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Revised Lesson Notes

SOCIAL STUDIES - P.5

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TOPICAL BREAKDOWN

1. Location of Uganda on the map of East Africa

- i. The districts that form Uganda. (Revision of the cardinal points & semi cardinal points)
- ii. Longitudes and latitudes and latitudes
- iii. Uganda's neighbours
- iv. Elements of a map

2. Physical Features in Uganda

- i. Meaning of physical features (Introduction)
- ii. Formation of different physical features
- iii. Influence of physical features on climate.
- iv. Influence of physical features on;
 - Vegetation
 - Animal and birds .
 - Human beings

Importance of different physical features Problems associated with different types of physical features

3. Climate of Uganda

- Climate
- Climate regions of Uganda
- Influence of physical features on climate
- Influence of climate on human activities
- Problems associated with warm and wet areas to living things
- Possible solutions

4. Vegetation in Uganda

- Vegetation
- Different types of vegetation
- Factors that influence vegetation distribution
- Different ways vegetation influences human activities
- Uses of vegetation
- Ways of conserving vegetation
- Human activities that negatively affect, vegetation
- Relationship between vegetation

5. Natural Resources in Uganda

- The ept of Natural resources
- Different types of natural resources in Uganda ,
- Location of different natural resources on the map of Uganda
- Influence of natural resources
- Problems associated with development of various natural resources
- Care for natural resources



TOPIC 1: LOCATION OF UGANDA ON THE MAP OF EAST AFRICA

New words

- Administration, Resource, Natural, Country

THE DISTRICTS OF UGANDA

- A district is the biggest political unit in the country.
- Uganda is made up of 135 districts.

Why the government is creating more districts in Uganda.

1. To bring services nearer to people (To improve service delivery)
2. To provide employment.
3. To develop the area.

SOME OF THE DISTRICTS WHICH FORM UGANDA FROM EACH REGION

NORTHERN	SOUTHERN	CENTRAL	EASTERN	WESTERN	N.EASTERN
Gulu	Mbarara	<u>Masaka</u>	<u>Mbale</u>	<u>Hoima</u>	Kotido
Lira	Ntungamo	<u>Mpigi</u>	<u>Jinja</u>	<u>Masindi</u>	<u>Moroto</u>
Kitgum	Ibanda	<u>Mukono</u>	<u>Soroti</u>	<u>Bundibugyo</u>	<u>Nakapiripirit</u>
Moyo	Isingiro	<u>Kiboga</u>	<u>Kumi</u>	<u>Kasese</u>	<u>Kaabong</u>
Apac	Kiruhura	<u>Rakai</u>	<u>Bududa</u>	<u>Buliisa</u>	<u>Napak</u>

Activity

- Children identify the above districts in Uganda using the Atlas.

Exercise

1. Give two reasons why Uganda is divided into districts.
2. Name the two Island districts of Uganda.
3. Who is the political head of a district?
4. What is decentralization?
5. Give any two benefits of decentralization to;
 - a. the country
 - b. people



A MAP SHOWING DISTRICTS OF UGANDA



ACTIVITY

1. Identify your district on the map of Uganda using your atlas.
2. Name the districts neighbouring your district in the following directions
 - a) North
 - b) South
 - c) West East

EXERCISE

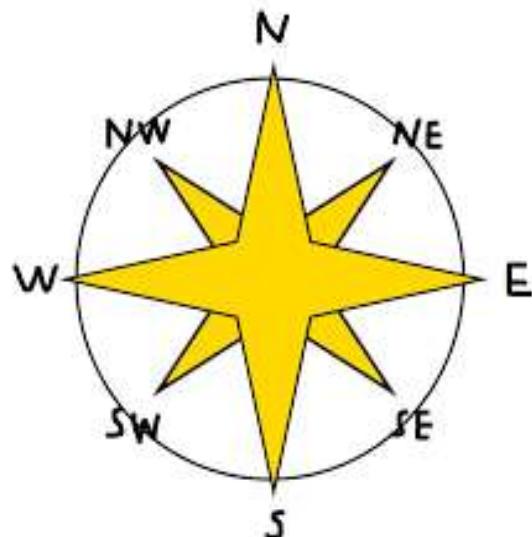
1. Name some of the features which form natural boundaries between districts.
2. How is Kampala city important to Ugandans?
3. Name the two Island districts of Uganda.



REVISION OF A COMPASS AND A COMPASS ROSE

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

A PICTURE OF A COMPASS



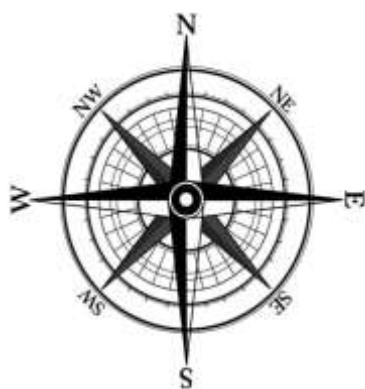
PEOPLE WHO USE A COMPASS IN THEIR WORK

- Pilots
- Sailors
- Tourists
- Soldiers
- Mountain climbers

COMPASS ROSE/DIRECTION

- This is an element of a map used to show direction.

A PICTURE OF A COMPASS ROSE



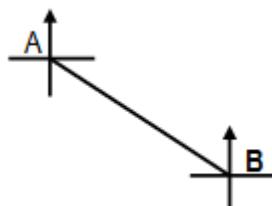
ACTIVITY

- Take children out to identify directions.

