

DIVINE EDUCATION CENTRE



SOCIAL STUDIES
LESSON NOTES TERM ONE 2025
0784540287/0751565742

PRIMARY SIX

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

LOCATION OF COUNTRIES THAT FORMED THE EAC

The EAC countries are located between Latitude 5°,12 S and Longitude 29°E, 42° E.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY COUNTRIES, SIZE AND CAPITAL CITIES

COUNTRY	SIZE (KM ²)	CAPITAL CITY
Tanzania	945,087	Dodoma
Kenya	580,367	Nairobi
Uganda	241,038	Kampala
Burundi	27,834	Bujumbura
Rwanda	26,338	Kigali
South Sudan	619,745	Juba

ACTIVITY



1. Draw and colour the member countries of the EAC.
2. State the location of Uganda using:
3. (i) Latitudes: 4½°N, 1°S
(ii) Longitudes: 29°, 3° E
4. State the location of East Africa using:
5. (i) Latitudes: 5°N, 12°S
6. (ii) Longitudes: 29°E, 42°E
7. Name the smallest country in the EAC.
8. Name the largest EAC country.
9. Name the newest member state of the EAC.
10. Name the neighbours of the EAC member countries.
11. Compare Burundi and Tanzania in terms of size

MAP SHOWING THE EAC MEMBER COUNTRIES

Fountain S.ST book 6 pg 3/ MK S.ST Pupils' Book 6 page 3



KEY

-  Founder member countries
-  New member countries

COUNTRIES OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

1. The East African Community is made up of six member countries namely;

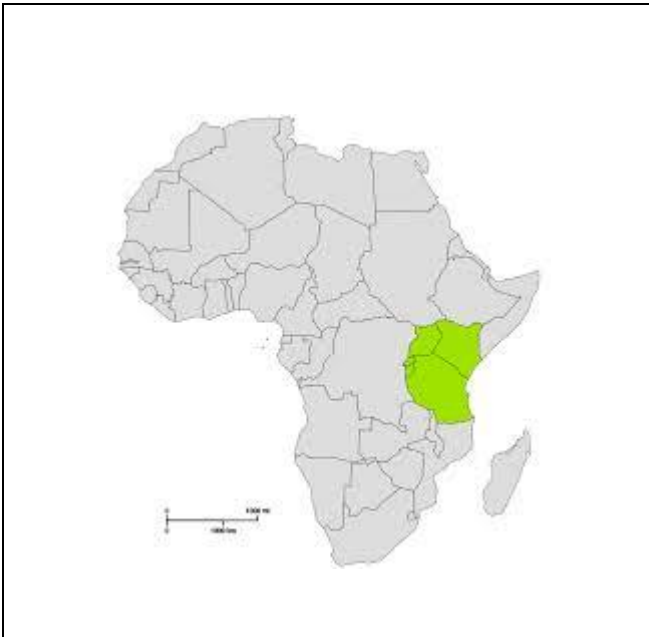
- a. Uganda
- b. Kenya
- c. Tanzania
- d. Rwanda
- e. Burundi
- f. South Sudan

2. East Africa includes islands in the Indian Ocean namely.

- Pemba
- Zanzibar
- Mafia

LOCATION OF EAST AFRICA ON THE MAP OF AFRICA ACTIVITY

Name and colour the neighbours of East Africa on the map bellow



Exercise

Study the map above and answer the following questions.

1. Name East Africa's neighbours in the following directions.

a. North

- i) South Sudan
- ii) Ethiopia

b. South

- i) Mozambique
- ii) Malawi

c. East

Indian Ocean

d. North East

Somalia

e. West

- i) Democratic Republic of Congo

f. South West

Zambia

2. Give the capital city of each of the following neighbours of East Africa.

- i) South Sudan – Juba
- ii) Ethiopia – Addis Ababa
- iii) Somalia – Mogadishu
- iv) Mozambique – Maputo
- v) Malawi – Lilongwe
- vi) Zambia – Lusaka
- vii) D.R.C – Kinshasa

3. Name the major islands that are found off the coast of East Africa.

- Zanzibar Island
- Pemba Island
- Mafia Island

LAND LOCKED COUNTRIES

1. What are landlocked countries?

Land locked countries are countries which have no seaport/or coastline.

2. Which East African countries are landlocked?

- a) Uganda
- b) Rwanda
- c) Burundi

3. Name East Africa's neighbours that are landlocked.

- a) South Sudan
- b) Zambia
- c) Malawi
- d) Ethiopia

4. Name the seaports which Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi use to import and export their goods.

- Port Mombasa
- Port Dar-es-Salaam
- Port Tanga

5. How is Port Mombasa important in the economic development of Uganda?

It is used to handle Uganda's imports and exports.

6. Mention the problems faced by landlocked countries.

- i) High taxes are charged on imports and exports
- ii) High transport costs on imports and exports.
- iii) Goods delay in transit/on the way.

7. How can Uganda solve her problem of being a landlocked country?

- i) Through maintaining a good relationship with neighbours that have seaports.
- ii) Joining common markets.
- iii) Developing air transport.

8. Which independent African countries were created from;

- i) Ethiopia – Eritrea
- ii) Sudan – South Sudan

9. How did Ethiopia become a landlocked country?

By creating Eritrea as an independent country.

10. Which problem does Uganda and South Sudan face due to their location?

**LOCATION OF PLACES USING LINES OF LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE
(GRID REFERENCES)**

Give the meaning of the following terms:

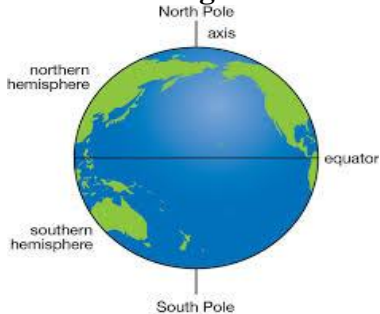
- a. **Lines of latitude:** These are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from east to west.
- b. **Lines of Longitude:** These are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from north to south.
- c. **Latitude:** The distance in degrees north or south of the equator.
- d. **Longitude:** The distance in degrees east or west of the Greenwich meridian.
- e. **Grid reference:** The method of locating places on a map using lines of latitude and longitude.

How are lines of latitude and longitude important to a map reader?

They are used to locate places on a map.

MAJOR LINES OF LATITUDE

1. What is the major line of latitude on the globe?
The Equator (marked 0°)
2. **The Equator divides the Earth into two hemispheres;**
 - a. Northern hemisphere
 - b. Southern hemisphere
3. **Draw the globe and indicate the Northern and Southern hemisphere.**



4. **Apart from the Equator, mention other important lines of Latitude.**
 - a. The Arctic Circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N
 - b. The Tropic of Cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N
 - c. The Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S
 - d. The Antarctic Circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S



5. **Give the importance of the Equator.**
 - a. It is used to locate places on a map.
 - b. It determines the climate of an area.
6. **Why is the Equator marked zero (0°) degrees?**
It's starting point for measuring lines of Latitude North or South.
7. **How do latitudes help to locate places?**
 - They help to determine how far a place is north or south of the equator.
8. **How do latitudes help to determine climate of an area?**
 - Places near the equator receive more sunshine than those far from the equator.
 - Areas near the equator are hotter than areas far from it.
 - Areas near the equator receive more rainfall than areas far from it.
 - Temperatures reduce with the increase in distance from the equator

9. Name the African countries crossed by the Equator.

- Gabon
- Congo
- DRC
- Uganda
- Kenya
- Somalia

MAJOR LINES OF LONGITUDE/ MERIDIANS

1. Name the major line of longitude on the globe.

The Greenwich meridian / Prime meridian. (marked 0^0)

2. The Greenwich meridian is called so because it crosses a town called Greenwich in England.

NB: The capital city in Africa crossed by Greenwich meridian is **Accra in Ghana.**

3. The Prime meridian divides the Earth into Eastern and Western hemispheres.

4. Draw the globe to show the Eastern and Western hemispheres.



5. Apart from the Greenwich meridian mention another line of longitude.

International Dateline (marked 180^0)

6. Give the importance of the following lines of longitude.

a. The Greenwich meridian / Prime meridian.

