



P.6 SOCIAL STUDIES.

TERM ONE NOTES

by

NGABIRANO VISENSIO



2024

GUCCI GRAPHIX
0703187849

TOPIC: THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

LESSON ONE

REGIONAL GROUPINGS IN EAST AFRICA

Listen and write (spelling exercise)

- ✓ community
- ✓ development
- ✓ geographical
- ✓ cooperation
- ✓ economic
- ✓ commission

Regional economic groups are also known as common markets.

A common market is a group of united countries in the same geographical region to solve their common interests of trade.

Examples of common markets in East Africa

- EAC – East African Community
- COMESA – Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- IGAD – Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
- SADC – Southern African Development Community. It is only Tanzania in East Africa, which is a member.

Reasons why countries need economic cooperation

- To promote peace and unity
- To promote friendship and cooperation
- To ease trade by creating a wider market
- To allow free movement of people and goods
- To promote transport and communication
- To promote industrial growth

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

Background

It started as the East African High Commission (EAHC) in 1948. The headquarters of East African high Commission were in **Nairobi, Kenya**

Departments run by EAHC include;

- East African Railways and harbours.
- East African literature bureau.
- East African posts and telegrams.
- East African income tax department.
- Higher education.
- Research institution etc

In 1961, Tanganyika withdrew from the commission after becoming independent.

There East African High Commission therefore collapsed.

Later in the same year (1961), the three countries formed **the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO)** with its headquarters in Nairobi (Kenya)

It was in operation from 1961-1967. The heads of state formed yet another organization called the **East African community**.

LESSON 2

Listen and write

- ✓ Arusha
- ✓ headquarters
- ✓ Kenyatta
- ✓ cooperation
- ✓ Britain

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (1967-1977)

- It was only a body set up to unite the three countries in common matters of interests such as trade, peace, transport and communication.
- The headquarters were set up in **Arusha** in Tanzania.

Countries that formed the East African Community.

- Uganda
- Kenya
- Tanzania

Presidents who formed EAC in 1967

- Dr. Apollo Milton Obote – Uganda
- Mzee Jomo Kenyatta – Kenya
- Mwalimu Julius Nyerere – Tanzania

Why the cooperation was possible.

- The 3 countries being in the same region were close neighbours.
- The 3 states have the same history that at one time they had been under the control of Britain.
- The 3 countries had gained their independence from colonial rule.

Objectives of the former EAC. (Why it was formed)

- To create a wider market for goods from member states/to promote trade.
- To promote peace and unity
- To promote cooperation

- To equally share the services of former East African Common Services organization
- To establish a similar currency.
- To promote transport and communication
- To establish similar tariffs, customs among the member states.

Organs of the former EAC

a) The secretariat (Arusha)

- It was responsible for daily running of the community
- It was headed by the secretary general
- The first and last secretary was the Biginvenkya from Uganda

b) The East African Legislative Assembly (Arusha)

- It had 36 members.
- Each country was represented by 9 members elected from the home parliament.
- It acted as a law-making body.

c) The Authority

- It was made up of the 3 heads of states from member states
- It was charged with general direction and control of the community affairs.

d) The East African Court of appeal

It was responsible for hearing appeals from courts in 3 East African states.

e) The Committee of Ministers

Each member state had one minister and a representative to this committee.

LESSON 3

Listen and write

- finance
- airways
- industrial
- trypanosomiasis

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE EAC/DEPARTMENTS OF EAC.

- **The East African Development Bank (EADB)**
 - Its aim was to provide financial and technical help to member states

- To promote balanced industrial growth through loans.
- Its headquarters were in Kampala.
- **East African posts and telecommunication.**
- Its headquarters were in Kampala. It was in charge of developing communication in East Africa

Others include:

- East African railways and harbours (Mombasa)
- The East African Examinations Council (Nairobi)
It was in charge of setting examinations in East Africa
- The East African school of librarianship - Uganda
- East African Literature Bureau- Kenya
- Virus research institution (Entebbe)
- Fresh water fisheries research (Jinja)
- East African Flying School (Soroti) –Air transport.
- East African trypanosomiasis research (Muguga- Kenya)

Benefits of the EAC to member states

- It encouraged free movement of goods and people in the region
- There was cooperation, peace and unity
- It started industrial projects through the EADB
- It encouraged free trade among the member states
- Projects set up provided jobs to people.

Challenges of EAC

- Shortage of funds
- Political instabilities
- Production of similar goods.

Collapse of EAC!

Reasons why the EAC collapsed in 1977

- Countries failed to contribute annual funds
- Different political ideas among heads of state
- Nationalisation of community assets in Kenya and Tanzania
- Misunderstandings among the heads of state especially Amin and Nyerere.
- Insecurity, which led to border closure.
- Harassment of Kenyans in Tanzania.

Effects of the collapse of EAC

- It led to limited market in the region.
- It led to the decline of some industries.
- Movement of people in the region was limited.
- Each country started to develop on its own.
- Each country developed its own currency (money).
- It led to loss of jobs.

Services/departments that remained after the collapse of EAC in 1977.

- East African Development Bank (EADB) –Uganda
- East African School of Librarianship - Uganda
- The East Africa Flying School. - Uganda

LESSON 5

ACTIVITY

1. What is a common market?

.....
.....

2. Write the following in full:

a. EAC

.....

b. COMESA

.....

.....

c. IGAD

.....

.....

d. SADC

.....

.....

3. Give three reasons why countries should cooperate.

i.

ii.

iii.

4. When was EAC formed?

.....

5. When did EAC collapse?

.....

6. Where were the headquarters of EAC (1967-1977)?
.....
7. Write the three founder members of EAC.
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
8. Give three reasons why EAC was formed.
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
9. Write the following in full
 - a. EAHC
.....
 - b. EACSO
.....
 - c. EADB
.....
10. Which department of EAC had the same responsibilities as UNEB?
.....
11. Write four reasons why EAC collapsed in 1977
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - iv.

LESSON 6 and 7

Listen and write

- Revive
- revival
- restore
- legislative
- sectoral
- court
- tripartite
- treaty
- secretariat

REVIVAL OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Do you remember the following?

- *When the East African Community was formed?*
- *The three presidents who formed it?*
- *When it collapsed?*

The leaders of East African countries by then (Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania) saw a need of bringing back the East African Community. *That is what we call to revive (to restore, bring back)*

The plan to revive the EAC started in 1994 by the heads of the three states of East Africa. The treaty to revive the cooperation was signed on 30th Nov 1999 in Arusha.

The EAC was officially revived on **15th January, 2001** in Arusha, Tanzania.

The following heads of states signed the tripartite treaty

- H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni – Uganda
- H.E Daniel Arap Moi – Kenya
- H.E Benjamin Mkapa – Tanzania

On 18th June 2007, Rwanda and Burundi signed the treaty to join the EAC

Their representative were;

Paul Kagame – Rwanda

Pierre Nkurunziza – Burundi

On 2nd March 2016, **South Sudan** joined the EAC.

Summary

1967

Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania formed the EAC

1977

EAC collapsed

2001

Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania revived EAC

2007

Rwanda and Burundi joined EAC

2016 South Sudan joined EAC, 2022 – DRC, 2023 - Somalia

Number of EAC members (2024) = 8 (eight) countries

ORGANS OF THE REVIVED EAC (7)

a) The Summit

- It consists of heads of states from member states.
- It is headed by one of the Presidents of a member state for a period of one year.
- It gives the general direction to the development of the community.
- The summit meets once a year to discuss annual progress reports.

b) The Council of Ministers

- It designs policies of the community
- It consists of the ministers responsible for regional cooperation from member states
- It monitors the implementation of the community programmes.

c) The Secretariat

- It is the executive organ of the community.
- Its headquarters are in Arusha in Tanzania.
- It is headed by the **Secretary General** assisted by the three deputy secretary-generals.
- The current Secretary General is **Peter Mathuki from Kenya**

d) The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)

- It's the law making organ of the community
- Each member states elects 9 members making a total of 45 elected members and 7 ex-official members.
- The current speaker of EALA is **Hon. Joseph Ntakirutimana from Burundi.(2022-2027)**

e) The East African Court of Justice (EACJ)

- It tries cases from the courts of the member states. It's the highest judicial court among member states.

f) The Coordination committee

- It is in-charge of regional cooperation
- Monitors the activities of the Sectoral committees

g) The Sectoral Committees

- They form programmes and monitor their implementation.

Note:

The latest country to join EAC is Somalia in 2023.

The smallest country in the EAC is Rwanda

Lesson 8

Listen and write

- *State*
- *Mogadishu*
- *Gitega*
- *Britain*
- *Germany*
- *ideology*

BENEFITS OF THE REVIVED EAC TO MEMBER STATES

- It helps to create jobs for member states
- It had helped to create a large market for goods
- It has helped to promote peace and unity
- It has introduced free movement of workers and goods

The current heads of states for EAC.

Country	Capital city	President	Colonial master
Uganda	Kampala	Y.K Museveni	Britain
Kenya	Nairobi	William Ruto	Britain
Tanzania	Dodoma	Samia Suluhu	Germany
Rwanda	Kigali	Paul Kagame	Germany
Burundi	Gitega	Evariste Ndayishimiye	Germany
South Sudan	Juba	Salva Kiir	Curved out of Sudan in 2011
DRC	Kinshasa	Felix Tshisekedi	Belgium
Somalia	Mogadishu	Hassan Sheikh Mohamud	Britain

Challenges of EAC

- Production of similar goods leads to shortage of market
- Shortage of funds among member states
- Member states are at different levels of economic development
- Language barrier
- Different currency values. There is still absence of a standard currency to be used by the community.
- Different political ideologies

Major trading partners of the East African Community

- Japan
- China
- The European Union member states
- The United Arab Emirates
- Saudi Arabia

Lesson 9

Listen and write

- *emblem*
- *jumuiya*
- *mashariki*
- *destiny*
- *handshake*
- *harambee*

SYMBOLS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

The East Africa Community flag

- It has 6 colours i.e. blue, white, black, green, yellow and red.
- The blue colour represents Lake Victoria



The Emblem/logo

- It has olive branches which represent peace
- It has a map of East Africa and a handshake
- The Kiswahili words **Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki** at the bottom mean **East African Community**



The EAC Motto "One People, One Destiny"

Lesson 10

Listen and write.

- compose
- adopt
- stanza
- mashariki
- jumuiya
- hybrid
- umoja

The EAC Anthem (found at www.eac.int)

It was adopted on 3rd October, 2010

There is no single composer of the EAC Anthem.

The top three composers were:

- i. Richard Khadambi from Kenya
- ii. Mugango from Tanzania
- iii. Joseph Wasswa from Uganda

A hybrid song was composed from the compositions of the people above

LYRICS OF THE EAC ANTHEM (It has three stanzas)

1

Ee Mungu twaomba ulinde
Jumuiya Afrika Mashariki
Tuwezeshe kuishi kwa amani
Tutimize na malengo yetu

Chorus

*Jumuiya Yetu sote tuilinde
Tuwajibike tuimarike,
Umoja wetu ni nguzo yetu,
Idumu Jumuiya yetu*

2

Uzalendo pia mshikamano
Viwe msingi wa Umoja wetu
Natulinde Uhuru na Amani
Mila zetu na desturi zetu.