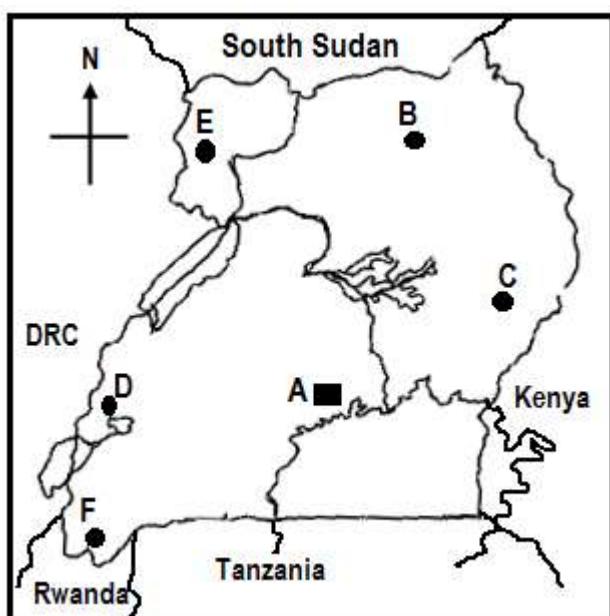


EXERCISE

1. Give the difference between a cardinal point and a semi cardinal point.
2. State any two examples of semi cardinal points
3. What are semi cardinal points?
4. In which direction does the sun;
 - a. Rise?
 - b. Set?
5. In which direction is the sun at 7:00a.m?
6. At what time of the day is the shadow shortest?
7. In which direction is the sun at 5:00p.m?
8. John was going to school in the morning, he saw his shadow on his right.
Towards which direction was he moving?
9. What is the direction of Gulu from Kampala?
10. What is the direction of town A from town B?



DIRECTION OF UGANDA'S NEIGHBOURS



Questions

1. What is the direction of;
 - a.) Uganda from Kenya?
 - b.) Democratic Republic of Congo from Uganda?
 - c.) Rwanda from Uganda?
 - d.) Uganda from Rwanda?



LINES OF LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

New words

- **Latitude, Longitude, Imaginary, Globe**

LATITUDES

- These are imaginary lines running from East to West of the globe.

MAJOR LATITUDES

a.) The equator.

- i. It is the main latitude and it is marked 00 because all the other lines of latitude are marked beginning from it.
- ii. It divides the world into two equal hemispheres i.e. Northern and Southern.
- iii. The lines of latitude are also called parallels.
- iv. The term latitude means distance of a place north of the equator.

Some of the districts of Uganda crossed by the Equator are

- i. Kasese
- ii. Mukono
- iii. Kiruhura
- iv. Ibanda
- v. Wakiso

LAKES IN UGANDA CROSSSED BY THE EQUATOR

- i. Lake Victoria
- ii. L. George

COUNTRIES IN AFRICA CROSSSED BY THE EQUATOR

- i. Uganda
- ii. Kenya
- iii. DR Congo
- iv. Somalia
- v. Gabon
- vi. Congo Brazzaville

IMPORTANCE OF LATITUDES

- i. They help to locate places on a map
- ii. They help to determine how far a place is North or South of the equator.
- iii. They help to determine the climate of an area.

LONGITUDES

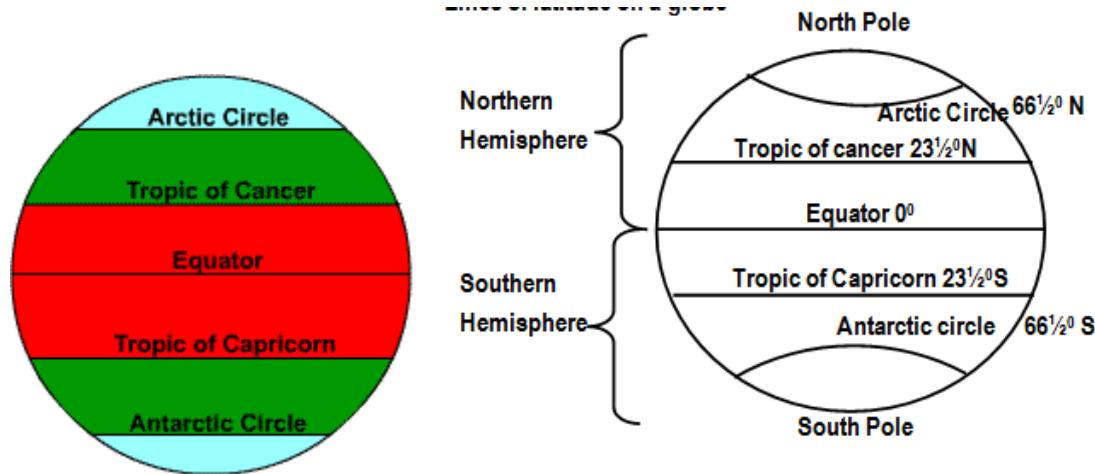
- These are imaginary lines running from the North Pole to the South Pole of the globe.
- Longitudes sometimes are called Meridians.



EXAMPLES OF LATITUDES

- a) Equator 0°
- b) Tropic of Cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
- c) Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$
- d) Arctic Circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
- e) Antarctic Circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$

LINES OF LATITUDE ON A GLOBE



When is the sun overhead on the following latitudes?

- i. Equator - 21st March, 23rd September
- ii. Tropic of Cancer - 21st June.
- iii. Tropic of Capricorn - 22nd December

EXAMPLES OF LONGITUDES

- i) Prime meridian / Greenwich meridian. 0°
- ii) International Date Line 180°

LINES OF LONGITUDE

- i. They are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from North to South or vice versa.
- ii. Longitudes sometimes are called Meridians.

MAJOR LONGITUDES

PRIME MERIDIAN / GREENWICH MERIDIAN

- The prime meridian is the main longitude and it is marked 0° because all other lines of longitudes are marked beginning from it.
- The prime meridian is also called the Greenwich meridian because it passes through a town called Greenwich in England.
- In Africa the Greenwich meridian passes through a city called Accra in Ghana.



Countries in Africa crossed by the Prime meridian are;

- i. Ghana
- ii. Mali
- iii. Burkina Faso
- iv. Algeria

IMPORTANCE OF THE PRIME MERIDIAN

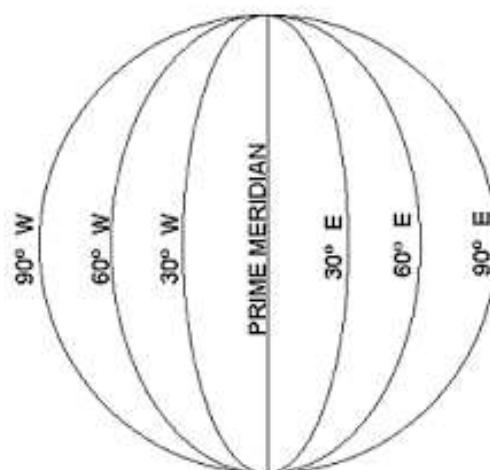
- It helps to determine time in GMT (Greenwich Mean Time)
- It helps to locate places on a map.

