

SEEDS OF GRACE PRI. SCHOOL

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PRIMARY SIX SST BOOKLET



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LOCATION OF EAST AFRICA

East Africa is one of the regions which form the African continent

Regions of Africa

- North Africa
- Central Africa
- West Africa
- Southern Africa
- East Africa
- Horn of Africa

A continent: is a large mass of land surrounded by large water bodies

Countries of east Africa in order of their sizes

Country	capital city	size (km2)
Tanzania	Dodoma	934000
Kenya	Nairobi	585000
Uganda	Kampala	244000

POINTS TO NOTE

- The oldest skull of early man (zinjanthropus) was discovered in East Africa by Dr. Louis Leaky
- East Africa has the deepest lake(Tanganyika) in Africa
- East Africa has the highest mountain(Kilimanjaro) in Africa
- East African countries share the largest lake(Victoria) in Africa
- R. Nile the longest river starts from E. Africa at Jinja-Uganda and ends in the Mediterranean Sea
- East Africa has the highest block mountain(Rwenzori) in Africa

The location of East Africa on the world map can be determined by;

- Neighbouring countries
- Latitudes and longitudes (Grid reference)

Countries neighbouring East Africa

<u>Country</u>	<u>Capital city</u>	<u>Direction</u>
Somalia	Mogadishu	East
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	North
D.R.Congo	Kinshasa	West
Zambia	Lusaka	South
Malawi	Lilongwe	South
Mozambique	Maputo	South
Rwanda	Kigali	West
Burundi	Bujumbura	West
South Sudan	Juba	North



Islands of East Africa in the Indian Ocean

An island is a piece of land surrounded by a waterbody

- Pemba
- Zanzibar
- Mafia

Other coastal features of East Africa

THE COASTAL PLAIN

- It's a low lying feature of East Africa at the coast.
- It experiences high temperatures because it is on a low altitude.
- It has natural harbours of East Africa i.e Port Mombasa and Dar-es-salaam.

Coral reef

Coral reefs are hard substances that are red, pink or white in colour that form at the sea from bones of very small creatures called polyps.

A polyp is a small sea creature (minute) in a soft sedimentary rock.

Importance of coral reefs

- Coral reefs contain lime stone used for making cement.
- Coral reefs attract tourists who bring income.

Dangers of coral reefs

- The damage ships hence causing accidents on water transport.

- They make it difficult for ships to enter the harbour.

Lesson 2

Location of east Africa using grid reference.

Grid reference: Is the method of locating places on maps using latitudes and longitudes.

Latitude

Lines of latitude are imaginary lines drawn on a map from east to west.

Latitude is the angular distance of a place north or south of the equator.

Major latitude:

- Equator (0^0)
- Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^0\text{N}$)
- Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^0\text{S}$)

Other latitude

- Arctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^0\text{N}$)
- Antarctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^0\text{S}$)

Note: The equator is marked '0' because it's the starting point of measuring lines of latitude.

Countries crossed by the equator.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| - Uganda | - Kenya | - Gabon |
| - D.R.Congo | - Somalia | - Congo |

Longitude

Longitude are imaginary lines drawn on a map from north to south.

Longitude is the angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich.

Major longitude:

- Greenwich (0^0)
- International Date Line (180^0)

Countries crossed by the Greenwich

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| - Ghana (Gold Coast) | - Mali |
| - Algeria | - Burkina Faso |

Importance of lines longitude and latitude

- ☞ They help to locate places on a map.
- ☞ The Greenwich determines world time.
- ☞ The equator influences climate.
- ☞ The IDL determines world dates.

Calculating time:

15° = 1hr.

If the place is in the East (+) we add, West (-) we subtract, from East to the Greenwich we subtract (-)

Example 1:

It is 1:00pm in Accra – Ghana. What time will it be at town Y 30° East?

15= 1hr

(30/15)hr

= 2hrs

1:00pm

+ 2:00hrs

3:00pm

A map showing the location of East Africa by grid reference

Note: East Africa is located between latitude 11°S and 5°N and longitudes 29°E and 42°E

Activity:

- 1- What is a continent?
- 2- Name any one island of East Africa found in the Indian Ocean.
- 3- How are coral reefs economically important to East Africa?
- 4- Identify one country in the horn of Africa and its neighbour to East Africa.
- 5- Why do coastal areas of East Africa experience high temperatures?
- 6- It is 6:45pm at Mombasa 45°E. What is the time in Ghana Accra?
- 7- It is 11:50am GMT. What is the time at X 30°East?
- 8- Which island country was Omukama Kabalega and Kabaka Mwanga exiled to?
- 9- Define the term Grid reference.
- 10- To which water body does R. Nile pour its water?

Lesson 3

REGIONAL GROUPS IN EAST AFRICA

Regional economic groups are also known as common markets.

A common market is an area where goods, capital, services and other factors of production are able to move freely.

Examples of common markets involving East African states

- East African Community (EAC)
- Common market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- Inter-government Authority on Development (IGAD)
- Southern African Development Community (SADC) its only Tanzania which is a member

Reasons why countries need economic co-operation

- To promote peace and unity
- To promote friendship, and co-operation
- To ease trade by creating a wider market.
- To allow free movement of factors of production
- To promote transport and communication
- To promote industrial growth.

- To control smuggling.

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

BACKGROUND

It started as the East African high commission in 1948.

The headquarters of the East African high commission were in Nairobi (Kenya)

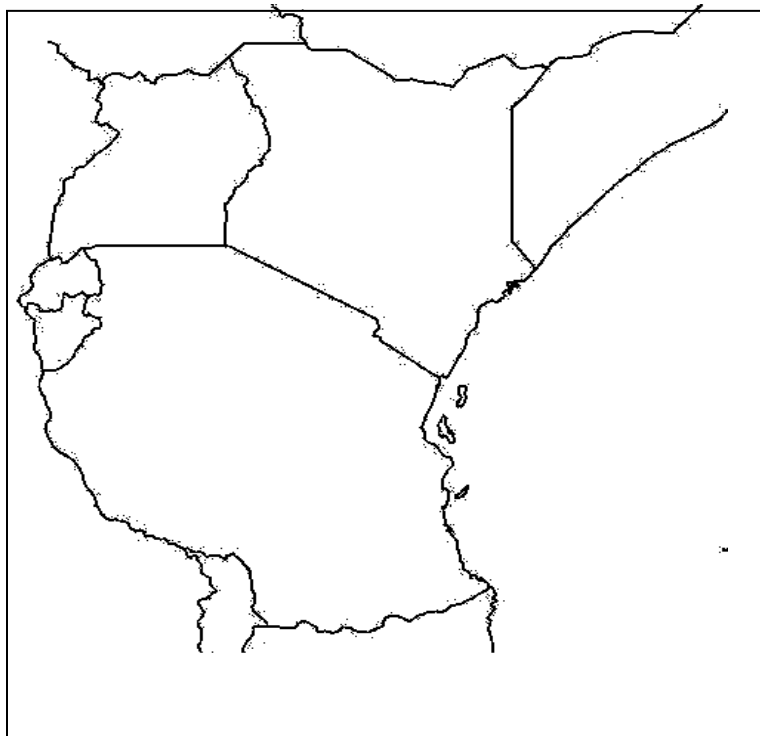
Departments run by the East African high commission included:

- East African railways and harbours
- East African Literature bureau
- East African Posts and Telegrams
- East African income tax department
- Higher education
- Research institutions etc
- In 1961, Tanganyika withdrew from the commission after getting independence.
- The East African high commission therefore collapsed.
- Later in the same year (1961). The three countries formed the East African common service organization with it headquarters in Nairobi (Kenya)
- It was in operation from 1961 – 1967, the 3 heads of state formed yet another organization called the East African Community.

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (1967 – 1977)

In 1967, the heads of state for Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania met and decided to form the East African Community.

- It was a body set up to unite the 3 countries in common matters of interest such as trade, peace, transport and communication
- The headquarters were set up in Arusha (Tanzania)



Why the co-operation was possible.

