out population Census

- i) _____
- ii) _____

4. Outline any **two** of the information collected during population census

- i) _____
- ii) _____

5. State **two** reasons why the shores of Lake Victoria are densely Populated

- i) _____
- ii) _____

6. Why are there no people on top of Mountain Rwenzori?

- i) _____
- ii) _____

Social setup of people in our districts

People in our district are organized under tribes, clans, lineage and families.

1. A tribe is a group of people with the same culture and speaks the same language.
2. A clan is a group of people under one forefather.

1	Buganda	Kabaka	Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II
2	Busoga	Kyabazinga	Edward Columbus Wako

3	Bunyoro	Omukama	Solomon IguruGafabusa IV
4	Toro	Omukama	Oyo NyimbaKabambaIgulu IV
5	Iteso	Emorimori	Osuban Augustine Lemkol
6	Alur	Rwot	OnenAchana II
	Acholi		
7	Bakonjo	Obusinga	Charles Wesley Mumbere
8	Japadhola	Tieng	Tieng Owor

Roles of cultural leaders

- To foster discipline among his people.
- To unite his people.
- To promote culture.
- To mobilize people for development.

A clan: Is a group of people under one forefather.

Each clan has three major symbols of identification namely

1. Totem
2. Clan name
3. Drumming

Each clan has a clan head that perform the following duties

1. Registering clan members
2. Keeping clan records
3. Organizing clan ceremonies and functions
4. Setting disputes among clan members
5. Looking after clan property

Activity

LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT




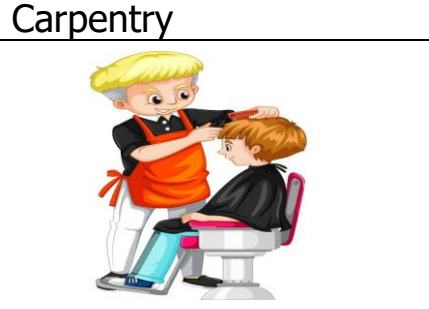
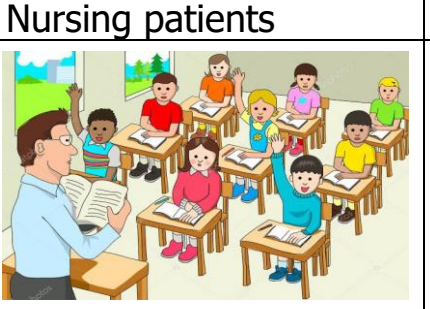

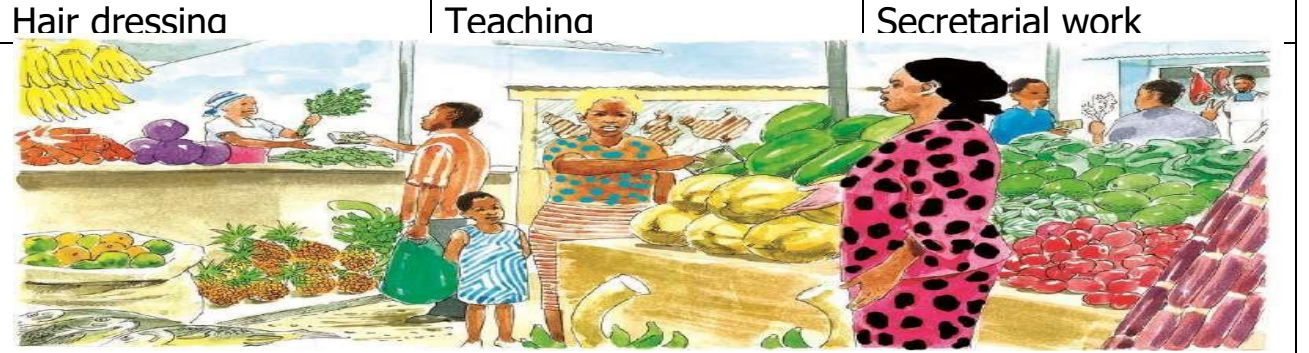
TOPIC 4: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN OUR DISTRICT

Economic activities are activities done by people to get money.

Examples of economic activities

1. Farming
2. Lumbering
3. Teaching
4. Tailoring
5. Cookery
6. Weaving
7. carpentry
8. Fishing
9. Welding
10. Trading
11. Pottery
12. Building
13. Mining
14. Secretarial work
15. Brick making

Examples of economic activities

		
Carpentry	Nursing patients	Poultry keeping
		
Hair dressing	Teaching	Secretarial work
		
Trade		

Farming:

Farming is the growing of crops and keeping of animals.

Types of farming.

1. Mixed farming
2. Fish farming
3. Subsistence farming
4. Dairy farming
5. Horticulture
6. Floriculture
7. Plantation farming

8. Poultry farming

Mixed farming:

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

Dairy farming:

This is the rearing of cows for milk production.

Milk products include;

1. Ghee
2. Butter
3. Cheese
4. Ice Cream
5. Yoghurt

Subsistence farming.

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals for home consumption/use.

Floriculture:

This is the growing of flowers.

A florist is a person who sells flowers.

Horticulture:

This is the growing of vegetables and fruits.

Fish farming: is the keeping of fish.

Poultry farming:

This is the keeping of domestic animals.

Poultry are domestic animals e.g. ducks, hens, turkey.

Poultry products: eggs, meat, feathers.

Problems faced by farmers.

1. Pests and diseases
2. Drought
3. Floods
4. Expensive farm tools.
5. Infertile soil.
6. Low pieces of crops

Activity

1. How is a poultry farmer important to in our community?
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
2. _____ are activities done by people to get money.
3. State any **two** examples of economic activities.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
4. Suggest **two** reasons for growing of crops and keeping of animals.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
5. State any **two** types of farming carried out in Uganda.
 - i) _____

- ii) _____
6. State any **two** of the milk products .
- i) _____
- ii) _____
7. What do you understand by the word floriculture?
- i) _____
- ii) _____
8. _____ is the growing of vegetables and fruits.

Trade

Trade is the buying, selling or exchanging of goods or services.

Items of trade

1. Shoes
2. Phones
3. Radios
4. Television
5. Clothes

Types of trade

- ✓ Barter trade: is the exchange of goods for goods or services.
- ✓ Slave trade: Is the buying and selling of human beings.
- ✓ Legitimate trade: Is the buying and selling of accepted goods and services.
- ✓ Monetary trade: Is the buying and selling of goods using money.

Fishing:

This is the catching of fish from water bodies.

A fisherman is a person who catches fish from a water body.

A fish monger is a person who sells fish.

Types of fish.

1. Tilapia
2. Mudfish (caught in swamps, commonly in Uganda)
3. lungfish
4. Nile perch (biggest)

Method of fishing.

1. Use of fishing nets
2. Use of fishing baskets
3. Use of fishing spears
4. Use of fishing hooks.

Fish preservation

These are the ways in which fish caught can be kept for a long time without getting bad.

Local ways of preserving fish.

1. By smoking

2. By sun drying

3. By salting

Modern ways of preserving fish.

✓ By tinning/canning

✓ By refrigeration

Problems facing fishing.

1. Bad weather

2. Fish poisoning

3. Dangerous aquatic animals.

4. Poor transport

Importance of fish.

1. Fish is a source of food.

2. Catching fish provide employment

3. They are trading items

4. Fish is a source of income.

Importance of fishing.

1. Fishing is a source of food.

2. Fish is a source of income

3. Fishing is a source of revenue

4. Fishing is the source of employment

Activity

1. What is the meaning of the term trade?

2. State any **two** items of trade.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. How is a fisherman different from the fish monger?

4. State any **two** types of fish caught in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Mention any **two** methods of fishing.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. State any **two** reasons for fish preservation.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

7. Mention any **two** problems facing fishing industry.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

Carpentry

Carpentry is the work of making things out of wood.