THE INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE

- It marked 180°E or W of the Greenwich and it helps to determine the date.

IMPORTANCE OF LONGITUDES

- They help in telling time in Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
- Longitude helps to locate places on a map.



SIMILARITIES BETWEEN LONGITUDES AND LATITUDES

- Both are imaginary lines drawn on maps.
- Both are used to locate places.

EXERCISE

1. Name the line of Latitude marked 0°
2. Name the line of Longitude marked 0°
3. Why is the prime meridian called Greenwich meridian?
4. Why is the equator marked 0°?
5. Why is the prime meridian marked 0°?
6. Name the city in Africa crossed by the prime meridian
7. Give the importance of the prime meridian?
8. How are longitudes and latitudes important to a map reader?
9. Which line of longitude helps to determine days and dates?
10. What is equinox?



LOCATION OF UGANDA USING LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Uganda is located between 1°S and 5°N of the equator and 29°E and 35°E of the prime meridian. (Ref: Atlas)



ACTIVITY

- Children stick the map of Uganda showing longitudes and latitudes.

EXERCISE

- Name the two lakes crossed by the equator in Uganda.
- Give the position of Uganda using lines of longitude and latitude?
- Give the importance of longitudes and latitudes to a map reader.
- Name the districts of Uganda crossed by the Equator.



UGANDA AS A LAND LOCKED COUNTRY AND HER NEIGHBOURS

New Words

- Neighbouring, surrounded, landlocked

Uganda has the neighbours below;

- Kenya to the East
- Tanzania to the South
- Rwanda to the South-West
- Democratic republic of Congo to the West
- South Sudan to the North.

UGANDA AND HER NEIGHBOURS





LAND LOCKED COUNTRIES.

New Words

Seaport, coastline, imports, exports

1. A landlocked country is a country without a seaport,
2. A country surrounded by other countries

PROBLEMS FACED BY LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES

- i) Delay of goods on the way.
- ii) High transport cost.
- iii) High taxes charged on imports and exports.
- iv) Lack of privacy.

EXERCISE

1. Give the meaning of the words below
 - a. Imports
 - b. Exports
 - c. Smuggling of goods
2. Why is Uganda called a landlocked country?
3. Name the land locked countries which boarder Uganda?
4. Why should smuggling of goods be controlled in a country?
5. Which country lies in the west of Uganda?

ELEMENTS OF A MAP

New Words

- Elements, Representation, Symbols, Drawing
- A map is a representation of an object as seen from above,
- Elements of a map are the things which help a map reader to understand a map easily.

ELEMENTS OF A MAP

- a) Key
- b) Scale
- c) Compass rose/direction
- d) Title or heading
- e) Frame

A KEY

- It is a table of map symbols and what they represent
- A key helps to interpret map symbols.
- Map symbols are small drawings that represent real objects



SCALE

- It is an element that helps to calculate actual distances between places on a map.

TYPES OF SCALES

i) Statement

- It's written in statement form e.g. 1cm represents 50 km.

ii) Linear scale

- It's put on lines as shown below.

iii) Fractional scale/ Representative fraction (RF)

- It's written in fraction forms e.g. $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$, which can also be written in form of ratios as
- 1:10, 1; 100, and 1:1000

How to calculate actual distance using a scale

- 1 cm represents 50 km.
- 1cm: 50 km
- Distance on paper = 5 cm
- Actual distance = $5 \times 50 = 250$ km
- So 5cm on the paper represents 250 km on the ground

EXERCISE

- 1) Given that 1cm represents 50km.

Calculate the distance between town X and Y. Y is 6cm from X? What type of scale is used above?

- 2) Use the scale given to calculate the distance between N and M

TITLE /HEADING.

1. A title tells what a map is about.
2. A title is written at the top or bottom of a map

FRAME

- Frames are the lines drawn to enclose a map.
- It shows the area represented by the map.

EXERCISE

1. In which, direction is Kenya from Uganda?
2. State the opposite direction of south-East?
3. Mention any two groups of people who use a compass in their work?
4. What helps a sailor to find direction of places?
5. John was facing North he turned 45° clockwise. State his new direction,



TOPIC 2: PHYSICAL FEATURES IN UGANDA

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA

New Words

Physical, landforms, Volcanicity, Warping, Depression, Compression, Tensional, Magma, Faulting, Drainage, Relief , Plateau

- Physical features are natural, land forms on the earth's surface.
- Physical features are grouped into two:-
 - a) Relief features
 - b) Drainage features

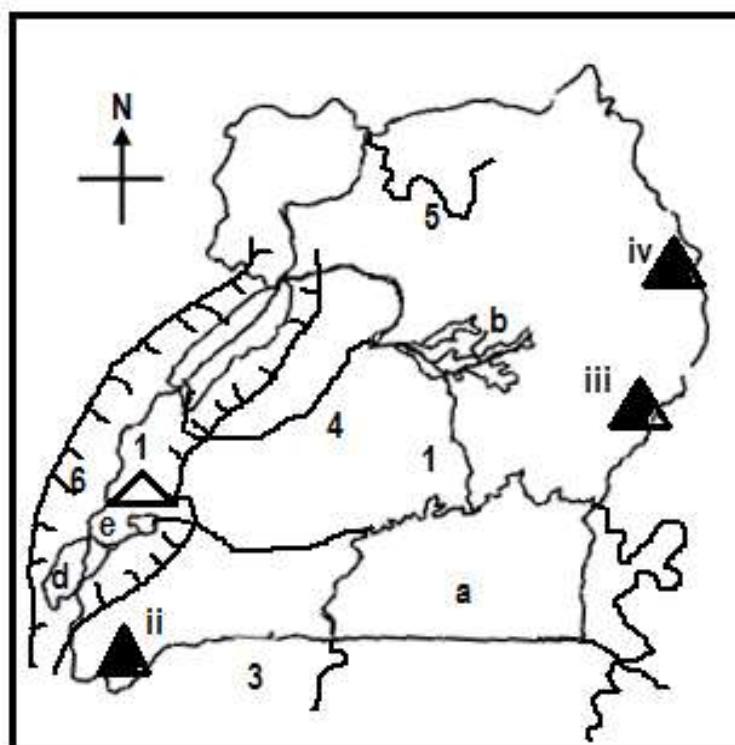
Examples of relief features include:-

- Highlands/mountains
- Rift valley
- Plains
- Plateau
- Islands

Examples of drainage features includes:-

- Lakes and rivers
- Streams
- Oceans
- Seas

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES





A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING PHYSICAL FEATURES



ACTIVITY

- Children locate major physical features in Uganda
- Trace the map of Uganda and name the physical features

EXERCISE

- 1) Name the physical feature that covers most parts of Uganda.
- 2) In which part of Uganda is Mount Elgon located?