(Chorus)

3

Viwandani na hata mashambani
Tufanye kazi sote kwa makini
Tujitoe kwa hali na mali
Tuijenge Jumuiya bora

(Chorus)

Lesson 11 and 12

National symbols of East African Countries (Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan, DRC and Somalia)

a. UGANDA

Motto

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY



FLAG



COAT OF ARMS

b. KENYA

Motto – Harambee



FLAG



COAT OF ARMS

c. TANZANIA

MOTTO – UHURU NA UMOJA



FLAG



COAT OF ARMS

d. RWANDA

MOTTO – UBUMWE UMURIMO GUKUNDA IGIHUGU



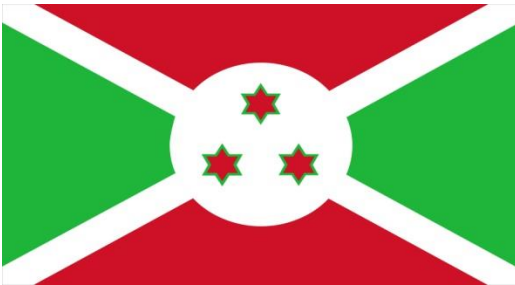
FLAG



COAT OF ARMS

e. BURUNDI

MOTTO – UNITE TRAVAIL PROGRES.



FLAG



COAT OF ARMS

f. SOUTH SUDAN

MOTTO- JUSTICE, LIBERTY, PROSPERITY

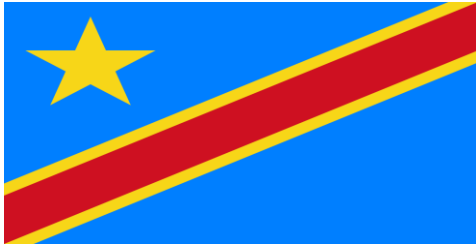


FLAG



COAT OF ARMS

g. Democratic Republic of Congo



FLAG



COAT OF ARMS

h. Somalia



FLAG



COAT OF ARMS

Lesson 13

ACTIVITY

1. When was the EAC formed?
.....
2. When was the EAC revived?
.....
3. How many countries make up the current EAC?
.....
4. Write the last line of the second stanza of the East African Community Anthem
.....
5. What does **Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki** mean in English?
.....
6. Write the motto of the East African Community
.....
7. When did Burundi join EAC?
.....
8. Mention the latest country to join the East African Community
.....
9. Which EAC member state has **Uhuru na Umoja** as her motto?
.....
10. a. Write the motto of each of the countries below:
 - i. Uganda

.....
ii. Kenya

.....
iii. South Sudan

.....
iv. Burundi

.....
b. Write the following in full:

i. EALA

.....
ii. EACJ

Lesson 14

Listen and write

- geographical
- longitude
- latitude
- eastern

LOCATION OF EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

- East Africa is found in the continent of **Africa**.
- It's located in the Eastern geographical region of Africa.
- Countries that make up East Africa – Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi
- East Africa lies between Latitudes 4⁰N and 12⁰S and longitudes 27⁰E to 42⁰E.

UGANDA

- It is the 3rd biggest country in East Africa
- Capital city is Kampala.
- It is a land locked country.

KENYA

- Second largest country in East Africa.
- Capital city is Nairobi
- It is not a land locked country.
- Main sea port is Mombasa
- Kenya is the most industrialized country in East Africa

TANZANIA

- Tanzania is the biggest among the East Africa countries.
- Capital city is Dodoma.
- Main sea port is Dar-es-Salaam
- Tanzania has the highest mountain in East Africa called **Mt. Kilimanjaro**
- Islands which are part of East Africa Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia.

BURUNDI

- It is a land locked country
- Capital city is **Gitega**

RWANDA

- It is the smallest country in the East Africa region
- It is a land locked country
- Its capital city is Kigali

NB:

East Africa is bordered by 7 countries

Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi are countries in East Africa that lie in the southern hemisphere.

NEIGHBOURS OF EAST AFRICA

DIRECTION	COUNTRY	CAPITAL CITY
North	South Sudan	Juba
	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
South	Mozambique	Maputo
West	DRC	Kinshasa
North East	Somalia	Mogadishu
South West	Malawi	Lilongwe
	Zambia	Lusaka

- Indian Ocean borders the Eastern part of East Africa.
- Major latitude that crosses East Africa is the Equator passing through Uganda and Kenya.
- The equator in Uganda crosses Lake Victoria and George.
- The districts crossed by the equator include: Wakiso, Kasese, Kalungu, Kiruhura, Ibanda etc.
- The equator divides Kenya into almost two equal halves/parts.

Lesson 15

Listen and write

- Kampala
- Gitega
- Dar es Salaam
- Bujumbura

THE MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING THE NEIGHBOURS SIZE AND POSITION



KEY

- ★ Capital City
- ★ Largest city

Lesson 16 & 17

Listen and write

- Latitude
- Longitude
- Greenwich
- Accra

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

- Lines of latitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from East to West.

- Latitude is the distance of a place North or South of the Equator.
 - Lines of longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from north to South.
 - Longitude is the distance of a place East or West of the prime meridian
- The major latitudes include
- Equator - 0°
 - Tropic of cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N
 - Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S
 - Others are Arctic Circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and Antarctic circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S

IMPORTANCE OF THE EQUATOR

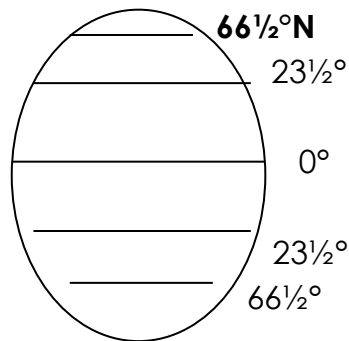
It determines the climate of an area.

The equator divides the world into two equal parts.

The equator determines how far North or South a place is i.e. (It is where latitudes readings begin from)

The equator is marked 0° because the numbering of all latitudes starts from it.

THE DIAGRAM SHOWING MAJOR LATITUDES



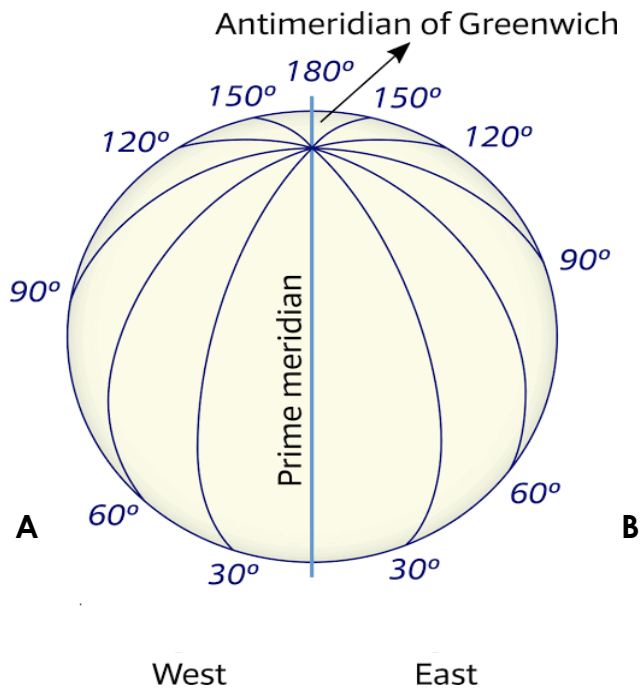
$66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N Arctic Circle
 $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ NTropic of Cancer
 0° The Equator
 $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.....Tropic of Capricorn
 $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.....Antarctic Circle

LONGITUDES.

- Lines of longitudes are imaginary lines on a map running from north to south.

- Longitude is the distance of a place East or West of the Prime Meridian
- Major lines of longitudes include; Greenwich meridian (prime meridian) 0° and International date line-180 East or West

A DIAGRAM SHOWING LONGITUDES.



A = Western hemisphere

B = Eastern hemisphere

- The prime meridian divides the world into the Eastern and western hemispheres
- It is also used to determine international time
- The International Date Line is used to determine day and dates.
- The prime meridian is also called Greenwich Meridian because it passes through a town called Greenwich in London (UK)
- In Africa it passes through Accra City in Ghana.
- Other countries crossed by the Prime – meridian

Include: -

a) Algeria

- b) Mali
- c) Burkina Faso

Importance of longitudes

- They determine how far a place is East or West of the Greenwich.
- The IDL is used to determine days and dates.

Importance of Latitudes

- They determine how far a place is North or South of the equator.
- The equator is used to determine climate of an area
- NB: Both longitudes and latitudes are used to locate places on a map.

Lesson 18

ACTIVITY

1. In which continent is Uganda?
.....
2. How many countries make up East Africa?
.....
3. List all the countries that make up East Africa
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - iv.
 - v.
4. Name the largest country in East Africa
.....
5. Complete the table below

Country	Capital city
Ethiopia
Somalia
Burundi
.....	Dodoma

6. Which neighbouring country of Uganda is crossed by the Equator?
.....
7. Name any two islands in the Indian ocean that belong to East Africa
 - i.

- ii.
8. Give the meaning of the following:
- a. Latitude
.....
.....
- b. Lines of latitude
.....
.....
- c. Longitude
.....
.....
- d. Lines of longitude
.....
.....
9. Name the lines of latitude marked:
- a. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
.....
- b. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
.....
10. a. Which city in Africa is crossed by the Prime Meridian?
.....
- b. Write IDL in full
.....
- c.. How is the IDL important?
.....

Lesson 19, 20, 21

Listen and write

- Time zone
- International date line
- Meridian
- subtract

CALCULATING TIME

- Time is calculated from the Greenwich Meridian
- Every 15° make an hour, therefore $1^{\circ} = 4$ minutes.
- The world is divided into 24 divisions called Time Zones and each time zone is 15° apart. **NB: A time zone is a region on the globe that experiences the same standard time**

- East of the Greenwich meridian, we add time while west of the Greenwich, we subtract time.
- East Africa's time zone is called East African standard time (EAST) and it is 3 hours from Greenwich (GMT +3)

Example 1

The time in Ghana is 10:00am. What time will it be in Uganda which is 45° East?

$$\begin{aligned}
 15 &= 1 \text{ hour} \\
 45^\circ &= \frac{45^\circ}{15^\circ} \\
 &= 3 \text{ hours}
 \end{aligned}$$

Since Uganda is in the East of Greenwich, we add 3 hours to 10:00am

Hrs.	Min.
10	00
3	00
<hr/>	
13	00hrs

Now our answer is 1300hrs which is 24 hour clock system. We need to change it to 12 hour clock system. We do this by subtracting 12 hours from our answer
13:00

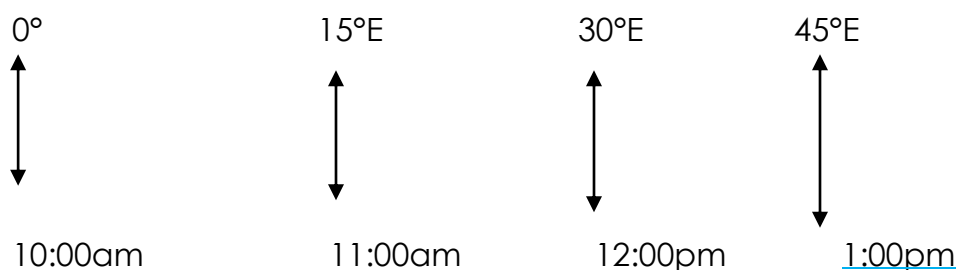
$$13:00 - 12 = 1.$$

Our answer is 1:00 pm

Method 2

Uganda is 45°E (45 degrees East of the Prime Meridian/Greenwich)

1 hour = 15° so we shall keep on adding 15° from Ghana which is at Greenwich (0°) until we reach 45°



Therefore, it is 1:00pm in Uganda

Example 2

The time in Accra is 1:00p.m.