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

Founder members of the East African Community

- Dr Apollo Milton Obote – Uganda (RIP)
- Mzee Jomo Kenyatta – Kenya (RIP)
- Mwalimu Julius Nyerere – Tanzania (RIP)

Objectives of the East African Community

- To create a wider market for goods from member states.
- To promote peace, unity and co-operation.
- To equally share the services of the former East African common service organization.
- To establish similar tariffs, customs among member states.
- To set up a similar currency value by validating each country' currency.
- To promote transport and communication

Activity:

1- Define the following;

a) Tariffs

b) Excise duty

c) Customs duty

Lesson 4

ORGANS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (1967)

(a) The secretariat (Arusha)

- It was responsible for the daily running of the community.
- It was headed by the secretary General
- The first and last secretary was Mr. Bigirwenkya 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 state for member states

It was charged with general direction and control of the community affairs.

(d) The East African Court of Appeal

It was the highest legal organ. It was responsible for hearing appeals from courts in the 3 East African States.

(e) The committee of Ministers

Each member state has 1 minister and a representative to this committee.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

1. The East African Development Bank

Its aim was to provide financial and technical help to member states

To promote balanced industrial growth through loans.

Its headquarters were in Kampala

2. East African posts and Telecommunication, Its headquarters were in Kampala. (Functions?)
3. East African Railways and Harbours (Mombasa)
4. The East African Examination Council
5. East African School of Librarianship (MUK)
6. East African Harbours corporation (Dar-es-salaam)
7. East African Literature bureau, meteorological department and income tax (Nairobi)
8. Virus research institute (Entebbe)
9. East African Civil Aviation Authority (Soroti)
10. Fresh water fisheries research (Jinja)
11. East African Trypanosomiasis research (Tororo)
12. Agriculture, veterinary and forest research (Muguya- Kenya)

N.B: When the East African Community collapsed in 1977. All the above collapsed except.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------|
| 1. East African Development Bank | } | all in Uganda |
| 2. East African School of Librarianship | | |
| 3. East African Civil Aviation Authority | | |

Former names of E.A.C

- Joint Council of East Africa (JCEA)
- East African High Commission (EAHC)
- East Africa Common Service Organization (EACSO)
- East African Corporation (EAC)

NOTE: The former headquarters of EAC was at Nairobi.

Benefits of the East African Community to member states

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

Why the East African Community collapsed in 1977

1. Countries failed to contribute funds to the central treasury.
2. Different political ideas among heads of state
3. Nationalization of community assets in Kenya and Tanzania
4. Misunderstandings among the heads of state especially between Amin and Nyerere.
5. Counter accusations and insecurity which led to border closure.
6. Harassment of Kenyans in Tanzania intensified hostility

Revival of the East African Community

It was revived in 1994 by the heads of the 3 East African States. The treaty to revive the co-operation was signed on 30th Nov 1999 in Arusha.

Presidents who revived the EAC

- i. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni (Uganda)
- ii. Daniel Arap Moi (Kenya)
- iii. Benjamin Mkapa (Tanzania)

In 2001 the co-operation became the East African Community and later in 2007 18th June it received new entrants.

New entrants to the EAC

- Rwanda (Paul Kagame)
- Burundi (Pierre Nkurunziza)
- South Sudan

Activity

- 1- What is a common market?
- 2- In which one way do members of the EAC benefit from it?
- 3- State one reason why EAC of 1977 collapsed.
- 4- Mention one service provided by the EAC
- 5- Name any founder member of the EAC.
- 6- What factor made it possible for the East African countries form the EAC?
- 7- Where is the headquarters of the EAC?
- 8- Give two reasons why the EAC was formed.
- 9- Why would you advice South Sudan to join the EAC?
- 10- How did Rwanda and Burundi become members of the EAC?

Lesson 5

ORGANS OF THE REVIVED EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

1. The Summit

It consists of heads of state from member states. It gives the general direction to the development of the community

The summit meets once a year to discuss annual progress reports.

2. The council of ministers

- It designs policies of the community.
- It consists of the ministers responsible for regional co-operation from member states.
- It promotes, monitors and keeps under constant review the implementation of community programmes.

3. The secretariat

It is the executive organ of the community. Its headquarters are in Arusha (T.Z) its heads by the secretary general assisted by three deputy secretary generals

Former secretary general of the EAC

Name	Country	Year
Dustani Omari	Kenya	1968-1971
Zerubaberi Bigirwenkya	Uganda	1971-1974
Charles Maina	Kenya	1974-1977
Edwin Mtei	Tanzania	1977 -
Amannya Mushega	Uganda	
Juma Mwapachu	Tanzania	
Richard Sezibera	Rwanda	
Liberal Mfumukeko	Burundi	

4. The East African Legislative Assembly

It's the law making organ of the community

Each member state elects 9 members making a total of 45 elected members, and seven ex- officio members.

An ex-officio is a member of parliament without voting rights and doesn't have a constituency to represent.

NOTE: The current speaker of the EALA is Daniel Fred Kidega.

5. The East African Court of Justice

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

6. The coordination committee

7. Sectoral committee

8. Autonomous institutions e.g E.A.D.B, East African School of Librarianship

The current chairman of East African Community is **H.E John Pombe 2015-2016**

The current secretary general is **Liberat Mfumukeko** – Burundi

The current heads of state for East African Community

Country	Capital city	President	Colonial master
Uganda	Kampala	Y. K Museveni	Britain
Kenya	Nairobi	Uhuru Kenyatta	Britain
Tanzania	Dodoma	John Pombe Magufuli	Germany
Rwanda	Kigali	Paul Kagame	Belgium
Burundi	Bujumbura	Pierra Nkurunziza	Belgium

N.B: The smallest country in the East African Parliament is Rwanda

Uganda's representative in the East African Parliament

1. Hon Margret Nantongo Zziwa

3. Hon Wandera Ogallo

2. Hon Opoka

4. Hon Mukasa Mbidde Fred

5. Hon Dan Kidega (speaker)

7. Hon Suzan Nakawuki

6. Hon Lydia Wanyota Mutende

8. Hon Dora Byamukama

Benefits of the revived E.A.C to member states

- It has helped to create jobs for member states
- It has helped to create a large market for goods.
- It has helped to promote peace and unity in East Africa
- It has introduced free movement of workers and goods

Challenges of the East African Community

- 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 currency values. There is still absence of a standard currency to be used by the community.
- Different political ideologies.

Qn. 1. What was the final blow of EAC?

The closure of boundaries by Tanzania and Kenya.

Qn. 2. Mention three existing services provided by the EAC.

- The Civil Aviation School at Soroti
- East African Development Bank at Kampala.
- East African School of Library and Information Science at Makerere University

Qn. 3. Who advocated for the formation of the East African High Commission?

- Creech Jones.

Lesson 6

Symbols of the East African Community

➤ **The East African Community Flag**



It has 6 colours i.e

Blue – represents water bodies
white – represents peace
black- represents dark skinned people in member state
green – represents the vegetation in member states
yellow – represents the abundant sunshine
red – represents international brotherhood.
Oil palm leaves – represent peace.

➤ The East African Community emblem



➤ The East African Community seal

➤ The East African Community Motto

“One people one destiny”

➤ The East African Community anthem was composed by Richard Khadambi

Chorus

Jumuiya Yetu sote tuilinde

Tuwajibike tuimarike

Umoja wetu ni nguzo yetu

Idumu Jumuiya yetu.

1. Ee Mungu twaomba ulinde

Jumuiya Afrika Mashariki

Tuwezeshe kuishi kwa amani

Tutimize na malengo yetu.

2. Uzalendo pia mshikamano

Viwe msingi wa Umoja wetu

Natulinde Uhuru na Amani

Mila zetu na desturi zetu.

3. Viwandani na hata mashambani

Tufanye kazi sote kwa makini

Tujitoe kwa hali na mali

Tuijenge Jumuiya bora.