FORMATION OF PHYSICAL FEATURES

FORMATION OF MOUNTAINS

- There are two types of mountains in Uganda
- These are:-
 - a) Block /horst mountains
 - b) Volcanic mountains

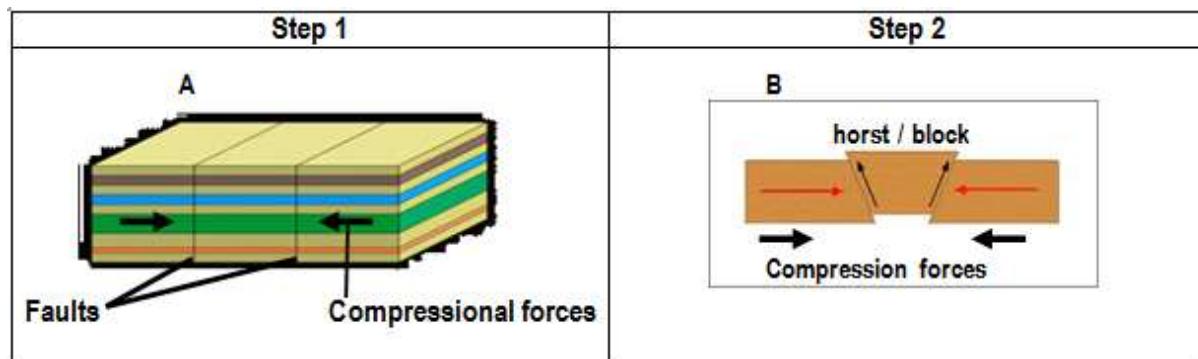
FORMATION OF BLOCK MOUNTAINS /RIFT VALLEY

- Block Mountains were formed when rocks underground developed cracks.
- Forces from underground caused some blocks to rise upwards and others to sink.
- These forces are known as tensional/compression forces.
- The raised blocks became block mountains while the sunk block became a rift valley.
- This process is known as **faulting**.
- ✓ **Faulting** is the process by which cracks develop in the rock within the earth's crust as a result of tension and compression forces.

ACTIVITY

- Children draw the diagrams showing the formation of Block Mountains.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FORMATION OF BLOCK MOUNTAINS



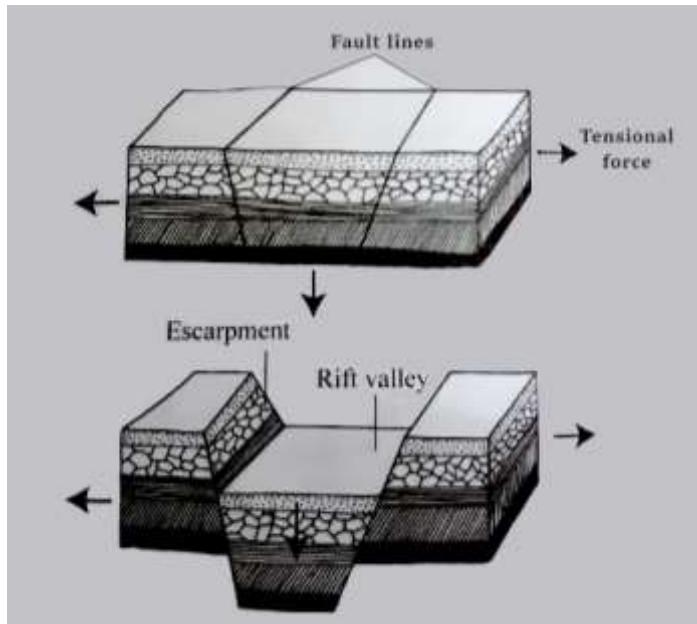
- Other features which were formed as a result of faulting include; rift valleys, Rift valley lakes.

ACTIVITY

- Children draw, the diagram showing formation of rift valley.



DIAGRAM SHOWING FORMATION OF THE RIFT VALLEYS



EXERCISE

1. How were Block Mountains formed?
2. Mention one horst mountain in Uganda
3. Apart from Block Mountains, mention any feature which was formed as a result of faulting.
4. What is an escarpment?
5. Name two lakes found in the rift valley region of Uganda.
6. Mention two mountains that are located in the rift valley region of Uganda.

FORMATION OF VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS

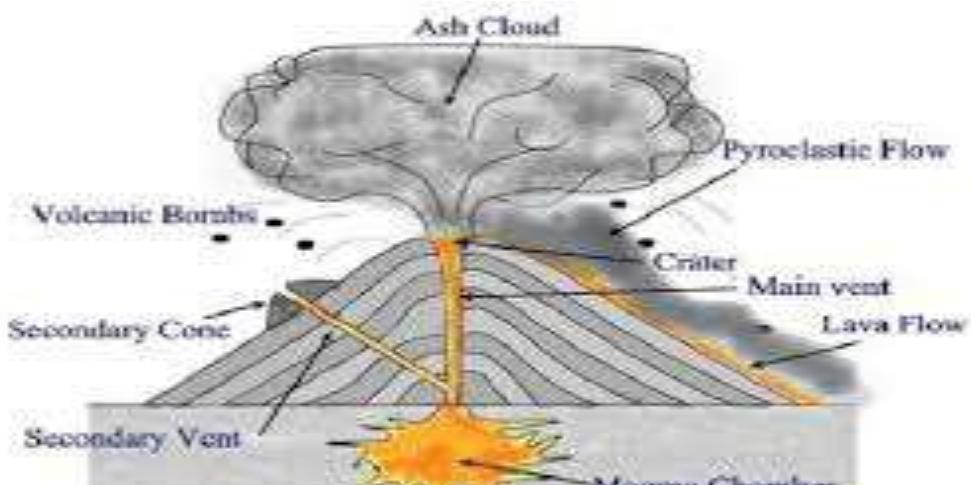
- This process by which volcanic mountains are formed is called volcanic activity or **volcanicity**.
- ✓ **Volcanicity** is the process by which magma from underground is forced onto the earth surface.
- A volcanic mountain is formed when magma flows from the interior of the earth through a vent to the earth's surface,
- When magma reaches the surface, it is known as lava.
- The forcing of magma onto the surface of the earth is known as an eruption

What is Magma?