What is the time in Gabon which is 30° East?

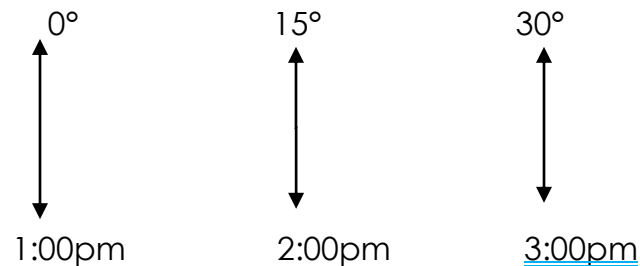
Accra is crossed by the Prime Meridian so it is 0°

$$\begin{aligned} 15 &= 1 \text{ hour} \\ 30^{\circ} &= \frac{30^{\circ}}{15^{\circ}} \\ &= 2 \text{ hours} \end{aligned}$$

Since it is east, we add 2 hours to 1:00am

Hrs.	Min.
1	00
+ 2	00
<hr/>	
3	: 00p.m

Method 2



Therefore, it is 3:00pm in Gabon

Finding time of places which are in the West of the Prime Meridian

Note that here, we subtract.

Example 3

It is 6:00am in Accra. What time will it be in Liberia 30° West?

$$\begin{aligned} 15^{\circ} &= 1 \text{ hour} \\ 30^{\circ} &= \frac{30^{\circ}}{15^{\circ}} \\ &= 2 \text{ hours} \end{aligned}$$

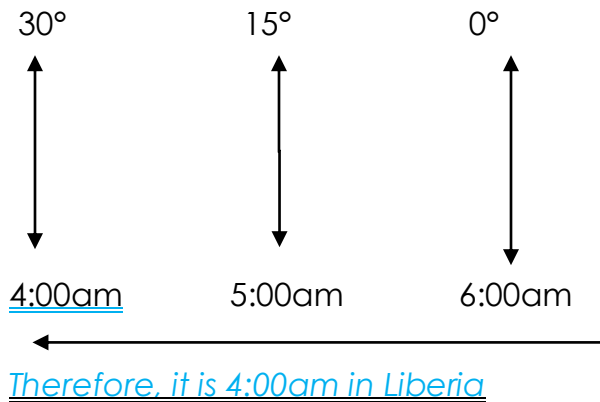
Since it is west, we subtract 2 hours from 6:00am

Hrs.	Min.
6	00
- 2	00
<hr/>	
4	00a.m

Therefore, it is 4:00am in Liberia

Method 2

We shall start writing the time given to us which is 6:00am from 0° to West



Lesson 24

Listen and write

- Earth
- Mars
- Rotation
- Revolution
- Jupiter
- axis

MOVEMENTS OF THE EARTH

We live on planet called **Earth**

Examples of planets (Order from the Sun)

1. Mercury
2. Venus
3. **Earth**
4. Mars
5. Jupiter
6. Saturn
7. Uranus
8. Neptune

Rotation of the Earth

Rotation is the movement of the earth on its own axis

- The Earth rotates on its axis from west to East.
- An axis is an imaginary line that cuts through the Earth from the North Pole to the South Pole.
- It takes 24hours (1 day) for the Earth to make a complete **rotation**.

Effects of rotation of the Earth

- It causes day and night.
- It causes deflection of winds and ocean currents.

Revolution of the Earth

Revolution is the movement of the earth around the sun.

- It takes 365 days for the earth to revolve around the sun
- This is called an ordinary year.
- The fourth year of every four years has 366 days
- This is called a leap year

Effects of the revolution of the earth

- It causes seasons i.e. summer, winter, autumn and spring.
-
- On 21st March and 23rd September, the sun is directly overhead the Equator.
 - On these two dates the earth gets equal days and nights i.e. Equinox.
 - On 21st June, the sun is overhead the tropic of cancer
 - The northern hemisphere will have the summer season while the southern hemisphere will have winter.
 - On 22nd December the sun is directly overhead the tropic of Capricorn. The southern hemisphere will experience summer while the Northern hemisphere will experience winter.

Lesson 25

ACTIVITY

1. What is time zone?
.....
2. Give another name for Prime Meridian
.....
3. It is 7:00pm in Ghana. What is the time in Uganda, which is 45°W?
.....
4. It is 11:00am GMT. What is the time in Rwanda, which is 30°E?
.....
5. The time in Accra is 8:00pm. What is the time at place M that is 45°W?

-
6. What is rotation of the earth?
.....
7. How long does the earth take to make a complete rotation?
.....
8. What causes days and nights?
.....
9. How many days does a leap year have?
.....
10. Give one effect of the revolution of the earth
.....

Lesson 26

Listen and write

- history
- tradition
- linguistics
- anthropology
- archaeology
- excavation

SUBTOPIC:

THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA

History is the study of past events.

SOURCES OF HISTORY

Oral tradition (legends)

This means getting information from stories told by the old generation/grandparents.

Linguistics

- It is the study of people's languages spoken in particular regions.

Anthropology

- It is the study of people's culture. This is in terms of dressing, ceremonies, tools etc.
- The people who carry out this study are known as **anthropologists**.

Written records

This means getting information from Newspapers, magazines, letters etc.

ARCHAEOLOGY

- Archaeology is the scientific study of fossils. Fossils are dug from underground.
- The exercise of removing early remains from underground is known as **excavation**.
- The term given to mean early man's remains is **Fossils**.
- The people who excavate fossils are referred to as **archaeologists**.
- The places where excavation is carried out are called **archaeological sites**.

Lesson 27

Listen and write

- Stone age
- bolas
- skinning
- cleaver
- weapon

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY MAN

- The early man lived more than a period of twenty million years ago. Since that time, he has gone through a number of changes and these changes are referred to as **Stone Age period**.
- **Stone Age period is the time when early man used tools and weapons made out of stones.**

CATEGORIES OF STONE AGE PERIOD:

OLD STONE AGE PERIOD.

- This period is also referred to as the **Early Stone Age period**.
- Man lived a simple life by gathering fruits, digging up roots and hunting animals for food.
- He used simple tools like hand axe and chopper.
- The hand axe was used **for skinning animals, digging up roots and shaping other tools made out of wood.**
- Other important tools used were arrows heads, knives, pick, cleaver and bolas.
- Bolas helped **to trap fast running animals.**

SOME OF THE TOOLS USED BY MAN IN THE EARLY STONE AGE PERIOD;

		
Hand axe	Cleaver	Bolas

The **discovery of fire** marked the end of **Old Stone Age** period and marked the beginning of **Middle Stone Age** period.

Lesson 28

Listen and write

- scrapper
- chisel
- warmth
- early man

MIDDLE STONE AGE PERIOD;


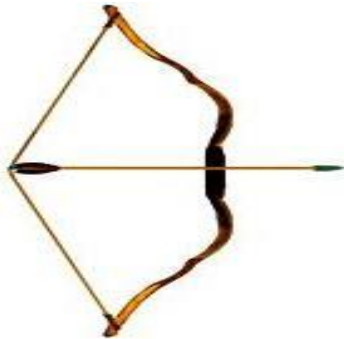

- During this period, man made a variety of tools out of wood, bones, and horns of animals.
- The tools made included knives, spear heads, chisels and scrappers.
- Man started hunting animals using traps during this period.

IMPORTANCE OF FIRE TO EARLY MAN;

- To roast meat
- For warmth
- For protection

- For light in caves
- Scaring away dangerous wild animals
- For boiling poison put on arrow heads.
- Man started to tame animals like the dog.

TOOLS USED IN THE MIDDLE STONE AGE

		
Spear	Bow and arrow	Chisel

USES OF THE DOG TO EARLYMAN,

- It helped early man to carry out hunting.
- It gave security to early man.
- It helped man to tame other animals.

At the end of the middle Stone Age period, man discovered farming which marked the beginning of the New Stone Age period.

THE NEW STONE AGE PERIOD (LATE STONE AGE)

- Under this period man became more creative, he began to live in simple huts and tree shelters, started growing crops and keeping animals which made him to live a settled life.
- Man started using more refined tools with sharp points and regular shapes e.g. spears, needles and fish hooks.

How did farming help early man to live a settled life?

It made early man stay near his gardens to take care of his crops.

- At the end of this period, man discovered iron smelting which made him to start using iron tools and this marked the **end of Stone Age period and the beginning of the Iron Age.**

IRON AGE.

- It brought a number of changes on the life of man.
- Stronger weapons were made for protection.
- Stronger tools were made for farming and hunting.
- Ornaments were made which were exchanged with other communities to get items.

The idea of iron smelting was started by the Cushites at Meroe in Sudan

In Uganda, iron smelting was introduced by the Bachwezi

The headquarters of the Bachwezi were at Bigobyamugenyi currently in Sembabule district.

Lesson 29

Listen and write

- Olduvai Gorge
- Nsongezi
- paintings
- Sango bay
- research
- Leakey

ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND THEIR FINDINGS IN EAST AFRICA.

DR. LOUIS LEAKEY AND HIS WIFE

- This is the most important and famous archaeologist in the history of archaeology. He discovered the **oldest human skull** at **Olduvai Gorge** in Tanzania in 1959 who was termed as **Zinjanthropus.**
- **What is a gorge?**
- A gorge is a V-shaped valley.
- Zinj was a word to mean black and anthropus means **man.**
- This man fed on roots, berries, insects, and honey.
- Because of the oldest human skull that was found in Africa, it was termed as the **cradle land of man.**

Why Africa is called the cradle land of man?

It is where the oldest skull of man was discovered.

DR.POSNANSKY:

- He found the remains of the Chwezi at Bigobyamugenyi in Uganda.

JS KIRKMAN AND CHITIK

- These ones excavated a number of remains at the coast of East Africa including those of the Portuguese.

NOTE;

- ✓ All these fossils in East Africa are kept in museums in Uganda, Kisumu and Fort Jesus in Kenya, Dar-es-Salaam and Arusha in Tanzania.

What is a museum?

A museum is a place where historical objects are kept.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN EAST ARICA:

UGANDA	KENYA	TANZANIA
Bigobyamugenyi	Olorgesaille near L.Magadi.	Olduvai Gorge
Nsongezi	Koobi fora near L.Turkana.	Engaruka
Sango Bay	Fort Ternan near Kisumu	Isimila
Paraa	Kariandusi near L.Nakuru.	Kondoa
Nyero		Cheke
Rusinga		
Ntusi		
Magosi		

NOTE;

- Nyero in Ugandan is well known for rock paintings and Bigobyamugenyi is known for the Bachwezi.
- Nsongezi is the oldest stone age site.

MAP SHOWING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN EAST AFRICA.



- They promote study and research.
- They provide information about the activities done long ago.
- They promote the tourism industry.
- They help to determine the process through which man developed.

ACTIVITY

1. What is history?
.....
2. Write any two sources of history
 - i.
 - ii.
3. James' grandmother told him how they lived long time ago. What source of history is that?

-
4. What is meant by the term Stone Age period?

5. Identify the most important discovery made during;
 a) Old Stone Age

 b) Middle Stone Age.

6. Identify any one change which was introduced by each of the following early man's discoveries
 a) Farming

 b) Iron smelting

7. State any two ways in which a dog was useful to early man.
 i.
 ii.
8. What was the use of each of the following tools to early man?
 a) Bolas.

 b) Hand axe.