- To locate places on a map.
- It is used to tell international time.

b. The International Date line:-

- To determine dates
- To separate one day from another.

7. Why is the Prime meridian marked 0^0 ?

- It is the starting point for measuring lines of longitude.
- It is a centre line on a globe.

8. Importance of lines of longitude on a map.

- Helps to tell/determine time.
- They are used to locate places on a map.

9. Give the similarity between lines of latitude and longitude.

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

10. Give the difference between lines of latitude and longitude.

- Lines of latitude are drawn on a map running from East to West while lines of longitude run from North to South.

11. Mention the African countries crossed by the Greenwich meridian.

- Ghana
- Burkina Faso

- Mali
- Algeria

12. How do longitudes help to locate places on a map?

They show/determine how far a place is East or West of the Greenwich meridian

ICT integration:

Video showing lines of latitude and longitude

13. Importance of latitudes and longitudes:

They help to locate places on the map

TIME ZONES

What are time zones?

These are places on the globe with the same standard time.

1. Each time zone is made up of 15° of longitude.
2. Every 15° of longitude is equal to one hour.

Calculating time using time zones

- i) Every time zone (15°) East wards, we add one hour.
- ii) Every time zone (15°) West wards we subtract one hour.

WORKING

TIME ZONES

Calculating time using time zone

Example

1. If it is 5.00 a.m. in Greenwich, what time is it in East Africa which is 45° E of the Greenwich?

WORKING

GMT = 5.00 a.m.

$15^{\circ} = 1 \text{ hr.}$

$45^{\circ} \text{ E} = \frac{45}{15} \text{ 3hrs}$

15

5.00 a.m

+ 3.00 hrs

8.00 a.m

It is 8:00 a.m. in East Africa.

2. It is 6:00 P.M in Accra, Ghana.

What time is it at Place X which is 30° West of Accra?

Accra = 6:00 pm

$15^{\circ} = 1 \text{ hr (1.00 hr)}$

$30^{\circ} \text{W} = \frac{30}{15}$

15

15

= 2.00 hrs

6.00 p.m.

- 2.00 hrs

4.00 p.m

It is 4:00 p.m. at Place X.

3. If it is 7:00 a.m. at the Greenwich meridian, what time is it at Place Y which is 60°E of the Greenwich meridian?

GMT = 7:30 a.m.

15° = 1hr (1:00hr)

60°E = 60 4:00 hrs

15

= 7:30

+ 4:00 hrs

11:30 a.m.

It is 11:30 a.m. at Place Y.

4. If it is 9:00 p.m. in London, what time is it at Place X which is 45° West of the London?

Location = 9:00 pm.

15° = 1 hr

45° = 45°

15

= 3:00 hrs

= 9:00 p.m.

-3:00 hrs

6:00 p.m.

It is 6:00 p.m. at Place X

ORAL ROUND UP EXERCISE

1. In which geographical region of Africa is Uganda found?
2. Which country neighbours East Africa in the North East?
3. Mention one neighbour of East Africa that is landlocked.
4. State any two problems faced by landlocked countries.
5. How is Mombasa important in the economic development of Rwanda?
6. Why is the Greenwich meridian called so?
7. Which line of longitude is used to determine dates?
8. Mention two African countries crossed by the equator apart from Uganda and Rwanda.
9. Give two countries in Africa which are crossed by the Greenwich meridian.
10. Mention two capital cities on the globe crossed by the Greenwich meridian.
11. Which cash crop is mainly grown on the Zanzibar and Pemba islands?
12. Mention the biggest country among the East African countries.
13. How did Ethiopia become a landlocked country?
14. Name the newly independent neighbour of East Africa.
15. State three common problems faced in the cities of East Africa.

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

1. The East African Community is a common market which unites East African countries.
- 2.
3. **What is a common market?**
 - This is an organization formed by countries to promote common interest especially trade.
 - A group of countries that have accepted to work together with the major aim of promoting trade.
 - **NOTE:**
Another name for a common market is Regional Economic Grouping/Economic Bloc.
4. **History of co-operation in East Africa**
 - The East African High Commission (EAHC) with its headquarters in Nairobi
 - The East African Common Services Organization (EACSO) with its headquarters in Nairobi
 - And currently, the East African Community (EAC) with its headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania.

Departments of the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO)

- East African Railways and Harbours.
- East African Posts and Telecommunications.
- East African Literature Bureau.
- East African Income Tax Department.
- Higher Education.
- Research Institution.

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

1. **The founder member countries of the EAC were;**
 - i) Uganda
 - ii) Kenya
 - iii) Tanzania
2. **The founder presidents of the EAC were;**
 - i) H.E Dr. Apollo Milton Obote of Uganda
 - ii) H.E Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya
 - iii) H.E Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere of Tanzania

OBJECTIVES/AIMS/REASONS FOR THE FORMATION OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY IN 1967

1. To promote trade among the member countries.
2. To promote unity/co-operation among member countries.
3. To create a bigger common market for goods and services.
4. To allow free movement of people, goods and services.
5. To have fair/reduced taxes on goods.
6. To promote peace and security in the region.
7. To promote uniform monetary policy
8. To have a common currency.

BENEFITS OF THE EAC TO MEMBER STATES / THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA

1. Member countries pay reduced taxes on goods.
2. Member countries get goods they don't produce.
3. Member countries get wider market for goods.
4. It helps to establish common services like the Railway.
5. There is free movement of people and goods among member countries.
6. It helps students to get education in member countries.
7. Sharing coastal space (sea ports).

DEPARTMENTS / CORPORATIONS OF THE FORMER EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

1. The East African Development Bank (EADB) with headquarters in Kampala.
2. The East African Civil Aviation school in (Soroti)
3. The East African Examination Council (EAEC). Nairobi
4. The East African Inter-University Council.
5. The East African Railways and Harbours. (Mombasa)
6. The East African Airways. (Arusha).
7. East African Court of Appeal.(Nairobi)
8. East African income tax department.(Nairobi)
9. East African Customs and Excise.
10. East African Meteorological Department.(Nairobi)
11. East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization. (Arusha).
12. East African Literature Bureau.(Nairobi)
13. The East African Legislative Assembly. (EALA) (Arusha).

ACTIVITY

1. State the benefits of the following departments/co-operations of the EAC.
 - i) The East African Development Bank.
 - It funds economic projects in East African.
 - It has provided jobs to people.
 - ii) The East African Posts and Telecommunications.
 - It provided telephone services.
 - It promoted easy communication in the region.
 - iii) The East African Examinations Council.
 - To set and mark Examinations among member countries.
 - To give certificates
 - To conduct Examinations in the region.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE E.A.C. (1967-77)

- a. **Banking services** through the East African Development Bank.
- b. **Communication services** through the East African Posts and Telecommunications.
- c. **Education services** through the Inter-University Council, School of Library and Information Science.
- d. **Transport services** through the East African Railways and Harbours.
- e. **Judicial services/Justice** through the East African Court of Appeal.

ACTIVITY

1. **Suggest two reasons why countries should work together/cooperate.**
 - To promote trade.

- To share coastal space, access to the sea port.
- To get goods they cannot produce.
- To learn from one another.
- To promote research on local medicine.
- To share cultures
- To promote peace and unity.

