

DIVINE EDUCATION CENTRE (DEC)
0784540287
0751565742



SOCIAL STUDIES
LESSON NOTES TERM TWO 2023
(Abridged curriculum)

PRIMARY SIX

TOPIC 1: NATURAL RESOURCES

A resource is anything in the environment that can be used to meet our needs.

Types of resources:

- Renewable
- Non renewable

Renewable resources

These are resources which can be replaced naturally when used up.

Examples:

- Land
- Water
- Air
- Sunshine
- Humans
- plants

Non renewable resources

These are resources which cannot be replaced when used up.

Examples

- crude oil
- gold
- copper
- diamonds

Major examples of resources

- Land
- Water bodies
- Air
- Sunshine
- Minerals
- Vegetation
- Animals
- People

Land:

Land is the surface of the earth that is not covered by the sea.

Importance of land

- We build houses on land
- We carry out farming on land
- We build industries on land
- We mine minerals from land
- Its where we bury the dead

Ways in which man has destroyed land.

- By carrying out Pollution e.g. dumping garbage on it
- By carrying Over grazing
- By carrying Over cultivation
- By carrying out Deforestation which leads to soil erosion.
- By carrying out Brick laying
- By carrying out over Mining of minerals

Possible solutions to some of the above problems

- By recycling waste to avoid pollution
- By teaching people about the dangers of over grazing.
- By using manure and fertilizers to keep the land fertile
- By educating people about the dangers of deforestation

VEGETATION

Vegetation is the plant cover of an area. (are plants growing on the earth's surface)

These are include crops, grasslands and forests

FOREST RESOURCES:

A forest is a group of many trees growing together.

Products obtained from trees

- Timber
- herbs
- Tannin from wattle trees
- Latex from rubber trees.
- Bark cloth from Natal fig trees

Importance of forests in East Africa

- They help in the formation of rain
- They attract tourists who bring foreign exchange
- They help to control soil erosion
- They provide natural habitats for wild animals

- We get herbs from forests
- They control soil erosion
- We get fire wood from forests
- We get fruits from forests

Types of forests

Natural and planted forests

Natural forests

These are forests which grow on their own.

Examples:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| • Mabira | • Bwindi Impenetrable |
| • Budongo | • Kibaale |
| • Bugoma | • Malamagambo |
| • Marabigambo | |

Tree species that grow in natural forests

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| • Mahogany | • Green heart |
| • Mvule | • African walnut |
| • Iron wood | • Ebony |
| • Rose wood | |

Note: we get hard wood from natural forests.

Planted forests

These are forests which are planted by people.

Examples of planted forests

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| • Lendu (the largest) | • Magamaga |
| • Nyabyeya | • Mafuga |
| • Itwara | |

Tree species found in planted forests

- Pine
- Eucalyptus
- Fir
- Cyprus
- Spruce

Factors influencing the distribution of forest (Vegetation) resources in East Africa

• Rainfall distribuion

Areas which receive enough rainfall have more vegetation than others.

• Soil fertility

Areas which have fertile soil have more vegetation than areas which are not fertile

• Human activities

Areas where man carries out his activities have less vegetation than areas where there are no human activities

• Drainage of an area

Areas near lakes and rivers have more vegetation than areas far away from lakes and rivers

Ways in which man influences forests positively

- By carrying out afforestation
- By carrying out re-afforestation
- By carrying agro-forestry

Afforestation:

This is the planting of trees where they have never been.

Re-afforestation

This is the replanting of trees on a large scale.

Agroforestry

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

Ways in which man influences forests negatively

- By carrying out deforestation
- By carrying out bush burning

- By polluting the environment

Deforestation:

This is the cutting down of trees on a large scale.

Reasons why people carry out deforestation

- They want to get land for farming
- They want to get land for building industries
- They want to get firewood
- They want to get timber
- They want to get land for building roads

Lumbering: This is the cutting down of trees for timber

A person who carries out lumbering is called a **Lumberjack**.