- The molten rocks which comes out of the earth's interior during an eruption.
- Lava
- Is magma which has cooled down on the earth's surface after eruption.



DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FORMATION OF VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS



Main Features of a Volcano

Examples of volcanic mountains in Uganda are:-

- Elgon
- Mufumbiro
- Agora
- Nanganya
- Moroto
- ✓ At the top of a volcano, there is a depression called crater.

Examples of crater lakes in Uganda are:-

- Katwe
- Ngungu
- Karengyere
- Nyamunuka
- Nyamurangira

ACTIVITY

- Children watch a video clip on volcanic eruption.
- Children draw the diagram showing the formation of volcanic mountain.

TYPES OF VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS

1. **Active volcano** - Is one which is erupting or shows signs of erupting at any time e.g. Mt. Mufumbiro.
2. **A dormant volcano** - Is one which last erupted many years ago and there are chances that it may or may not erupt again e.g. Mt. Moroto.
3. **An extinct volcano / dead volcano** - is one which last erupted many years ago and does not show any signs of erupting again e.g. Mt. Elgon.



EXERCISE

1. State two dangers of a volcanic eruption.
2. Mention one importance of a volcanic eruption to farmers.
3. Name the materials that comes out during an eruption.
4. Mention three types of volcanic mountain.

FORMATION OF LAKES

New Words

- crater, depression, down warping, shallow
- ✓ A lake is a big depression filled with water on the earth's surface.

TYPES OF LAKES, EXAMPLES AND HOW THEY WERE FORMED

Type	Formation (Process)	Examples	Characteristics
Depression / fresh water lakes	Down warping	L. Victoria, Kyoga, Opeta, Bisina, Kwania. Wamala. Kachira, Mburo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They are shallow.• They are wide.• They have fresh water• They have both inlets and outlets• They have an irregular shape
Rift valley lakes	Faulting	L. Albert	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They have salty water• They are deep.• They are long and narrow.• They have inlets and outlets.
Crater lakes	Volcanic activity / volcanicity	L. Nyungu. L. Katwe, L. Nyamunuka	They are circular with steep sides.
Manmade lakes	Man's activity	Kabaka's lakes	
Oxbow lakes	River meandering		
Lava dammed lakes/volcanic	Volcanic activity	L. Bunyonyi L Mutanda. L Edward	They are very deep,



MOUNTAINS IN UGANDA

MOUNTAIN	FORMATION	PEAK	PEOPLE
Rwenzori <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ It is located in Western Uganda▪ It is only Block Mountain in Uganda.▪ Mt. Rwenzori was named “mountains of the moon” by Henry Morton Stanley because its snow capped peak looked like a rising moon.	Faulting	Margherita	Bamba Bakonjo
Elgon <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Mt Elgon is a volcanic mountain found in the Eastern Uganda (Uganda – Kenya boarder).	Volcanicity	Wagagai	Bagisu Sabiny
Moroto <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ It is found in the North Eastern region▪ It is a volcanic mountain, which is an Inselburg / Residual mountain in nature.▪ Little rainfall received throughout the year.▪ They graze animals in the slope of this mountain.▪ Other small mountains include Kadama and Napak.	Volcanicity	Sodok	Karimojong
Mufumbiro Mt. Mufumbiro is found in the extreme South-Western part of Uganda.	Volcanicity	Muhavura	Bafumbira Bakiga Batwa Bahororo

EXERCISE

1. Why is mtRwenzori snow caped?
2. Give two reasons why there no plants and animal life on top of mt.Rwenzori.
3. Why did H.M Stanley name Mt Rwenzori as mountain of the moon?
4. Why do people in Bundibugyo district rear donkeys?
5. What makes the construction of roads and railways difficult in Kabale district?
6. How are the Bagisu similar to the Baganda in terms of:
 - a. ethnicity
 - b. economic activity
7. Why does Arabica coffee grow well on the slopes of Mt. Elgon and Mufumbiro?
8. Why are the slopes of Mt. Elgon densely populated?
9. How does Mt. Elgon influence the climate of Mbale?
10. What is a plateau?
11. How was the plateau formed?
12. Name any two physical features found on a plateau.



LAKES AND RIVERS IN UGANDA

- ✓ **A lake** is a depression on the earth's surface with stagnant water.
- ✓ **A river** is a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING LAKES AND RIVERS



ACTIVITY

- Children locate major lakes found in Uganda.

