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Revised Lesson Notes

SOCIAL STUDIES - P.6

3

Term One

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TOPICAL BREAK-DOWN FOR TERM I

Theme: LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA

Topic: The East African Community

a. Geographical location of East Africa

- Neighbours of East Africa
- Landlocked countries
- Latitudes and longitudes
- Time zones

b. Common markets/Regional economic groupings/Trade blocs

1. The East African Community

- Historical background of the East African Community(E.A.C) – (1967-1977)
- Countries that formed the E.A.C
- Location of countries that formed the E.A.C
- Personalities involved in its formation
- Objectives
- Benefits
- Reasons for the collapse of the E.A.C
- Effects of the collapse of the E.AC
- **Revival of the E.A.C**
- Factors that delayed the revival of the E.A.C
- Countries that form the present E.A.C and their location
- Personalities involved
- Objectives
- Benefits of the present E.A.C
- National symbols of countries of the present E.A.C
- Symbols of the present E.A.C

2. Other economic groupings in Africa

- Problems faced by the E.A.C and other regional economic groupings.
- Solutions to the above problems

c. The people of East Africa.

1. Human origin in East Africa

2. Sources of History

- Oral history
- Written history
- Anthropology
- Linguistics
- Early settlement sites in East Africa

3. The Stone Age period

- Paleolithic(Early stone age)
- Mesolithic(Middle stone age)
- Neolithic(New stone age)
- The iron age

4. Ethnic groups of East Africa.

- The Bantu
- The Nilotes
- The Cushites
- The Sudanic people
- Migration and settlement of ethnic groups in East Africa.



- The results of migration of long ago and today (Social, Political, economic, Religious)
- Recent migration
- Factors that influence settlement of the people of East Africa

d. Population

- Population growth
- Population distribution
- Population density
- Problems associated with population density
- Solutions to problems

e. Visitors to East Africa and their contributions



TOPIC: THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

REGIONAL GROUPINGS IN EAST AFRICA

- 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.
- Another name for a common market is Regional Economic Grouping/Economic Bloc.

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

DISADVANTAGES OF A COMMON MARKET/ ECONOMIC BLOC

- Countries that have more goods and services to sell gain more than those that have less to sell.
- Countries without industries find it difficult to develop their own.
- Countries get less revenue due to reduced taxes.
- Countries may buy goods of poor quality goods / It limits freedom of choice while buying goods.

CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR THE SUCCESS OF A COMMON MARKET / REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROUPING

- Countries should be geographically close to another.
- All member countries should have political stability and harmony.
- All member countries should be ready to respect / honour the treaties of the common market.

FEATURES / CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMON MARKETS

- There are reduced taxes charged on imports and exports among member countries.
- There is free movement of people, goods and services among member countries.
- There is free movement of labour among member countries.

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 Service 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**.

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.
- Presidents of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania formed it in 1967.

These are called founder members

Founder members of the EAC

- 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 Biginvenky 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.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE 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)

Note:

- ✓ When the East African Community collapsed in 1977, all the above collapsed except;
- East African Development Bank (EADB) –Uganda
- East African School of Librarianship - Uganda
- The East Africa Flying School. - Uganda

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.

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.

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.

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?

Try to answer the questions above

- ✓ The leaders of East Africans 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

Name of Secretary General	Country	Year
Nuwa Amanya Mushega	Uganda	2001-2006
Juma Volter Mwapachu	Tanzania	2006-2011
Richard Sezibera	Rwanda	2011- 2016
Liberat Mfumukeko	Burundi	2016-2021
Peter Mathuki	Kenya	2021-Date

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

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

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"

The EAC Anthem

- It is 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

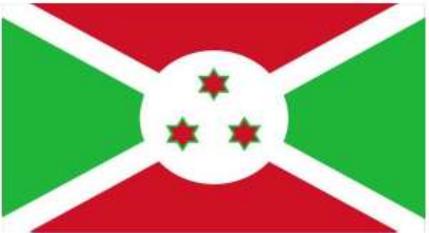
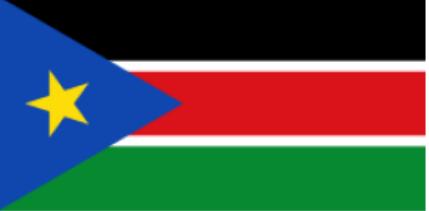
(Chorus)

End

NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES (UGANDA, KENYA, TANZANIA, RWANDA, BURUNDI, SOUTH SUDAN, DRC AND SOMALIA)