Dangers of forests to people

- They are homes of dangerous wild animals
- They are breeding places of mosquitoes
- They are hiding places of criminals

EVALUATION

- *Explain the term Natural resources*
- *Give a difference between renewable resources and non renewable resources*
- *Identify two:*
 - *Renewable resources*
 - *Non renewable resources*
- *In two ways explain how lakes and rivers are important resources to humans*
- *State down two ways in which land is important to man*
- *Identify 3 ways in which man destroys the environment*
- *State down two ways in which man conserves the environment*
- *How are natural forests different from planted forests*
- *Identify two factors which influence vegetation distribution*
- *State down three importances of forests to humans*

- *State down any two:*
- *Planted forests in Uganda*
- *Natural forests in Uganda*
- *Define the following:*
- *Afforestation*
- *Deforestation*
- *Reafforestation*

ANIMAL RESOURCES

Types of animals

Domestic animals, wild animals

Domestic animals

These are animals which are kept at home. E.g cows, goats, rabbits, pigs etc

Wild animals

These are animals which live in the bush.

Places gazetted for protecting wild animals

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| • Game parks | • Zoos |
| • Game reserves | • sanctuaries |

Game parks in East Africa

A game park

This is a large area of land set aside by the government to preserve and protect wild life.

Game reserve: is an area set aside by government for future development into a game park.

Sanctuary: is a place where animals and birds are protected and encouraged to breed.

Zoo is a place where animals and birds are kept for public viewing

Marine park a place where marine animals are cared for and protected

Poaching;

This is the illegal hunting of wild animals in game parks.

Reasons why people carry out poaching

- To get meat (food)
- To get horns
- To get ivory
- To get hides and skins
- To get income after selling the animal products

Major game parks in East Africa

- **Kidepo valley national game park**

It is found in north eastern Uganda

It is famous for ostriches.

- **Queen Elizabeth national game park**

It is found in western Uganda

Kazinga channel is found in this game park.

It is well known for hippopotamus

- **Bwindi and Mgahinga national game park**

They are found in south western Uganda on the slopes of Mufumbiro ranges.

They are famous for mountain gorillas.

- **Murchison falls national park**

It is along the Victoria Nile between Lake Kyoga and Albert.

It is well known for crocodiles

- **Tsavo national game park**

It is found in south western Kenya

It is famous for lions

- **Serengeti national game park**

It is found in northern Tanzania

- Lake Nakuru national game park

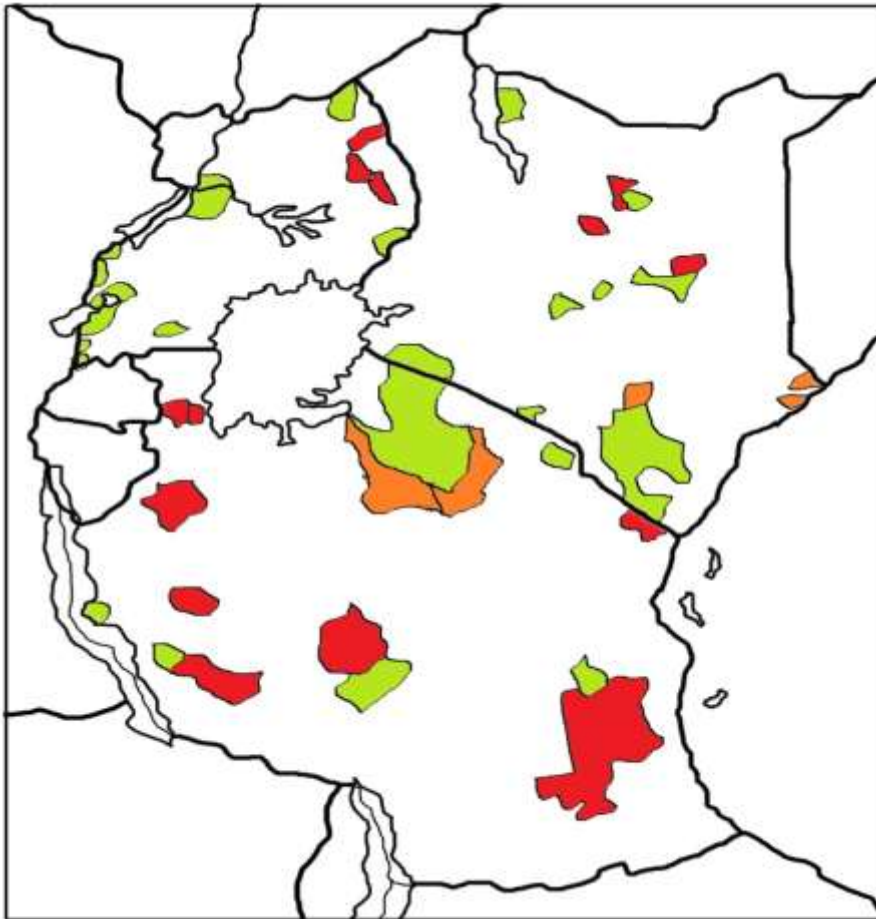
It is famous for flamingo birds.