The coat of Arms

- It has olive branches which represent peace
- Its motto is Jumiya Ya Africa Mashariki

Note to teacher

Research on the symbols of a nation for

- Uganda - Tanzania – Burundi Look for what each component stand for
- Other trading blocs involving the east African countries

COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

- Common market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- COMESA was originally called Preferential Trade Area (PTA)
- PTA was formed in 1981. It has members in Northern, Eastern, and Southern Africa
- COMESA is the largest economic grouping in Africa with over 20 members
- Its headquarters are in Lusaka – Zambia
- It has a COMESA Bank in Burundi
- The current chairman of COMESA is **Bingu – wa Mutharika** from Malawi
- The current secretary General **Sindiso Ngwenya**

Reasons why COMESA was formed

- To promote trade by removing trade barriers e.g taxes
- To promote peace, security and stability
- To allow free movement of people and goods
- To promote research in Science and Technology
- To organize regular investment

Benefits of COMESA to member states

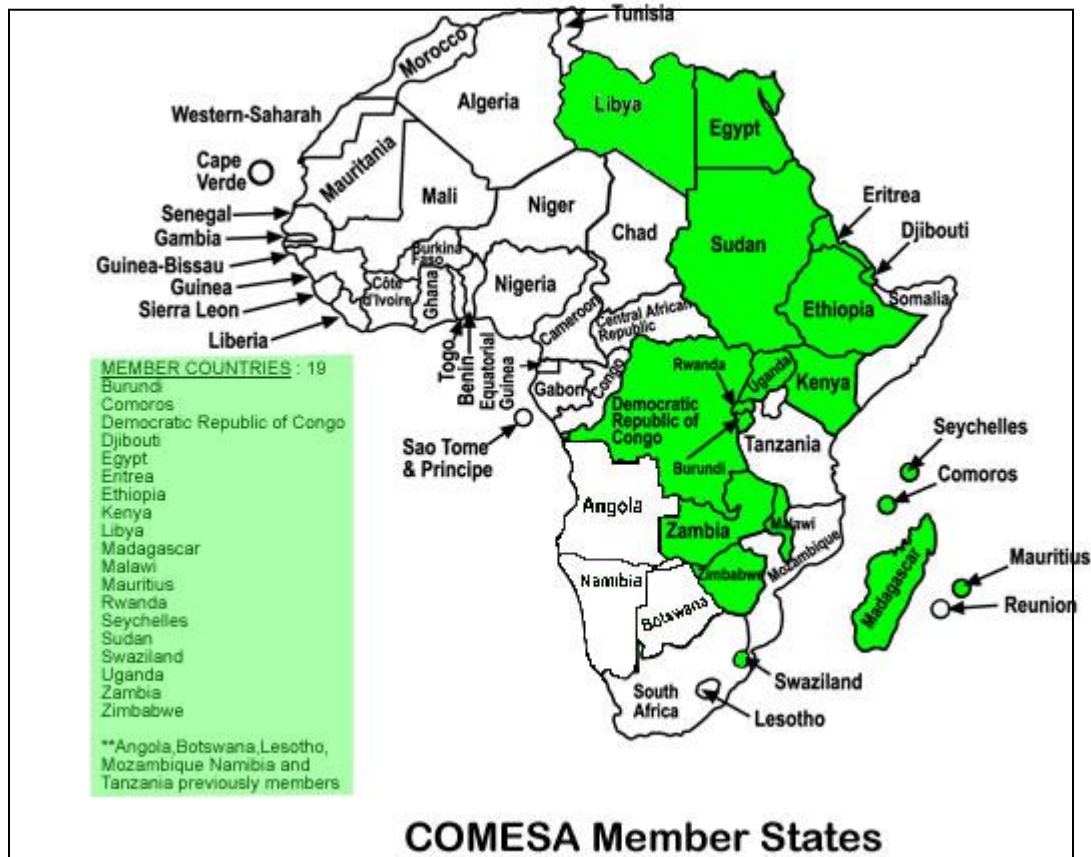
- It creates a large market for goods from member states
- It has helped to promote peace and security among member states
- Member states get loans, travelers' cheques through COMESA Bank
- It has promoted trade among member states

Problems facing COMESA

- Most member states produce similar goods
- Many African countries are poor therefore COMESA lacks funds.
- Smuggling of goods deprives governments taxes
- Political instabilities in some countries

- Some countries fully depend on agriculture and unable to industrialize

Current Member states of COMESA



- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| - Sudan | -Eritrea | -Somalia | - Mozambique |
| - Uganda | -Ethiopia | -Malawi | - Mauritius |
| - Kenya | -Zambia | -Lesotho | - Namibia |
| - Seychelles | -Zimbabwe | -Swaziland | - Rwanda |
| - Angola | - Madagascar | - S. Sudan | - Burundi |
| - Djibouti | - Comoros | | |

IGAD

- It was originally called inter governmental Authority on drought and development
- It is intergovernmental Authority on Development
- Its headquarters are in Djibouti in Djibouti

Current Member states of IGAD



- Sudan-Somalia
- Eritrea
- Uganda
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Djibouti

lesson 7

Why IGAD was formed

- To solve the problem of food shortage and drought
- To promote peace and unity
- To improve transport and communication in the region

Benefits of IGAD to member states

- It has tried to promote peace and security
- It has tried to control the effects of drought through modern agriculture

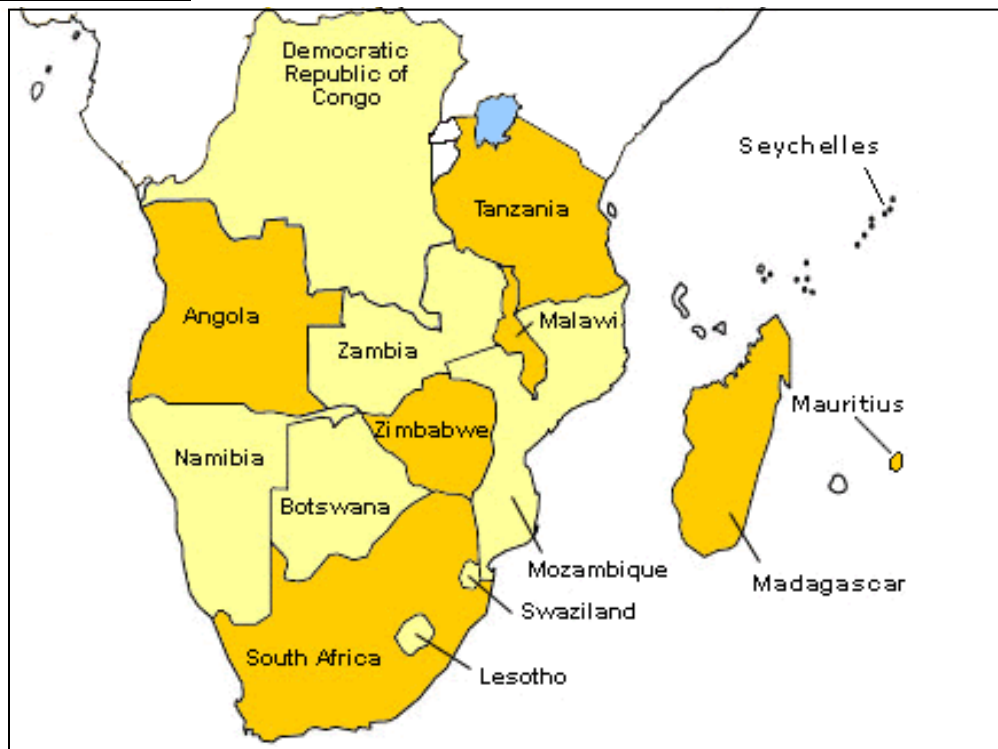
Challenges

- Political instabilities
- Shortage of funds
- Hunger and starvation

South African development community (SADC)

- It is southern African Development Community
- Its headquarters are in Botswana
- Its only Tanzania in east Africa which is a member of SADC.

Members states of SADC



- Zambia
- Lesotho
- South Africa
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Botswana
- Angola

NB: South Africa and Namibia were not founder members because they had not gained independence by the time it was founded.

Challenges faced by regional groupings

- Civil wars among member states
- Difference in levels of industrialization
- Production of similar goods which reduce market of goods.
- Political differences among member states
- Poor transport and communication
- Shortage of funds to carry out their activities.

Solutions

- ✓ Promoting peace and unity.
- ✓ Regional languages spoken by big number of people should be taught to people.
- ✓ Improve the transport and communication sector.
- ✓ members should be treated equally and fairly.
- ✓ Political differences should be solved amicably.
- ✓ Promote budgeting to avoid misuse of funds.