UGANDA Motto: For God and My Country	 
FLAG	COAT OF ARMS
KENYA Motto: Harambee	
FLAG	COAT OF ARMS
TANZANIA Motto: Uhuru Na Umoja	
FLAG	COAT OF ARMS



RWANDA Motto: Ubumwe Umurimo Gukunda Igihugu	 
FLAG	COAT OF ARMS
BURUNDI Motto: Unite Travail Progres	
	
FLAG	COAT OF ARMS
SOUTH SUDAN Motto: Justice, Liberty, Prosperity	
	
FLAG	COAT OF ARMS
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO Motto: Justice, Paix, Travail	
	
FLAG	COAT OF ARMS
Somalia Motto: No official Motto	
	

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
.....

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 4°N and 12°S and longitudes 27°E to 42°E.

UGANDA

- Uganda has a total area of 241,038 sq km, It is the 3rd in East Africa
- Capital city is Kampala.
- It is a land locked country.
- H.E Yoweri Tibuhaburwa Kaguta Museveni is its president.

KENYA

- Total area of 580,367 sq km
- Second largest country in East Africa.
- President is H.E William Ruto



- 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

- Total area of 947,003 sq km.
- Tanzania is the biggest among the East Africa countries.
- Capital city is Dodoma.
- Main sea port is Dar-es-Salaam
- President is Samia Suluhu Hassan.
- She is the only Woman President in East Africa
- Tanzania has the highest mountain in East Africa called Mt. Kilimanjaro
- Islands which are part of East Africa Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia.

BURUNDI

- Total area of 27,834 sq km
- It is a land locked country
- Capital city is Gitega
- Current president is H.E Evariste Ndayishimiye

RWANDA

- Total area of 26,338 sq km
- It is the smallest country in the East Africa region
- It is a land locked country
- Its capital city is Kigali
- Current president is H.E. Paul Kagame

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.
- **East Africa includes islands in the Indian Ocean namely.**
 - ✓ Pemba
 - ✓ Zanzibar
 - ✓ Mafia

THE MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING THE NEIGHBOURS SIZE AND POSITION



KEY

- ★ Capital City
- ★ Largest city

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

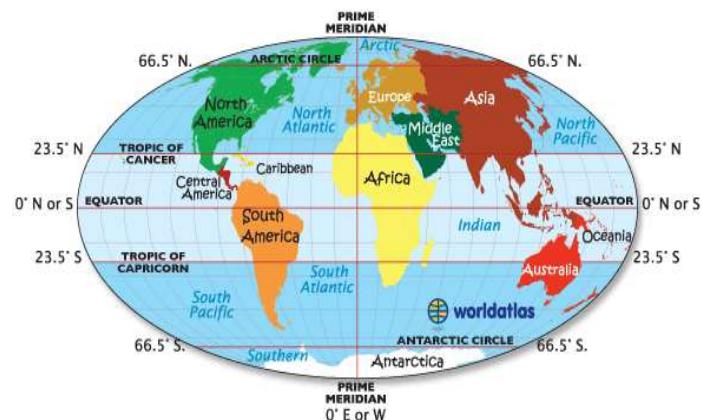
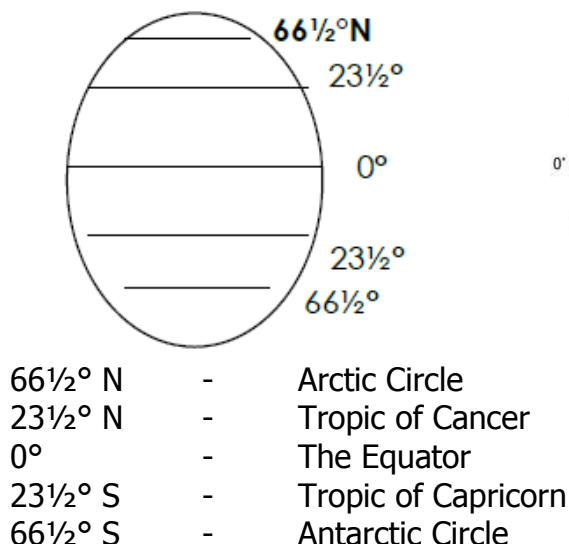
- Lines of latitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from East to West.
- Latitude is the distance of a place North or South of the Equator.
- Lines of longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from north to South.
- Longitude is the distance of a place East or West of the prime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



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.