Ruaha National Game Park

It is found in Tanzania.

It is the largest game park in East Africa

A MAP SHOWING GAME PARKS IN EAST AFRICA



Importance of game parks

- They act as tourist attractions
- They create employment for people
- They protect and preserve wild life
- They are for study purposes

Problems faced by game parks (wild life)

- Poaching of animals
- Animal diseases
- Long drought periods
- Encroachment on game parks
- Bush fires
- Insecurity in some areas
- Lack of skilled manpower

Possible solutions for the above problems

- By training more game rangers
- By Setting up tough laws against poaching
- By Providing good veterinary services in game parks
- Encroachment on game park land should be stopped
- The government should provide security in game parks.

TOURISM

This the act of traveling to interesting places for pleasure or study purposes.

Tourism is called an industry because it earns income to the government.

Tourism is called an export because it is a source of foreign exchange

Tourism is called an invisible trade because it does not involve the exchange of physical or tangible goods

Examples of tourist attractions in East Africa

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| • Mountains | • Rift valleys |
| • Lakes | • Historical sites |
| • Rivers | • Climate |
| • Game parks | • Culture |

Importance of tourism industry

- It creates jobs for people.
- It creates market for local goods e.g art and craft
- It is a source of foreign exchange
- It promotes friendship among countries
- It leads to setting up of good security in a country
- It leads to setting up of a good transport network

Problems facing tourism in east Africa

- Poor transport network
- Poor accommodation places
- Insecurity in some areas
- Poor publicity abroad
- Lack of skilled manpower
- Poaching of animals
- Encroachment on game park land
- Animal diseases

Possible solutions to the above problems

- By improving on transport net work
- By providing and improving accommodation facilities
- By setting up a good security network
- By carrying out worldwide advertising
- By training more skilled manpower
- By providing good veterinary services

Problems caused by Tourism

- Animals escape from game parks and kill people
- Animals escape from game parks and destroy people's property
- Tourism leads to spies coming into a country

- Tourists spoil the culture of the local people
- Too much tourism destroys the natural beauty of a country
- Game parks take up too much land which people would have used for other activities.

EVALUATION

- *Define the following terms:*
 - *Tourism*
 - *sanctuary*
 - *Game park*
- *Explain clearly why tourism is called:*
 - *An industry*
 - *An export.*
 - *An invisible trade.*
- *Why are the following game parks famous in East Africa*
- *Bwindi Impenetrable*
- *Lake Nakuru*
- *Tsavo*
- *Explain why Kidepo valley national park has no hippopotami and crocodiles.*
- *Name Uganda's largest National game park.*
- *Why is Kazinga Channel a famous tourist site all around the world?*
- *State down any two factors which influence the distribution of animals.*
- *Outline 3 major values of game parks to the people of East Africa.*
- *Mention three problems facing game parks in East Africa.*
- *Why are people advised not to settle near game parks and reserves.*
- *State down two reasons why savanna grasslands are good homes for wildlife.*
- *Give 3 reasons why the governments of East Africa are promote tourism.*
- *Write down 3 major problems facing the tourism industry in Uganda.*
- *Outline 2 reasons why improved tourism is a disadvantage in a country.*

MINING IN EAST AFRICA

Mining:

This is the extraction of minerals from the earth's surface.