2. How can you as a citizen of Uganda benefit from the EAC?

REASONS FOR THE COLLAPSE/DECLINE/ DISINTEGRATION OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (1977)

1. Shortage of funds.
2. Misunderstandings among the presidents of East Africa e.g. between Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Iddi Amin Dada of Uganda.
3. Uganda and Tanzania thought that Kenya was benefitting more.
4. Different political ideologies among member countries e.g. Kenya and Uganda were capitalists while Tanzania was a socialist state.

Effects of the collapse / disintegration / decline / fall of the EAC.

- It limited movement of people and goods in the region.
- It led to high taxation on goods in the region.
- Loss of the East African common currency.
- Led to the collapse of some departments of the former EAC.
- People lost jobs

REVIVAL OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

The East African Community was revived in January 2001.

1. The East African heads of state that revived the EAC.

- a. President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda.
- b. President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.
- c. President Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania.

2. The current member states of EAC.

- Uganda
- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Rwanda
- Burundi
- South Sudan

3. Name the last member country to join the EAC

- South Sudan

OBJECTIVES FOR THE REVIVAL OF THE EAC

- i) To promote peace and unity/co-operation among member countries.
- ii) To promote free movement of people and goods among member states.
- iii) To strengthen the existing institutions of the former E.A.C e.g. the EADB.

- iv) To improve on transport and communication network in the region.
- v) To have a common currency among member states.
- vi) To create a common tax (tariff) among member states.

INSTITUTIONS/ORGANS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

1. The Summit

- This is the main body of the EAC.
- It is headed by the chair person chosen from the member heads of states for a period of one year.
- It is made up of the heads of state of member states.

Roles of the Summit

- i) To direct the general activities of the organization.
- ii) To assess/ the state of peace, security and governance within member states.
- iii) To review the progress achieved towards the formation of the EAC.
- iv) The current chairman of the EAC is -----?

2. The Council of Ministers:

- It consists of the foreign affairs ministers from member states.
- Its major role is to make decisions / policies on behalf of the Summit.
- Approves the annual budget of the Secretariat

3. The Secretariat

- It is headed by the Secretary General.
- The secretariat is located in Arusha-Tanzania
- The Secretary General is the overall **executive officer** of the EAC.
- The secretary General is responsible for overseeing the day to day activities of the EAC.

Name	Country	Year
Nuwa Amanywa Mushega	Uganda	2001-2006
Juma Volter Mwapachu	Tanzania	2006-2011
Richard Sezibera	Rwanda	2011- 2016
Liberat Mfumukeko	Burundi	2016-todate

4. The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)

- This is the Parliament of East African Community.
- It is found in Arusha in Tanzania.
- It is made up of nine members from each member state.
- The current speaker of EALA is **Hon. Martin Ngoga** from Rwanda.

The roles of the EALA

- To make and amend laws.
- To approve the budget of EAC.
- To discuss matters related to the EAC.

5. The East African Court of Justice (EACJ)

- It consists of respectable judges from member states.
- It is found in Arusha Tanzania.

The roles of EACJ

- It ensures justice in member countries.
- To ensure that the constitution of the EAC is followed by member states.
- To defend activities of member states in relation to the laws of EAC.

6. Co-ordinating Committee of the EAC.

Co-ordinates the activities of the sectorial committee

7. Sectoral Committee

It monitors the implementation of the policies of the of the EAC.

Presidents of the current member states of the EAC.

EAC MEMBER COUNTRY	CURRENT PRESIDENT
Uganda	H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
Kenya	H.E Uhuru Kenyatta
Tanzania	H.E John Magufuli
Rwanda	H.E Paul Kagame
Burundi	H.E Pierre Nkurunziza
South Sudan	H.E Salva Kiir

DEPARTMENTS OF THE FORMER EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY THAT STILL EXIST

1. The East African Development Bank (Kampala).
2. The East African school of Library and Information Science at Makerere University.
3. The East African Legislative Assembly.
4. The East African Civil Aviation school.(Soroti flying school)

DEPARTMENTS THAT REPLACED THE FORMER DEPARMENTS OF THE EAC.

1. Uganda Revenue Authority – replaced East African Income Tax department.
2. Air Tanzania, Kenya Airlines, Air Uganda replaced the East African Airways.
3. **UNEB** replaced the East African Examinations Council.









SYMBOLS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PRESENT EAC.

- National flag
- National Anthem
- National Coat of Arms
- National constitution
- Parliament
- National Emblem
- National Motto

Activity

Children will stick and colour the National symbols of the countries of the EAC.

NATIONAL FLAGS	COAT OF ARMS
 <p>The Uganda National Flag</p>	 <p>The Uganda Coat of Arms</p>

 <p>The Kenya National Flag</p>	 <p>Kenya National Coat of Arms</p>
 <p>The Rwanda National Flag</p>	 <p>Rwanda National Coat of Arms</p>
 <p>The Burundi National Flag</p>	 <p>Burundi National Coat of Arms</p>
 <p>Tanzania National Flag</p>	 <p>Tanzania National Coat of Arms</p>

SYMBOLS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.

There are four major symbols of the EAC.

1. The East African Community flag.
2. The East African Community Coat of Arms.
3. The EAC Anthem.
4. The EAC Motto.

Activity

Children will stick and colour the EAC symbols.

SYMBOLS OF THE PRESENT EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

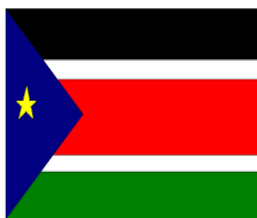


The EAC Flag



The EAC Coat of Arms

MOTTO OF THE EAC: One People One Destiny



DISADVANTAGES OF A COMMON MARKET/ ECONOMIC BLOC

1. Countries that have more goods and services to sell gain more than those that have less to sell.
2. Countries without industries find it difficult to develop their own.
3. Countries get less revenue due to reduced taxes.
4. 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

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

Challenges / Problems facing the EAC

1. Shortage of funds.
2. Interference from developed countries.
3. Disagreements among some member countries.
4. Lack of a common currency.
5. Language barrier.

6. Production of similar goods among member countries.

SOLUTIONS

1. Through getting loans from world banks.
2. Avoid over dependence on foreign aid.
3. By having peace talks to solve misunderstandings.
4. By getting a common currency.
5. Teaching Kiswahili to serve as a national language in all member countries.
6. Encouraging specialization on production of goods among member states.

Give three features / characteristics of common markets

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

ROUND UP EXERCISE.

1. Write EAC in full.
2. Why was the EAC formed?
3. How have the East African countries benefited from the existence of the EAC?
4. Which organization was transformed into the EAC?
5. Mention any two problems faced by EAC.
6. Why did the EAC collapse in 1977?
7. What were the functions of East African Development Bank?
8. Name these officials in the East African Community.
 - a. Current Secretary General:
 - b. Current Chairman:
 - c. EALA Speaker:
9. How was the work of the EAEC similar to that of UNEB today?
10. Why is Tanzania not a member of COMESA?
11. Mention any two services provided by the EAC.
12. Name any two departments that survived after the collapse of the EAC in 1977.
13. Give any two organs of the EAC.
14. Where were/are the headquarters of the EAC?
15. Give any two symbols of the EAC.
16. Apart from the East African community, write down any three other common markets.
17. Which department provided currency during the defunct EAC?
18. Which department of the East African Community is responsible for training pilots?
19. Where are the headquarters of the East African Development Bank?
20. Write down any three functions of UNEB.
21. State the motto of EAC.
22. Why do countries without industries in EAC find it difficult to develop their own?

THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA

THE CRADLE OF THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA

SOURCES OF AFRICAN HISTORY

1. ORAL TRADITION:

Here information is obtained by word of mouth from one generation to another.