9. How did farming enable man live a settled life?

10. How did iron improve early man's life?

11. Why is Africa called the cradle man of man?

12. Draw a bolas in the space below (2 marks)

13. What is archaeology?

.....
.....

14. What is the economic importance of archaeological sites?

.....

Lesson 32

Listen and write

- ethnic
- language
- related
- Cushites
- Nilotes
- Cameroon highlands

ETHNIC GROUPS IN EAST AFRICA

Ethnic groups are also called **tribal groups**.

- An ethnic group is a large group of people who have the same origin and speak **related languages**.
- An ethnic group is made up of **different tribes**.
- A tribe is a group of people who have the same origin and speak the **same language**.

MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS OF EAST AFRICA.

- i) Bantu
- ii) Nilotes
- iii) Cushites (Hamites)

BANTU

- Bantu is the largest group of people in East Africa and occupy the largest part of the region.
- They speak related languages, characterized by the suffix (word) **NTU** when talking about a person, things etc
- They are believed to have entered East Africa around 1000A.D and originated from **Cameroon highlands** through the Congo basin to East Africa.
- Their main occupation was **cultivation (crop growing)**.

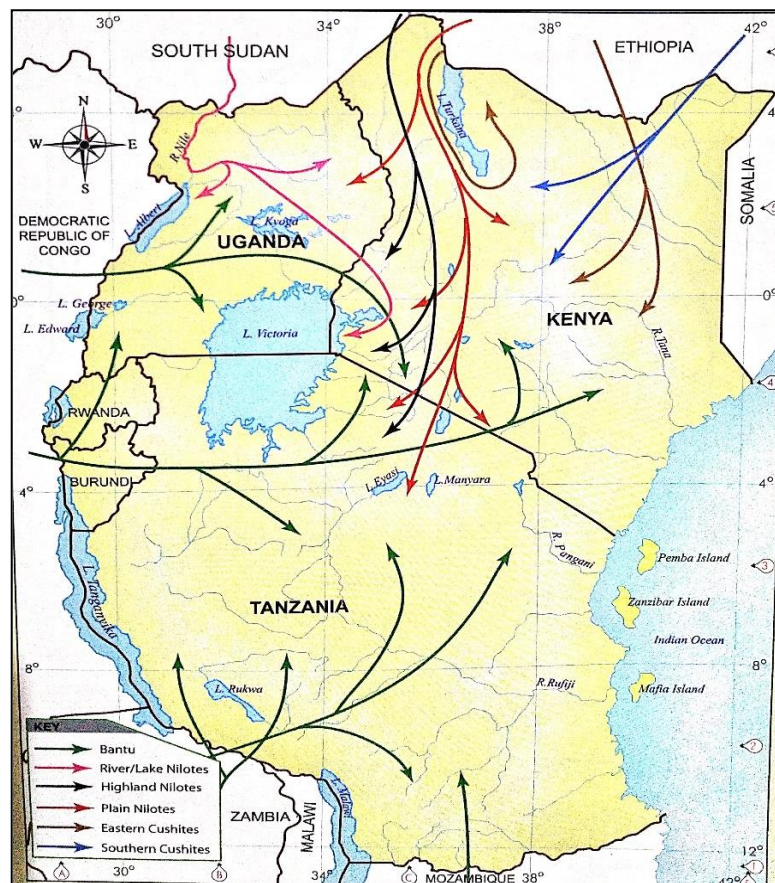
EXAMPLES OF BANTU IN EAST AFRICA

UGANDA	KENYA	TANZANIA
Bagisu, Banyoro	Abagusii Kikuyu	Nyamwezi, Yao
Bagisu, Banyankore	Akamba, Embu	Chagga, Hehe
Batooro, Bakiga	Ameru, Pokomo	Gogo, Makonde
Basoga, Bamba	Mbere,	Sukuma, Ngoni
Basamia, Banyole	Luhya	Zaramo, Pogoro
Basamia	Mijikenda	Wakuru, Bahaya
Baruli, Bagwere		Washamba

NOTE: **The Bushmen were original inhabitants of East Africa.** (It means that they were in East Africa before the coming of the Ethnic groups)

Lesson 33

MAP SHOWING MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF ETHNIC GROUPS



LESSON 34

Listen and write

- Migration
- Interlacustrine
- Coastal
- Nyamwezi

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF BANTU.

- **Migration** is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.
- The Bantu groups were given different names depending on their entry and settlements.

WESTERN BANTU/INTERLACUSTRINE BANTU.

- They entered East Africa through North Western Tanzania and settled in North and Central Tanzania.
- They include Baziba, Sukuma, Nyamwezi, and Bahaya. Later some of them moved to Central Tanzania moved eastwards to the coast.
- Others entered Uganda between Lake Edward and L. Albert like the Baganda, Basoga, Banyoro, Banyankore etc

EASTERN/ COASTAL BANTU

These moved into Central East Africa through the South Western direction of Tanzania.

They settled around highland areas and the coast of E. Africa.

They include: **Washamba, Taveta, Chagga, Meru, Kikuyu, Taita, Akamba, Pare, Gogo, Embu and Zaramo.**

SOUTHERN BANTU AND CENTRAL BANTU

- They entered East Africa through Southern Tanzania and settled in Central Tanzania. This is why they are sometimes called the Central Bantu.
- They include **Ngoni, Fipa, Yao, Makwa, Makonde, and Hehe.**
- **The Ngoni** were the last Bantu group to enter East Africa.
- They came in the 19th century because of the Bantu inter-tribal wars that had taken place in South Africa as they had been defeated by Shaka Zulu. (King)

CAUSES OF THE BANTU MIGRATION IN EAST AFRICA.

- Prolonged droughts in their cradle lands.

- Shortage of land due to population increase.
- Internal and external conflicts
- Famine outbreak
- Outbreak of epidemics
- Love for adventure
- Search for fertile lands.

PROBLEMS FACED DURING MIGRATION OF THE BANTU TO EAST AFRICA.

- Harsh climate during movement
- Difficulty in crossing physical features.
- Walking long distances
- Language barrier.
- Poor transport

EFFECTS/RESULTS OF THE BANTU MIGRATION

- Displacement of the original inhabitants
- New skills such as iron smelting.
- New cultures were introduced.
- Kingdoms and chiefdoms were formed.
- New farming methods were introduced.
- Intermarriages leading to the formation of new tribes.
 - The population decreased in their cradle lands and increased in the new areas.

LESSON 35 & 36

Listen and write

- Nilotes
- Bahr el Ghazal
- Nilotics
- Karimojong

NILOTES.

- This is the second largest ethnic tribe in East Africa.
- They are categorized into three major groups i.e;
 - i) **River-Lake Nilotes**
 - ii) **Plain Nilotes (Nilo-hamites)**
 - iii) **Highland Nilotes.**

- They are Nilotes because they had their origin along the Nile Valley at **Bahr-el-Ghazal** in South Sudan.
- Most Nilotes were pastoralists and used to move from one place to another with their cattle.

THE RIVER-LAKE NILOTES.

- They are also called Luo-speakers.
- They include Acholi, Alur, Langi, Jopadhola and Jaluo.
- These people are related to the Madhi, Dinka, Shiluk, Nuer and Anwale of South Sudan.
- The original cradle land of the River-lake Nilotes was **Bahr-el-Ghazal** in south Sudan.
- They first settled at Pubungu currently known as Pakwach and later split into different groups due to conflicts of their leaders Gipir and Labongo.
- They were called River-Lake Nilotes because they settled near lakes and rivers.

THE HIGHLAND NILOTES.

- They were originally pastoralists who include the Nandi, Kipsigs, Tugen, Keigo, Dadong, Marakwet, Teribong, Okweit, Bongmek, Pokot, and the Sabiny.
- The Sabiny are found in Kenya and Uganda, the Dodong in Tanzania.
- **The Sabiny practice female circumcision (FGM-Female Genital Mutilation). It is illegal in Uganda.**
- These people mainly settled along the highland areas.
- They are believed to have migrated (originated) from Ethiopia.

THE PLAIN NILOTES (NILO HAMITES).

- They are believed to have originated from Ethiopia and settled on the plain areas of East Africa.
- They include Masai, Samburu, Jie, Karamojong, Iteso and Turkana.
- Their major cause of migration was **search for water and pasture for their animals.**
- Their main economic activity was **pastoralism/cattle keeping**

NOTE. **Some of the Iteso have changed to crop cultivation because of fertile land, good climate, and constant attacks from the Karimojong cattle rustlers and population increase.**

- They became mixed farmers.

REASONS FOR MIGRATION OF THE NILOTES

- Search for pasture and water for their animals
- Overpopulation
- External and internal conflicts
- Famine and drought

EFFECTS OF THEIR MIGRATION

- It led to the collapse of the Chwezi dynasty
- It led to the introduction of short horned cattle
- It led to intermarriages and hence new tribes
- Chiefdoms were introduced.

Lesson 37

Listen and write

- Cushites
- Semites
- pastoralism
- Somali
- intermarriage

CUSHITES

Cushites are also known as the Hamites.

- It is believed that they migrated from Asia and settled in the Horn of Africa where we find countries like Somalia, Djibouti, and Eritrea, later entered East Africa.
- Their main occupation was **cattle keeping**.
- Today the Cushites mostly live in the semi-arid lands of central Tanzania as hunters and fruits gatherers.
- In Kenya, the Southern Cushites are represented by the Kinje and Dahalo.
- The last group of the Eastern Cushites includes Galla, Somali, Boran and Rendille.
- **In Uganda**, they are represented by the Bahima.
- **The Bahima** keep long horned cattle.
- In Rwanda and Burundi, the Tutsi represent the Cushites.

REASONS WHY CATTLE IS REARED BY THE CUSHITES:

- For meat

- For Milk
- For Ghee production
- For payment of dowry
- To provide them with skins.

SEMITES

They are a mixture of Arabs and Jews.

They migrated from Asia.

Their main occupation is trade.

They mainly live in Kenya and Tanzania especially at the coast and urban centres.

Reasons for migration

- To trade/find trade opportunities.
- To find favourable climatic conditions.
- To escape anti-Semitic wars in their homeland.

Semitic contributions/effects to East Africa

- They led to the birth of Swahili language after their intermarriages with the Bantu.
- They introduced foods like Pilau, Biryani and Samosas.

Lesson 38.

ACTIVITY

1. What is an ethnic group?

.....

.....

2. What was the original homeland of the Bantu?

.....

3. Mention four Bantu tribes in each of the following countries.

a. Uganda

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

b. Kenya

- i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - iv.
- c. Tanzania
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
4. What was the main occupation carried out by the Bantu?
.....
5. Mention any two results of early migrations into East Africa.
 - i.
 - ii.
6. How are the Masai similar to the Bahima in terms of economic activities?
.....
7. State any two problems facing the pastoral tribes of East Africa.
 - i.
 - ii.
8. Give any two values of cattle to pastoral tribes of East Africa.
 - i.
 - ii.
9. State two reasons why the Nilotes migrated into East Africa.
 - i.
 - ii.
10. Give any one negative cultural practice of the Sabiny people.
.....
11. Name the last Bantu group to enter East Africa.
.....
12. What is the **cradle land** of the River-Lake Nilotes?
.....

LESSON 39

Listen and write

- pre-colonial
- colonist
- colonialist
- organization
- society

POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF EAST AFRICAN PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETIES.