Minerals: These are valuable substances found below the earth's surface.

Types of minerals

- Metallic minerals
- Non-metallic minerals

Examples of metallic minerals

- Copper
- Silver
- Gold
- Iron
- Diamond
- Tin

Examples of non-metallic minerals

- Crude oil
- Asbestos
- Uranium
- Magnesium
- Lime stone

Types / methods of mining

Open cast mining:

This is when they dig away the top soil until they reach the minerals.

Drilling method: this is when they drill holes into the ground where they put pipes which bring out the minerals.

Underground /shaft mining: This is when they dig tunnels underground until they reach the minerals.

Alluvial mining: this is when they extract minerals from flowing water. E.g Rivers

Products obtained from some of the minerals

Coal - is used as fuel

Asbestos - is used to make: roofing sheets and firefighting equipment.

Uranium - is used to make: nuclear energy and atomic bombs

Copper- is used to make: bracelets, bullets, electric wires, pipes and coins.

Diamonds - are used to make: earrings, necklaces, bracelets and rings

Lime stone - is used in making cement. It is mined from Osukuru hills in Tororo and at Hima in Kasese

Phosphates - is used for making artificial fertilizers.

Soda Ash (trona) - is used in making glass, glaze and animal feeds

Gold - it is used to make: watches, necklaces, earrings and rings

Importance of mining to East African countries

- It provides raw materials to some industries
- It is a source of income for the government
- It creates jobs for people
- It leads to setting up of a good transport network
- It leads to setting up of a good security network

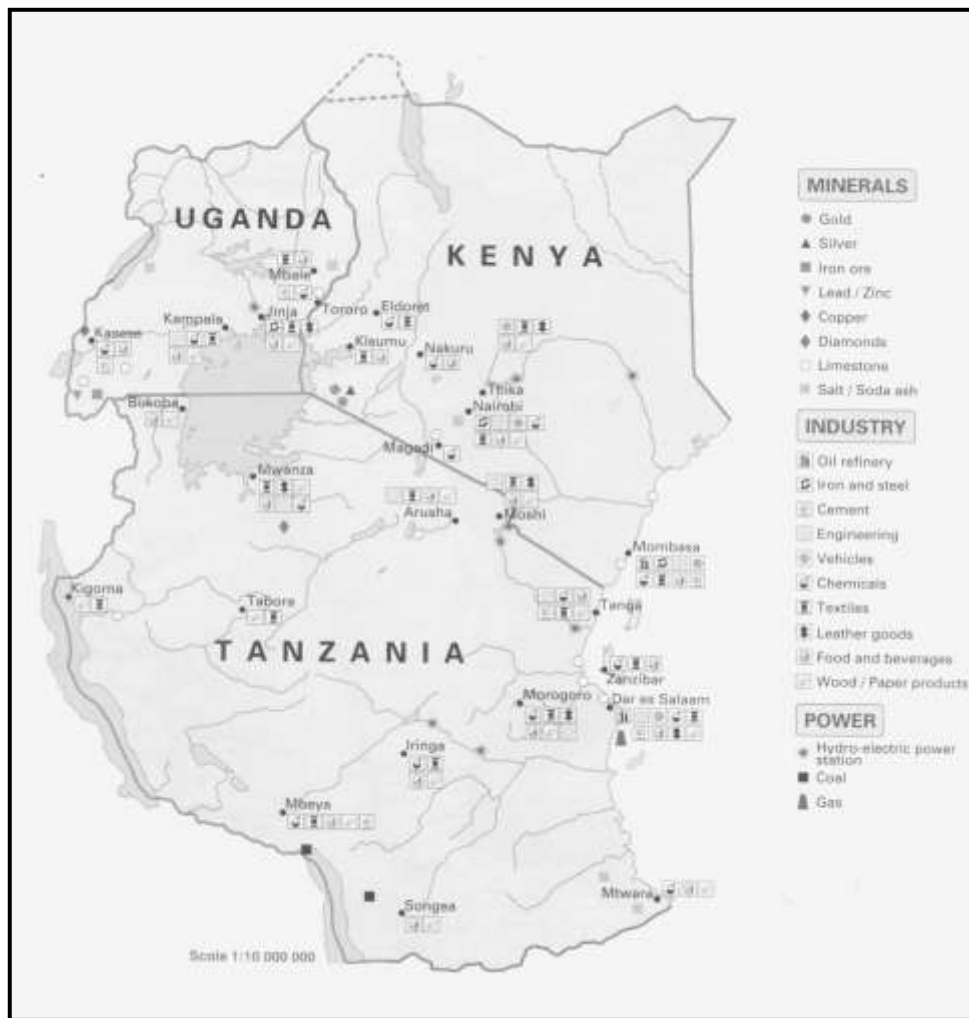
Problems faced by mining industry in East Africa