2. WRITTEN RECORDS:

Here information is obtained by reading written material e.g. books, diaries, newspapers, magazines.

3. ANTHROPOLOGY:

This is the study of cultures of different people in societies e.g. way of dressing, dances, ceremonies, food, etc.

4. LINGUISTICS:

This is the study of languages.

5. ARCHAEOLOGY:

This is the study of fossils.

NOTE:

- Fossils are remains of early man/plants and animals.
- People who study about fossils/early man's remains are called archaeologists.
- The process of digging up fossils is called excavation.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN EAST AFRICA

1) Who is an archaeologist?

This is a person who studies fossils

Archaeologists in East Africa included;

1. **Dr. L.S.B Leakey** and his wife **Mrs. Mary Leakey** discovered (excavated) the oldest skull of early man at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania.
2. **Dr. Merrick Posnansky** discovered (excavated) the remains of the Bachwezi in East Africa.
3. **J.S. Kirkman** and **Neville Chitick** discovered (excavated) the remains of the Portuguese at the coast of East Africa.

NOTE:

1. The dug up fossils are kept museums.
2. A museum is a building where artistic, cultural and historical objects are kept for exhibition.
3. Examples of museums in East Africa:
 - a. **Uganda** -Uganda Museum
 - Igongo Cultural Centre Museum
 - b. **Kenya** -Nairobi Museum
 - o Kisumu Museum
 - o Fort Jesus Museum in Mombasa
 - c. **Tanzania** - Dar-es- salaam Museum
 - Arusha Museum
4. A person in charge of a museum is a **Curator**
5. How are museums important in the development of East Africa?
 - i) They attract tourists who bring in income.
 - ii) They provide employment to people.
 - iii) They create market for local crafts materials.
 - iv) They are used for education research.

6. Examples of dug up fossils / what the archaeologists discover.

- Human bones
- Animal bones
- Stone tools e.g hand axe, bolas
- Iron tools
- Pottery utensils
- Rock paintings
- Weapons like spears,

THE STONE AGE

1. What is meant by the term stone age?

The period when early man used most tools made of stone.

2. Examples of stone tools.

- a. Stone knives / hand axe.
- b. Spears.
- c. Cleavers
- d. Bolas

3. The Stone Age period is divided into three stages.

- a. Old / Early stone age
- b. Middle stone age
- c. New/ Late stone age

OLD / EARLY STONE AGE

1. During this period, man lived a very simple life.
2. Ways early man used to get food.
 - Through hunting animals for meat.
 - By gathering wild fruits and honey.
 - Through fishing.
 - By digging up roots.
3. Where did early man live?
 - In caves
 - Under big trees
 - In bushes
4. During Old Stone Age early man moved naked but later started covering himself with leaves and animals skins.
5. He had strong teeth and jaws to enable him grind hard food e.g. roots and berries.
6. He made simple tools out of stones e.g. hand axe for skinning animals, digging roots, shaping tools made out of wood.

Important discoveries of early man during Old Stone Age

The discovery of fire marked the end of the early Stone Age period and marked the beginning of middle Stone Age.

Giving the importance of fire to early man

- For light caves
- For boiling poison.
- To provide warmth
- For hardening their pots

- For roasting meat
- To scaring away wild animals
- For drying animal skins

Activity:

1. State the characteristics of early man in the Early Stone Age period.
2. Give three reasons why early man lived near water bodies.
 - i) **To carry out fishing.**
 - ii) **To trap animals that would come to drink water.**
 - iii) **To easily get water.**
3. State the discovery that marked the end of the Early Stone Age period.
4. Mention the uses of fire to early man.

MIDDLE STONE AGE

1. During this period early man started making sharper stone tools.
2. People learnt to fix stone tools on wooden handles.
3. People made better hunting tools like bows and arrows.
4. Man discovered and started using fire.
5. The discovery of farming marked the end of the Middle Stone Age and the beginning of the New Stone Age.


NEW STONE AGE PERIOD

1. People started living a settled life.
2. People started living in simple huts.
3. People discovered farming.
4. How did farming improve the life of early man?
 - i) Man got food from gardens instead of gathering.
 - ii) It enabled man live a settled life.
5. How did farming help early man to live a settled life?
Man stayed in one place to take care of his crops.

ACTIVITY

- 1) **Draw examples of stone tools of early man.**

Sharing our world Book 6

Hand axe	Bolas	Spear	Cleaver
			

IRON AGE

1. The discovery of iron marked the end of the Stone Age period.
2. During this period, man learnt how to make tools out of iron.
3. How did the discovery of iron improve early man's way of living?
 - i) He made better hunting tool and farm tools.
 - ii) He made better weapons for protection.

STONE AGE SITES/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1. These were the settlement areas of early man.
2. These are places where early man used to live.
3. How are Stone Age sites important in the development of East Africa?
 - i) They attract tourists who bring in income.
 - ii) They are used for research.
 - iii) They provide employment to people.

Name the following Stone Age sites in East Africa.

- i) Largest /oldest stone age site
 - **Olduvai Gorge** in Tanzania
- ii) Known for rock painting
 - **Nyero Stone Age site**
 - **Kondoa in Tanzania**
- iii) Known for recreation
 - **Nsongezi** in Uganda

Activity

Children will study, stick and colour the map of East Africa showing Stone Age sites.

MAP SHOWING STONE AGE SITES IN EAST AFRICA



MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN EAST AFRICA

Ethnic group	Cradle land
a. Cushites/Hamites	Ethiopia
b. Bantu	Cameroon highlands
c. River – Lake Nilotes /Nilotics	Bahrel- Ghazel
d. Plain Nilotes/ Nilo Hamites	Ethiopia
e. Sudanic	South Sudan
f. Highland Nilotes	Ethiopian highlands

1. What is an ethnic group?

This is a group of people who share the same origin and speak related languages.

Tribe:

This is a group of people having the same origin, culture and speaking the same language

Clan:

This is a group of people with the same ancestor / forefather

Lineage:

This is a series of families that someone originates from

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania	Rwanda	Burundi
Bahima Batutsi / Tutsi	Galla Somali Boran Rendille Oromo	Iragu Sandawe Mbungu	Batutsi / Tutsi Hima	Batutsi / Tutsi Hima

NOTE:

A family is the smallest social unit in the community.

GENERAL CAUSES OF TRIBAL MIGRATIONS IN EAST AFRICA

1. Due to drought and famine in their cradle land.
2. Due to epidemic diseases in their homeland.
3. They were running away from internal and external conflicts.
4. They were looking for fertile land for farming e.g. the Bantu.
5. They were looking for pasture and water for their animals e.g. Plain Nilotes.
6. Due to need of land for settlement.
7. Due to love of adventure.

Problems faced by ethnic groups during migration

- (i) They were attacked by hostile tribes.
- (ii) They were attacked by fierce wild animals.
- (iii) Difficulty in crossing some physical features.
- (iv) Shortage of food and water.
- (v) They were attacked by tropical diseases.
- (vi) Thick forests made their movement difficult.

THE CUSHITES/HAMITES

1. This was the first tribal group to migrate into East Africa.

NOTE:

The Bantu were the first to migrate into Uganda.

2. The Cushites are believed to have originated from the Ethiopian highlands.
3. Ethiopia is located in **the Horn of Africa** together with **Djibouti, Eritrea** and **Somalia**.

Examples of Cushitic tribes in East Africa

4. The Cushites introduced the idea of **iron working** in East Africa while in Uganda, the idea was introduced by the Bachwezi.

NOTE:

In Africa, Iron smelting originated at **Meroe in Ethiopia**

5. The major occupation of the Cushites was and is still **pastoralism**.

Effects of the Cushites in East Africa

- i) They introduced the idea of iron smelting.
- ii) They introduced new crops in East Africa e.g. G.nuts, and finger millet.

iii) They brought in livestock e.g. cattle, sheep and goats.