- Pre-colonial societies were the societies which existed before the coming of the European colonialists.
- These societies developed different ways of political organizations.
- In East Africa, political organisation was mainly categorised into two;
 - I. Centralised societies (kingdoms)
 - II. Decentralised societies (Non-centralised)

THE INTERLACUSTRINE KINGDOMS

The word interlacustrine means between lakes.

Interlacustrine kingdoms were the kingdoms formed between the great lakes of East Africa.

These lakes include:

- Lake Victoria
- Lake Albert
- Lake Edward
- Lake George
- Lake Kyoga
- Lake Kivu
- Lake Tanganyika

BUNYORO KITARA KINGDOM

It was the first kingdom in East Africa.

When it broke up, separate Kingdoms were formed e.g

- Buganda
- Bunyoro
- Ankole
- Karagwe
- Wanga
- Ruanda and Urundi

A kingdom is an area ruled by a King or Queen.

Bunyoro Kitara was ruled under different dynasties ie.:

- Tembuzi people
- Chwezi
- Luo-Babiito.

CENTRALISED SOCIETIES

- These societies had well identified rulers to whom the political powers were given by the rest of the community.
- The word "centralised" means political powers belonged to recognised rulers.

Examples of centralised states were;

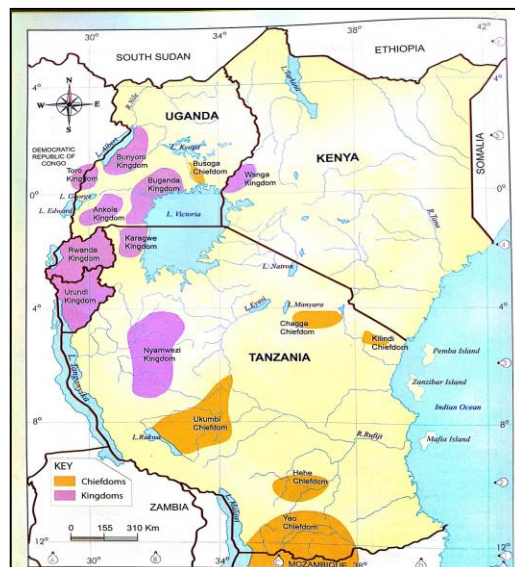
1. Buganda
2. Tooro
3. Bunyoro
4. Busoga
5. Nyamwezi
6. Wanga in Kenya

A table showing societies and titles given to their political heads

SOCIETIES	POLITICAL HEAD
Buganda	Kabaka
Nyamwezi	Ntemi
Tooro	Omukama
Ankole	Omugabe
Busoga	Kyabazinga
Wanga	Nabong
Bunyoro	Omukama

LESSON 40.

A MAP SHOWING KINGDOMS AND CHIEFDOMS OF EAST AFRICA.



LESSON 41.

Listen and write

- Kingdom
- Morals
- Hereditary
- inheritance

ADVANTAGES OF KINGDOMS

- They promote unity
- They promote culture and morals
- They promote peace
- They prevent power struggle since leaders are hereditary.

DISADVANTAGES OF KINGDOMS

- ✚ They promote dictatorship.
- ✚ They promote regional development instead of national development.
- ✚ They promote tribalism.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CENTRALISED SOCIETIES.

- They had one ruler/king given different titles at the time.
- They had royal regalia.
- Kings could come to power through hereditary.
- Kings had full authority over the people (subjects) and their property.
- Kings were related to people through chiefs.
- They had well established cultural institutions
- Kings expanded by raiding other neighbouring kingdoms.
- The burial places of kings were referred to as royal tombs

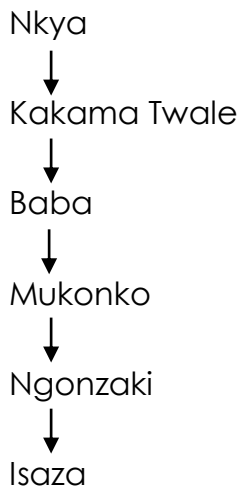
THE TEMBUZI DYNASTY IN UGANDA.

A dynasty is a series/group of leaders from the same family.

- This was the first dynasty to exist in the interlacustrine region of East Africa.
- This region was extending from Uganda, Tanzania, Western Kenya, DRC, Rwanda and Burundi.
- Bunyoro Kitara Empire is believed to have been founded by the Ruhanga and his brother Nkya of the Tembuzi
- These were the fore parents of the Chwezi people.

The hierarchy of Tembuzi dynasty

Ruhanga (founder of the Tembuzi dynasty)



- Tembuzi dynasty contained the Tembuzi people who are believed to be semi-gods because they could perform miracles, they could appear and disappear according to legends.
- The Tembuzi dynasty existed for four regimes and their last King was Isaza.
- When **King Nyamiyonga locked Isaza underground**, the Tembuzi people disappeared and went back to heaven.
- The Bachwezi became the rulers of the interlacustrine region and Ndahura, their first King and the grandson of the Isaza, led them.
- The last ruler of the Chwezi was **King Wamala**.

Lesson 42

Listen and write

- political
- cultivation
- mining
- pottery
- Royal regalia

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE BACHWEZI IN THE LAKE REGION;

- These are categorized into social, economic and political contributions.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS;

- They introduced long horned cattle.
- They introduced salt mining at L. Katwe.
- They started coffee cultivation.

SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

- They introduced the idea of bark cloth making.
- They introduced pottery
- They introduced local games.
- They introduced the building of grass thatched houses.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

- They brought the system of the centralised monarchy.
- They introduced the hierarchy of officials in the palace
- They introduced the idea of building reed palaces.
- The Chwezi people left behind their regalia which included Royal stools. These were found at Bigobyamugenyi, Kibengo, Kagongo, Kasonko and Ntusi.
- Iron working strengthened the Chwezi empire by making stronger weapons and tools for cultivation.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE CHWEZI EMPIRE.

The Chwezi Empire which had grown very strong and wide in the region time came and it reached its downfall.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE CHWEZI EMPIRE

- Outbreak of epidemics like small pox.
- Prolonged drought.
- Death of their beloved cow Bihogo.
- The empire became difficult to be ruled easily as it expanded.
- The invasion by the **Luo people** made the final collapse of the empire.

LESSON 43

Listen and write

- dynasty
- Isingoma
- Kabalega
- Abarusura

THE KINGDOM OF BUNYORO.

- At the beginning of the 16th century, the Luo migrated from the present day South Sudan to Uganda. Later, one group entered Bunyoro Kingdom and adopted the new dynasty referred to as Luo-Babiito dynasty.

- The founder of the Luo-Babiito dynasty was Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga, son of Kyomya and he was a twin brother of Kato Kimera.
- A separate Luo-Babiito dynasty was established in Tooro.
- Kamurasi was one of the kings of Bunyoro kingdom and he was the father of the greatest King of Bunyoro called **Omukama Kabalega**.
- Omukama Kabalega had strong soldiers called **Abarusura**.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF BUNYORO KINGDOM.

- The political organisation of Bunyoro ensured order and administration from the highest to the lowest organ.
- The title given to the king was **Omukama**. He appointed his Prime Minister and chiefs to ensure administration to all the local areas.

Bunyoro weakened due to a number of factors e.g.

- Internal local conflicts
- Expansion of the kingdom
- Internal conflicts.
- The growth and expansion of Buganda kingdom.

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

- The Banyoro were mainly pastoralists but Luo-Babiito Bairu were crop farmers
- They also participated in long distance trade exchanging Ivory for beads, guns and cloths
- They exchanged salt, potatoes, wines, and iron tools for banana and bark cloth with Buganda using barter trade system.
- There was also salt mining.

NOTE.

The current Omukama of Bunyoro is Omukama Solomon Gafabusa Iguru.

LESSON 44

Listen and write

- Kabaka
- bark cloth
- ivory
- territory

BUGANDA KINGDOM.

- Buganda started as a territory with a small population in the 17th century

- The population of Buganda increased as migrants from Busoga, Bunyoro, Mt.Elgon and Kooki arrived.
- According to historians, it is believed that **Kato Kimera** was the founder of Buganda kingdom though it is challenged by other legends that **Kintu** was the first Muganda and King of Buganda.
- Buganda grew from a small nucleus of 3 counties i.e. Mawokota, Busiro, Kyadondo. It later expanded to over ten counties. At the time of signing the 1900 Buganda agreement, it had 20 counties.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF BUGANDA KINGDOM.

- It had a centralized system of administration with the Kabaka as the **overall ruler**.
- The kingdom was divided into counties, sub counties; parishes sub parishes and villages for easy administration.

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

The Baganda had economic activities like **bark cloth making**, iron smelting, rearing of animals and growing of crops, making boats, which helped them in trade and warfare.

They traded in slavery, ivory, iron ore and shells of animals in exchange for guns, beads and ammunitions from Arabs

SOCIAL ORGANISATION

The Baganda had strong beliefs in ancestral spirits. They believed in many gods like Musoke, Dungu, Kibuuka, Nagawonye

The Baganda were divided into 52 clans according to animals, birds and plants which were their totems.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE EXPANSION OF BUGANDA.

- Strategic position of Buganda (nearness to L.Victoria).This made Buganda to have better naval forces and fish from L.Victoria.
- Well organised and determined rulers.
- Acquisition of guns from Arabs.
- Good climate and fertile soil that favoured crop growing.
- Well trained soldiers as Abambowa.
- Well organised centralised administration.
- The Baganda were united.

- Buganda was small at first and easy to control

WANGA KINGDOM.

- This kingdom was made of the Abaluhya people in the Western Kenya near L.Victoria.
- It was the only the kingdom that existed in the present day Kenya.
- The Abaluhya are believed to have migrated from Bunyoro Kitara after its collapse.
- Their main occupaton was farming and the title given to their king was Nabongo.
- One of their Nabongo called **Mumia Shiundu** is greatly remembered to have collaborated with the British during the colonial rule.

LESSON 45

ACTIVITY

1. What is a kingdom?
.....
2. Mention any two kingdoms in Uganda today.
 - i.
 - ii.
3. Name the largest kingdom in Uganda today.
.....
4. Mention the first kingdom in East Africa.
.....
5. Which people formed Bunyoro Kitara kingdom?
.....
6. Name the group of people that replaced the Tembuzi
.....
7. How did King Nyamiryonga end King Isaza's rule?
.....
8. Who was the first king of the Bachwezi?
.....
9. Write any two factors that led to the collapse of the Chwezi rule.

- i.
- ii.

10. Who were the Abarusura?

.....

11. Write the title given to each of the cultural leaders of the following areas in Uganda:

a. Buganda

.....

b. Bunyoro

.....

c. Busoga

.....

d. Acholi

.....

12. How did the location of Buganda contribute to its expansion?

.....

13. Name the only kingdom that existed in Kenya

.....

14. Write two contributions of the Bachwezi to Uganda

i.

ii.

15. From which kingdom did Tooro kingdom emerge?

.....

16. Write the title given to the king of Wanga Kingdom

.....

LESSON 46

Listen and write

- Rumanika
- Karagwe

- Bukoba
- John Speke
- Muharambwa

KARAGWE KINGDOM

- This kingdom existed south of Ankole, Tooro, and Buganda in Northern Tanganyika near L.Victoria.
- It was founded in Bukoba region in Tanganyika.
- It was part of the former Bunyoro Kitara kingdom and was occupied by the Banyambo.
- It was founded by Ruhinda a descendant of the Bachwezi just like the founder of Ankole Kingdom. He conquered the neighbouring empire to enlarge it. This included Rwandan, Burundi, and Ukerewe.
- **King Rumanika** was one of the greatest kings of this kingdom and helped explorers (John Hanning Speke and James Grant) to reach Buganda.
- **The title given to the King of Karagwe was Omugabe.**
- The kingdom developed as a result of the trade which was existing in this region (Long Distance Trade).
- The people were organised under clans and sub-clans who were headed by **Muharambwa**.
- Karagwe was founded by Ruhinda the grandson of Wamala.