- Mining accidents
- Poor transport network
- Lack of good mining machines
- Lack of enough skilled labour
- Insecurity in some areas
- Lack of enough funds

Solutions to the above problems

- By setting up a good transport network
- By setting up a good security net work
- By training more skilled man power
- By providing modern mining machines

The map of East Africa showing location of minerals.(Longman atlas for Uganda page 52)



Problems caused by mining

- It leads to death of people due to mining accidents
- It leads to pollution
- It leads to displacing of people

Factors considered before mining a mineral

- Quantity of the mineral
- Market for the mineral
- Cost of extracting the mineral
- Transport network
- Skilled labour

WATER RESOURCES

Fishing industry in East Africa

Fishing

This is the trapping of fish from water bodies. It is mainly carried out on water bodies e.g lakes, streams, rivers, swamps, dams, ponds, oceans etc

Fishing methods in east Africa

Traditional methods

Modern methods

Traditional methods of fishing

- Basket method
- Hook method
- Spearing method

Modern methods of fishing.

- Gill net method
- Trawler method

Some types of fish caught in East Africa

- Nile perch
- Mud fish
- Tilapia
- Lung fish
- Sliver fish
- Cat fish
- Moon fish

Methods of preserving fish

- Smoking method
- Sun drying method
- Salting method
- Refrigerating / freezing method
- Canning / tinning method

Importance of fishing industry in East Africa.

- Fish is a source of income to government
- It creates jobs to people e.g. fishermen and fish mongers
- Fish is eaten as food by people
- Fish is used in making animal feeds.
- Fish is used for study purposes
- Fish is used in making medicine e.g. cod-liver oils

Examples of fish processing industries in Uganda

- Majanji fish processing industry in Busia
- Masese fish processing industry in Jinja
- Kasenye fish processing industry in Entebbe
- Gaba fish processing industry in Kampala
- TUFMAC fish processing industry at the Kazinga channel

(TUFMAC in full is The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation)

Problems facing fishing industry in East Africa

- Poor fishing methods.
- Poor transport network
- Their fishing equipment is stolen
- Water hyacinth which kills fish
- Lack of good storage places.
- Water accidents
- Lack of enough capital
- Insecurity in some areas.
- Water accidents

Solutions to the problems facing the fishing industry

- By setting up a good transport network
- By providing fishermen with life jackets

- By providing them with good fishing equipment
- By providing them with good storage places
- By setting up a good security network
- By finding ways of destroying the water hyacinth on lakes

Dangers of water weeds / hyacinth to fishing industry

- It makes transport difficult on water
- It suffocates and kills fish
- It spoils fishing nets
- It is a breeding place for mosquitoes.

Advantages of water hyacinth

- It is used in making of animal feeds
- It is used in making crafts
- It is used as manure in gardens

Control of water hyacinth

- By using machines to remove it
- By using chemicals to spray it.

Evaluation

- *Explain the term mining*
- *Identify three types of mining*
- *State down a product got from the following minerals*
- *Gold*
- *Diamonds*
- *Limestone*
- *Phosphates*
- *Copper*
- *State down two importances of the mining industry to Uganda*
- *How is Lake Albert important to the mining industry to Uganda?*

- *Identify three problems affecting the mining industry in East Africa*
- *How can the above problems be solved?*
- *How is mining dangerous to the nearby community?*
- *Identify two:*
 - *Methods of fishing used in East Africa*
 - *Methods of preserving fish used in East Africa*
 - *Examples of fish caught in Uganda*
 - *Two problems facing the fishing industry*
 - *Two examples of fishing grounds*
 - *Fish processing industries in East Africa*

TOPIC2: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION IN EAST AFRICA

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

It can also be a way of moving from one place to another.