BANTU

1. The Bantu are the largest ethnic group in East Africa.
2. They are a group of people who speak a common language with a suffix “ntu” while referring to a person / human being (omuntu)
3. Where did the Bantu originate from?
Cameroon highlands.
4. Other places where the Bantu are believed to have come from include;
Around R. Congo in D.R.C.

The Bantu are sub-divided into four groups:

- a. **Western Bantu-** These Bantu tribes entered East Africa through the North Western route e.g. Basoga, Baganda
 - b. **The Southern Bantu-** These used the southern route to enter East Africa – e.g. Ngoni, Hehe.
 - c. **The Central Bantu-** They used the central route to enter East Africa e.g. Mjikenda, Pokomo
 - d. **The Highland Bantu-** These tribes settled around highland areas e.g. – Kikuyu, Embu, Meru (in Kenya), Chagga in Tanzania, Bamba, Bakonja and Bagisu in Uganda.
5. **Why did the Bantu mainly settle in the interlacustrine region of East Africa.**
- Due to presence of fertile soils for farming.
 - Due to presence of reliable rainfall for farming.
 - To carry out fishing.

6. **What do you understand by the term interlacustrine region?**

This refers to the area around the great lakes of East Africa.

7. **Which one was the last Bantu tribe to settle in East Africa?**

- Ngoni from South Africa

8. **Name the great lakes of E. Africa.**

- Lake Victoria
- Lake Kyoga
- Lake Albert
- Lake Edward
- Lake George
- Lake Eyasi
- Lake Naivasha
- Lake Turkana

NILOTES

1. The Nilotes are the second largest ethnic group in E. Africa.
2. The Nilotes are called so because they had their origin along the Nile valley.
3. They are divided into three major groups;
 - a. The River-lake Nilotes/ Nilotics/ Luo
 - b. The Plain Nilotes / Nilo – Hamites
 - c. Highland Nilotes.

THE RIVER- LAKE NILOTES

1. These are people who migrated from Bahr-el- Ghazel in South Sudan.
2. Their main occupation was pastoralism and fishing.

**3. Examples of River – lake Nilotes
(JAJAL to remember)**

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Acholi	Ja-luo	Luo
Alur		
Japadhola		
Langi		

4. When the River-lake Nilotes migrated into Uganda, they first settled at Pubungu (present day Pakwach).
5. The Nilotic tribe which settled in eastern Uganda is Jopadhola.
6. The River – lake Nilotes who settled in Western Kenya are the Jalu.
7. The Nilotic tribe that invaded Bunyoro-Kitara formed the Luo-Babiito dynasty.
8. The founder of the Luo-Babiito dynasty was Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga.

PLAIN NILOTES

1. They migrated from Ethiopian.
2. Their original occupation was Pastoralism.
3. They are called so because they settled on plains of East Africa.
4. Tribes under plain Nilotes in East Africa are;

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Karimojong	Masai	Masai
Iteso	Turkana	
Jie	Samburu	
Kumam		

NB: The Plain Nilotes tribe found in both Kenya and Tanzania is Masai.

THE HIGHLAND NILOTES

1. They originated from Ethiopian highlands
2. They are called so because they settled in highland areas e.g. around Mt. Elgon.
3. Examples of Highland Nilotes are;

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Sabiny/sebei	Nandi	Dadog
	Marakweti	
	Kipsigis	

EFFECTS OF TRIBAL MIGRATIONS IN EAST AFRICA

1. They led population increase where they settled.
2. New cultures were introduced e.g. new languages,.
3. New skills of iron working and farming were introduced.
4. They led to displacement of the Bushmen.
5. Led to inter-marriages.
6. New crops were introduced
7. Centralised governments were introduced
8. Number of cattle increased.

Problems faced by the Ethnic groups during migration;

- Tropical diseases

- Attacks from wild animals.
- Rough terrain
- Hostile tribes
- Shortage of food.

MAP SHOWING TRIBAL MIGRATIONS INTO EAST AFRICA

KEY:

1. Bantu
2. Riverlake Nilotes
3. Plain Nilotes
4. Cushites

Activity:

Mention any two tribes under each of the above ethnic group

Factors that determined settlement of ethnic groups:

- Occupation
- Relief of an area
- Climate
- Fertility of the soil

Factors that determine settlement of people today:

- Relief of an area.
- Employment opportunities.
- social services
- Fertility of the soil

ACTIVITY

Study the Map showing the settlement of tribes from different ethnic groups /tribal groups

ROUND UP EXERCISE

1. Mention any one source of history known to you.
2. During which Stone Age period was fire discovered?
3. What name was given to the earliest man in East Africa?
4. What role was played by **Dr. L.S.B Leakey** in the history of East Africa?
5. How is **Olduvai Gorge** important to the economic development of Tanzania?
6. Why was early man referred to as Stone Age man?
7. Which new **Stone Age discovery** helped early man to live a settled life?

8. How did the discovery of iron smelting help to improve early man's way of living?
9. How did early man get his food?
10. How is **Bigobyamugenyi** economically important to our country?
11. Who is an archaeologist?
12. What is an ethnic group?
13. Give the meaning of a tribe.
14. Give the cradleland of the following tribal groups.
 - i) Bantu
 - ii) Nilo-Hamites
 - iii) Cushites
 - iv) River – lake nilotes.
15. Why did the tribal groups migrate from their homeland?
16. Give two tribes that belong to the Sudanic ethnic group in Uganda.
17. What was the first tribal group to migrate into East Africa?
18. Name the Nilotic tribe that migrated and settled in Kenya.
19. Give one tribe that belongs to the highland Bantu in the following countries:
 - a. They settled in areas with fertile soils for farming.
 - b. Presence of reliable rainfall for crop growing.
 - c. They were influenced by their neighbour the Bantu who were crop farmers.
 - d. Their cattle died due to diseases.
20. What problems were faced by the early migrants into East Africa?
 - a. Walking for Rough terrain
 - b. Attacks from hostile tribes.
 - c. Attacks from wild animals.
 - d. Shortage of water and food.
21. Why is it important for a P.6 child to study about archaeological sites?
22. Apart from Dr.L.S.B Leakey, mention any other two archaeologists known to you.
23. Why is Africa referred to as the cradle land of man?
24. How did farming help early man to live a settled life?

POLITICAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATION STRUCUTE OF LONG AGO AND TODAY.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS.

1. Before the coming of colonialists the people of East Africa were organised in;
 - a. Kingdoms (under kings)
 - b. Chiefdoms (under chiefs)
 - c. Clans (under clan heads/council of elders)

KINGDOMS IN EAST AFRICA (CENTRALISED SOCIETIES)

- 1) Kingdoms were centralised societies led by kings.
- 2) Examples of kingdoms in East Africa.

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania	Rwanda	Burundi
Buganda	Wanga	Karagwe	Rwanda	Urundi
Bunyoro				
Ankole				
Tooro				

3) CHARACTERISTICS OF KINGDOMS

- They have hereditary leaders.
- They have royal regalia (E.G. royal throne, crown, drum, royal spear, stool)

NB: **Royal regalia** are special objects designed for the king/traditional leaders.

- They have centralised administration with one supreme leader called king.
- Kingdoms have well established cultural institutions.
- People are divided into classes i.e. the royal class and the commoners.
- They have special titles given to their kings.

ADVANTAGES OF KINGDOMS

- They promote peace and unity.
- Kingdoms promote culture.
- They promote morals in society.
- They mobilise people for development.

DISADVANTAGES OF KINGDOMS.