Things made out of wood are called **furniture** e.g. chairs, tables, bed

A carpenter is a person who makes furniture.

A carpenter works in a workshop.

Pottery

Pottery is the making of different items from the clay soil.

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

Ceramics are things made out of clay

Examples of ceramics

1. Pots,
2. Charcoal stoves
3. Flower vase
4. Cups and plates

Uses of ceramics

1. To keep drinking water
2. For cooking food
3. For fetching water
4. For decoration
5. For sale (sold to get money)

Activity

1. The work of making things out of wood is called?

2. Mention any **two** examples of furniture.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

3. Define the word pottery.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

4. Name the material for making most of the ceramics.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

5. State any **two** examples of ceramics.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

6. Suggest **two** uses of ceramics

- i) _____
- ii) _____

Handcrafts

These are things made from local materials using hands

Examples of art and crafts

- ❖ Baskets
- ❖ Mats
- ❖ Ropes
- ❖ Door mats
- ❖ Tables clothes
- ❖ Bags
- ❖ Stools

N.B Most handicrafts are made by **weaving**

1. Some local materials used in weaving are raffia, papyrus, banana fibres, palm leaves, cained reeds
2. Making of baskets is called basketry
3. The making of things out of iron is called smithing.
4. A black smith makes things out of iron.

Things made out of iron

Knives, pangas, hoes, axes, beds, arrow heads, padlocks and nails

Reasons why people carryout economic activities.

- ❖ To look for food.
- ❖ They are a source of income.
- ❖ They lead to provision of services
- ❖ They improve the standard of people's living
- ❖ They develop tourism
- ❖ They lead to development.
- ❖ They create employment opportunities

People and their work

Economic activity	Person	Place
Sewing	Tailor	Verandas
Teaching	Teacher	School
Nursing	Nurse	Hospital/ clinic / dispensary
Fishing	Fisherman	River/ lake / fish pond
Carpentry	Carpenter	Workshop
Pottery	Potter	Pottery centre
Farmer	Farming	Farm

Activity

1. Define the term handcrafts.

2. State any **two** examples of art and crafts.

- i) _____
ii) _____

Most handicrafts are made by

3. State any **two** local materials used in weaving

- i) _____
ii) _____

4. Mention any **two** things made out of iron

- i) _____
ii) _____

5. State any **two** reasons why people carry out economic activities.

- i) _____
ii) _____

THEME: LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

TOPIC9: LEADERS IN OUR DISTRICT.

DATE: _____

LESSON

A leader is a person who is given power/authority to head or guide others.

What is leadership?

Leadership is the way of guiding and directing other people

Administration in our district:

- i) The administration at a district level is called the Local Government administration.
- ii) Local government is headed by LCDC chairperson.
- iii) The central government controls local governments (local councils)
- iv) The central government is headed by the **president**.
- v) The central government transferred some administrative powers to local councils/local governments (decentralization).

Decentralization

Decentralization is the transfer of some administrative powers from the central government to local councils.

The Ministry of Local Government is responsible for decentralization.

All districts are under this ministry.

Services which were decentralized

- 1. Health
- 2. Education

3. Road maintenance

Advantages of decentralization

1. It creates employment in the district.
2. Promotes development in the district.
3. Improves service delivery in the district.
4. Makes administration easy.
5. It leads to easy monitoring of government programmes.

Disadvantages of decentralization

1. Increases government expenditure.
2. It needs a lot of monitoring.
3. It may lead to nepotism and tribalism in job allocation
4. Grants are delayed

Activity

1. Who is a leader?

2. Name the person who heads the central government.

3. State any **two** local levels of decentralization.

4. Explain the term decentralization.

5. Mention the ministry responsible for the decentralization system.

6. Suggest any **two** ways people in different districts have benefited from the system of decentralization.

7. Outline any **two** services that are provided by the district (Local government)

8. Who is the current minister of local government in Uganda?

9. What title is given to the head of local government in Nwoya District?

LESSON

DATE: _____

Types of leaders in our district

- i) Political leaders (LC I – LC V)
- ii) Civic leaders.
- iii) Religious leaders.

iv) Voluntary leaders

v) Cultural leaders.

Examples of leaders from each group (type)

a) Political leaders:

1) Local council leaders e.g. LCV Chairperson, Mayors, Lord Mayor etc.

2) Resident District Commissioner (RDC) or Resident City Commissioner (RCC)

3) District Internal Security Officer (DISO)

b) Civic leaders.

i) Civil servants include teachers, doctors, and police officers.

ii) Chief Administrative Officer.

iii) Chief Magistrate.

iv) District heads of departments e.g. DEO, DAO, DPC etc.

c) Religious Leaders:

Religious leaders

Some religious leaders are appointed by their superiors while others are elected by the members of synod

Examples of leaders in our community

1. Reverends

4. Priests

7. Catechist

2. Bishops

5. Pastors

8. Sheikhs

3. Archbishops

6. Khadi

9. Mufti

Title and current religious leaders in Uganda

Religion	Title	Current religious leader
Protestant (Anglicans)	Archbishop
Catholics	Archbishop
Moslems	Mufti	H.E Sheikh Shaban Mubaje

Importance of religious leaders in our community

1. They promote good morals

2. They shape people's faith

3. They give spiritual advice

4. They promote religious teachings

5. They preside over weddings and funerals

d) Voluntary Leaders:

Scouts, Girl guides, NGOs leaders, e.g UWESO, TASO etc.

e) Cultural Leaders eg.

Kings, clan heads, lineage head

Activity

1. Mention any **four** types of leaders in our district.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

2. Give any **one** example of:-

a) Political leader in our district.

b) Civic leader in our district.

c) Religious leader in our district.

3. Which leader heads:-

a) Muslims in a district.

b) Anglicans in a country.

c) Catholics in a country.

d) Catholics in a diocese.

4. Name the person who heads all cultural leaders in Buganda Kingdom.

LESSON

CULTURAL LEADERS

- One becomes a cultural leader through inheritance
- A cultural leader is only chosen from one selected clan or family.

Examples of cultural leaders in Uganda

Tribe	Chiefdom / kingdom	Title of the cultural leader
Baganda	Buganda	Kabaka
Banyoro	Bunyoro	Omukama
Batoro	Toro	Omukama
Banyankole	Ankole	Omugabe
Iteso	Teso	Emorimor
Basoga	Busoga	Kyabazinga
Acholi	Acholi	Rwot
	Rwenzururu	Omusinga

Note:

Give the names of the current cultural leaders for each kingdom / chiefdom in Uganda.

Importance of cultural leaders in our community

1. Cultural leaders promote culture
2. They promote good morals
3. They promote peace and unity
4. They promote development

Note:

The ministry in charge of all cultural institutions in Uganda is the ministry of Gender, labor and social Development
Give the current minister of Gender, labour and Social Development in Uganda.

LESSON

DATE: _____

Political administrative structure in the district:

Local councils:

The local council system is divided into five levels.

The local council system in Kampala capital city

Local council	Title of a leader	Level
L.C.V	Lord mayor	Kampala city
L.C. III	Mayor	Urban Council
L.C.II	L.C.II Chairperson	Parish/Ward
L.C.I	L.C.I Chairperson	Village/Zone

Other urban areas:

Local council	Title of a leader	Level
L.C.V	L.C.V Chairperson	District
L.C.IV	Mayor	City/Municipality
L.C.III	L.C.III Chairperson	Sub-county
L.C.II	L.C.II Chairperson	Parish/Ward
L.C.I	L.C.I Chairperson	Village/Zone

Activity

1. Identify the **five** levels of the local council system.

2. What title is given to the:-

a) Political head of Kampala City Authority.

b) Political head of a municipality.

c) Political head of local council I.