Communication is divided into three classes namely;

- Transport communication
- Telecommunication
- Mass media communication

Transport communication

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

Types of transport

- Air transport
- Road transport
- Water transport
- Railway transport
- Pipeline transport
- Animal transport
- Transport by conveyor

Road transport

This is when people travel on roads when using different means e.g cars, buses, lorries, bicycles, motor cycles, vans etc

Advantages of road transport

- It is cheap and easy to maintain
- It can reach every where
- Collecting of goods along the way is easy.
- It is always available.

Disadvantages of road transport

- It is not time tabled
- It has a lot of traffic jam
- It has a high rate of accidents

- It is affected by bad weather.

NOTE: roads are divided into types namely;

- *Main roads (Trunk roads / normally made of Tarmac) Tarmac roads were invented by John MacAdam*
- *Feeder roads (normally made of Murram) Murram roads were invented by John Metcalf*

Note: Feeder roads are roads which connect rural areas to main roads.

Main roads systems in Africa

The Trans African High way

It runs from Mombasa in Kenya and it goes through Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central Africa Republic, Cameroon and finally it ends in Lagos, Nigeria.

The Great North Road

It runs from Cape Town in South Africa and it goes through Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, and finally it ends in Egypt.

This road carries the most international traffic in the whole of Africa.

Problems facing road construction in Africa.

- Highlands and valleys make construction difficult.
- Some areas have a large network of rivers.
- Lack of enough capital
- Harsh weather conditions
- Some areas have thick forests

Causes of road accidents

- speeding of cars
- Over loading of cars
- Not following road signs
- Driving while using the phone
- Driving while drunk
- Driving very old cars.
- Playing on the roads.

Ways of controlling road accidents

- People should not drive when they are drunk.
- People should avoid over speeding of cars.
- People should avoid over loading of cars.
- Drivers should always follow road signs.

NOTE:

Road safety education is when people are taught proper ways of using roads in order to avoid accidents.

Importance of road safety education

- It helps in preventing road accidents
- It promotes discipline among road users.

Evaluation

- *Explain the term communication.*
- *State down three classes of communication.*
- *Mention any two means of transport under;*
 - *Road transport*
 - *Water transport*
 - *Air transport*
- *Mention 3 importance of the transport communication.*
- *State down two ways road transport is better than other types of transport.*
- *Write brief notes about the following;*
 - *John Metcalf*
 - *John MacAdam*
- *In what way are tarmac roads better than feeder roads?*
- *State down any one importance of feeder roads to people in rural areas.*
- *Outline 2 factors which hinder road constructions in Africa.*
- *State down 3 ways in which accidents are caused in Uganda.*
- *Mention any three ways in which accidents can be controlled.*

- *Why should road safety education be encouraged?*

Water transport

This is when people travel on water bodies using means like;

- Boats
- Canoes
- Yachts
- Ferries
- Submarines
- Rafts
- Hovercraft
- Ships

It is the cheapest type of transport for carrying bulky goods.

A place where ships shelter from the open seas as they load off load goods is called a Harbour (port)

An area which is served by a port is called a **Hinterland**.

Port Mombasa's hinterlands.

- Kenya
- Uganda
- Ethiopia
- Rwanda

Port Dar-es-salaam' s hinterlands

- Uganda
- Tanzania
- Burundi
- Rwanda
- Zambia

Advantages of water transport

- It is very slow
- It is affected by bad weather
- It is only limited to places with water bodies
- It is expensive to maintain ships.

Railway transport

This is the use of trains to transport people and goods.

Advantages of railway transport

- It can carry bulky goods.
- It is time tabled
- It has a low rate of accidents

- It is not affected by traffic jam
- It is not affected by bad weather
- It is cheaper for long distances.