LAKE VICTORIA

- It was formed as a result of down warping.
- L. Victoria is the biggest fresh water lake in Uganda and East Africa.
- It is shared by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania,



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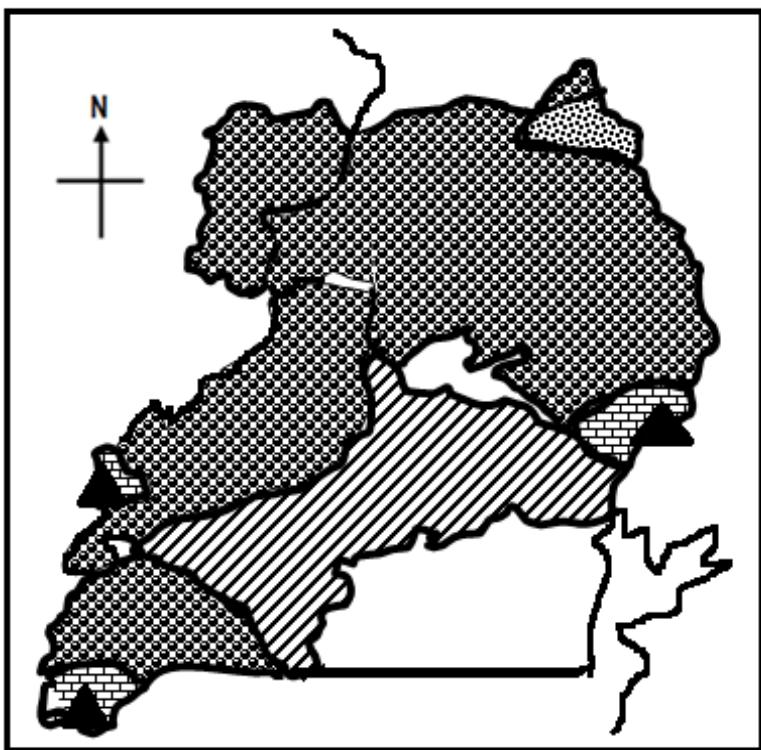




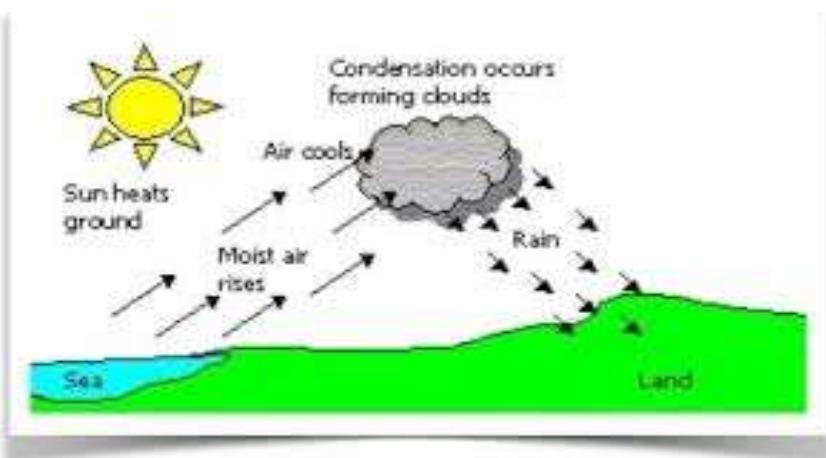
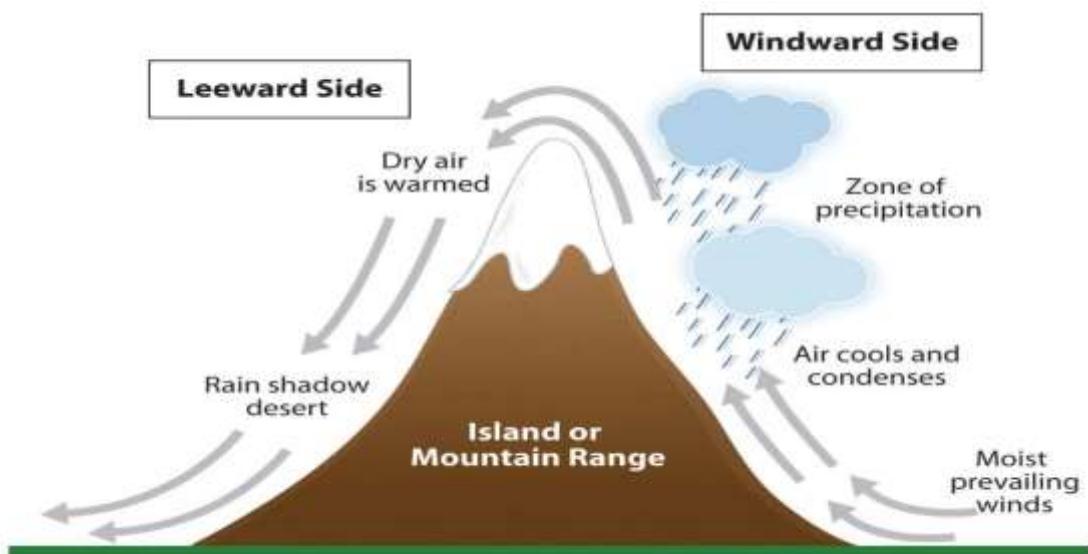


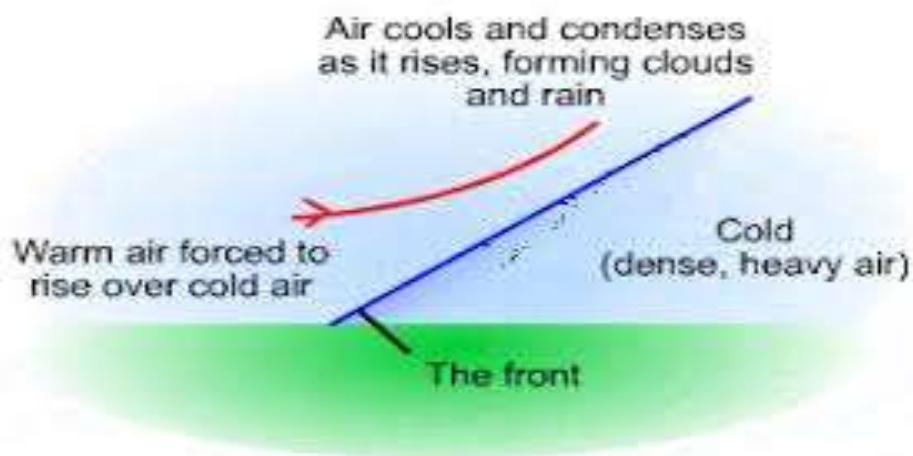


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- i)
 - ii)