3. What title is given to the political head of Bala Sub-County in Kole district?

4. Why are leaders important in schools?

LESSON

Political administration in rural areas

Local council	Title of a leader	Level
Local council I	L.C.I Chairperson	Village
Local council II	L.C.II Chairperson	Parish
Local council III	L.C.III Chairperson	Sub-county
Local council V	L.C.V Chairperson	District

Functions of the local councils:

1. To maintain law and order in the area.
2. To settle simple cases in the area.
3. To punish criminals of simple cases.
4. To implement central government policies.
5. To maintain sanitation in the area.
6. To mobilize people for national activities e.g, census, immunization, elections,
7. To ensure security in the area.

Ways local councils maintain law and order.

- i) They arrest law breakers
- ii) They solve some simple civil cases
- iii) They punish some kinds of law breakers

Problems facing local councils

- i) Different political interests
- ii) Wide spread poverty
- iii) Corruption among some local council committee members
- iv) Ignorance of the citizens
- v) Embezzlement of some government funds

BY – LAWS

By-laws are laws made and passed by the local government.

Importance of by-laws

1. They promote peace in the area.
2. They promote good security
3. By-laws promote good morals
4. They promote smooth running of district and government programmes.

Names of leaders in our district

Teacher guides the children to name all their leaders

Activity

1. Who is the political head of Wakiso District?

2. Complete the table below:-

Title of a leader	Level
LC.V Chairperson	
	Sub-country
L.C.II Chairperson	
	Village

3. Identify any **three** ways how Local Councils are useful in our district.

4. Write correct short notes about the following personalities:

a) Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

b) Rt. Hon. Among

c) H.E Kiwanuka Edward Sekandi.

d) Hon. Janet Kataha Museveni

5. What title is given to the political head of a constituency?

LESSON

DATE: _____

District Chairperson (L.C.V Chairperson) / Lord Mayor

He is the political head of the district.

Roles of the District Chairperson/Lord Mayor

1. Chairs the meetings of the executive committee of the district.
2. Monitors local government functions.
3. Co-ordinates activities of the local government.
4. Ensures that government services reach people.
5. Monitors the government projects in the district.

Resident District Commissioner (RDC) or Resident City commissioner (RCC)

RDC represents the central government/president in the district/city.

Roles of the Resident District Commissioner

1. In-charge of security in a district, (heads the district security council)
2. Supervises the central government programmes in the district, e.g. UPE.
3. Supervises central government grants (money) i.e if properly used in the district.

4. To advise the district councils on government policies.

Activity

1. What title is given to the political head of a district?

2. Mention any **three** roles of the Chairperson L.V in a district.

3. Write R.D.C in full.

4. Who represents the central government in the district?

5. What is U.P.E in full?

6. Give any **two** roles of the R.D.C

LESSON

Civic administrative structure in the district

a) Chief administrative officer (Executive Director).

b) Heads of department **e.g. DEO, DAO, DPC, DDHS etc.**

Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) or Executive Director for Kampala

He is the head of all civil servants in the district/ city.

Roles of Chief Administrative officer

1. To supervise civil servants in the district.

2. Supervises the government programmes in the district.

3. He/she is the accounting officer in the district / city.

4. He/ she officiates civil marriages on behalf of the central government.

Heads of department in rural areas:

1. District Forestry Officer (DFO)

2. District Fisheries Officer (DFO)

3. District Probation Officer (DPO)

4. District Veterinary Officer, (DVO)

5. District Agricultural Officer (DAO)

6. District Police Commander (DPC)

7. District Education Officer / City Education Officer.

8. District Director of Health Services (DDHS)

9. District Planning Officer (DPO) etc.

Activity

1. Who heads all civil servants in a district?

2. State any **two** advantages of creating more districts in Uganda.

3. Mention the civic leaders who head the following departments in a district.
Education

Animal health

4. Give any **two** roles of the CAO in the district.

5. Who is a civil servant?

LESSON

DATE: _____

Roles / duties of District heads of department

District Education Officer (DEO)

- i) He is in-charge of all schools in the district.
- ii) To supervise the education programmes in the district.

District Agricultural Officer (DAO)

- i) Advises farmers on better farming methods.
- ii) Ensures food production in the district.
- iii) Supervises agricultural programmes in the district.

District Director of Health Services (DDHS)

- 1. He/ she is in-charge of all health programmes in the district.
- 2. To promote public health in the district.
- 3. To control the outbreak diseases in the district.
- 4. To supervise medical workers in the district.

District Veterinary Officer (DVO)

- i) Teach farmers to improve on quality of their animals.
- ii) To control animal diseases in the district.
- iii) Supervises all veterinary workers in the district.

District Police Commander (DPC)

- i) He is in-charge of police force in the district.
- ii) Maintains law and order in the district.
- iii) Gives permission to organize public rallies or demonstrations in the district.

Activity

1. Write in full:

a) DEO

b) DDHS

c) DPC

2. How are the following people important in the community:

a) Teachers.

b) Farmers.

c) Veterinary doctors.

d) Police force.

3. Give **one** way how the district Agricultural Officer can ensure that there is food security in the district.

4. State **one** problem that may occur when the place has poor housing plans.

5. Name the officer at the district who is responsible for children's rights.

LESSON

DATE: _____

District Forestry Officer (DFO)

He/she is in-charge of the conservation of forests in the district.

District Fisheries Officer (DFO)

i) He/she is in charge of fishing activities in the district.

ii) Encourages fish farming in the district.

iii) Teaches people better methods of fishing.

District Planning Officer (DPO)

i) He/she plans for the development of the district.

ii) Approves development plans in the district e.g. housing plans.

iii) Discourages the building in the district that are not planned.

District Probation Officer (DPO).

i) He/she is responsible for children's affairs in the district.

ii) He/she settles family disputes in the district.

iii) Helps people with special needs in district.

Activity

1. Write in full.

a) DFO _____

b) DPO _____

2. What is fish farming?

3. How best can people use forests without destroying them?

4. Give any **two** problems caused by family disputes.

5. Which level of the local council is at the district?

6. If your parent refuses to pay your school fees, which officer at the district would you report to?

LESSON

DATE: _____

LAW AND ORDER IN OUR DISTRICT

People who maintain law and order in our district are:

i) Uganda police.

ii) Uganda prison

iii) Local Defense units (LDUs).

iv) The DISO

v) Private security organs e.g. Delta force, Saracen, Tight Security, Securiko, Interid, etc.

vi) Citizens.

The Police Force:

❖ The main duty of the police force is to maintain law and order.

❖ The title given to the head of the Uganda Police is Inspector General of the police (IGP)

❖ He is the topmost person in the Uganda Police.

❖ The Inspector General of the Uganda Police is Gen. Martin Okoth Ochola.

❖ The Police are under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

❖ The District Police Commander (DPC) heads the police force in the district.

Activity

1. What title is given to the head of the Uganda Police?

2. Who is current head of the Uganda Police?

3. Write DPC in full.

4. What title is given to the head of police force in the district?

5. State the main duty of the police in your community

6. Why do we need the police in our community?

7. How can a good citizen help the police to do its work perfectly?

LESSON

DATE: _____

SECTIONS OF THE POLICE:

- i) Criminal Intelligence and Investigation Directorate (CIID)
- ii) Anti-riot Section.
- iii) Dog Section.
- iv) Fire Brigade Section.
- v) General duty section.
- vi) Police Air wing/air force.
- vii) Patrol section – (Mobile Police)
- viii) Radio and signal section.
- ix) Traffic control section.
- x) Anti-terrorism unit.

The roles of each section in police forces

Traffic section:

- i) Handles traffic matters.
- ii) It takes traffic offenders to courts of law.
- iii) It teaches the public proper usage of roads.
- iv) Guides road users.

Dog Section:

- ❖ Police dogs are used to control crowds.
- ❖ Police dogs are used to maintain law and order in an area / district.
- i) The section is responsible for training, producing and looking after police dogs.
- ii) This section carries out investigations on unidentified criminals.

Criminal Intelligence and Investigations Directorate (CIID)

- ❖ It carries out investigations into crimes.