Disadvantages of railway transport

- It cannot reach everywhere
- It is expensive to maintain railways.
- It has a lot of delays due to clearing of goods.
- It is risky incase of an accident

The Uganda railway line (1896 - 1901)

It was built from Mombasa in 1896 and it reached Kisumu in 1901.

It was called the Uganda railway because it was mainly build to develop Uganda's economy.

Pioneers of the building of the Uganda railway.

Captain William Macdonald

He made a survey of the land where the railway was to pass.

Sir William Mackinnon

He suggested the idea of building the Uganda railway.

Sir George Whitehouse

He was the chief engineer during the building of the Uganda railway.

Col John Patterson

He killed the man eater lions at Tsavo

Reasons for the building of the Uganda railway

- They wanted to stop slave trade in East Africa
- They wanted to connect Uganda to the East African coast.
- They wanted to make transport easy in East Africa.
- They wanted to make administration easy.
- They wanted to open up the Kenya highlands to white settlers.

Progress of the construction work

The railway line reached;

- Tsavo in 1898
- Nairobi in 1899
- Kisumu (Port Florence) in 1901

NOTE:

The British had to bring people from India called Indian coolies to build the railway.

This was mainly because Africans had refused to build the railway and the Indian coolies were more skilled in railway building than Africans.

Africans refused to build the railway because they never wanted to leave their homes and go away.

Africans also thought that it was a trick to take away their land.

Problems faced by the railway builders

- Lack of enough building materials
- Tropical diseases e.g. malaria
- Hostile tribes e.g. Masai and Nandi
- They were killed by man eater lions at Tsavo
- Highlands and valleys made construction difficult.
- Language barrier

Effects of the building of the Uganda railway

- It helped in stopping slave trade in East Africa.
- Uganda was connected to the coast.
- It made administration easy in East Africa.
- It made transport easy in East Africa.
- It opened up the Kenya highlands to the white settlers.

NOTE:

Lord Delamere was the leader of the white settlers who came to Kenya highlands. Later on the Uganda railway was extended to different parts of Uganda. i.e.

Namasagali

It was extended to Namasagali to transport cotton to Jinja for ginning.

It was between 1912 and 1913

This line is also called **Busoga line**.

Kasese

It was extended to Kasese to transport copper ore from Kasese to Jinja for smelting.

This was in 1965

Pakwach

It was extended to Pakwach to transport agricultural produce from Pakwach and west Nile.

Agricultural produce like;

- Tobacco
- Animals
- Millet
- Sorghum
- Cotton

This was in 1965

Kampala - Port Bell Luzira

It was extended to Port Bell Luzira in Kampala to transport goods for import and export across Lake Victoria.

Other railway net works in East Africa.

Tanga - Korogwe railway line

It was the first railway line to be built in East Africa.

It was started in 1893 and it reached Korogwe in 1902.

It was built by the Germans to transport agricultural produce like cotton.

TAZARA line / TANZAM Railway

It was built by the two governments of Zambia and Tanzania in 1975.

It was mainly built to connect Zambia to the coast that is to say that it was built to transport Zambia's imports and exports to and from the coast.

Importance of the Tanzam railway

- Zambia uses it to transport its goods e.g copper
- Tanzania earns income when it taxes Zambia's goods.
- It has led to development of towns where it passes.
- It has made transport easy for the farmers in Tanzania.

Air transport

This is when people travel in air using means like;

- Aeroplane
- Jets
- Air balloons
- Parachutes
- Helicopters
- Rockets

The first aeroplane was invented by two brothers called **Wilbur Wright** and **Orville Wright** in 1903 in USA

The organization which is in charge of air transport in the world i.e. **International Civil Aviation Authority**

In Uganda, air transport is managed by the **Civil Aviation Authority** (CAA)

Its headquarters are found at Entebbe near the airport.

Its main functions are;

- To manage the air transport industry in Uganda.
- To promote safe air transport services in Uganda

Advantages of air transport

- It is very fast
- It is very comfortable
- It is time tabled
- There is no traffic jam.

Disadvantages of air transport

- It is expensive
- It is affected by bad weather
- It cannot carry bulky goods
- It is very risky incase of an accident.

International air ports in East Africa.