- Kingdoms promote dictatorship.
- They promote tribalism/sectarianism.
- They mainly favour members of the royal family over the commoners.

SOME PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETIES AND TITLES OF THEIR LEADERS

KINGDOM/ CHIEFDOM	TRIBE/ SOCIETY	TITLE OF LEADER	
Buganda	Baganda	Kabaka	
Bunyoro	Banyoro	Omukama	
Toro	Batooro	Omukama	
Ankore	Banyankore	Omugabe	
Wanga	Luhya	Nabongo	
Busoga	Basoga	Kyabazinga	
Nyamwezi	Nyamwezi	Ntemi	
Teso	Iteso	Emorimor	
Acholi	Acholi	Rwot	
Jopadhola	Jopadhola	Tieng Adhola	
Rwenzururu	Bamba Bakonjo	Omusinga	

NB: The people /tribe of Karagwe kingdom are called the Haya/Abahaya.

BUGANDA KINGDOM

- It is believed that Buganda kingdom was founded by either Kintu or Kato Kimera.
- At the beginning it was a small state made up of three counties namely;
Busiro
Mawokota
Kyadondo
- Buganda expanded mainly by attacking her neighbours especially Bunyoro.
- By the time of the coming of the colonialists, Buganda was the most powerful kingdom in the interlacustrine region.

FACTORS FOR THE GROWTH AND EXPANSION OF BUGANDA KINGDOM.

- Buganda had enough food due to presence of fertile soils.
- Buganda has a well organized centralized system of administration.
- Buganda acquired guns from Arab traders which they used to expand the kingdom.
- Buganda had a strong army and leaders.
- The coming of the British helped Buganda to acquire more land from Bunyoro.
- Buganda's strategic location near L. Victoria provided a natural defence against the enemies.
- Buganda participated in the Long distance trade which enabled her to gain more wealth.

NB: The capital/headquarters of Buganda were at **Mengo**.

WANGA KINGDOM

1. **Name the only kingdom that existed in Kenya.**
The Wanga Kingdom.
2. **Which People formed the Wanga Kingdom?**
The Luhya/ Baluhya
3. **Which title was given to the king of Wanga?**
Nabongo
4. **Why is Nabongo Mumia remembered among the Luhya people?**
He was a British collaborator
5. **Why was Wanga Kingdom located within the interlacustrine region?**
 - It had fertile soils for farming
 - It had cool climate
 - The area received reliable rainfall
6. **How did the Wanga Kingdom Come to an end?**
Their King collaborated with the British

NYAMWEZI CHIEFDOM

1. **What did the term Nyamwezi mean?**
The term Nyamwezi meant the people of the moon
2. **What title was given to the leaders of Nyamwezi Chiefdom?**
Ntemi
3. **Name the royal regalia of the Nyamwezi**
A drum
4. **What was their main economic activity?**
 - Cultivation / farming/trade
 - Fishing
5. **Name the famous leader of the Nyamwezi.**
Chief Mirambo
6. **What name was given to the soldiers of Chief Mirambo?**
The Ruga-Ruga

Note :

- **Mirambo** died in **1884** and was succeeded by his brother **Mpandashalo**.
- **Nyungu Ya Mawe(Pot of stones)** was yet another ruthless and fearless leader of the Nyamwezi.
- He raided caravans and sold slaves and ivory.

- He died and was succeeded by his daughter **Mgalula**

THE ROLE OF KINGS IN KINGDOMS

- They served as supreme judges.
- They served as commanders in chief of the army.
- They were responsible for appointing and dismissing senior officials in the kingdom.

DECENTRALISED SOCIETIES

- These were societies where political power was not given to a single individual.
- Examples of decentralized societies in East Africa.

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Busoga	Nandi	Chagga
Iteso	Masai	Hehe
Acholi	Gusi	Sukuma

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND CULTURE

- Social organization of people refers to the language they speak, their food, religion, education and their beliefs/cultures
- How were the people of East Africa socially organized during the pre-colonial era?**
They were organized in clans under clan heads.

3. What are customs?

These are the accepted ways of behavior in a society.

4. Examples of customs

- Kneeling of girls while greeting among the Baganda.
- Women not eating chicken/grass hoppers (food taboos)
- Decent dressing

5. What does the term culture mean?

The customs, beliefs and way of life (norms) of a particular society.

6. Examples of culture in our society.

- Language
- Way of dressing
- Food
- Religion
- Funerals
- Initiation ceremonies
- Marriage ceremonies
- Circumcision
- Child naming
- Introduction ceremonies

7. Importance of culture in our society.

- It promotes morals
- It promotes peace among people.
- It promotes unity among education.
- Culture promotes informal education.

Ways of promoting culture:

- Writing books about culture

- Attending cultural functions
- Teaching children their local language
- Training children traditional dances
- Telling children legends

Social activities among African communities

- Naming of children.
- Twin ceremony.
- Circumcision
- Marriage ceremony.
- Funeral rights.
- Introduction ceremonies.

How were ethnic groups organized?

- 1- **Politically** – kingdoms, clans/ chiefdoms.
- 2- **Socially** – They were in clans/believed in ATR
Had common languages, cultural activities like customary marriage, funerals, etc.
- 3- **Economically** – Farming, cattle keeping, trading (barter trade)

1. Factors that led to the decline of Bunyoro – Kitara.

- The invasion /coming of the Luo.
- There was prolonged drought and famine.
- The empire was too big to be led by one leader / king.
- Misfortunes like the death of their cow Bihogo.
- Internal conflicts
- Epidemic diseases

2. Contributions of Bunyoro Kitara/Chwezi Empire to the development of E. Africa.

a. Economic contributions.

- They introduced iron smelting.
- They introduced long horned cattle
- They introduced bark cloth making.
- They introduced coffee cultivation.
- They introduced the idea of salt mining around L. Katwe.
- They introduced the idea of pottery.

b. Social contributions.

- They introduced wooden sandals.
- They introduced local chess/omweso/board game.
- They introduced the idea of bark cloth making.

c. Political contribution

- They introduced centralized system of governance / leadership.
- They introduced royal regalia.
- They introduced palace building out of reeds.

ACTIVITY:

3. A map showing the location of Kingdoms & chiefdoms in East Africa. (Atlas)

ROUND UP EXERCISE

- 1. What is meant by interlacustrine kingdoms of East Africa?**
These were the kingdoms that were located around the great lakes of East Africa.
- 2. What was the earliest kingdom in the interlacustrine region?**
Bunyoro kingdom
- 3. Why were the Bantu able to form kingdoms in East Africa?**
 - They were settled since they were farmers.
 - They were organized and united.
- 4. Why didn't some tribes like the Masai form kingdoms?**
They were not settled.
- 5. What title was given to the traditional leaders of the following societies?**
 - Wanga
 - Nyamwezi
 - Busoga
 - Acholi
- 6. How can traditional leaders promote economic development in a country?**
Through mobilizing people for national development.
By encouraging people to grow cash crops.
- 7. How did the coming of the Arabs help in the growth and expansion of Buganda kingdom?**
- 8. Mention any two characteristics of kingdoms.**
- 9. How can kingdoms be disadvantageous in a country?**
- 10. What is culture?**
- 11. Identify one value of culture in a society.**
- 12. Mention two ways the Western world has influenced the African culture.**
 - The way of worship in modern/religion/Christianity.
 - Introduction of foreign languages e.g. English
- 13. Name the Bantu kingdoms that existed in each of the following;**
 - a- Kenya
 - b- Tanzania
- 14. Mention three factors that led to the decline of Bunyoro-Kitara Empire.**
- 15. What name was given to Mirambo's army/warriors in Nyamwezi Empire?**
The RugaRuga
- 16. Who was the founder of the Nyamwezi Empire in central Tanzania?**
Chief Mirambo
- 17. Apart from Mirambo mention any other famous ruler of the Nyamwezi Empire.**
Nyungu ya Mawe.
- 18. Who was the famous king of Karagwe kingdom that directed John Speke and James Grant to Buganda?**
King Rumanika
- 19. Name the first and last king of the Bachwezi.**
 - a. First
 - b. Last
- 20. How did the Bachwezi contribute to the development of East Africa?**

THE EARLY VISITORS TO EAST AFRICA & THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE ARAB TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA.