Anti-terrorism unit:

- ❖ Fights terrorism.
- ❖ Sensitizes people about terrorism

Activity

1. Under which Ministry does the police force fall?

2. Mention any **two** police sections you know.

3. State **two** ways how the traffic police maintains law and order on the roads.

4. Give **two** ways how the police dogs are important.

5. What is a crime?

6. Why are road signs put on the road?

LESSON

DATE: _____

FIRE BRIGADE SECTION:

- i) Responsible for putting out big fires on buildings, factories etc.
- ii) **Helps people who are in danger e.g.**
 - Land slides
 - Earthquake
 - Someone falls in a deep pit etc.
 - Drawn in water bodies
 - Bomb blasts

Police Air-wing:

It deals with emergency cases using aircraft, e.g. plane crash, plane lost in forests / highlands etc.

Radio and Signal section

Responsible for communication using radios and signals in the police

Patrol section / Mobile Police:

They control highway robbery.

General duty department:

- i) This section receives complaints from the public.
- ii) They direct cases to the relevant sections.
- iii) Help other departments of the police.

Activity

1. How are radio calls important to the police?

2. Apart from stopping big fires, mention any other **two** emergencies where fire brigade is responsible.

3. Give **two** ways the police can control highway robbery.

4. How can citizens help the police to maintain law and order?

5. Mention any **two** duties of a good citizen.

LESSON

DATE: _____

How the police maintains law and order.

1. By arresting law breakers.
2. By investigating into the cases.
3. By controlling traffic.
4. By putting out big fires.
5. By controlling crowds.
6. By stopping riots.
7. By escorting VIPs.
8. By guarding important places.
9. By patrolling highways.
10. By community policing (Educating people on maintenance of law and order)

Why is it important to maintain law and order in the district?

1. To ensure peace and security in the district.
2. To reduce crimes in the district.
3. To promote development in the district.
4. To protect people and their property.

ACTIVITY:

1. Mention any **two** ways how the police maintain law and order.

2. Give **two** reasons why a good citizen should maintain law and order.

3. Give the **two** types of cases handled by the police.

4. Mention any **two** reasons why policemen arrest crime committers.

LESSON

DATE: _____

How Leaders are chosen / got in our district.

- Through election.
- By appointment e.g. RDC, CAO, DPC, DEO
- Through inheritance e.g. cultural leaders.
- By volunteering.

Election:

This is the art of selecting/choosing/voting a leader.

In Uganda, the independent election / commission is responsible for national elections.

System of election:

- By using ballot papers/secret ballot system.
- Lining up or show of hand / open elections.

Examples of leaders elected.

- President
- Members of parliament.
- Mayors.
- Local council / executives (L.C.I, L.C.II, L.C.III, L.C.IV)

Activity

- Give any **two** ways how one can become a leader in your district.

- What is election?

- Which body in Uganda handles the issues concerning elections?

- State any **two** systems of elections in Uganda.

- Mention any **three** examples of leaders who are elected in your district.

- Identify any **two** importance of elections in your district.

LESSON

THE LOCAL COUNCIL ONE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. Chairperson:

- Chairs committee meetings.
- He/she signs on the official documents.

2. Vice chairperson:

- Assists the chairperson when he/she is not around.

- He/she is in charge of children's affairs.

3. General Secretary:

- Records the minutes from the council meetings.
- Keeps the records of the council.
- Writes to call the members for the council meetings.

4. Secretary for Finance:

- He/she is the treasurer for the committee.

5. Secretary for Security

- He/she is responsible for maintaining law and order in the village.

6. Secretary for information Education and Mobilization.

He/she spreads the information on government programmes in the village i.e immunization, diseases and bank loss of property etc.

7. Secretary for Youth and Education:

Mobilizes the youth to participate in developmental projects and co-curricular activities

8. Secretary for Woman and Public Health.

- She is in charge of woman affairs.

9. Secretary for persons with disabilities.

- He/she is in charge of the people with disabilities.

10. Secretary for production and environmental protection.

- He/she is in charge of food production and goods.
- He/she is responsible for the protection and environment conservation.

Activity

1. How many people make up the L.C.I executive?

2. Name the official on the L.C.I responsible for children's affairs.

3. What is the main role of the chairperson?

4. State any **two** roles of the L.C.I in our community.

5. Match the following correctly.

General Secretary	Ensures law and order
Vice Chairperson	Keeps money for the council.
Secretary for defense	Keeps council records
Secretary for finance	In charge of children affairs

General Secretary _____

Vice Chairperson _____

Secretary for defense _____

Secretary for finance _____

6. Give the main responsibility of the citizen.

LEADERSHIP IN SCHOOLS**Examples of political leaders in a school**

- i) Head prefect
- ii) Head girl
- iii) Head boy
- iv) Class prefects
- v) Sanitation prefect etc.

Importance of prefects in a school

- i) They help to promote moral and discipline
- ii) They keep law and order in a school
- iii) They help teachers in controlling pupils

How people become leaders in our school

- 1. Through election
- 2. Through nomination
- 3. Through volunteering
- 4. Through appointment

How democracy is practiced (exercised) in our school

- a) By allowing children to elect leaders of their choice.
- b) Free and fair nomination of contestants.
- c) Holding open election

Rules and regulations in a school

Rules and regulations are small laws that govern a particular place.

Particular places which uses rules and regulations

- 1. Schools
- 2. Hospitals
- 3. Homes

Examples of school rules and regulations

- 1. Home rules and regulations
- 2. School rules and regulations

Importance of school rules and regulations

- 1. The promote good morals in school
- 2. They promote law and order
- 3. They promote harmony
- 4. They promote smooth running of school programmes

Activity

- 1. Mention any **two** examples of political leaders in a school.

- 2. State **two** importance of prefects in a school.

- 3. Give **two** ways how people become leaders in our school.

4. Mention **two** ways how democracy is exercised at our schools.

5. Mention **two** examples of school rules and regulations

6. State **two** importance of school rules and regulations

LESSON

Voluntary Leaders:

Volunteers are persons who do jobs/work without being paid.

Such leaders who do voluntary jobs are called voluntary leaders.

Examples of voluntary Leaders

1. Scouts.
2. Girl guides.
3. Red Cross members.

Other voluntary leaders work in voluntary organizations.

Voluntary organizations

Voluntary organizations are groups of people who do work without being paid.

Examples of voluntary organization/ non-government organizations in our district

1. Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO)

- Cares for orphans by providing basic needs.

2. The AIDS Support Organization (TASO)

- Controls the spread of Aids.
- Provides counseling, treatment and protection to AIDS patients.

3. Word Vision

Helps orphans and promotes the welfare of people by building schools hospitals and provides safe water.

4. Uganda Red Cross (URC).

Provides first aid, medicine and food wars areas and disaster victims

5. Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)

Improves the welfare of poor people by building schools hospitals, proving education and safe water

6. Compassion International

Improves the welfare of the needy e.g. orphans, people with disability, elderly etc.

7. Islamic Relief Agency (IRA)

8. Care American Relief Every where

9. Save the children Uganda.

10. UNICEF(United Nations Internal Children Emergency Fund)

Qualities of a good leader

A good leader should be:

1. kind
2. knowledgeable
3. tolerant
4. obedient
5. hardworking
6. confident.
7. respectful
8. exemplary
9. co-operative.
10. approachable

Activity

1. What are voluntary organizations?

2. Give any **two** examples of voluntary leaders in your district.

3. Mention any **two** voluntary organizations operating in your district.

4. State **one** role performed by voluntary leaders like scouts in your school.

5. Outline any **two** qualities of a good leader.

6. Why are leaders important in our district?

LESSON

DATE: _____

Rights and responsibilities of the people in our district

Rights of people in our district:

Human rights

Human rights are freedoms that people (citizens) are entitled to.