Summary of regional groupings

Regional body	No. of members	Headquarters
COMESA	27	Lusaka – Zambia
IGAD	7	Djibouti – Djibouti
EAC	5	Arusha – Tanzania
ECOWAS	15	Abuja – Nigeria
Arab league	11	Cairo – Egypt
SADC	10	Gaborone – Botswana
ECCAS	5	Libreville – Gabon

Topical test

- 1- What is a common market?
- 2- State any one way civil wars affect trade.
- 3- Why should the governments of East Africa construct good roads?
- 4- What is import tax?
- 5- How does the production of similar goods by member states affect them?
- 6- State one way in which common markets can help landlocked countries like South Sudan.
- 7- In which way does Lake Victoria promote inter territorial trade in the region?
- 8- State any one way people will benefit from the EAC.
- 9- Which meaning is carried in the EAC anthem?
- 10- Mention any two objectives of COMESA
 - b) State one challenge facing COMESA.
 - c) Why is Tanzania not a member of COMESA?
- 11- Write EALA in full.
 - b) Mention any two symbols of the EAC.
 - c) How is Arusha important to the EAC?

THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA

History

Is the study of the past events.

Sources of hi story

- Legends
- Anthropology
- Linguistic
- Archaeology
- Written records

LEGENDS

These are oral stories of long ago from one generation to another.

WRITTEN RECORDS

These are records in form of books, magazines, newspapers and journals which talk about the past.

Anthropology

- It is the study of human society, its culture, origin and development.

- The people who carry out the study are known as **anthropologists.**

LINGUISTIC

- This is the study of languages, their sounds and origin.

ARCHAEOLOGY;

- The scientific study of remains (fossils) which are dug from underground.
➤ The exercise of removing early remains from underground is known as **excavation.**
➤ The people who excavate are referred to as **archaeologists.**
➤ The places where excavation was carried out are called **archeological sites.**

ARCHEOLOGICALISTS AND THEIR FINDINGS IN EAST AFRICA.

DR. LOUIS LEAKY AND HIS WIFE

- This is the famous archaeologists. in the history of East Africa.
➤ He discovered the oldest skull of early man (Zinjanthropus) at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania in 1959.
➤ Zinj means black and anthropus means man.
➤ Africa is referred to as the cradle land of man because of this skull.

DR.PASNANSKY;

- He found the remains of the Chwezi at Bigobyamugenyi.

CHITIK AND JS KIRKMAN;

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

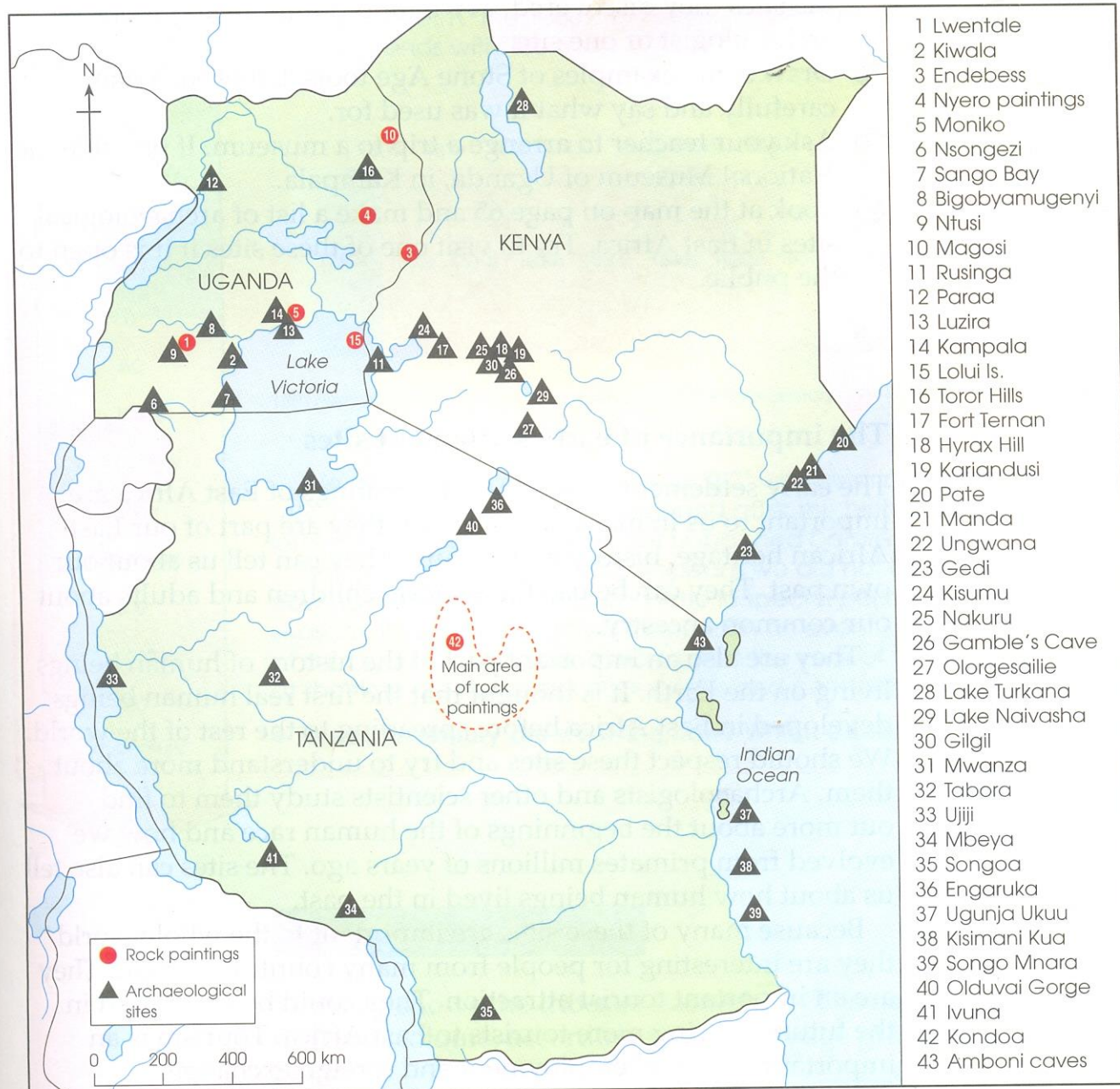
NOTE;

- ✓ 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.

Aspects found in a museum

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| • Artifacts | • Monuments of early remains |
| • Heritage | • Life of people in the past |
| • Art and science | • Traditional culture |
| • Ethnological | • History |

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN EAST ARICA;



UGANDA	KENYA	TANZANIA
Bigobiyamugenyi	Olorgesailie	Olduvai George
Nsongezi	Kobi foora	Isimilia
Sango Bay	Fort Ternan	Kalambo
Nyero rock painting	Kariandusi	Apis rock
Magosi	Yalla alego	Kisese
Paraa	Kanjera	Cheke
Luzira	Rusinga	Kondoa

NOTE:

- Nyero in Ugandan is well known for rock painting and Bigobyamugenyi is known for the Chwezi.

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.

Questions;

1. Why is East Africa referred to as the cradle land of man?
2. Why is it important to study about the sites where early man lived?
3. Name the archaeologicalist who discovered the remains of the Chwezi people in Bigobyamugenyi.
4. Give one way in which archaeological sites contribute to the development in terms of economy of a country.

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY MAN;

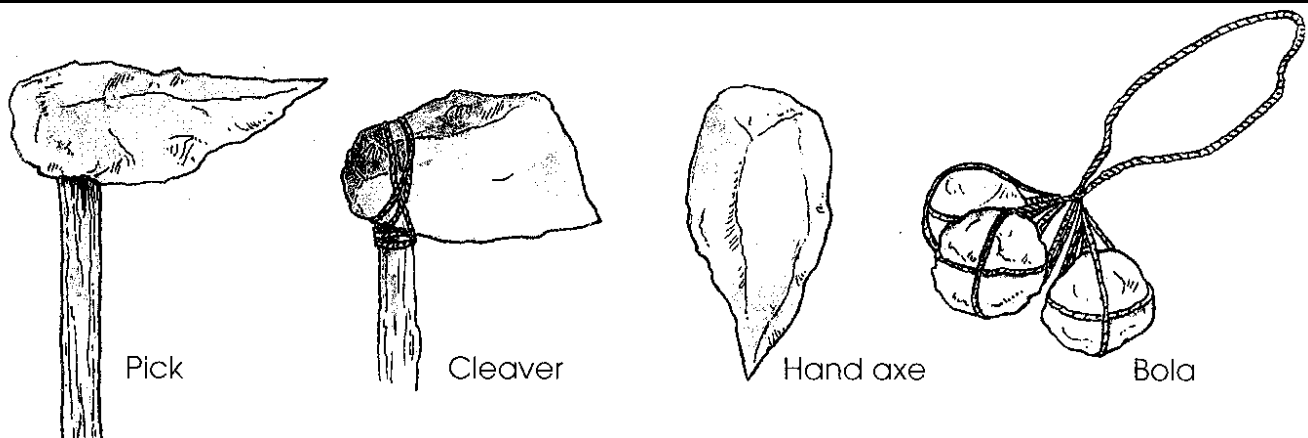
- The early man lived more than a period of twenty million years ago. Since that time he has gone through a number of changing and these changes are three referred to as **stone age periods**.