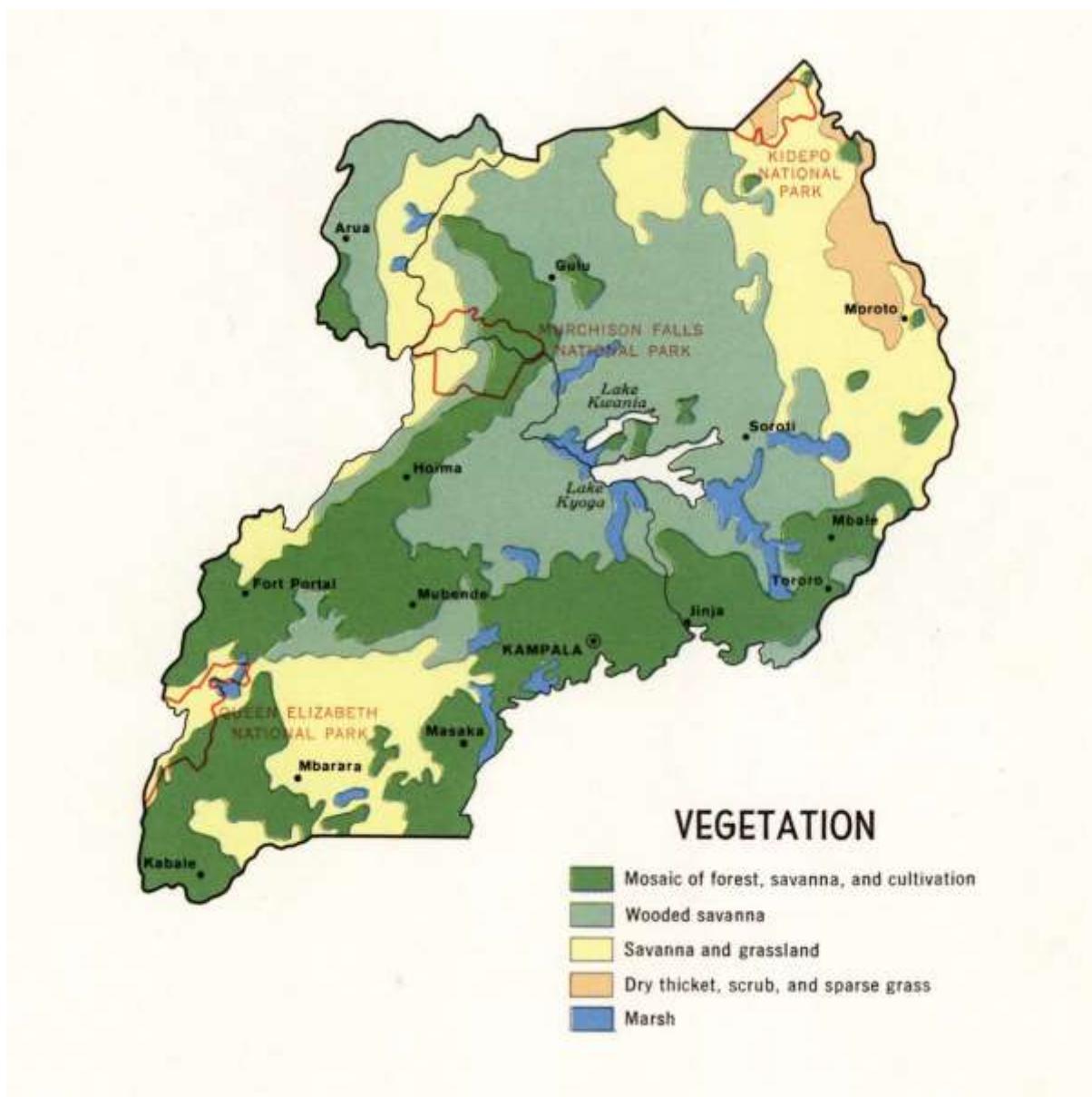
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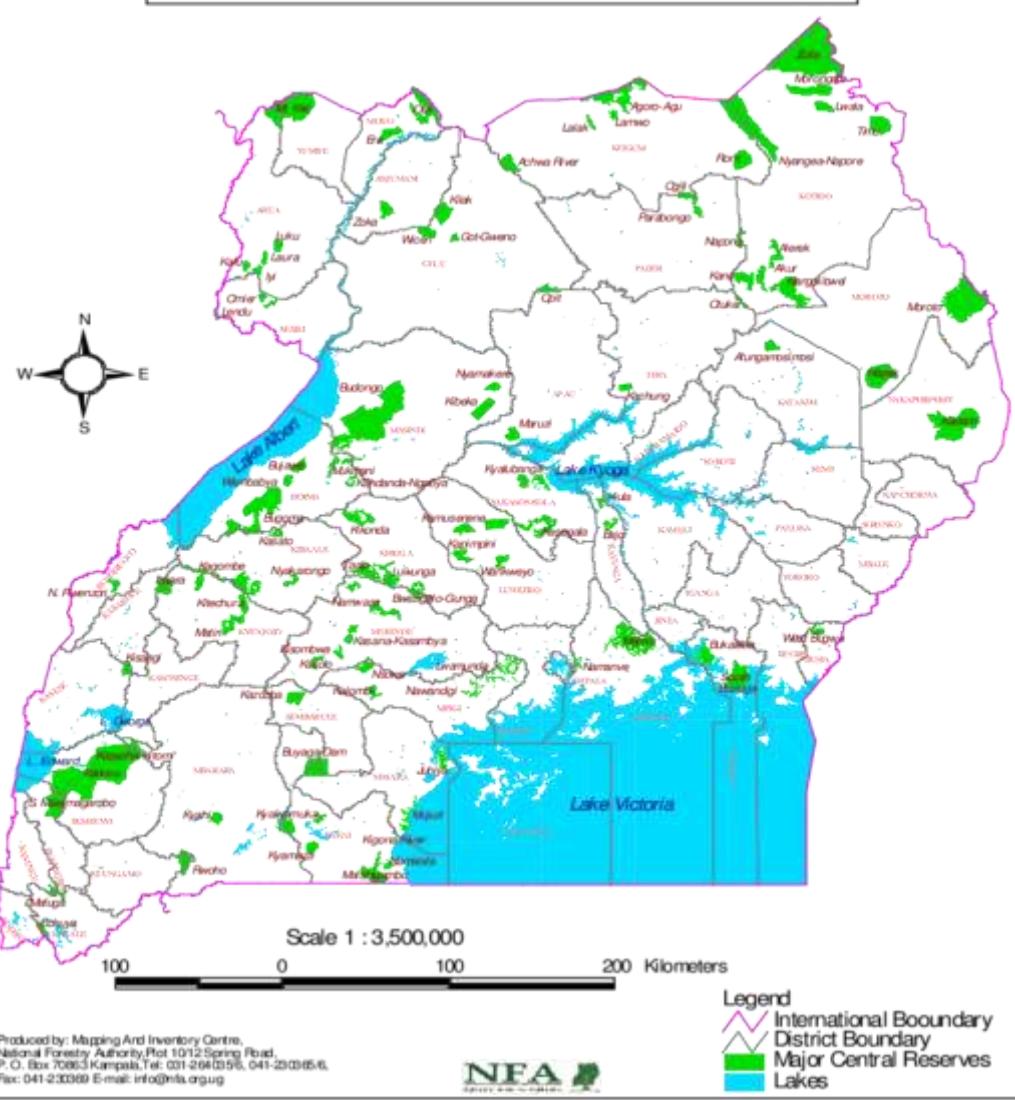