Examples of people's rights

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Right to education | f) Right to fair judgment |
| b) Right to medical care | g) Right to worship |
| c) Right to association | h) Freedom of speech |
| d) Right to work | i) Right to public information |
| e) Right to privacy | j) Right to security |

The body which is responsible for protecting people's rights in Uganda is called the **Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)**

Children's rights:

Children's rights are the natural freedom children are supposed to enjoy. A child is a person below eighteen years of age.

Duties of children in a home

1. Respecting parents, elders and other children

2. Fetching water
3. Mopping the house
4. Washing utensils
5. Sweeping the compound
6. Collecting firewood

Examples of children's rights

1. A right to education.
2. A right to food.
3. A right to parental care
4. A right to protection.
5. A right to medical care.
6. A right to shelter.
7. A right to clothing etc.

Importance of children's rights

- i) They protect children from all forms of danger.
- ii) They help make children grow up healthy.

People who provide services related to children's rights e.g security, healthy are:-

- i) Parents/Guardians
- ii) Doctors/ Nurses
- iii) Police / security personnel.
- iv) Teachers.
- v) Farmers
- vi) Maids.

Activity:

1. What is human right?

2. State any **three** main rights of children in Uganda.

3. Why is it important to observe children's rights (give two reasons)

4. Mention any **three** groups of people who should promote children's rights.

5. Name any **two** groups of people who usually violate children's rights.

6. State **one** advantage of promoting children's rights.

LESSON

DATE: _____

Child abuse:

- ❖ Child abuse is an offence committed against a child.
- ❖ Child abuse is the violation of children's rights.
- ❖ Child abuse is when a child is denied his or her rights.

Forms of child abuse

1. Marital form.
2. Physical form.
3. Social form.

Examples of child abuse practices:

1. Child labour.
2. Beating/Heavy/corporal punishment.
3. Child sacrifice.
4. Denying a child education
5. Denying a child basic needs.
6. Burning a child.
7. Forced marriages.
8. Intimidating a child.
9. Kidnapping and sacrificing a child.
10. Defilement (for girls)
11. Sexual harassment (for boys).

Examples of people who abuse children's rights

1. Parents
2. Relatives
3. Teachers
4. Strangers

Causes of child abuse:

1. Death of parents.
2. Poverty
3. Ignorance
4. Alcoholism / use of drugs.
5. Insecurity / war outbreak.
6. Broken marriages / separation of parents.

ACTIVITY

1. Define child abuse.

2. Mention any **two** forms of child abuse.

3. Give **two** examples of child abuse practices practiced in your district.

4. State any **two** effects of defilement on a child.

5. Outline any **two** common causes of child abuse.

6. State any **one** way a child may be affected due to the death of his / her parents.

LESSON

DATE: _____

Effects (Results) of Child Abuse:

1. It leads to death of children.
2. It leads to early pregnancy.
3. Children get diseases.
4. Can lead to street children.
5. Children can drop out of school.
6. It leads to deformity among children.

Ways how the government can control child abuse in Uganda

1. Enforcing laws against child abuse
2. Teaching children about their rights
3. Punishing heavily those who abuse children's rights

Ways children can avoid being abused

1. Children should walk in groups
2. Children should refuse gifts and lifts from strangers
3. Children should scream when attacked
4. Children should avoid lonely places.
5. Avoid moving at night.
6. By being responsible
7. By being respectful and obedient

Responsibilities of people in our district

1. Obeying laws.
2. Caring for the sick.
3. Attending community/village meetings.
4. Participate in making laws.
5. Participating in community work.
6. Helping and caring for others.
7. Maintaining proper sanitation.
8. Taking children to school / paying school fees.
9. Maintaining and protecting the environment.
10. Participation in the national elections.

Activity

1. State any **two** effects of child abuse in your district.

2. Suggest **two** ways of controlling child abuse.

3. Mention **two** ways children can avoid being abused

4. State **two** responsibilities of people in our district.

LESSON

CITIZENSHIP

A citizen is a person who has full rights to live in a particular country. Citizenship is the state of belonging to a particular country.

How one becomes a citizen of Uganda

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| i) By Birth | ii) By Descent |
| iii) By Registration | iv) By Adoption |
| v) By Naturalisation | |

Citizenship by:

- ✓ **Birth** is a person born in a particular country.
- ✓ **Descents** a person whose parents are indigenous Ugandans.
- ✓ **Registration** is a person who is registered as a Ugandan.
- ✓ **Adoption** is a child who is adopted by a citizen of Uganda.
- ✓ **Naturalisation** is when a group of people who are foreigners are declared as citizens.

The National Citizenship and Immigration Board is responsible for the granting citizenship by registration or naturalization.

Dual citizenship

This is when a person acquires citizenship of two countries

How can one lose the Citizenship of Uganda?

1. By spying on Uganda for another country.
2. Through joining an army of an enemy country of Uganda.
1. Voluntary services in security forces hostile to Uganda.

Activity

2. Who is a citizen?

3. State **two** ways in which one can be a citizen of Uganda.

4. What is citizenship?

5. Give any **two** responsibilities of a good citizen.

6. How can a good citizen of Uganda help the police to maintain law and order?

END OF UNIT TEST.

1. Who is a leader?

2. Identify any **three** different groups of leaders found in our district.

3. Define the term **decentralization**.

4. Why is it important to keep law and order in our district?

5. Who is the chairperson L.C.V of our district?

6. Which district officer gives permission before public political rallies take place in your district?

7. Name the highest civil servant in a district.

8. Write R.D.C in full.

9. What is voluntary work?

10. State **one** reason why the government has continued to divide the country into many districts.

11. Under which ministry are all local councils?

12. Name the title given to the political head of a municipality.

13. Mention the police department which investigates into crimes.

14. Suggest **one** reason why the government has decentralized some of its powers to the local councils.

15. Which title is given to the political head of a district?

16. Outline any **two** qualities of a good leader.

-
-
17. Identify **two** ways how the child can be affected after being abused.
-
-
18. State **two** importance of maintaining law and order in an area.
-
-
19. How do we call a person who represents a constituency in the parliament?
-
20. Mention any **two** systems of elections.
-
-
21. List any **two** rights of a child.
-
-
22. Mention any **two** forms of child abuse.
-
-
23. Why is it important to choose our own leaders?
-
24. State any **two** ways how voluntary organizations have transformed the lives of people in your district.
-
-
25. How many members make the Local Council I Executive?
-

LESSON

DATE: _____

HOW TO MEET PEOPLE'S NEEDS IN OUR DISTRICT

Social services in our district:

Social services are the things given to people by the government to improve on their quality of life.

Examples of social services are:

- i) Education services
- ii) Medical services
- iii) Security services
- iv) Banking services
- v) Transport service (Road maintenance)
- vi) Communication services
- vii) Housing service.
- viii) Provision of Water service.
- ix) Provision of Electricity service.

Social amenities in our district

- These are facilities which make people's life easy and better.
- These are services which make life easy and better e.g. electricity

Sources of income for the government in order to provide social services to people in our district

The government gets money from these sources:-

- Taxes.
- Grants.
- Donations.
- Court fines.
- Exportation of goods, e.g. Minerals, agricultural produce, etc.

Activity

- What do you understand by social services?

- Give any **two** examples of social services provided by the government in your district.

- Identify **two** ways how the government gets its income.

- Explain the term export.

- Give any **two** Uganda's exports.

- Suggest **two** ways of improving education services in your district.

LESSON

DATE: _____

How the government provides social services to people.

Education Services:

- By constructing schools.
- By employing teachers (paying teachers' salaries)
- By providing scholastic material to schools.
- By training teachers.

Medical Services:

- The government builds hospitals.
- It pays doctors / nurses salaries.
- It buys medicine for the hospitals.
- It buys hospital equipment or machines.

Banking Services:

- The government gives loans to people.
- It employs people in banks.

Transport or Road Maintenance:

- i) The government constructs roads.
- ii) The government buys transport means such as buses, trains, aero plane,
- iii) It repairs roads.
- iv) It gives licenses to drivers.