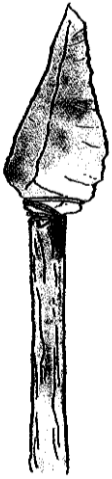
CATEGORIES OF STONE AGE PERIOD;

OLD STONE AGE PERIOD;

- This period is also referred to as the **early stone age period**.
- Man lived a simple life by gathering fruits, digging up roots and hunting animals for food.
- He used simple tools like hand axe and chopper; the hand axe was used for skinning animals, digging up roots and shapping other tools madeout of wood.
- Other important tools used were arrows heads, knives, pick, clever and bolas.
- Bolas helped totrap fast running animals.

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





spear

MIDDLE STONE AGE PERIOD;

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

IMPORTANCE OF FIRE TO EARLY MAN;

- To roast meat
- For warmth
- For protection
- It enabled early man to animals like the dog.
- Man started to tam animals like the dog.

USES OF THE DOG TO EARLYMAN,

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

At the end of the middle Stone Age period, man discovered farming which marked the begging of the new Stone Age period.

THE NEW STONE AGE PERIOD (LATE STONE AGE.)

- Under this period man became more creative, he began to live in simple huts and tree shelters, started growing crops and keeping animals which made him to lead a settled life.
- Man started more refined tools with sharp points and regular shapes e.g spears, needles and fish hooks.
- At the end of this period, man discovered iron smelting which made him to start using iron tools and this marked the begging of the Iron Age.

IRON AGE;

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

Importance of iron

- Used to make stronger farm tools that increased food production.
- Use to make iron tools for protection.

NOTE: Egyptians were the first people to invent a calendar.

Civilization started from Mesopotamia.

QUESTIONS;

1. What is meant by the term stone age period?
2. Identify the most important discovery made during;
 - a) Middle Stone Age.
 - b) Old stone age.
3. Identify any one change which was introduced by each of the following.
 - a) Farming
 - b) Iron smelting
4. State any two ways in which a dog was useful to early man.
5. What was the use of each of the following tools to early man?
 - a) Bolas.
 - b) Chopper
 - c) Hand axe.
6. How did early man discover fire?

ETHNIC GROUPS IN EAST AFRICA

- An ethnic group is a large group of people who share a common origin and almost speak the same language.
- A tribe is a group of people of the same race, religion, customs and language.

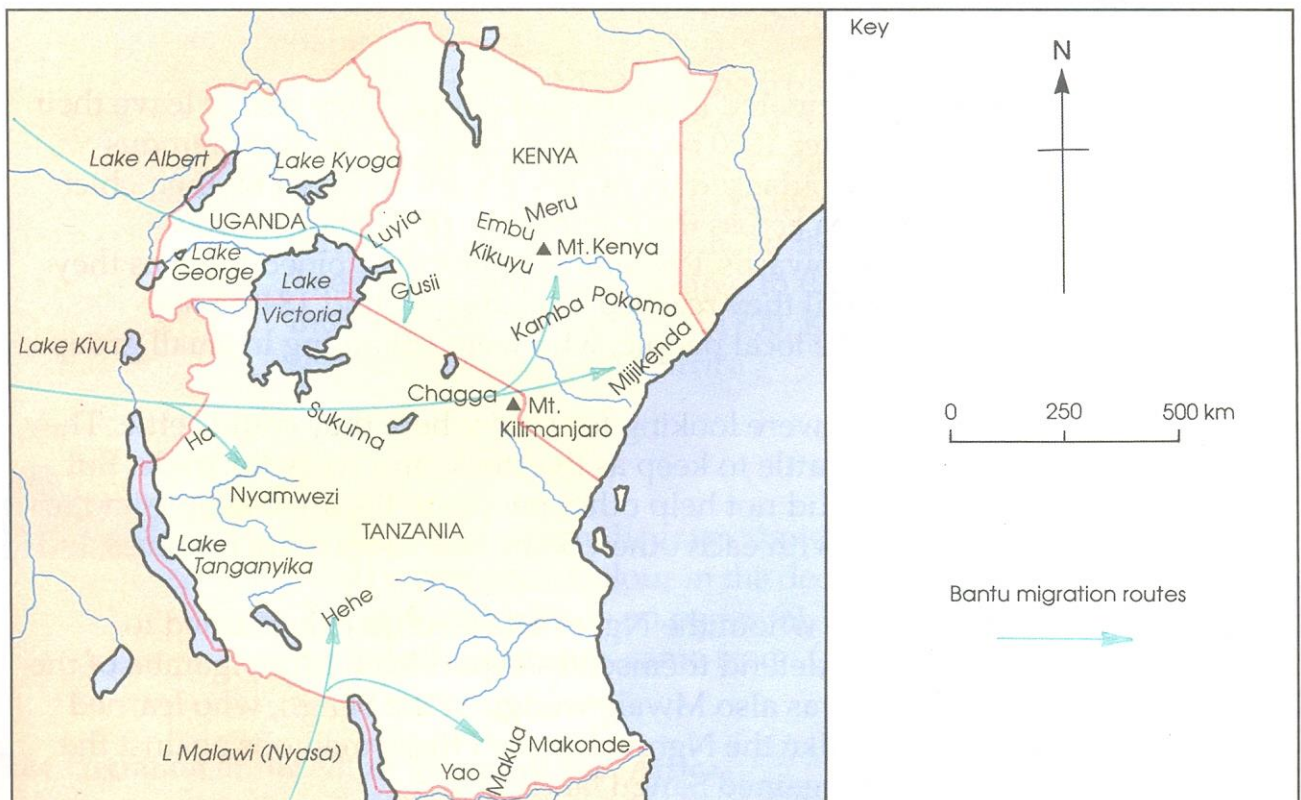
MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS OF EAST AFRICA.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| i) Bantu | iii) Cushites (Hamites) |
| ii) Nilotics / Nilote | (iv) Nilo Hamites / Plain Nilotics |

BANTU

- Bantu is the largest group of people in East Africa and occupy the largest part of the region.
- They speak related languages, characterized by the word **NTU** when talking about a person.
- They are believed to have entered East Africa around 1000A.D and originated from Cameroon highlands through the Congo basin to East Africa.
- Their main occupation is **crop farming.**
- They are called Bantu due to common suffix root word ntu in their talk.

EXAMPLES OF BANTU IN EAST AFRICA



The movement of Bantu people in East Africa

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

Tribes
circumcise

that

- Bakonzo
- Bagishu
- Sabiny
- Chagga

Proposed cradle land for the Bantu

- Cameroon highlands
- Congo basin
- Adamawa highlands
- Areas around R. Niger.

NOTE;

- The Bushmen were original inhabitants of East Africa.

Questions;

1. What is an ethnic group?
2. What was the original homeland of the NTU people?
3. Mention four Bantu groups in each of the following.
 - i. Uganda
 - ii. Kenya
 - iii. Tanzania.
4. What was the main occupation carried out by the Bantu?

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF BANTU.

Review of the definition of the migration and types.

- The Bantu groups were given different names depending on their entry and settlements.

WESTERN BANTU / INTERLACUSTRINE BANTU.

- They entered East Africa through north western Tanzania and settled in North and central Tanzania.
- They include Baziba, Sukuma, Nyamwenzi, and Bahaya.
- Later some of them moved to central Tanzania moved east wards to the coast.
- However those who entered Uganda between Lake Edward and L. Albert like the Baganda, Basoga, Banyoro, etc. are inclusive.

EASTERN / COASTAL BANTU;

These moved into central Kenya and settled around the slopes of Mt. Kenya.

They include:

Kenda, washamba, Taveta, chagga, Meru, Kikuyu, Taita, Akamba, Pare, Gogo, Zigua, Embu and Zaramo.

SOUTERN BANTU.