NOTE: The founder of Ankole was Ruhinda just like the founder of Karagwe but is not the same person. Both were descendants of the Bachwezi.

Who was Wamala?

ROLES OF MUHARAMBWA

- To bless women to bear many children.
- To bless hoes and harvest.
- To supervise unoccupied land in the area.
- For spiritual leadership.

TOORO KINGDOM

Tooro kingdom was founded in 1830 by Prince Kaboyo Olimi I son of Omukama **Kyebambe Nyamutukura III** of Bunyoro.

Tooro kingdom broke away from Bunyoro because they were not getting enough services from headquarters.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION

Tooro had a centralised system of government with the Omukama as the overall ruler.

- Tooro had strong leaders like Prince Kaboyo Olimi I the founder.
- Nyaiika I successor of Kaboyo.
- Kasagama who ruled during colonial rule.
- Omukama Kaboyo Olimi III the father of the current king of Tooro

NOTE:

The current king of Tooro is Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru Rukidi IV.

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

The Batooro were mainly pastoralists but today have changed to mixed farming. They also participated in coastal trade with Arabs dealing in iron and ivory.

SOCIAL ORGANISATION

They had two classes the Hinda Batooro who were herdsmen and rulers and the Bairu Batooro who were cultivators and seen as inferior.

LESSON 47

Listen and write

- Nyamwezi
- Ntemi
- Mirambo
- Nyungu ya Mawe

NYAMWEZI EMPIRE.

- This empire was founded in the present day Tanzania and by Wanyamwezi people.
- These were named Nyamwezi by the coastal dwellers because they came from the direction of the moon.
- They settled in central Tanzania, south of L.Victoria.
- The Nyamwezi are the biggest Bantu group in Tanzania.
- They were originally cultivators but later were taken by trade items e.g. salt, spears, livestock, grains and metal ware.
- They dealt in trade items like salt, spears, livestock, grains and metal ware.
- The title given to the leader of the Nyamwezi chief was **Ntemi**.

ROLES OF NTEMI

- He was a spiritual leader.
- He led prayers and made sacrifices to gods on behalf of the people.
- He was in-charge of royal drums.
- He was responsible for the well-being of the community.

The Ntemi built a strong state in the region which was crossed by two main caravan routes to the coast via the North Western route through Karagwe to Buganda and Western route to Ujiji on L.Tanganyika and beyond.

CHIEF MIRAMBO:

- Mirambo was one of the greatest Ntemi of the Nyamwezi.
- His capital was at Urambo.
- Urambo was an important slave and ivory market in the region.
- Mirambo started as a small ruler of a chiefdom called Ugowe and then expanded his territory by attacking the neighbouring kingdoms.
- He extended his territory (empire) and controlled the main trade routes from Tabora to Ujiji and Karagwe while collecting taxes.
- He built a large empire which was divided into provinces ruled by Mirambo (Vatwale).
- These were responsible for trade of goods in the area.
- Kiwere was the administrative centre.

FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO THE SUCCESS OF MIRAMBO.

Mirambo's character.

- He was a dynamic chief.
- He was ambitious to expand and develop his empire.
- His ability to lead soldiers to the war battle.
- His ability to recruit the captives to his army.
- His ability to capture all the trade routes and control trade.
- Mirambo's ability to deploy mercenary soldiers called **Ruga-Ruga**.
- Acquisition of the guns from long distance traders.
- His ability to acquire the Ngoni tactics of fighting.

COLLAPSE OF MIRAMBO.

Mirambo who established a strong empire in the region, time came and his empire collapsed due to;

- The mercenary soldiers had become undisciplined by stealing people's property.
- Mirambo had centralised all his powers that during his absence, the system could not operate.
- The death of Mirambo weakened the empire as his successor's could not control its property.

NYUNGU YA MAWE

- He was among the famous chiefs of the empire and established his capital at Kiwele.
- He developed a centralised system of administration and divided his empire into seven provinces.
- Each province was under the leadership of Mutwale.
- The name Nyungu ya Mawe means **pot of stones** which symbolises his strength and ability to rule the empire.
- Both Mirambo and Nyungu ya Mawe died in 1884, the same year Muteesa 1 of Buganda died.
- Nyungu ya Mawe was succeeded by his daughter Mgalula who was later over thrown by the German colonialists.

ACTIVITY

1. How is a kingdom different from a chiefdom?

.....

2. What title was given to the rulers of the following kingdoms?

a. Wanga kingdom

.....

b. Karagwe kingdom

.....

c. Ankole kingdom

.....

d. Tooro kingdom

.....

3. Who founded:

i. Karagwe Kingdom

.....

ii. Tooro kingdom

.....

4. How was Ankole kingdom related to Karagwe kingdom?

.....

5. Write any two roles of Muharambwa in Karagwe kingdom.

i.

ii.

6. Give any three advantages of kingdoms.

i.

ii.

iii.

7. Under which ethnic group ethnic group are the Nyamwezi?

.....

8. Why were the Nyamwezi called so?

.....

9. What name was given to the strong soldiers of chief Mirambo?

.....

10. From which tribe did chief Mirambo learn his fighting tactics?

.....
11. Write one reason why chief Mirambo's empire collapsed?
.....

12. Give the meaning of Nyungu Ya Mawe.
.....

LESSON 48.

Listen and write

- Culture
- Custom
- Ceremony
- Circumcision
- traditional

SOCIAL ORGANISATION, CULTURE AND CUSTOMS OF PEOPLE IN THE PRE-COLONIAL EAST AFRICA.

The most developed social organisation among the East African tribes was the clan system.

Clans were headed by **clan heads**

Their responsibilities were:-

- a. To organise clan ceremonies and functions
- b. To settle disputes among clan members
- c. To preside over traditional ceremonies and meetings

CULTURE

It refers to norms, values and customs of a given society

NORMS

These are accepted ways of behavior in a given society.

VALUES

These are principles or standards of behavior

CUSTOMS

These are traditional and widely accepted ways of behavior on doing something in a particular society, place etc.

Customs are unwritten rules followed for a long time by a given society.

SOME OF THE NORMS AND VALUES INCLUDE:

- Beliefs
- Technology
- Dressing
- Songs and dances
- Food
- Art and crafts
- Moral habits
- Initiation ceremonies
- Politics

TABOOS

Taboos are used to teach work and discipline to children

Taboos are social or religious customs prohibiting or restricting people from a particular thing.

1. Cultural ceremonies were performed for specific purposes.

For example;

- a. Weddings
 - b. New harvest
 - c. Marriage
 - d. Circumcision
 - e. Birth and naming of children
 - f. Funeral etc.
2. In these ceremonies, love, oneness and concern for one another were expressed.

THE NAMING CEREMONY

Children in some cultures were named after their ancestors

The first was named after the grandfather.

The second was named after the grandmother, etc

IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE

- It unites people.
- It identifies people.
- It promotes discipline and morals.
- It promotes peace and harmony.

WAYS OF WORSHIPPING IN EAST AFRICA DURING THE PRE-COLONIAL PERIOD.

*The religion of Africans was known as **ATR. (African Traditional Religion)***

- Africans believed in many gods.
- Everything that happened was connected to gods and spirits.
- They would pray/worship whenever they needed help.
- They had no fixed days of prayers.
- They used to kill animals as sacrifices to gods.

Examples of sacrifices;

- ❖ He-goats
- ❖ Bulls
- ❖ Cocks

Why they sacrificed;

- ❖ To please gods after annoying them.
- ❖ To get favours/blessings from the gods and spirits.
- Africans built shrines as places of worship.
- They also had special sacred objects which were believed to have spiritual powers. E.g.
 - ❖ **Huge stones.**
 - ❖ **Huge trees**
 - ❖ **Mountains.**

WORSHIPPING TODAY

- ❖ Many people became Christians and Muslims.
- ❖ They no longer believe in small gods. *However, there are some people who still do it secretly. **This is not good because we are supposed to serve the Almighty God, the creator of Heaven and Earth.***
- ❖ Christians go to churches mainly on **Sunday** while some Christians go to church on **Saturday (SDA-Seventh Day Adventists).**
- ❖ **Muslims** go for prayers mainly on Friday.
- ❖ **All** the above groups believe in one **Almighty God**, the creator of Heaven and Earth.
- ❖ **Religious leaders** guide and teach believers religious beliefs and customs.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN CULTURE ON AFRICANS.

- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| Dressing | - | miniskirts, trousers for girls, open blouses |
| Marriage | - | homosexuality, sex workers, lesbians |
| Language | - | most children can't speak their mother tongue. |

ACTIVITY.

1. What is a clan?

-
2. Write any two roles of a clan head.
- i.
- ii.
3. Write ATR in full.
-
4. What is culture?
-
-
5. What is a taboo?
-
-
6. Write any three examples of cultural ceremonies that were performed in the pre-colonial East Africa.
- i.
- ii.
- iii.
7. Give three ways how culture is important.
- i.
- ii.
- iii.
8. Mention two examples of sacrifices offered by Africans to their gods in the ATR.
- i.
- ii.
9. Give two reasons why Africans offered sacrifices to their gods.
- i.
- ii.

10. How important were shrines to Africans during the pre-colonial East Africa?

.....

11. Mention two roles of religious leaders today.

i.

ii.

12. Give one reason why most children today cannot speak their mother tongue.

.....

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF PEOPLE OF PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL EAST AFRICA

Listen and write

- barter trade
- interaction
- interior
- coast
- caravan

People of long ago carried out trade with their neighbours/communities. They used **Barter trade system**

BARTER TRADE.

- Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods and services without the use of money.
- Early traders in East Africa used barter trade.

ADVANTAGES OF BARTER TRADE.

- It is cheap.
- It does not involve use of money.
- It involves face to face interaction between traders.

DISADVANTAGES OF BARTER TRADE.

- It involves cheating because there is no unit of measurement.
- It is difficult to determine the value of goods.
- There is double coincidence of wants / goods/It is not easy to get a person to exchange with.