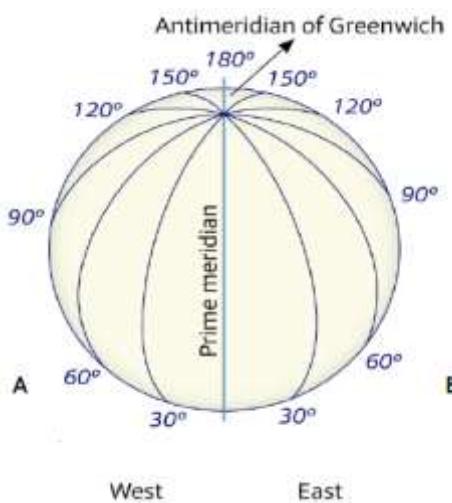
THE DIAGRAM SHOWING MAJOR LATITUDES



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.

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?

.....

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 Zone 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 450 East?

15 = 1hour

450 = 450

150

= 3 hours

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

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

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.

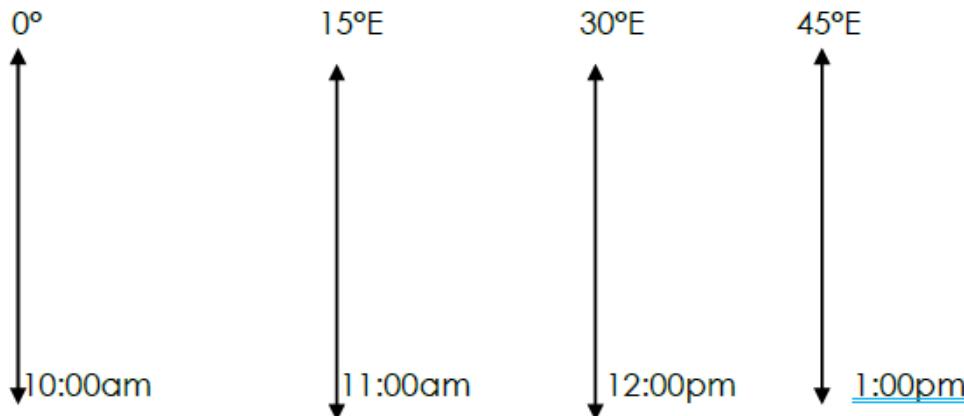
Our answer is 1:00 pm



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°

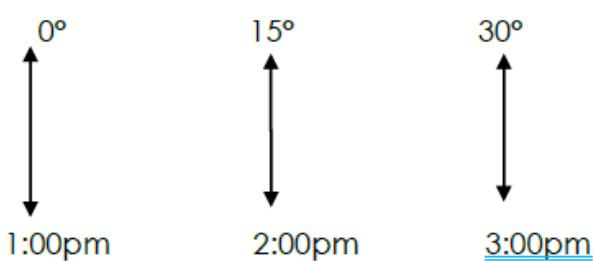
$$\begin{array}{rcl} 15 & = & 1 \text{ hour} \\ 300 & = & \frac{30^{\circ}}{15^{\circ}} \\ & & = 2 \text{ hours} \end{array}$$

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

Hrs. Min.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 00 \\ + 2 \quad 00 \\ \hline 3 \quad : 00\text{p.m.} \end{array}$$

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?

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

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

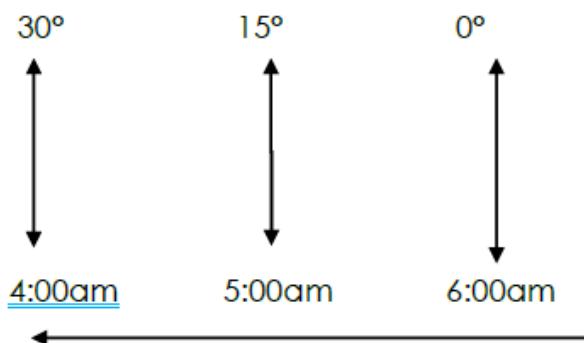
Hrs. Min.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \quad 00 \\ - 2 \quad 00 \\ \hline 4 \quad 00 \text{a.m} \end{array}$$

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



Therefore, it is 4:00am in Liberia

MOVEMENTS OF THE EARTH

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.

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 $45^{\circ}W$?

.....

4. It is 11:00am GMT. What is the time in Rwanda, which is $30^{\circ}E$?

.....

5. The time in Accra is 8:00pm. What is the time at place M that is $45^{\circ}W$?

.....

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

.....



SUB TOPIC: 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**.