The first foreigners to come to East Africa were mainly the Arabs from Saudi Arabia in Asia.

1- REASONS FOR THE COMING OF ARABS.

- They came to carry out trade.
 - To spread Islam
 - To seek political refuge/ as political refugees
 - To get land for settlement.
- 2- The Arab traders sailed across the Indian Ocean to the coast of East Africa in special boats known as dhows.
- 3- The dhows were driven by the monsoon winds across the Indian Ocean to and from the coast of East Africa.

THE ZENJ EMPIRE

- 1) The Arabs found the East African coast occupied by black people whom they called the Zenj – meaning black people.
- 2) What is meant by Zenj Empire?
 - The land of the black people
- 3) Why did the Arabs refer to the East African coast as the Zenj Empire?
 - It was occupied by black people.
- 4) What title was given to the chiefs/ leaders of the coastal towns in the Zenj Empire?
 - Sultan
- 5) **Why was it not correct for the Arabs to call the coast of East Africa Zenj?**
 - Each coastal state was independent with its own leader.

ACTIVITY

Draw and show the towns that formed the Zenj Empire.

MAP SHOWING THE ZENJ EMPIRE



BARTER TRADE

- 1- Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods or goods for services.
- 2- During barter trade, between the Arabs and people of the Zenj. Empire, the Arabs exchanged with Africans the following items.

3- Goods brought by Arabs:

- Guns
- Clothes
- Beads
- Mirrors
- Knives
- Carpets
- Zebu cattle

4- Items taken by Arabs from East Africa.

- Slaves
- Tortoise shells
- Ivory
- Hides and skins

5- Advantages of Barter trade.

- It enabled people get goods they couldn't produce.
- It promotes unity/friendship among people.

6- Disadvantages of Barter trade

- It was difficult to get a trade partner.
- It was difficult to balance the value the items.
- It was difficult to transport bulky goods for long distances.

7- Why is barter trade not commonly practiced today?

- Due to availability to money / currency.

8- Which type of trade replaced barter trade?

- Monetary trade.

THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE.

1. What was Long distance trade?

- This was the trade that was carried out between the people of the interior of East Africa.

2. Why was long distance trade called so?

- It involved traders moving long distances from the coast to the interior of East Africa.

3. Tribes that participated in Long distance trade.

- Nyamwezi
- Yao
- Baganda
- Kamba
- Banyoro
- Kikuyu
- Ngoni

4. Famous / Notorious traders during long distance trade.

- a- Tippu Tip
- b- Msiri
- c- Mirambo

5. Long distance was conducted along three main routes:

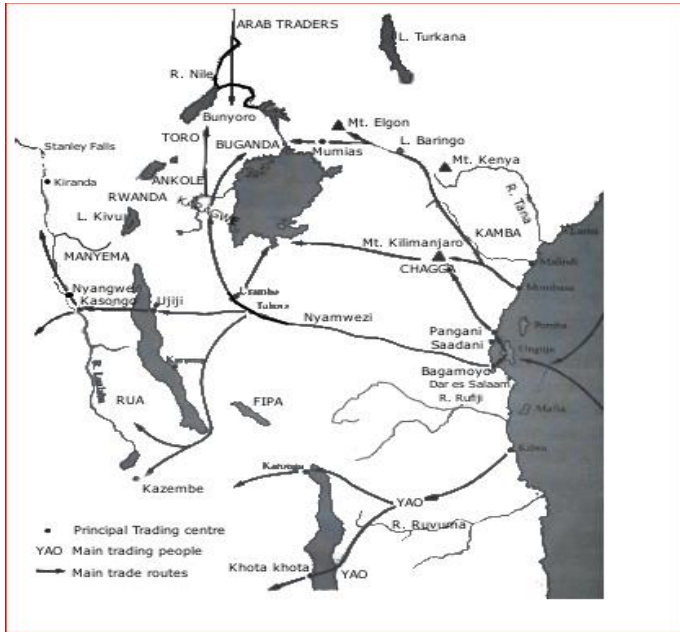
- i) The Southern route
- ii) The Central route
- iii) The Northern route

NB: Bagamoyo was the main entry point to early visitors / foreigners into East Africa.

ACTIVITY

Children will draw the map of East Africa and Locate the Long Distance route.

MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING LONG DISTANCE TRADE ROUTES



EFFECTS OF THE ARAB TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA

- They introduced Islam in East Africa.
- They introduced the Zebu cattle
- They led to introduction of Swahili culture
- They developed coastal towns e.g. Kilwa.
- They introduced new crops e.g. rice, cloves.
- They introduced slave trade leading to loss of lives.
- They introduced new items of trade e.g. guns

SLAVE TRADE

1. Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.
2. Slave trade was part of the long distance trade in E. Africa.
3. It was introduced by the Arabs.
4. **How were slaves acquired / got during long distance trade.**
 - Through raiding / ambushing villages.
 - Through inter-tribal wars thus selling war captives.
 - Through buying them from local chiefs and kings.
5. **Mention the slave market centres in East Africa.**
 - a- Tabora – main inland slave market
 - b- Zanzibar – main slave market in East Africa at the coast.
 - c- Kilwa
 - d- Mombasa
 - e- Malindi
6. **Why did the early foreigners / visitors to East Africa first report to the Sultan of Zanzibar.**
 - To get porters

- To get interpreters
- To get guides
- To get permission from the Sultan

7. Why did slave trade take long to end in East Africa?

- It was supported by the kings and chiefs.
- The African kings and chiefs were benefiting from it.

8. Why did the African kings support slave trade in East Africa?

- They were gaining a lot of wealth from it. (gifts e.g. guns)

9. Why was slave trade abolished in East Africa?

- It was inhuman according to Christianity.
- Due to the industrial revolution in Europe / machines replaced human labour as a result of the industrial revolution.

SOME STEPS TAKEN TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE

- In 1807, the British Parliament stopped all the British from carrying out slave trade.
- It became illegal to own slaves in England.
- The Moresby treaty was signed in 1822 to stop slave trade.
- In 1833, all slaves living in the British Empire were set free.

10. Who was the British Parliamentarian that spearheaded the abolition of slave trade?

- Sir William Wilberforce.

TREATIES SIGNED TO STOP SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

The Moresby treaty (1822)

It was signed between captain Fairfax Moresby and Sultan Seyyid Said.

The Hamerton treaty (1845)

This was signed between Sultan Seyyid Said and Capt. Hammerton.

The Frere treaty.

This was signed between Sir Bartle Frere and Sultan Barghash.

EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE/ LONG DISTANCE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

- It led to death of people.
- It led to separation of families.
- It led to shortage of labour.
- It led to development of coastal towns like Kilwa and Mombasa.
- It led to destruction of property.
- It led to famine.
- It led to displacement of people.
- It led to inter-tribal wars.

ACTIVITY

1. **State the positive /negative effects of long distance trade.**
2. **How did the construction of the Uganda railway help in stopping slave trade?**

POPULATION IN EAST AFRICA

1. What does the term population mean?
 - Population is the total number of people living in an area at a given time.
2. Population of each East African country

Country	Population
Tanzania	57,889,993
Kenya	49,248,346
Uganda	42,374,892
South Sudan	13,705,298
Rwanda	12,341,322
Burundi	12,154,322

3. Which country has the highest population in East Africa?

- Tanzania

4. Why does Tanzania have the highest population in East Africa?

- It is the biggest country in East Africa.