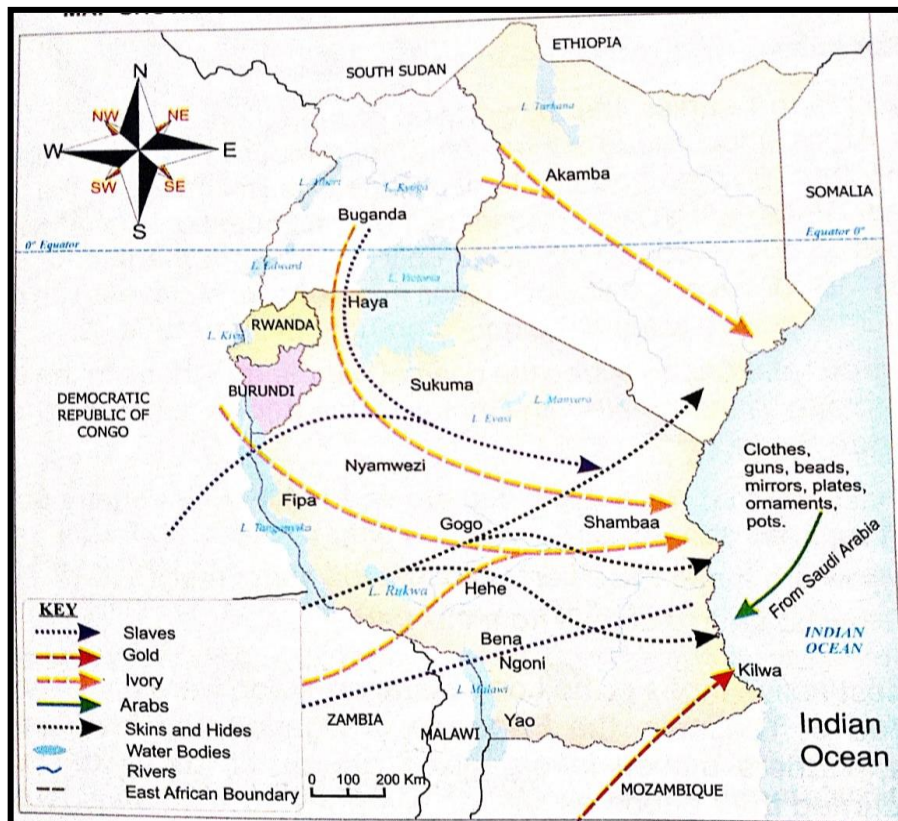
LONG DISTANCE TRADE (LDT).

- This was the trade which involved people from the interior of East Africa and those from the coast of East Africa.
- It involved moving **long distances from the coast to the interior of East Africa and vice-versa.**
- Traders used **barter trade system.**

The tribes involved in Long Distance Trade.

- Baganda and Banyoro of Uganda,
- Nyamwezi, Ngoni, Hehe Yao of Tanzania
- Akamba, Kikuyu of Kenya.

MAP SHOWING LONG DISTANCE TRADE ROUTES IN EAST AFRICA.



Trade items collected from the interior.

- Ivory, hides and skins, salt, slaves, tusks, gold
- Slaves were mainly used to provide transport from the coast while other slaves were sold to other slave traders.

- The traders from the coast were mainly Arabs and introduced a number of items to the interior of East Africa.
- **Items brought by Arabs.**
Carpets, spices, clothes, beads, ornaments, guns, mirrors etc.
- The routes of the long distance trade mainly started from the coast through Tanzania to Uganda.
- From the coast through Kenya to Uganda and back to the coast.
- The most important individuals who participated in this trade were **Tipu, Msiri and Mirambo.**

EFFECTS/RESULTS OF THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE.

- The interior of East Africa was opened to the coastal people.
- People in the interior of East Africa became used to the goods from outside East Africa.
- It encouraged slave trade with all its negative effects.
- It made the interior kingdoms to grow stronger due to acquisition of guns.
- It led to development of the East Africa coastal towns.
- It encouraged foreigners to come to East Africa.

VISITORS TO EAST AFRICA

Listen and write.

- Traders
- Arabs
- Missionaries
- Slave trade
- Monsoon winds

Examples of early visitors who came to East Africa

- Arabs
- Indians
- Missionaries

ARAB TRADERS.

- These came from Asia. They mainly came from Saudi Arabia, Persia (Iran). They were blown by the **monsoon winds** across the Indian Ocean.

- They settled at the East African coast.

REASONS FOR THEIR COMING.

- To trade. (Main reason)
- To spread Islam.
- To escape religious wars.

WHY ARABS TOOK LONG TO MOVE INLAND (to come to the interior of East Africa).

- They feared hostile tribes.
- They feared thick forests.
- They feared tropical diseases.
- Poor transport.
- Language problem/language barrier.

Items of trade brought by Arabs to East Africa.

- Guns.
- Beads
- Mirrors
- Clothes
- Ornaments
- Cups
- Plates
- Glasses

Items Arabs took from East Africa;

- Slaves
- Tortoise
- Elephants
- Leopard's skins.
- Rhino horns
- tusks / Ivory

SEYYID SAID.

- In 1840s, Seyyid Said who was a most powerful ruler in the empire transferred his capital from Muscat (Oman) to Zanzibar and later became the **Sultan** of the region.
- The word **Sultan** was the title to Arab leaders at the coast of East Africa.

REASONS WHY SEYYID SAID TRANSFERRED HIS CAPITAL FROM MUSCAT TO ZANZIBAR.

- Zanzibar had good natural harbours for his ships.
- Zanzibar had fresh waters.
- It was strategically located for trade and military affairs.
- It had good climate and fertile soils which favour cash crop growing known as Cloves.

NOTE.

- Zanzibar is the leading producer of cloves in East Africa today, which were introduced by Seyyid Said.
- Cloves are used to make perfumes, food spices and medicine.

ACTIVITY.

1. Write LDT in full.

.....

2. Why was Long Distance Trade called so?

.....
.....

3. Name the two tribes in Uganda that participated in the Long Distance Trade.

i.

ii.

4. How were slaves important to traders during the Long Distance Trade?

.....

5. Write any three effects of Long Distance Trade.

i.

ii.

iii.

6. What is barter trade?

.....
.....

7. Why are there many chances of cheating in barter trade system?

.....
.....

8. Write the major reason why Arabs came to East Africa.

.....

9. Where did the Arabs settle first when they came to East Africa?

.....

10. Who introduced cloves in East Africa?

.....

11. Mention one product of cloves.

.....

12. Give any one reason why Arabs took long to enter the interior of East Africa.....

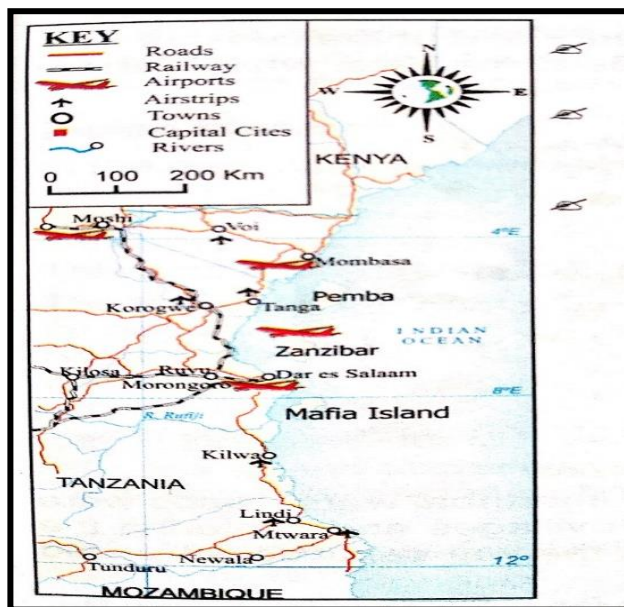
ZENJI EMPIRE.

- It stretched from Mogadishu in Somalia to Sofala in Mozambique.
- Zenji means black People.
- Zenji empire means land of black people
- Its headquarters were at Kilwa.
- The trading centre was at Zanzibar.
- Malindi, Sofala and Mombasa were also important trading points.
- This empire was founded by an Arab trader named **Hassan Bin Ali** in the 10th century.
- The main economic activity in this empire was trade and dealt in selling of ivory, gold, copper, Iron, cowrie shells, and slaves.
- The traders at the coast included Arabs, Indians, and Chinese.

- A number of items were introduced e.g
 - woolen mats,
 - glasses
 - swords,
 - silk,
 - drugs,
 - spices,
 - cloves,
 - clothes.

These were sold at the coast of East Africa.

A MAP SHOWING THE COASTAL TOWNS OF ZENJI EMPIRE.



SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA.

Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings as slaves.

- This trade was brought to East Africa by the Arabs.
- Slavery is the possession of a person by another person

TRIBES INVOLVED IN SLAVE TRADE.

Yao, Nyamwezi, Baganda, Hehe, Akamba

WHY SLAVES WERE NEEDED.

EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE.

- Depopulation.
- Inter-tribal wars led to insecurity.
- Loss of lives
- Separation of families
- Destruction of families
- Famine
- Hatred among people
- Kings and chiefs became rich and Kingdoms expanded.

SLAVES AND THEIR SLAVE MASTER/SLAVE TRADER



Figure by Visensio +256703187849

ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE

The move to stop slave trade was started by the British MP **Sir William Wilberforce**. Others who fought for its abolition include: **Granville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson, and Henry Thornton**.

TREATIES SIGNED TO END SLAVE TRADE.

- Moresby treaty
- Hammerton treaty
- Frere treaty.

METHODS USED TO END SLAVE TRADE.

- Signing treaties with African leaders to stop dealing in slave trade.
- Sending Missionaries to Africa.
- Constructing the railway lines.
- Sending army to control movements of ships on the Indian Ocean.

NOTE: Constructing the railway lines helped to transport goods by train instead of using slaves.

WHY SLAVE TRADE TOOK LONG TO END IN EAST AFRICA.

- Kings and chiefs were benefiting.
- There was great demand for slaves overseas.
- British had a small army to stop traders from carrying out Slave trade.
- Poor transport.

In Uganda, Sir Samuel Baker fought slave trade in Acholi.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE ARABS TO EAST AFRICA.

- They linked East Africa to Asia (Saudi Arabia and Persia.)
- They introduced new skills and ideas like stone building.
- They led to growth of coastal towns e.g. Kilwa, Sofala, Malindi, Mogadishu.
- They introduced Islamic faith.
- They introduced new items of trade.
- Intermarriages with Africans led to birth of Swahili culture.
- They introduced Cowrie shells (medium of exchange).

INDIAN TRADERS.

- They came from India.
- They had come to construct the Uganda railway and after its completion, some remained behind and opened shops, in Kampala.
- They were called **Indian coolies**.
- The first shop in Uganda was opened by **Allidina Visram**
- They introduced rupees.

- Indian money lenders were known as **Banyans**. People like Mehta and Madhivani opened up sugar cane plantations in Uganda.

CONTRIBUTION OF INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

- They helped in the construction of the Uganda railway.
- They built shops in East Africa.
- They introduced **rupees** as a medium of exchange (money)
- They started banking system.
- They set up industries.
- They set up schools and hospitals.

CHRISTIANITY IN EAST AFRICA

Listen and write.

- Portuguese
- Suppress
- Fort Jesus
- Missionary
- Rabai Mpya

Christianity in East Africa was first introduced at the coast by the Portuguese. They wanted to suppress Islam which had been spread at the coast by Arabs.

They built Fort Jesus in Mombasa for protection against the Arabs.

Missionaries from Europe.

A missionary is a person who travels to a foreign country to spread their religion.

The first missionaries arrived at the coast in 1844.

Main reason why missionaries came.

- To spread Christianity.

Examples of early missionaries to East Africa.

- Johann Ludwig Krapf.
- Johannes Rebmann
- Jakob Erhardt.

Effects of missionaries' work above.

Positive effects.

- They built mission stations which later developed into churches e.g. Ludwig Krapf opened up the first mission station in Mombasa at Rabai Mpya.
- They built schools/introduced formal education
- They built hospitals.
- They taught Africans practical skills like carpentry and joinery.
- They introduced new crops.

Negative effects

- African culture was distorted.
- They paved way for colonialism
- Their work led to disunity among Africans

Problems faced by early missionaries

- Language barrier.
- Tropical diseases.
- Attack from fierce wild animals.
- Attack from hostile tribes.
- Poor transport network.
- Shortage of supplies.

ACTIVITY

1. What is slave trade?
.....
.....
2. Name four coastal towns in East Africa.
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - iv.
3. Who founded the Zenji empire?
.....
4. How did the construction of railway lines help to stop slave trade?
.....
.....
5. Name the European who helped to stop slave trade in Northern Uganda.
.....
6. How did Kiswahili language in East Africa come into existence?