ARCHAEOGICALISTS AND THEIR FINDINGS IN EAST AFRICA.

DR. LOUIS LEAKY 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.
- Zenj 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	Kobi foora near L.Turkana.	Engaruka
Sango Bay	Fort Ternan near Kisumu	Isimila
Paraa	Kariandusi near L.Nakuru.	Kondoa
Nyero		Cheke
Rusinga		
Ntusi		
Magosi		

NOTE;

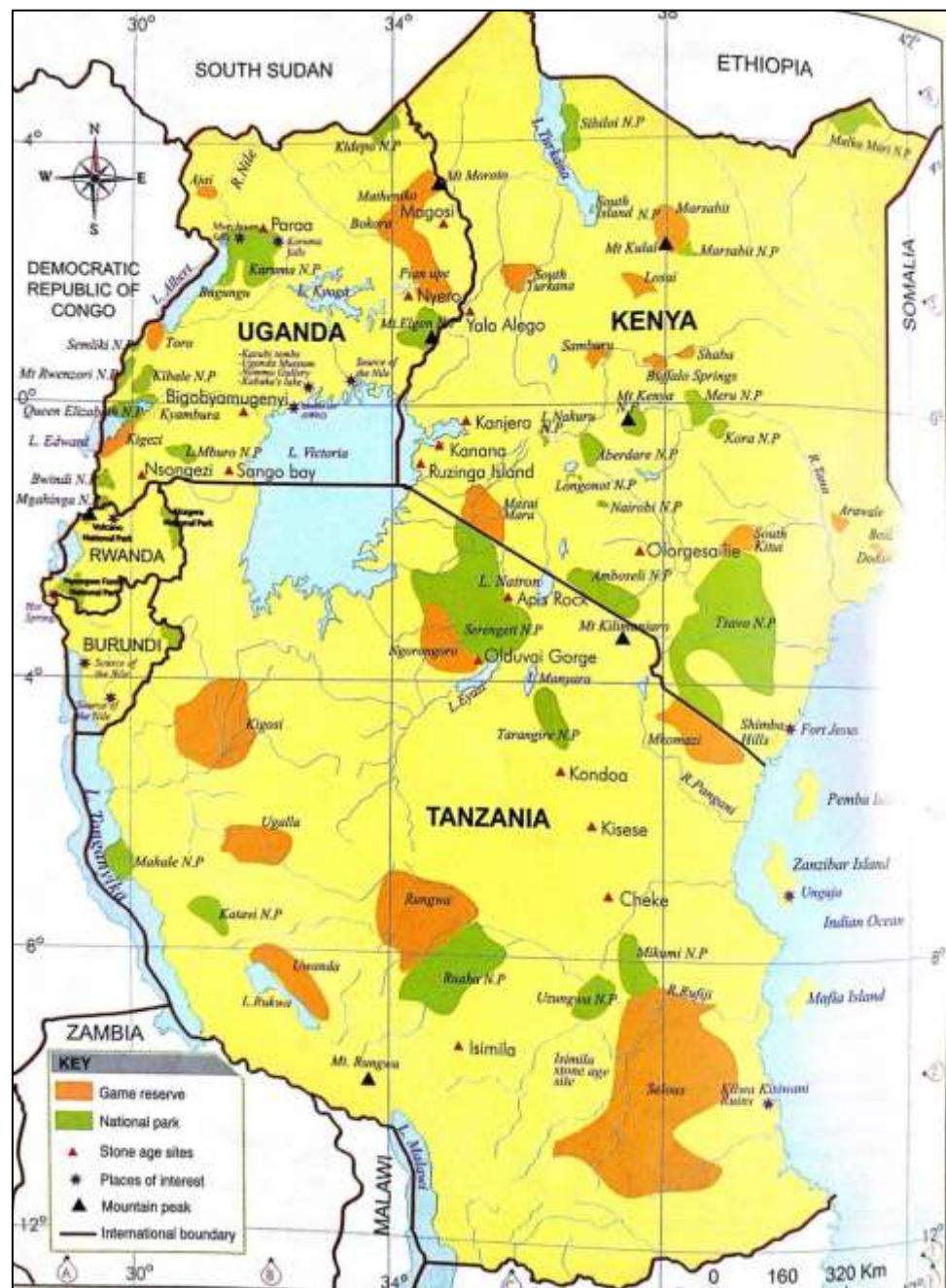
- ✓ Nyero in Ugandan is well known for rock paintings and Bigobyamugenyi is known for the Bachwezi.

IMPORTANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.