Water Services:

- i) The government digs bore holes, valley dams etc
- ii) The government extends piped water to people.
- iii) The government treats water for human consumption.

ACTIVITY:

1. How are the following service centers important to people in:-

a) Schools

b) Hospitals

c) Banks.

d) Taxi and bus parks.

e) Police station.

2. Suggest **one** way how the government can improve:-

a) Transport service:

b) Banking service:

c) Medical Service:

3. What do you understand by the following terms:-

a) Banking:

b) Transport:

LESSON

People who provide social services in our district:

The following people take or extend social services to people on behalf of the government:-

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Local leaders | 6) Veterinary officers. |
| 2) Teachers | 7) Drivers |
| 3) Doctors | 8) Army officers |
| 4) Nurses | 9) Police officers, etc. |
| 5) Bankers | |

Problems faced in providing social services to people.

Education service:

- i) Shortage of furniture in schools, e.g. benches, chairs, tables.
- ii) Shortage of textbooks and other instructional materials (scholastic materials)
- iii) Shortage of classrooms for the large numbers of children in schools.
- iv) Shortage of enough trained teachers.
- v) Corrupt head teachers.

Solutions to some of the problems

- i) The government should provide enough furniture to schools.
- ii) Private companies and Non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to build more schools.
- iii) Government and parents should provide more textbooks to schools or pupils.
- iv) More teachers should be posted to different schools.
- v) Teachers' salary should be increased.

Activity

1. Mention any **two** people who provide the following services:-

a) Education services

b) Security

c) Medical services.

d) Transport services.

2. Under which system has the government tried to extend services nearer to the people

3. Give any **two** problems facing education services in Uganda.

4. Suggest possible solutions to the problems you have mentioned in (No.3) above.
- _____

LESSON

DATE: _____

Medical services

- i) Shortage of medical centres.
- ii) Shortage of medical facilities in hospitals, e.g beds, medical equipment.
- iii) Poor pay to health workers.
- iv) Shortage of trained medical workers (i.e doctors, nurses etc)

Solutions to the problems affecting the provision of medical services

- 1. The government should build more hospitals and health centres.
- 2. Religious organizations, rich people and Non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to build health centres.
- 3. Patients should pay some money for their treatment (cost-sharing)
- 4. More health workers should be trained and employed.
- 5. The government should provide enough medicine and equipment in hospitals and health centres.

Transport

- 1. Road users at times fail to follow road signs.
- 2. Bad roads, which cause accidents or damage vehicles.
- 3. Bad weather makes roads impassable, e.g, rainy season.
- 4. Fuel is very expensive.
- 5. Traffic jam.

ACTIVITY

- 1. Name the biggest referral hospital in Uganda.

- 2. Mention any **two** missionary private hospitals in Uganda.

- 3. Give **two** problems facing medical services in our district.

- 4. Suggest any **two** solutions to the problems facing medical services in our district.

- 5. State any **two** problems facing road users.

- 6. Why do most people in Uganda use road transport?

- 7. Which type of weather affect road users?

LESSON

DATE: _____

Road Accidents:

Causes of accidents on roads

- a) Playing on the roads.
- b) Careless road users.
- c) Speeding vehicles.
- d) Over loading vehicles.
- e) Bad roads with potholes.
- f) Disobeying road signs.
- g) Untrained drivers.
- h) Drunken drivers.
- i) Driving vehicles in Dangerous Mechanical Conditions (D.M.C)
- j) Driving on shoulders.

How to control road accidents

1. By following road signs and lights.
2. By obeying road rules.
3. Children should not play on roads.
4. By repairing bad roads.
5. All vehicles should be given speed governors to reduce speed.
6. There should be age limit to drivers.
7. Drivers should be taught road safety rules.
8. By putting and following road signs.
9. Law breaking drivers should be punished heavily.
10. Road users should be sensitized on the usage of roads.

ACTIVITY

1. What is an accident?

2. Mention any **two** types of transport used in your district.

3. Name any **two** examples of pack animals.

4. State any **two** importance of pack animals.

5. Explain how feeder roads are important in our district.

6. Outline any **two** main causes of road transport in our district.

7. _____

8. Suggest any **two** ways in which road accidents can be controlled in our district.

9. State the importance of a zebra crossing on a road.

10. Why do many people use road transport in Uganda?

LESSON

Date: _____

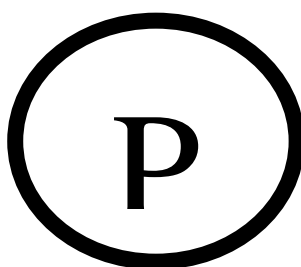
Road signs

Road signs are signs put alongside the roads to guide road users.

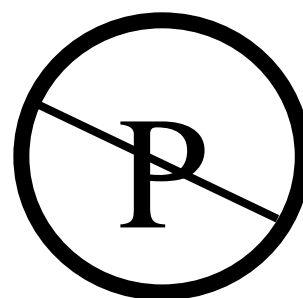
Diagrams showing road signs:



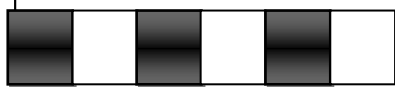
Stop



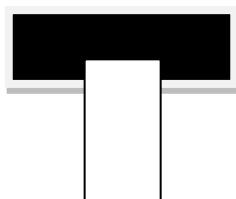
Parking



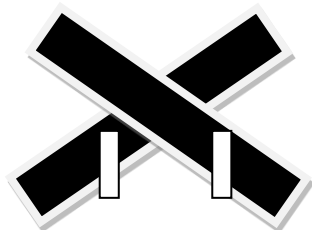
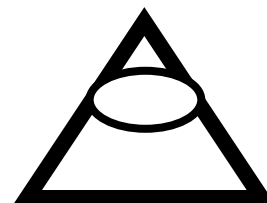
No Parking



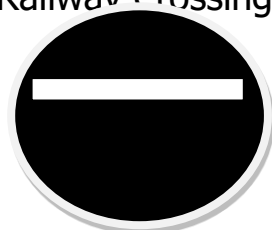
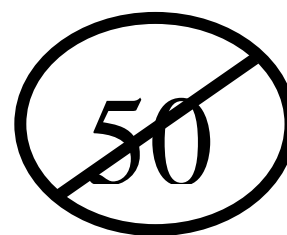
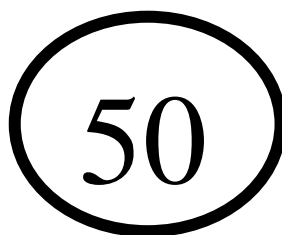
Zebra Crossing



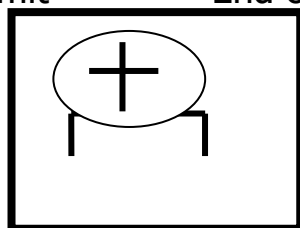
No through road



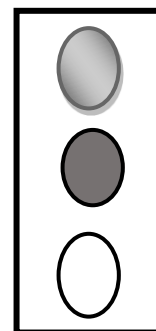
Round about



Railway Crossing

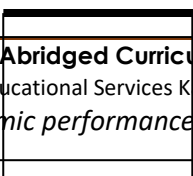


Speed limit



No entry

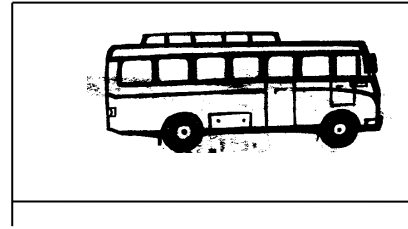
Hospital



Double bend



No pedestrian



Bus stop

Humps ahead

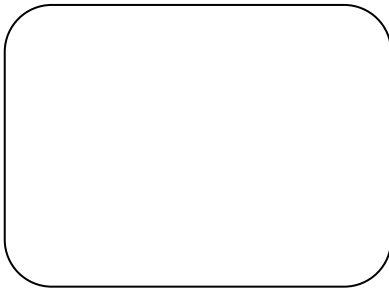
ACTIVITY

1. Why are road signs put on the roads?

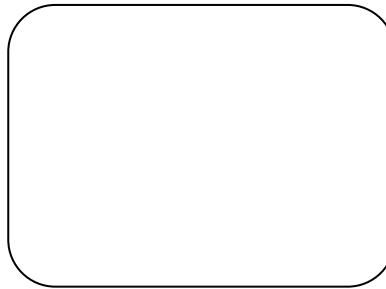
2. Give the importance of traffic lights put along junctions.