- They entered East Africa through southern Tanzania.
- They include Ngoni, Fipa, Yao, Makwa, Makonde, and Hehe.
- The Ngoni were the last Bantu group to enter East Africa.
- They came in the 19th century because of the Bantu inter-tribal wars that had taken place in South Africa as they had been defeated by Shaka Zulu.
- The last Bantu group in East Africa were the southern Bantu.

CAUSES OF THE BANTU MIGRATION IN EAST AFRICA.

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

PROBLEMS FACED DURING MIGRATION OF THE BANTU TO EAST AFRICA.

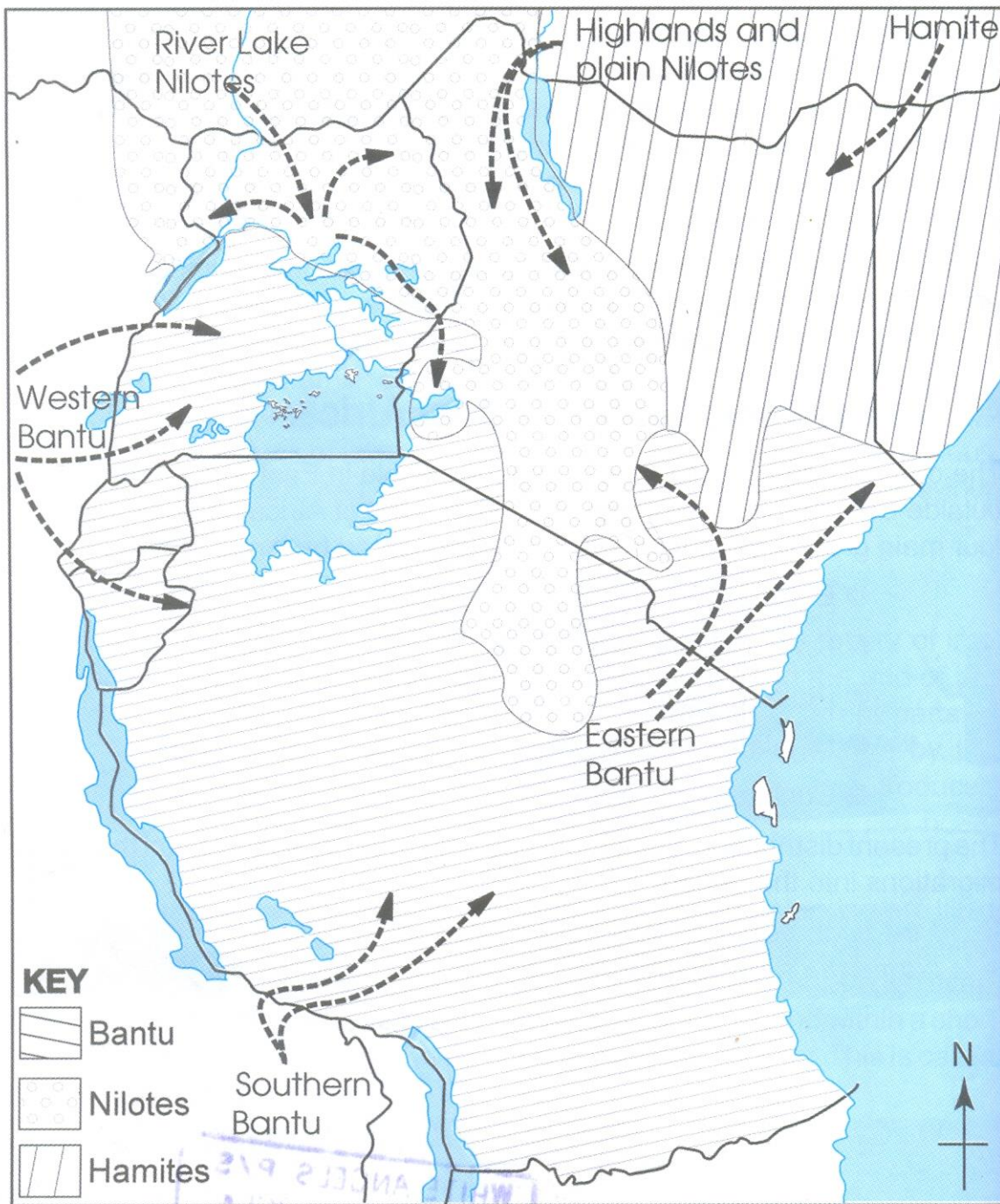
- ✓ Shortage of land
- ✓ Harsh climate during movement
- ✓ Impassible physical features.
- ✓ Fatigued, very tired and exhausted (walking long distances)
- ✓ Language barrier.
- ✓ Impassable routes
- ✓ Poor transport network.

EFFECTS/RESULTS OF THE BANTU MIGRATION

- Formation of new cultures
- There were social and political changes.
- Kingdoms and chiefdoms were formed.
- Settled farming was introduced.
- Intermarriages leading to the formation of new tribes and cultures.
 - The population decreased in their cradle lands and increased in the new areas.
 - Introduction of new skills.

MAP SHOWING BANTU MOVEMENT AND SETTLEMENT.(REF. FOUNTAIN SST BK.6 PAGE 35 OLD EDITION)

MIGRATIONS OF ETHNIC GROUPS TO EAST AFRICA



NILOTICS.(NILOTES).

- This is the second largest ethnic tribe in East Africa.
- They categorized into three major groups ie;
 - i) River-lake Nilotics.
 - ii) Plain Nilotics (Nilo-hamites)
 - iii) Highland Nilotes.
- They are called Nilotics because they had their origin along the Nile valley at Baheel-Ghazzel in South Sudan.

- Most Nilotics were pastoralists and used to move from one place to the other with their cattle.

THE RIVER-LAKE NILOTICS:

- They are also called Luo-speaking people.
- They include Acholi, Alur, Langi, Japadhola and Jalu.
- These people are related to the Madhi, Dinka, Shiluk, Nuer and Anwale of south Sudan.
- The original cradle land of the river-lake Nilotics was BAHIL-EL-GAZZEL in south Sudan.
- They first settled at Pubungu currently known as Pakwach and later split into different groups due to conflicts of their leaders Gipi and Labongo.

THE HIGH LAND NILOTICS:

- They were originally pastoralists. Who included ie Nandi, Kipsigis, Tugen, Keigo, Dodong, Marakwet, Teribong, Okweit, Bongmek, Pokot, and the Sabiny.
- The Sabiny are found in Kenya and Uganda, the Dodong in Tanzania.
- These people mainly settled along the highland areas are believed to have migrated (originated) from the south

THE PLAIN NILOTICS (NILO HAMITES):

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

NOTE.

- Some of the Iteso and the Masai, have changed to crop cultivation because of fertile land, good climate and Population increase.
- They becoming mixed farmers.

CUSHITES

Cushites are also known as the Hamites.

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

- In Rwanda and Burundi, there the Tutsi and Hutu.

REASONS WHY CATTLE ARE REARED BY THE CUSHITES:

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

Examples of pastoral tribes

- Karimojong
- Masai
- Tuareges in Sahara desert
- Berber
- Xhosa in South Africa
- Fulani in Nigeria
- Turkana in the Nyikka plateau

Questions.

1. Mention any four results of early migrations into East Africa.
2. How are the Masai similar to the Bahima in terms of economic activities?
3. State any two problems which face the pastoral tribes of East Africa.
4. Give any two values of cattle to pastoral tribes of East Africa.
5. State two reasons why the Nilotics migrated into East Africa.
6. Give any one negative cultural practice of the Sabiny people.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF EAST AFRICAN PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETIES.

- Pre-colonial societies were the societies which existed before the coming of the Europeans colonialists.
- These societies developed different ways of political organizations.
- In East Africa, political organizations was mainly categorized into two;
 - I. Centralized societies (kingdoms)
 - II. Decentralized kingdoms.

CENTRALISED SOCIETIES

- These societies had well identified rulers to whom the political powers were given by the rest of the community.
- The word “centralized” means political powers were centered on recognized rulers.

Examples of centralized states were;

1. Buganda
2. Toro
3. Bunyoro
4. Busoga
5. Nyamwenzi
6. Wanga in Kenya

A table showing societies and titles given to their political heads.