- 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.



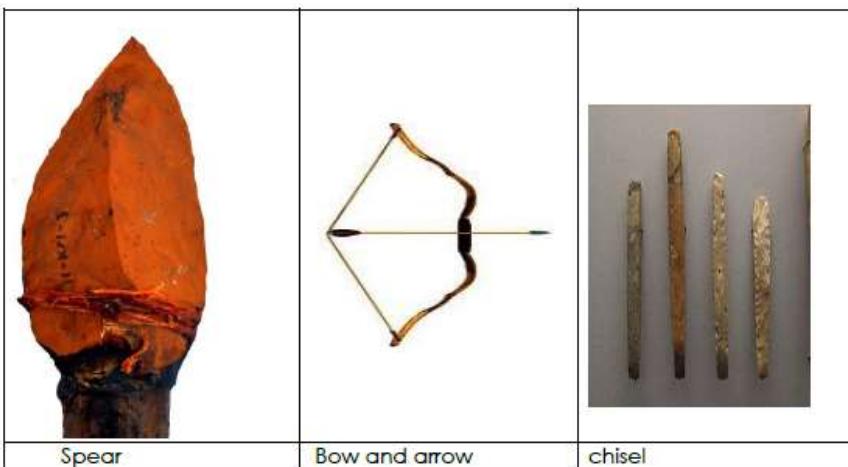
MAP SHOWING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN EAST AFRICA