Major Central Forest Reserves of Uganda









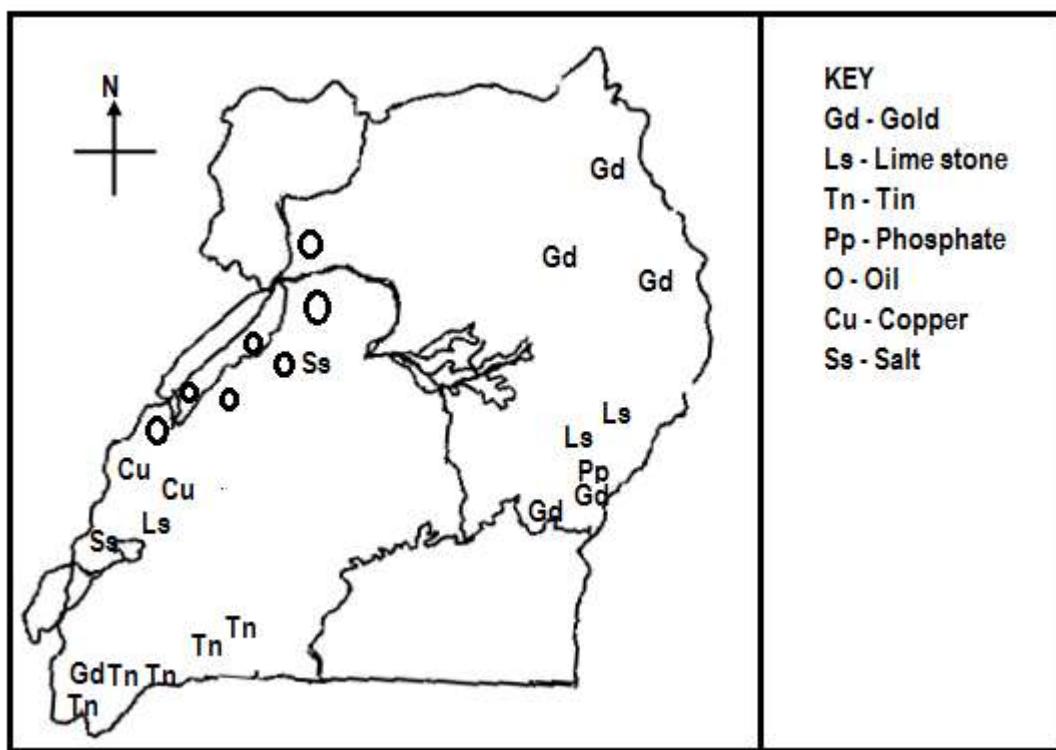








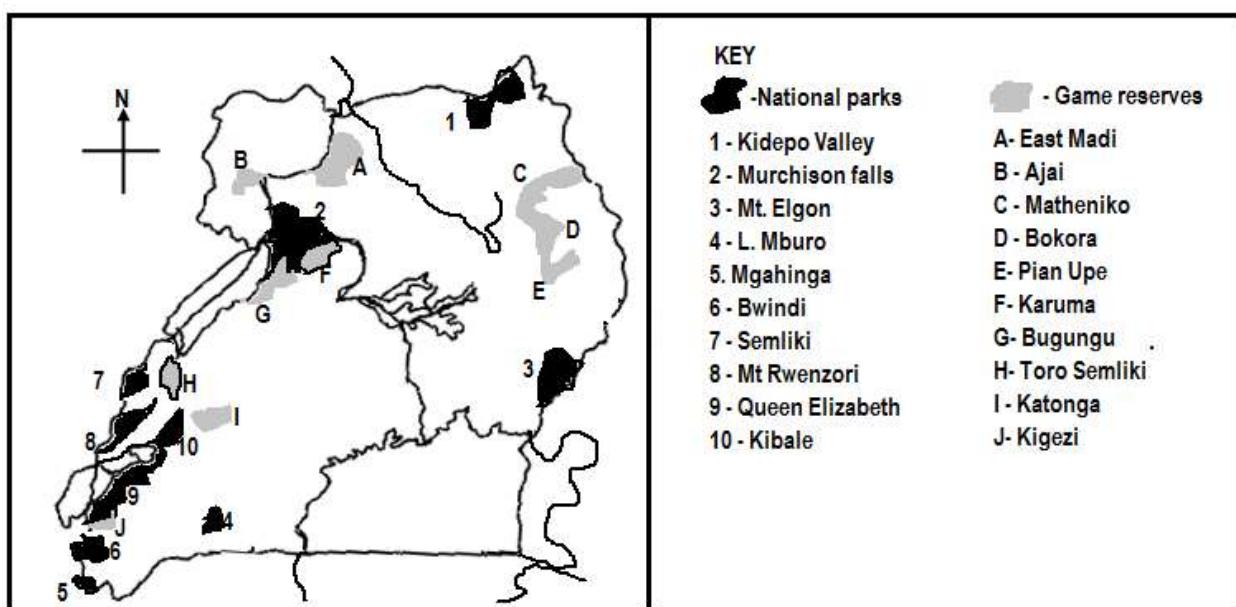
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