SOCIETIES	POLITICAL HEAD
Buganda	Kabaka
Nyamwenzi	Ntemi
Toro	Omukama

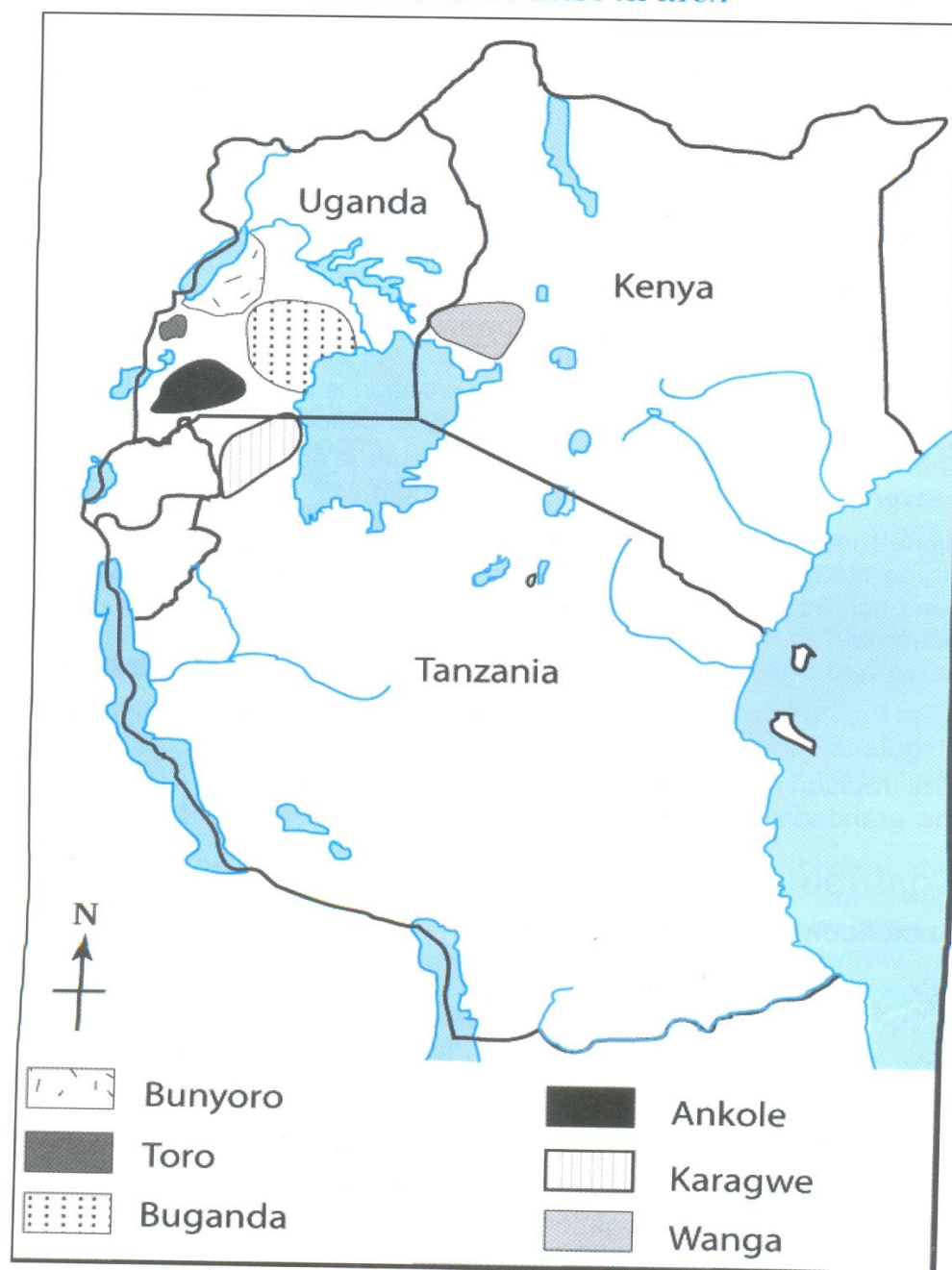
Ankole	Omugabe
Busoga	Kyabazinga
Wanga	Nabongo
Bunyoro	Omukama

CHARACTERISTICS OF CENTRALISED:

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

A MAP SHOWING KINGDOMS OF EAST AFRICA. (Ref.MK standard SST Bk 6 pg.83).

THE KINGDOMS OF EAST AFRICA



THE TEMBUZI DYNASTY IN UGANDA;

- This was the first empire to exist in the interlacustrine region of East Africa.
- It was founded by the Tembuzi under Ruhnaga as the founder.
- The Tembuzi were believed to be demi-gods because of their miracles.
- The Bachwezi occupied the empire after the down fall of the Tembuzi with Ndahura as the founder.
- The Luo babiito occupied the empire after collapse of the Chwezi empire under Wamala their last ruler.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS;

- They introduced long horned cattle.

- They introduced salt mining at L.Katwe.
- They started coffee cultivation.
- They introduced the idea of backcloth making.
- They introduced pottery and local games.
- They introduced digging of ditches.
- They introduced the building of grass thatched houses.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

- They brought the centralized system of administration.
- They introduced the hierarchy of officials in the palace.
- They introduced the idea of building reed palaces (enclosures)
- They introduced the royal regalia.
- They introduced iron working.

factors that led to THE COLLAPSE OF THE CHWEZI EMPIRE.

- Outbreak of epidemic diseases like small pox.
- Prolonged drought
- Death of their King Wamala's beloved cow Bihogo.
- The empire was too big to be ruled by one king.
- The invasion of the Luo made the final collapse of the empire.

THE KINGDOM OF THE BUNYORO;

- The Luo invaded the Chwezi and founded their dynasty under Rukidi Mpuga Isingoma son of Kyomya a twin brother to Kato Kimera.
- Kamurasi was one of the kings of this kingdom and he was the father of the greatest King of Bunyoro Omukama Kabalega.
- A separate Bito of Bunyoro was established in Toro by Prince Kaboyo.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF BUNYORO KINGDOM.

- The title given to the king was Omukama. He appointed his prime minister and chiefs to ensure administration to all the local areas.
- Cattle keeping and rustling was their major occupation including salt mining.
- They exchanged salt, potatoes, wines, and iron tools for banana and bark cloth Buganda using barter trade systems.

FACTORS THAT WEAKENED BUNYORO

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

Questions.

1. State the factor which finally led to the collapse of the Chwezi Empire.
2. Where were the headquarters of the Bachwezi?
3. How did the size of the Bachwezi contribute to its collapse?
4. What name is given to the strong warriors of Bunyoro?

Ankole kingdom

- It was phased out since 1966 when Milton Obote abolished traditional leadership.
- The Banyankole refused to restore their kingdom because of power struggles on whom should become the Omugabe.
- The founder of Ankole was Ruhinda.

BUGANDA KINGDOM.

- Buganda started as a territory with a small population in the 17th century
- The population of Uganda increased as migrants from Busoga, Bunyoro, Mt. Elgon and Kooki arrived.
- The founder and first king of Buganda was Kintu.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE EXPANSION OF BUGANDA.

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

WANGA KINGDOM.

- This kingdom was made of the Abaluyia people in the Western Kenyan near L. Victoria.
- It was the only kingdom in Kenya formed by the Abaluyia believed to have migrated from Bunyoro-Kitara.
- Their main occupation was farming and the title given to their king was Nabongo.
- One of their Nabong by the name of Mumia is greatly remembered to have collaborated with the British during the colonial rule.
- People of Wanga speak Luhya as their language.
- The 1st European to come to Wanga was Joseph Thompson.

QUESTIONS.

1. How did the location of Buganda contribute to its expansion?
2. Mention the only kingdom which existed in Western Kenya.
3. Give two ways in which the people of East Africa were politically well organized before the coming of the foreigners.
4. How did the coming of foreigners affect the existence of Wanga kingdom?

KARAGWE KINGDOM

- It was founded by Ruhinda the founder of Ankole kingdom.
- This kingdom existed south of Ankole, Toro, and Buganda in Northern Tanganyika near L.victoria.
- King Rumanyika was one of the greatest king of this kingdom and helped many explorers to reach Buganda.
- The kingdom developed as a result of the trade which was existing in this region(long distance route)
- The people were organized under clans and sub-clans who were headed by Muharambwa.

ROLES OF MUHARAMBWA

- Blessed woman to bear many children.
- Blessed hoes and harvest.
- Supervising un occupied land in the area.
- Spiritual leadership

NOTE.