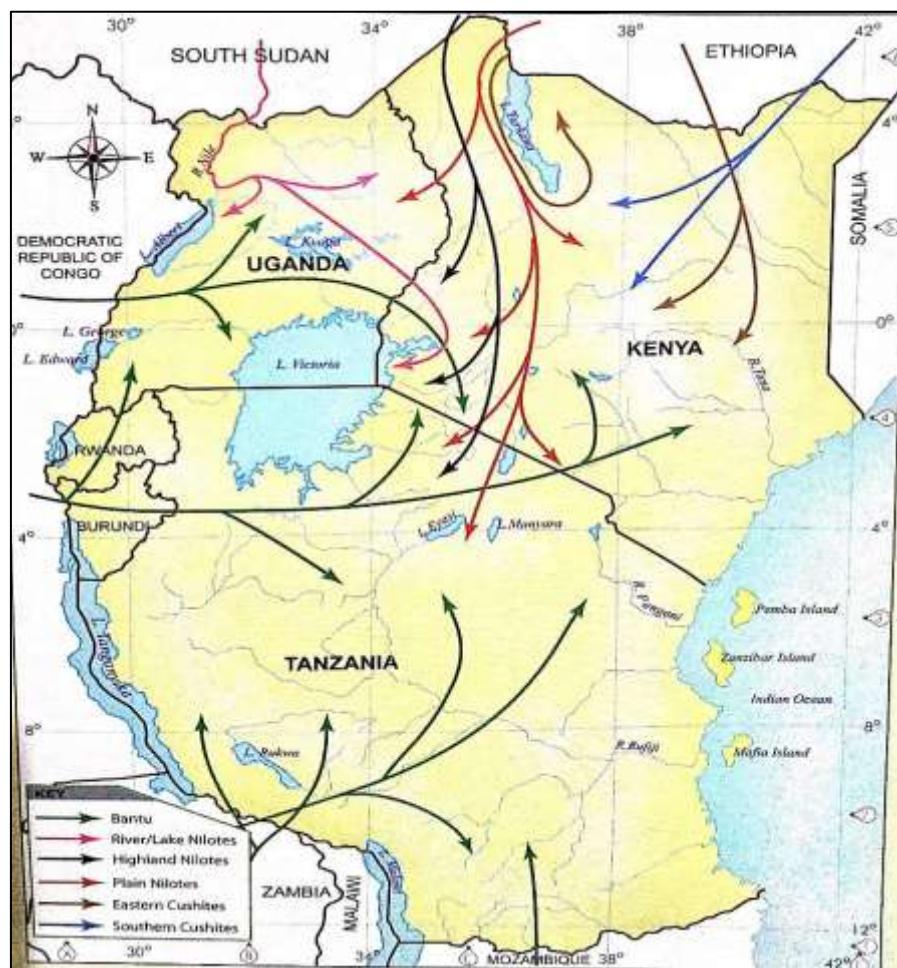
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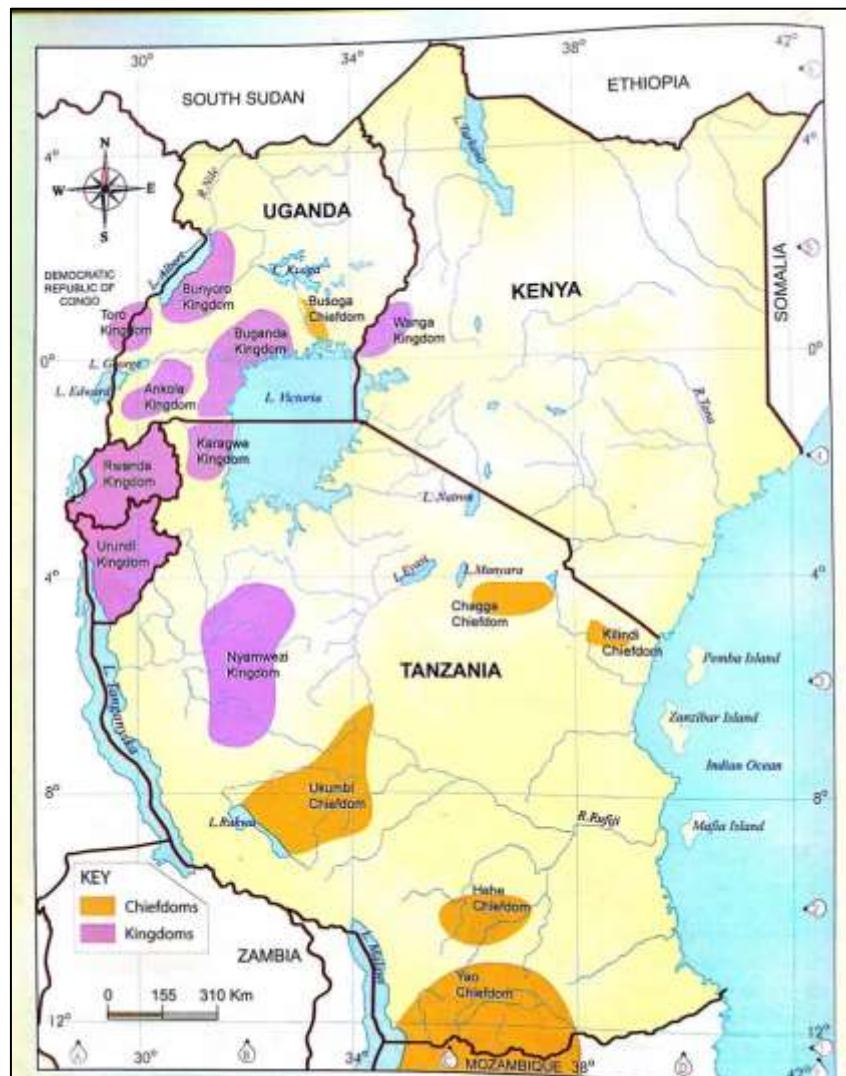