3. Draw the road signs to show:-

a) Round about



b) No parking



c) Humps ahead



4. State any **two** advantages of road transport.

5. Name the Uganda's International Airport.

6. How best can perishable goods like mangoes be transported to U.S from Uganda?

LESSON

Problems in providing security services:

- i) There are very few police officers or security officers in the district.
- ii) Shortage of transport for Security personnel in the district.
- iii) Poor roads within the district.
- iv) Corruption among the security workers.
- v) Poor pay to security officers.

Solutions to the problems of providing security

- i) The government should train more police officers security personnel.
- ii) The government should give the police more vehicles.
- iii) Road need to be constructed or repaired to ease movement on roads.
- iv) To raise pay for security officers.

v) By teaching people about security.

Activity:

1. Name any **two** groups of people who provide security in our district.

2. Give any **two** problems faced while providing security services.

3. Suggest **two** solutions to the problems faced while providing security.

4. Write U.P.D.F in full.

5. What is the main duty of the UPDF?

LESSON

DATE: _____

Communication services

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

Uganda Communication Commission (UCC)

This is the government company that is responsible for controlling and supervising communication services in Uganda.

It is chaired by Mr. Godfrey Mutabaazi.

How the government provides communication services.

- i) By giving licenses to communication service providers.
- ii) By regulating and controlling information given to the public.
- iii) By punishing people who publish wrong information.
- iv) By setting up media centers that provide information to people.
- v) By providing information to public using government media such as :
UBC radio, UBC TV, Newspapers.

Problems faced in providing communication services.

- 1. Many people in our district are illiterate.
- 2. Lack of enough skilled labour force.
- 3. Shortage of money.
- 4. Shortage of communication boosters (signals) in many parts.
- 5. Poor road network.

Solutions to problems of providing communication services

- 1. Allowing investors in the sector to come to Uganda.
- 2. By improving on road network.
- 3. By giving loans to communication companies to extend their services to the people.

ACTIVITY

1. Define the term communication.

2. Write UCC in full.

3. What is the main role of UCC in Uganda?

4. Who is the current chairperson of UCC?

5. Name any **two** types of communication.

6. Give any **two** means of communication you know.

7. State the common means of communication used at your school.

LESSON

Date : _____

Mobile phones

Mobile phones are portable electronic devices which transit information from one place to another.

Mobile phone services in Uganda

1. Internet services
2. Money transfer services
3. Phone calls
4. Short message services

Telecommunication service providers in Uganda

MTN, Airtel, K Z, Smile, UTL

Advantages of using telephones

1. It gives information with feedback
2. It is very fast
3. It is portable
4. You can communicate from everywhere

Disadvantages of using telephones

1. Some places are affected by network
2. Phones are expensive to buy
3. It is difficult to maintain and buy air time

Uses of telephones

1. For communication / sending messages / making phone calls
2. For entertainment
3. For researching information
4. For study purposes
5. They are sold to get money

ACTIVITY

1. What are mobile phones?

2. Mention any **two** mobile phone services in Uganda

3. State any **two** telecommunication service providers in Uganda

4. Mention any **two** advantages of using telephones

5. Give any **two** disadvantages of using telephones

6. State any **two** uses of telephones.

7. How is a mobile phone similar to:

(a) A radio

(b) torch

LESSON

DATE: _____

Government radio stations

- Radio is the widest means of communication in Uganda.
- It covers almost all parts of Uganda
- ❖ Uganda Broadcasting Corporation (UBC) radio.
- ❖ Star FM.
- ❖ Bukedde radio.
- ❖ UBC Radio West.

Private owned radio stations.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. C.B.S FM | 5. Akaboozi 2 |
| 2. Top radio | 6. Capital radio. |
| 3. Radio Simba | 7. Voice of Africa |
| 4. Radio One | 8. Sanyu Fm. etc. |

Advantages of using radios

1. Radios cover the widest areas
2. Communication can reach many people at ago
3. It favors the illiterate and literate people
4. It can be used in areas without electricity
5. They are affordable

Disadvantages of using radios

1. Radios do not cater for the deaf
2. They may not reach places with poor signals.

Activity

1. Name the widest mean of communication in Uganda.

2. Mention any **two** government owned Television stations in Uganda.

3. Give any **two** advantages of radios.

4. State **one** advantage of a television over a radio.

5. Identify **two** advantages of using a radio.

6. Why are many people in rural areas do not have television?

7. How do children benefit from a television at school?

8. Give any **three** examples of mass media.

LESSON

DATE: _____

Government newspapers

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| - New Vision | - Rupiny |
| - Bukedde | - Luganda |
| - Etop | - Ateso |
| - Orumuri | - Runyakitara. |

Private owned news papers

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. The Observer | 3. Red Paper |
| 2. Daily Monitor | 4. Kamunye |

Advantages of using news papers

1. Newspapers can store information for a long time
2. Communication is published in different languages
3. Provides detailed information

Disadvantages of using newspapers

1. Newspapers are expensive to buy daily
2. Newspapers do not reach some remote places
3. Exposes children to bad pictures

4. Some give wrong information (facts)

Activity

1. Give **one** advantage of a radio over a newspaper.

2. State any **two** ways in which newspapers are important to people.

3. Identify any **two** private owned newspapers in Uganda.

4. Name any **two** newspapers produced in English language.

5. Why do you think only a few people read newspapers in Uganda?

6. Mention any **two** companies that provide mobile telephone services in Uganda.

7. Give any **two** advantages of telephones.

LESSON

DATE: _____

Social Service Centres

Social service centres are places where social services are given to people.

Examples of social service centres

- i) Schools
- ii) Hospitals or medical centres.
- iii) Post offices.
- iv) Banks.
- v) Police station or posts.
- vi) Barracks.
- vii) Taxi parks.

Caring for social services

The following can be used as ways of caring for social service centres:

- i) Cleaning social service centres.
- ii) Respect people who look after social service centres.
- iii) Educate the community on proper usage of social service centres.

Things that spoil our social service centres

- 1. Negative attitude by users.
- 2. Ignorance of the users.
- 3. Poor management.
- 4. Shortage of funds to build or repair social service centres.

5. Undisciplined people.
6. Insecurity.
7. Corrupt people both the users and managers.
8. Shortage of manpower due to limited funds.

Activity

1. What are social service centres?

2. Give any **three** examples of social service centres.

3. State **two** ways how you take care of your school.

4. Mention any **three** examples of people who take care of your school.

5. Give any **one** way how people meet their needs in a district.

6. Identify **one** way of safeguarding our school from intruders.

LESSON

MASS MEDIA

This refers to the mode of communicating to many people at ago.

Examples of mass media

1. Computers
2. Radio
3. Magazines
4. Televisions

Social amenities

Amenities are facilities which make peoples' life easy and better.

Examples of social amenities

1. Water supply
2. Petrol stations
3. Workshops
4. Electricity supply

ELECTRICITY

Electricity is distributed by UMEME in Uganda

Electricity simplifies life

Type of electricity

- i) Thermal electricity

This is the type of electricity from burning fuel such as petrol and diesel e.g. using generators.

HYDRO ELECTRICITY

This is the type of electricity generated using fast flowing water.