- Entebbe International airport in Uganda
- Embarkasi International airport in Kenya
- Mombasa International airport in Kenya
- Dar-es-salaam International airport in Tanzania
- Arusha International airport in Tanzania.

Air strips in Uganda

- Kololo air strip
- Kasese air strip
- Arua air strip
- Mbarara air strip
- Soroti air strip

Factors to consider before choosing a type of transport to sue.

- Distance to travel
- Cost of the transport type
- Types of goods you are transporting
- Speed and urgency.

MASS MEDIA COMMUNICATION

Mass media communication is the act of communicating to many people at the same time.

Means of mass communication

- Radios
- Internet
- Televisions
- Posters
- News papers
- Bill board

RADIO

The first radio was invented by **Marconi Guglielmo** from Italy in 1902.

Importance of radios

- It is used to educate people
- It is used to advertise goods
- It is used to entertain people.
- It is used to inform people with news.

Note: In Uganda we have a number of radio stations namely;

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| • UBC radio | • Digida FM | • Salt FM |
| • Galaxy radio | • Top radio | • Capital radio |
| • Beat FM | • Ssubi FM | • Radio Simba |
| • Maria FM | • CBS FM | • BBS Fm |
| • Radio Sanyu | • Radio One | |

Advantages of radios.

- It is cheap to maintain
- It covers a wide area
- It can be used by people who cannot read or write.

Disadvantages of radios

- Some radio programmes are not listened to.
- Radio messages only favour people who have radios.
- Advertising on radios is very expensive.
- People don't understand some languages.
- Radio messages cannot be stored for future use.

TELEVISIONS

Examples of television stations in Uganda

- Spark TV
- NTV
- Salt TV
- UBC
- Kwese TV
- Top TV
- Bukedde TV
- ABS TV

Advantages of televisions

- Television messages can be seen and heard.
- Television messages favour illiterate people.
- Television messages are quick and instant.

Disadvantages of televisions

- Televisions are expensive to buy.
- Television network doesn't reach some places.
- Television messages are too short.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Examples of newspaper in Uganda.

- New vision
- Etop
- Kamunye
- Bukedde
- Daily Monitor
- The observer
- Orumuri
- Red pepper
- Onion
- Rupiny
- The sun

Advantages of newspapers

- They can easily reach anywhere.
- Newspaper messages can be stored for future use.
- Newspaper adverts can stay for a long time.

Disadvantages of newspapers

- They cannot be used by people who cannot read.
- They are expensive to buy daily.
- They are printed in few languages
- They can easily get spoilt.

TELECOMMUNICATION

It has means like;

- Telephones
- Telegraph
- Mobile phone

TELEPHONE

This is the fastest means of communication.

The first telephone was invented by **Alexander Graham Bell** in 1876 Canada

Advantages of the telephone

- It is very quick and fast
- It saves and money time.
- It gives quick replies.

Disadvantages of the telephone

- Phones are expensive to buy.
- Some areas don't have good network.

Examples of telephone companies.

- MTN mobile (Telephone Network)
- Airtel
- Africel
- Orange
- UTL Uganda Telecom
- K2 telecom
- Smile telecom
- Vodafone
- Smart telecom

LETTERS

These are written and sent to individual people.

Letters are mainly sent through the post office with a stamp on the envelope

Advantages of letters

- They are cheap to use.
- Letters contain detailed information
- Letters can be kept for future use.

Disadvantages of letters

- They only favour people who know how to read.
- They delay on the way.
- They sometimes get lost on the way.

Evaluation

- *Explain why a farmer can decide to use;*
 - *Air transport other than road transport to transport his goods.*
 - *Railway transport instead of air transport.*
- *Explain the term Harbour.*
- *Why is railway building difficult in most parts of Rwanda?*
- *Which railway line connects Zambia to the East African coast?*

- *State down three ways in which the above railway line has benefited the people of Zambia.*
- *State down any three factors which one should consider before choosing a type of transport to use.*
- *State down any three means of mass media communication.*
- *Outline two advantages of using letters as a means of communication.*
- *Why are televisions not used widely in rural areas?*
- *Mention three ways in which a television is better than a radio.*

END OF TERM 2 WORK