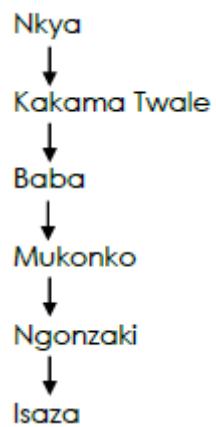






















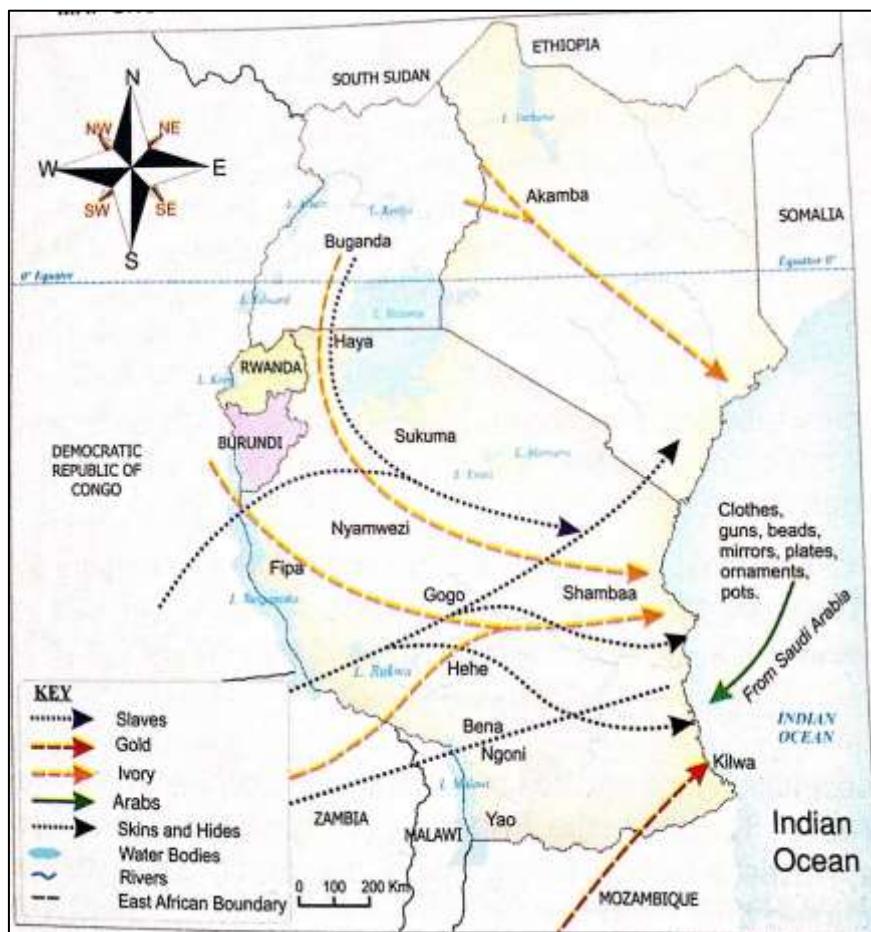






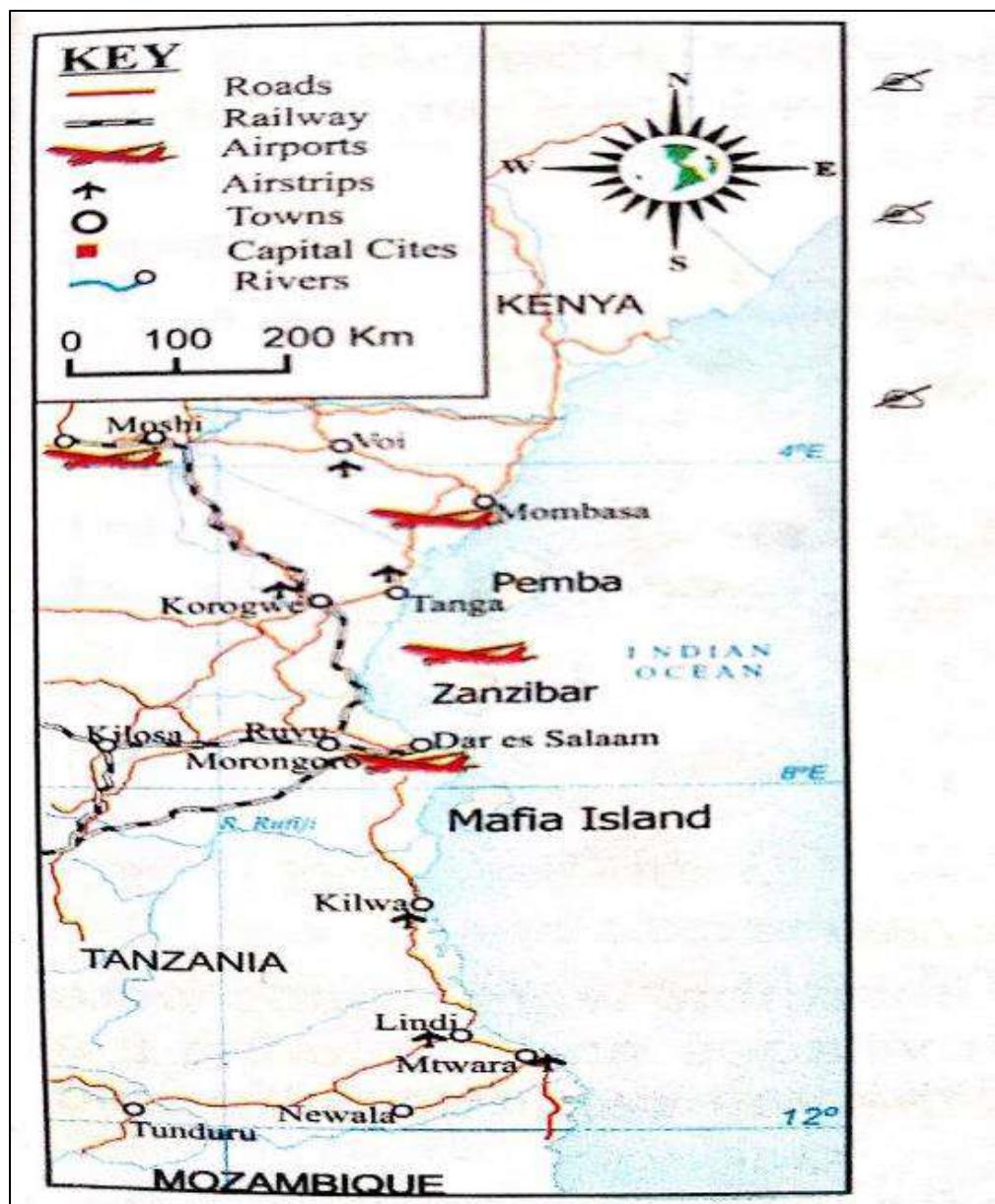


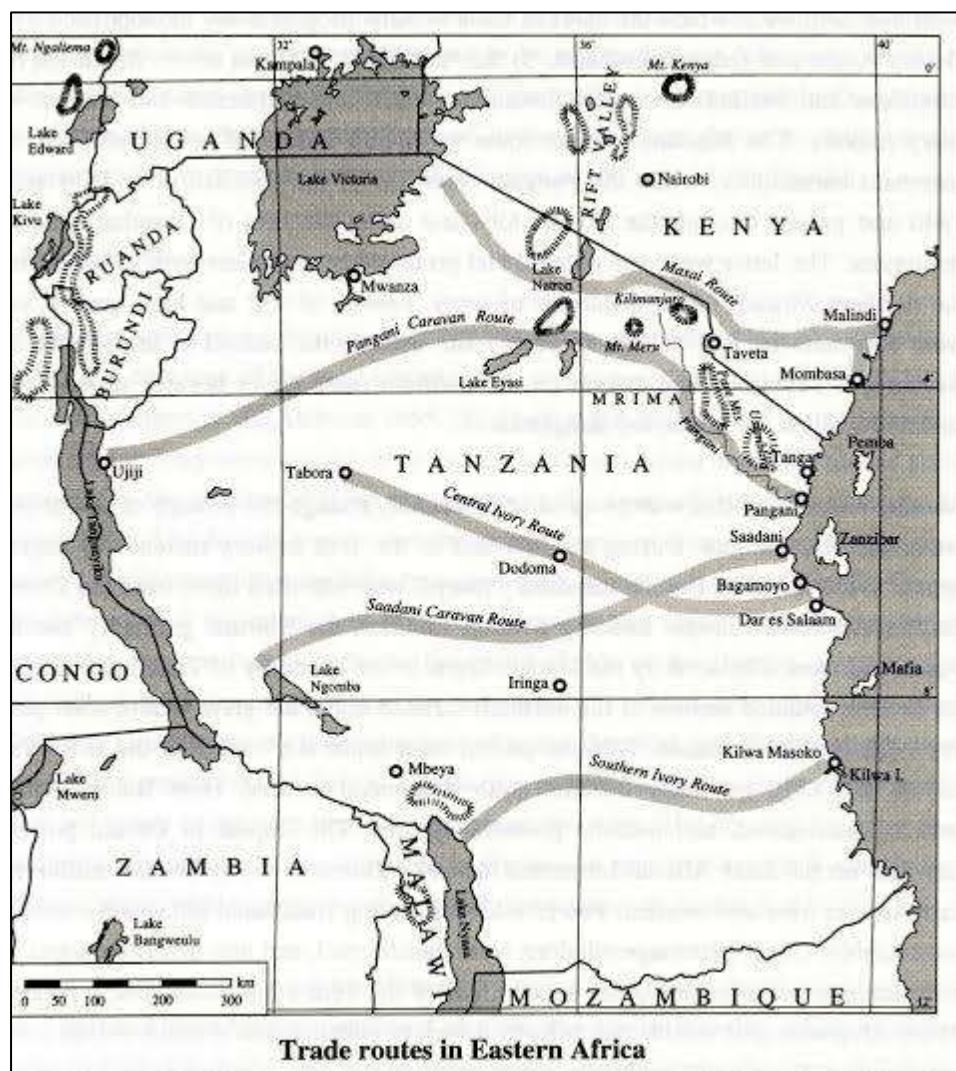


























~~X~~

~~X~~



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

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

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

$$Z = 158 \times 2655.$$

Z = 419 490 people.

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

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

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

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

G = 1450km²