5. Identify the two countries of the East African Community with the smallest population

- Rwanda
- Burundi

IMPORTANT TERMS (VOCABULARY) RELATED TO POPULATION

1- Population distribution.

They way people are spread in an area.

2- Population structure

The population in terms of age and sex.

3- Population explosion.

The rapid / sudden increase in the number of people living in an area.

- Factors that lead to population explosion.
- Immigration
- Natural hazards such as landslides.
- Industrial development.

4- Over-population – when the resources are not enough / cannot fully support the people in an area.

5- Under-population – when there are very few people compared to the available resources.

6- Optimum population – when the resources can fully support the people/ enough for the people.

7- Dense-population – where there is a high number of people compared to the size of an area.

8- Sparse population – where there is a small number of people compared to the size of an area.

9- Population density – The average number of people living in an area per square kilometre.

Example 1

A. Calculate the population density of population of 840,000 with an area of 20km²

Population Density = $\frac{\text{number of people}}{\text{Area in km}^2}$

$$\text{PD} = \frac{840,000 \text{ People}}{20\text{km}^2}$$

$$\text{PD} = 42,000 \text{ people per Km}^2$$

POPULATION GROWTH

The gradual increase in the number of people living in an area.

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE /LEAD TO POPULATION GROWTH

- Improved medical care
- High fertility rate in women
- Improved nutrition.
- Early marriages
- Polygamy
- Immigration.
- Climate of an area.
- Presence of fertile soils in an area.
- Political stability

TYPES OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

There are two major types of population distribution.

- Dense population / thick population
- Sparse population /thin population

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE A DENSE POPULATION.

- Presence of employment.
- Improved security.
- Improved transport and communication
- Improved medical care.
- High rainfall in an area.
- Disease free area
- Presence of fertile soils.

FACTORS INFLUENCING SPARSE POPULATION

- 1- Lack of employment opportunities.
- 2- Insecurity in an area.
- 3- Poor transport and communication.
- 4- Poor medical care.
- 5- Dryness of an area.
- 6- Presence of disease vectors.
- 7- Poor soils in an area.

FACTORS INFLUENCING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND HOW NATURAL FACTORS

1. Climate

How? Areas with high rainfall and cool temperatures are densely populated while areas which have little rainfall and are hot, are sparsely populated.

2. Soil fertility/ Nature of soils.

How? Areas with fertile soils attract a high population unlike areas with infertile soils.

3. Relief/Altitude

How? Highlands attract a dense population since they have cool climate while very low lying areas have a sparse population due to high temperatures.

- Highland areas are well drained and receive much rainfall which attracts dense population while low lying areas are water logged discouraging settlement.
- Very steep areas discourage settlement due to soil erosion while gentle slopes encourage settlement.

4. Drainage

Areas with water bodies attract more people than areas with few water bodies.

5. Birth and death rate:

Areas with high birth rate and low death rate have high population while areas with low birth rate and a high death rate have low population.

6. Nature of vegetation

Areas with thick vegetation have sparse population while areas with savanna vegetation have a high population.

7. Political stability / security.

8. Availability of jobs.
9. Good transport and communication network.
10. Immigration/migration.
11. Good hospitals, schools, in an area.
12. Social amenities in an area e.g. electricity.

Qtn:

1. Give one reason why highland areas attract many people for settlement.
2. Give two reasons why areas with thick vegetation have sparse population.

POPULATION CENSUS

1. The official / general counting of people in an area/ country.
2. Terms used in population census.
 - Enumerators- these are people who count people during a population census.
 - Census night – the night before the population census.

NB: Demography is the study of population.

3. Reasons for conducting a population census.

- To know the number of people living in an area/country.
- To plan for the people.
- To know the population structure
- To know the birth and death rate.
- To determine the population growth rate.

4. Why is a population census carried out after ten years?

- a- It is very expensive.
- b- To give chance to population to change.

5. Problems faced during population census.

- Bad weather/Harsh climate.
- Remoteness of some areas/ some areas cannot be easily accessed.
- some people give wrong information.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH POPULATION DENSITY.

- Land fragmentation/ shortage of land
- Deforestation
- Unemployment
- Poor sanitation
- High crime rate/ insecurity
- Development of slums.

- Leads to high government expenditure.

Solutions

- By resettling people to areas with low population.
- By encouraging re-afforestation.
- By encouraging people to set up small scale industries.
- By educating people about dangers of poor sanitation.
- By improving on security in an area.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH A LOW POPULATION DENSITY.

- There is a low labour force.
- There is low market for goods.
- There is insecurity
- Under utilization of resources.
- There is a low tax collection.
- It discourages investment.

ADVANTAGES OF A HIGH POPULATION

- There is a wide market for goods.
- There is a wide tax base.
- It encourages investment.
- There is cheap labour.
- There is security.

ADVANTAGES OF LOW POPULATION

- The government can easily provide social services to the people.
- There are many chances of employment.
- There is little pressure on natural resources.
- There is enough land for settlement.

FACTORS THAT CHECK POPULATION GROWTH

i) Natural factors

- Floods
- Land slides
- Epidemic diseases
- Drought
- Famine
- Volcanic eruption

ii) Human factors

- Accidents
- Wars
- Fires
- Family planning

ACTIVITY:

- 1.Mention two natural factors that can check the population of an area
- 2.Give two manmade factors that can check the population of an area
- 3.State two ways the government can check on high population growth
- 4.Mention the effects of a big population on vegetation

MIGRATION

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

TYPES OF MIGRATION

- 1- Rural –urban migration
- 2- Urban – rural migration
- 3- Urban – urban migration
- 4- Rural – rural migration
- 5- Emigration
- 6- Immigration

RURAL – URBAN MIGRATION

The movement of people from villages to towns for settlement.

CAUSES OF RURAL –URBAN MIGRATION

- 1- Looking for better employment opportunities.
- 2- Looking for better medical care.
- 3- Looking for better education services.
- 4- Looking for secure areas.
- 5- Looking for better entertainment.
- 6- Running away from bad cultural practices.

EFFECTS OF RURAL –URBAN MIGRATION TO PEOPLE IN TOWN

- a- It leads to over-population.
- b- It leads to unemployment
- c- It creates high crime rate.
- d- It leads to development of slums.
- e- It leads to poor sanitation
- f- It leads to easy spread of diseases.

EFFECTS OF RURAL –URBAN MIGRATION TO PEOPLE IN VILLAGES.

- a- It leads to low food production.
- b- It leads to distortion of culture.
- c- It leads to shortage of labour.

Give the meaning of the following;

Urban - rural migration:

The movement of people from towns to villages for settlement.

Causes of urban - rural migration.

- i) Loss of jobs.
- ii) Change of jobs
- iii) Prolonged sickness
- iv) Transfers of work place.
- v) Retirement.

Urban - urban migration

The movement of people from one town to another for settlement.

Rural - rural migration

The movement of people from one village to another for settlement.

Causes of rural-rural migration

- i) Looking for fertile soils.
- ii) Looking for areas with reliable rainfall.
- iii) Running away from natural disasters.
- iv) Running away from epidemic diseases.
- v) Insecurity
 - a. Emigration
The movement of people out of the country to another for settlement.
 - b. Immigration of people into the country from another country.

Causes of Emigration / Immigration.

- a. Insecurity /wars
- b. Looking for better jobs.
- c. Representing a country as an ambassador / High commissioner.
- d. Running away from natural disasters.
- e. Looking for political asylum.
- f. Joining their families.

END OF TERM ONE WORK