Most electricity is generated from Nalubaale and Bujagali power stations in Jinja.

It is transported to homes using electric poles and wires.

BIO GAS

This is electricity generated using rotting things like waste materials from animals (dung)

SOLAR ENERGY

This is electricity generated using heat from the sun.

Lesson

GEO THERMAL ENERGY

This is generated from hot springs under rocks.

Uses of electricity at home

1. Electricity is used for cooking food
2. Electricity is used for ironing clothes
3. Electricity is used for charging phones
4. Electricity is used for running machines
5. Electricity is used for lighting or provides light on roads and streets.

Dangers of electricity

1. It can cause death
2. It can spark off fire that can destroy life and property in homes, markets and shops
3. It can blow electric appliances like television sets, radio sets, bulbs
4. It increases family expenses

LESSON

WATER

There are various sources of water in our district like:

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------------|
| 1. Bore holes | 3. Wells | 5. Rivers |
| 2. Springs | 4. Lakes | 6. Piped water |

Water is provided by the government through National water and sewerage corporation (NWSC)

Organizations that provide piped water in Uganda

1. NWSC
2. Rural water and sanitation (RUWASA) etc.

MARKETS

Markets are places where people buy and sell goods.

Importance of markets in our district

1. It provides employment
2. It is a source of government revenue

3. It provides income to traders
4. People buy goods from the markets

Problems faced by the markets

1. Theft
2. Bad weather like rain, floods
3. Poor sanitation and smell
4. High prices of some goods
5. Competition among people dealing in trade i.e., Struggling for buyers

Note:

1. People who sell goods in markets are called market vendors
2. They sell food stuff and clothes

Activity

1. Name any **two** of the markets in your district.

2. Mention **two** uses of electricity at home.

3. State any **two** dangers of electricity.

4. Give any **two** various sources of water in our district.

5. Give any **two** organizations that provide piped water in Uganda.

6. Mention **two** importance of markets in our district.

7. Write down **two** problems faced by the markets.

LESSON

PETROL STATION

These are places where vehicles fuel from

Examples of petrol stations

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Shell | 4. Caltex | 7. Hass etc. |
| 2. Gapco | 5. Agip | |
| 3. Total | 6. City oil | |

Importance of petrol stations

1. They sell paraffin and gas used at home
2. They provide diesel and petrol to run vehicles

3. They provide jobs to people
4. They provide greases and oil to prevent rusting of machines

Problems facing people when providing social services

- a) Lack of enough funds to construct good roads
- b) People lack jobs to get money to pay taxes / poverty
- c) Corrupt officials who eat money meant for providing social services
- d) Remoteness of some places some places are very far to reach.
- e) Ignorance about the importance of those facilities.
- f) Over loading on roads and water leads to accidents
- g) Over population causes over straining of resources
- h) Wars destroy social services.

ACTIVITY

1. What name is given to the places where vehicles are fuel from?

2. Mention any **two** examples of petrol stations

3. Mention any **two** importance of petrol stations

4. State any **two** problems facing people when providing social services

LESSON

DATE: _____

Problems in meeting people's needs in our district

Why do some people fail to meet their needs?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| i) Poverty | vi) Idleness. |
| ii) Bad weather. | vii) Shortage of food. |
| iii) Corruption. | viii) High population. |
| iv) Theft. | ix) Poor attitude to work. |
| v) Laziness. | x) Irresponsibility. |

Solutions to the problems faced when providing social services.

1. Creating employment opportunities.
2. Providing medical services.
3. Controlling population growth.
4. Introducing crop farming.
5. Encourage people to grow more food.

ACTIVITY

1. Give **two** reasons why some people fail to meet their needs.

2. What advice do you give to mature people who fail to meet their needs?

3. Mention any **two** places where people go and do work.

4. State any **two** qualities of a good employee (worker).

5. Name the problem solved by growing more food crops.

LESSON

EDUCATION

Education is the process of getting knowledge and skills

Types of education

- a) Informal education
- b) Formal education

Informal education

This is the type of education which does not involve in reading and writing
Children are taught at home by elders and parents

This teaching was based on these skills

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Peeling | 5. Black smithing |
| 2. Hunting | 6. Fishing |
| 3. Cooking | 7. Taking care of children by girls |
| 4. Discipline / morals | |

Education was taught in form of stories, songs and riddles around fire places.

ACTIVITY

1. How were fire places important to people of long ago?

2. State **two** ways how children were taught long ago

3. List down any **three** skills people of long ago learnt from elders.

4. State **two** characteristics of informal education

LESSON

Formal education

This is the type of education that involve reading and writing
It was introduced in Uganda by the European missionaries

Examples of schools that provide formal education in Uganda

1. Nursery schools
2. Primary schools
3. Secondary schools

4. Colleges
5. Universities

How the government of Uganda promotes education programmes

- i) Through Universal primary education (UPE)
- ii) Through universal secondary education offers free education to people
- iii) Through paying teachers
- iv) Through training more teachers.

State one importance of UPE & USE

- They have reduced illiteracy and provides education at all

How the government contributes to UPE / USE programmes

1. Paying teachers
2. Construct classes
3. Provides scholastic materials e.g. chalk, text books etc.

All schools aided by the government are government schools

Importance of education

1. Education provides knowledge and skills
2. Unites people
3. Education provide employment to people
4. Education reduces ignorance
5. It eliminates illiteracy
6. Promotes development
7. Promote different cultures

ACTIVITY

1. Name the type of education that involve reading and writing

2. Who introduced formal education in Uganda?

3. Mention any **two** examples of schools that provide formal education in Uganda

4. How has the government of Uganda promoted education programmes

5. State **one** importance of UPE & USE

6. State any two ways how the government contributes to UPE / USE programmes

7. State any **two** importance of education

8. Suggest any **two** problems facing education in Uganda.

LESSON

COMMUNICATION CENTRES

These are places where communication can be got from

Examples of communication centres

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Post offices | 3. Television stations |
| 2. Radio stations | 4. Internet cafes |

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

What are social activities?

Social activities are activities that bring people together

Examples of social activities

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Circumcision ceremony | 6. Naming of twins |
| 2. Wedding ceremonies | 7. Coronation of kings |
| 3. Graduation ceremonies | 8. Games and sports |
| 4. Clan meetings | 9. Music, dance and drama |
| 5. Birth day parties | |

Importance of social activities

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. They promote unity | 4. They promote culture |
| 2. It provides entertainment | 5. They bring happiness. |
| 3. They promote friendship | |

Disadvantages of social activities

1. Social activities lead to moral decays
2. They lead to peer influence
3. It promotes poor culture
4. Some social activities promote crimes
5. Some social activities violate human rights

ACTIVITY

1. What are social services?

2. Mention any **three** social services the district gives to her people.

3. Give **one** way people in our district meet their needs.

4. Mention **two** ways in which poverty can be reduced in your district.

5. Identify **one** problem faced by the government when providing social services to the people.

6. Name the air strip found in Kampala district.

7. Why is road transport used by most people in our district?

8. State **one** problem faced by medical services in our district.

9. How are road signs useful to road users?

10. Give **two** causes of road accidents in our district.

11. Write down **two** ways of caring for our school as a service centre.

12. List **two** services a bank gives to the people in the community.

13. Name the road sign that helps pedestrians to cross busy roads safely.

14. Suggest **two** ways through which you can show respect to the people who care for our social services.

15. List down **two** services you can get from the hospital.

16. Which body is responsible for controlling and supervising communication services in Uganda?

17. Mention any **two** private owned newspapers in Uganda.

18. Give **two** problems faced by people while meeting their needs.

19. Which title is given to the head of the Bank of Uganda?

20. Mention **two** uses of newspapers to people in our district.



STANDARD KOLFRAM IN USE

This book is designed for both the learners and the teachers in accordance to the bridged curriculum. Each specific child in a class at a particular school deserves a copy of this book.