.....
.....
7. Which form of currency was introduced by:

a. Arabs

.....
b. Indians

.....
8. Why did Indians come to Uganda in the 1880s?

.....
9. Who were the Banyans?

.....
10. Name the first man to open up a shop in Kampala.

.....
11. Where was the main slave trade market in East Africa?

.....
12. Name the main inland slave trade market in East Africa during slave trade.

.....
13. Write two effects of missionary work in East Africa.
.....
.....

SUBTOPIC:

POPULATION IN EAST AFRICA.

Listen and write

- population
- explosion
- Census
- optimum
- Enumerator
- density

What is population?

Population refers to the total number of people living in an area at a given time.

Terms related to Population

OPTIMUM POPULATION.

- This is when the available resources are enough to satisfy the available population.
- This is when the number of people matches with the available resources.

OVER POPULATION.

This is when the number of people is higher than the available resources.

POPULATION EXPLOSION.

This refers to the rapid growth in number of people in an area. E.g. coming of refugees.

POPULATION GROWTH.

This refers to the increase of a number of people in an area.

POPULATION CENSUS.

This is the official counting of people in an area.

NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS.

This is the official counting of people in a country.

CENSUS NIGHT.

This refers to the night before census is carried out.

ENUMERATORS.

These are officials who carry out population census.

POPULATION STRUCTURE.

It is the composition of population in terms of age and sex.

BIRTH RATE.

It is the number of births every year for every one thousand people in the population of a place.

DEATH RATE.

It is the number of deaths every year for every one thousand people in the population of a place.

UNDER POPULATION.

This is when the existing population cannot fully exploit the available resources in an area.

FACTORS THAT LEAD TO POPULATION INCREASE.

- Improved diet.
- Improved medical care (health).
- High fertility in women.
- Polygamy.
- Early marriages
- Unplanned family sizes.
- Religious beliefs.
- High birth rates and low death rates
- Immigration
- Ignorance about family planning methods

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

It refers to the way people are scattered in a given area at a given time.

Map of East Africa showing population distribution.

FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

These are reasons why areas do not have the same number of people.

- a. Soil fertility.
- b. Climate/Rainfall.
- c. Urbanisation/Industrialisation.
- d. Altitude.
- e. Historical factors like slave trade.
- f. Diseases.
- g. Social services.
- h. Government policy

How the factors above affect population distribution of a place.

- a. Fertile areas have many people while less fertile areas have few people.
- b. Areas that receive reliable rain have many people while areas that receive little rain have few people.
- c. Areas that have many industries attract many people than areas without industries.
- d. Mountainous areas have few people compared to plateau areas.
- e. Areas/countries where slaves were sold have many people than where slaves came from.

- f. People do not like settling in areas that are often hit by diseases.
- g. Areas that have good social services have many people while areas that have poor social services have few people.
- h. Government prevents people from settling in wetlands/swampy areas and national game parks which makes them to have very low population or no people compared to other areas.

POPULATION DENSITY

It refers to the total number of people living in an area per square kilometer.

CALCULATING POPULATION DENSITY

$$PD = \frac{\text{total population}}{\text{total land area}}$$

Example 1.

Town K has 800 people covering an area of 40 square kilometres. Find its population density

$$PD = \frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total land area}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} PD &= \frac{800(\text{people})}{40 \text{ Sq km}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{20 \text{ people per square kilometer or } 20 \text{ people/km}^2}} \end{aligned}$$

Example 2

Village W has an area of 30 square kilometres and a population of 6000 people. Find its population density.

$$P.D \text{ (Population Density)} = \frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total land area}}$$

$$P.D = \frac{6000 \text{ people}}{30 \text{ km}^2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P.D = 200 \text{ people/km}^2}}$$

SOME DENSELY POPULATED IN EST AFRICA

- a) Shores of Lake Victoria

- b) Slopes of mountains e.g. Kilimanjaro, Elgon, Mufumbiro etc.
- c) Urban areas like Dodoma, Nairobi, Kampala etc.

SPARSELY POPULATED AREAS IN EAST AFRICA

Semi-arid areas e.g. Karamoja sub region, North – Eastern Kenya,

Miombo woodlands in Tanzania (Infested with tsetse flies)

Kalangala island district - It has no hydroelectricity, poor transport network, poor communication network.

ACTIVITY.

1. What is population?
.....
.....
2. Give the meaning of the following terms:
 - a. Population distribution.
.....
.....
 - b. Optimum population.
.....
.....
 - c. Population growth.
.....
.....
3. Who are enumerators?
.....
.....
4. Write four factors that lead to population growth.
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - iv.
5. Mention four factors that affect population distribution of a place.
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - iv.

6. State how each of the factors below affects population distribution of a place.

a. Soil fertility.

.....
.....

b. Social services.

.....
.....

c. Industrialisation.

.....
.....

7. What is population density?

.....
.....

8. An area has 70 square kilometres and a population of 420 people.
Calculate its population density.

MORE ABOUT FINDING POPULATION DENSITY.

NOTE: When finding population density, the units are **people/km²**.

When finding the total number of people (population), the
units are **people**.

When finding the total land area, the units are **km²**.

All the units above come after the answer.

For example,

➤ **40 people/km²** (for population density)

➤ **600 people** (for population/total number of people)

➤ **50 km²** (for total land area)

Example I.

Village M has an area of 400 square kilometres and 1600 people. Calculate its population density.

$$\text{P.D} = \frac{\text{total number of people}}{\text{total land area}}$$

$$\text{P.D} = \frac{1600 \text{ people}}{400 \text{ km}^2}$$

$$\text{P.D} = 4 \text{ people/km}^2$$

Using the example above to find total number of people (population)

$$P.D = \frac{\text{total number of people}}{\text{total land area}}$$

In the example above, P.D is 4 people/km²
and total land area is 400km²

Here, we shall use the values above, substitute them in our formula to find the total number of people (population)

$$P.D = \frac{\text{total number of people}}{\text{total land area}}$$

$$4 = \frac{k}{400} \quad (\text{choose any letter})$$

$$4 = \frac{k}{400}$$

$$K = 4 \times 400$$

$$\underline{\underline{K = 1600 \text{ people}}}$$

Using the same example to find total land area.

$$P.D = \frac{\text{total number of people}}{\text{total land area}}$$

$$4 = \frac{1600}{N}$$

$$4 = \frac{1600}{N}$$

$$4N = 1600$$

$$\underline{\underline{N = 400\text{km}^2}}$$

Example 2.

Isingiro district has a total land area of 2655 square kilometres and a population density of 158 people/km². Find its population.

$$P.D = \frac{\text{total number of people}}{\text{total land area}}$$

$$P.D = \frac{Z}{2655}$$

$$\frac{158}{1} = \frac{Z}{2655}$$

$$Z = 158 \times 2655.$$

$$\underline{\underline{Z = 419,490 \text{ people.}}}$$

Example 3.

Mpigi district has a population of 258100 people and a population density of 178 people/km². Find its total land area.

$$P. D = \frac{\text{total number of people}}{\text{total land area}}$$

$$178 = \frac{258100}{G}$$

$$\frac{178}{1} = \frac{258100}{G}$$

$$\frac{178G}{178} = \frac{258100}{178}$$

$$\underline{\underline{G = 1450\text{km}^2}}$$

ACTIVITY.

1. An area has 63000 people covering 90 square kilometres. Find its population density.
2. Town Q has a population density of 560people/km². Town Q has a population of 448000. Calculate its total land area.
3. A village has a population density of 98 people per square kilometre covering an area of 60 square kilometres. Find its population.

4. What is the population density of a town that has 8400 people covering 40 square kilometres?

POPULATION CENSUS

Definition: Population census is the general counting of people in an area at a given time.

WHY GOVERNMENT CARRIES OUT POPULATION CENSUS

- For proper planning
- To determine the death rate and birth rate
- To know the number of people
- To know the population structure.
- To know the literacy level.

INFORMATION GATHERED BY THE ENUMERATORS DURING A CENSUS

- Age.
- Sex,
- Race,
- Marital status,
- Number of wives (if you have many)
- Number of children.
- Level of education,
- Occupation,
- Tribe,
- Religion.
- Number of domestic animals etc.

PROBLEMS FACED DURING A CENSUS

- Bad weather
- Language barrier.
- People give wrong information
- Illiteracy by the population.
- Insecurity in some areas.
- Poor transport.

After how long is population census carried out?

- In Uganda, it is carried out after every **ten years**.

Why population census is carried out after ten years not every year?

- It is expensive to conduct.
- It is done to allow changes in the population.

The Ministry responsible for carrying out population census is The **Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development**.

HAZARDS THAT CHECK ON POPULATION GROWTH.(NATURAL HAZARDS / DISASTERS)

- Diseases.
- Floods.
- Earthquakes.
- Strong winds.
- Drought.
- Volcanic eruption.
- Lightning.
- Tsunami /Tornados.
- Landslides (mud slides)

MAN MADE HAZARDS / DISASTERS THAT CHECK ON POPULATION GROWTH

- Wars
- Accidents (air, road, train and water)
- Water and food poisoning
- Fire outbreaks

ADVANTAGES OF A BIG POPULATION

- The government collects high taxes.
- There is cheap / high labour force.
- There is big market for goods.

DISADVANTAGES OF A BIG POPULATION

- Shortage of social services.
- Poor accommodation.
- Easy spread of diseases.
- Land shortage.
- High crime rate.

- Environment degradation.

ADVANTAGES OF LOW POPULATION

- Easy provision of social services.
- There is enough land to the people
- Low crime rate.

DISADVANTAGES OF A LOW POPULATION

- Low tax base/the government collects low taxes.
- Low market for manufactured goods.
- Low labour force/shortage of labour.
- Shortage of manpower for security

How to avoid over population and its dangers.

- By practicing family planning methods.
- **By encouraging the construction of flat houses.** These occupy a smaller space yet they accommodate many people.
- **By supporting girl-child education.** When girls are educated, it reduces on the rate of early marriages and violation of women rights.
- The government can limit people on the number of children they should produce.
- The government can resettle people from places with many people (densely populated areas) to places with few people (sparsely populated areas).

NOTE: In East Africa, countries rank as follows: (Source: worldometer)

Country	Estimated population 2024	Rank in the world
Tanzania	69 million	22 nd
Kenya	55 million	26 th
Uganda	49 million	30 th
Rwanda	14 million	76 th
Burundi	13 million	78 th

ACTIVITY.

1. What is population?

-
.....
2. Give the meaning of population census.
.....
.....
3. Write three reasons why the government carries out population census.
i.
ii.
iii.
4. What name is given to people who carry out population census?
.....
5. Mention any three details gathered by the enumerators during population census.
6. State three problems faced by the enumerators during population census.
7. Why is population census carried out after ten years in Uganda?
.....
8. Name the ministry in charge of population census in Uganda.
.....
.....
9. Who is the Minister of Finance of Uganda?
.....
10. Name the country in East Africa that has:
a. The biggest population
.....
b. The lowest population
.....

Prepared by:

Tr. Ngabirano Visensio, SST Teacher and a Graphic designer.

Email: ngabiranovisensio@gmail.com

WhatsApp: **+256703187849/0783549279**

Twitter(X): [@guccivisensio](https://twitter.com/guccivisensio)

I also design logos, school badges, wedding cards, flyers, making CVs, business cards, calendars, Identity Cards, business posters etc. wherever you are.