Muharambwa was paid by his subjects with gifts of food items and cowry shells.

QUESTIONS.

- 1.what title was given to the ruler of the following
a)Wanga b)Karagwe .
2. Who was the founder of karagwe?
3. Give any two roles played by traditional rulers of karagwe.
4. Give any three advantages and disadvantages of kingdoms.

NYAMWEZI EMPIRE;

- This empire was founded in the present day Tanzania and by Wanyamwezi people.
- The Nyamwenzi are the biggest Bantu group in Tanzania.
- They were originally cultivators but later were taken by trade items e.g salt, spears, livestock, grains and metal ware.
- The title of their leader was Ntemi and the chief Mirambo and Nyungu Yamawe were famous due to their part in slave trade.

ROLES OF NTEMI

- Was a spiritual leader.
- Led prayers and made sacrifices to gods on behalf of the people.
- Responsible for the well being of the community.

CHIEF MIRAMBO;

- Mirambo was one of the greatest Ntemi of the Nyamwenzi.
- His capital was at Urambo with his strong army (Rugaruga)

- He extended his territory (empire) and controlled the main trade routes from Tabora to Ujiji and Karagwe while collecting taxes.

FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE SUCCESS OF MIRAMBO.

Mirambo's character.

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

COLLAPSE OF MIRAMBO:

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

- His soldiers had become indiscipline by stealing people's property.
- The death of Mirambo weakened the empire as his successor's could not control its property.

NYUNGU YA MAWE

- Nyungu ya mawe was the successor of Mirambo.
- He was among the famous chiefs of the empire and established his capital at Kiwele.
- He developed a centralised system of administration and divides his empire into seven provinces.
- Each province was under the leadership of Mutwale.
- The name Nyungu yamawe means pot of stones which symbolizes his strength and ability to rule the empire.
- Both mirambo and Nyungu ya mawe died in 1884, the same year MUTEESA 1 of Buganda died.
- Nyungu ya mawe was succeeded by his daughter Magalula who was later overthrown by the Germans.

QUESTIONS.

1. State any two ways in Mirambo's character made him successful man.
2. How did the longdistance trade contribute to the growth and development of the Nyamwezi Empire?
3. Give the meaning of the following terms;
a)Ntemi b)Nyungu ya mawe c)Nyamwezi.

ZENJI EMPIRE.

- Zenji empire stretched from Mogadishu in Somalia, to Sofala in Mozambique.
- The word Zenji means a land of the blacks. People.
- Its headquarters were at Kilwa.
- This empire was founded by an Arab trader named Hassan Bin Ali in the 10th century.
- The economic activity in this empire was trade and dealt in selling of ivory, gold, copper, Iron, cowry shells, and skins.
- The traders at the coast included Arabs, Indians, Chinese. A number of items were introduced ie Wollen mate, glasses swords ,cotton, Silk, drugs, spices, cloves, and were also sold at the coast of East Africa.

SEYYID SAID;

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

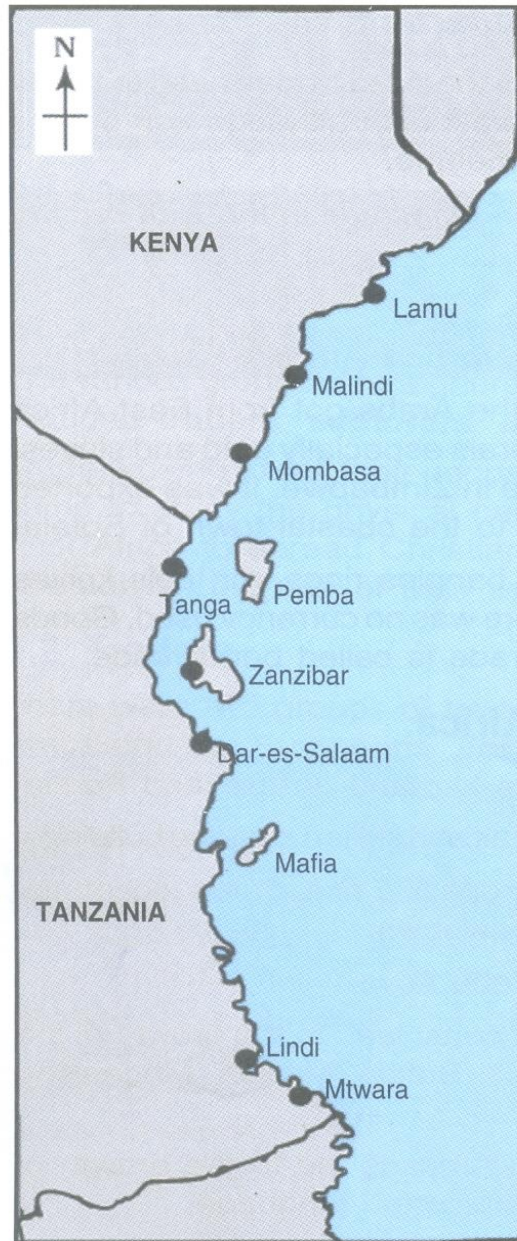
REASONS WHY SEYYID SAID TRANSFERRED HIS CAPITAL FROM MUSCAT TO ZANZIBAR;

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

NOTE.

- Zanzibar is the leading producer of cloves in East Africa today which were introduced by SSEYID Said
- Cloves, flowers are used to make perfumes.

A MAP SHOWING THE COASTAL TOWNS OF ZENJ EMPIRE.(Ref;MK standard sst BK 6 Page 108



LONG DISTANCE TRADE;

- This was the trade which involved traders from the coast of East Africa to move long distances in search for trade items and Customers from the interior of East Africa.
- Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods or services.
- The tribes involved in the interior of East Africa were
 - Baganda and Banyoro of Uganda,
 - Nyamwezi, Ngoni, Hehe Yao of Tanzania
 - Akamba, Kikuyu of Kenya.

Trade items collected from the interior;

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| • Ivory, | • hides and skins, | • slaves. |
| • Turks, | • salt, | |

- Slaves were mainly brought to be used as transport means from the coast were sold to other slave traders.

Trade items collected from the interior;

- carpets,
- beads,
- mirrors
- spices,
- ornaments,
- clothes,
- guns,

EFFECTS/RESULTS OF THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE.

- The interior of east Africa was opened to the coastal people.
- It promoted slave trade.
- It made kingdoms grow stronger as they got guns.
- It led to development of the coastal towns.

Note: The traders moved in caravans for protection.

ARAB TRADERS;

- These came from Asia and they mainly came from Saudi Arabia, Persia (Iran). They were blown by the monsoon winds across the Indian Ocean.
- Special boats called dhows were used by Arabs to sail on the Indian Ocean.

REASONS FOR THEIR COMING.

- To trade.
- To spread Islam.
- To escape religious wars.
- To settle their excessive population
- To run away from religious wars from their homeland.

WHY ARABS TOOK LONG DISTANCE TO MOVE INLAND.

- Feared hostile tribes.
- Feared thick forests.
- Feared tropical diseases.
- Poor transport.
- Language problem.

Items of trade or commodities of trade.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| ❖ Guns. | ❖ Clothes | ❖ Plates |
| ❖ Beads | ❖ Ornaments | ❖ Glasses |
| ❖ Mirrors | ❖ Cups | ❖ Swords. |

Items Arabs took from East Africa were;

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slaves | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leopard's skins. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tortoise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rhino horns |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elephants | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tusks / Ivory |

BARTER TRADE;

- Barter trade is the exchange of goods and services without the use of money.

- Early traders in East Africa used barter trade because there was no medium of exchange.

ADVANTAGES

- It was cheap
- Does not involve use of money.

DISADVANTAGES OF BARTER TRADE

- Involves cheating
- Difficult to determine the value and quality of goods.
- Double coincidence of needs

SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA.

- Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.
- Slavery is the possession of a person by another person

TRIBES INVOLVED IN SLAVE TRADE.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|
| a) Yao | c) Baganda | e) Kamba |
| b) Nyamwenzi | d) Hehe | |

Why slaves were needed

- Slaves to work as domestic workers.
- To work on plantations.
- To work on mines.

Places where slaves taken;

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| • France | • Portugal | • India. |
| • Britain | • Spain | |
| • Holland | • America | |

How slaves were taken.

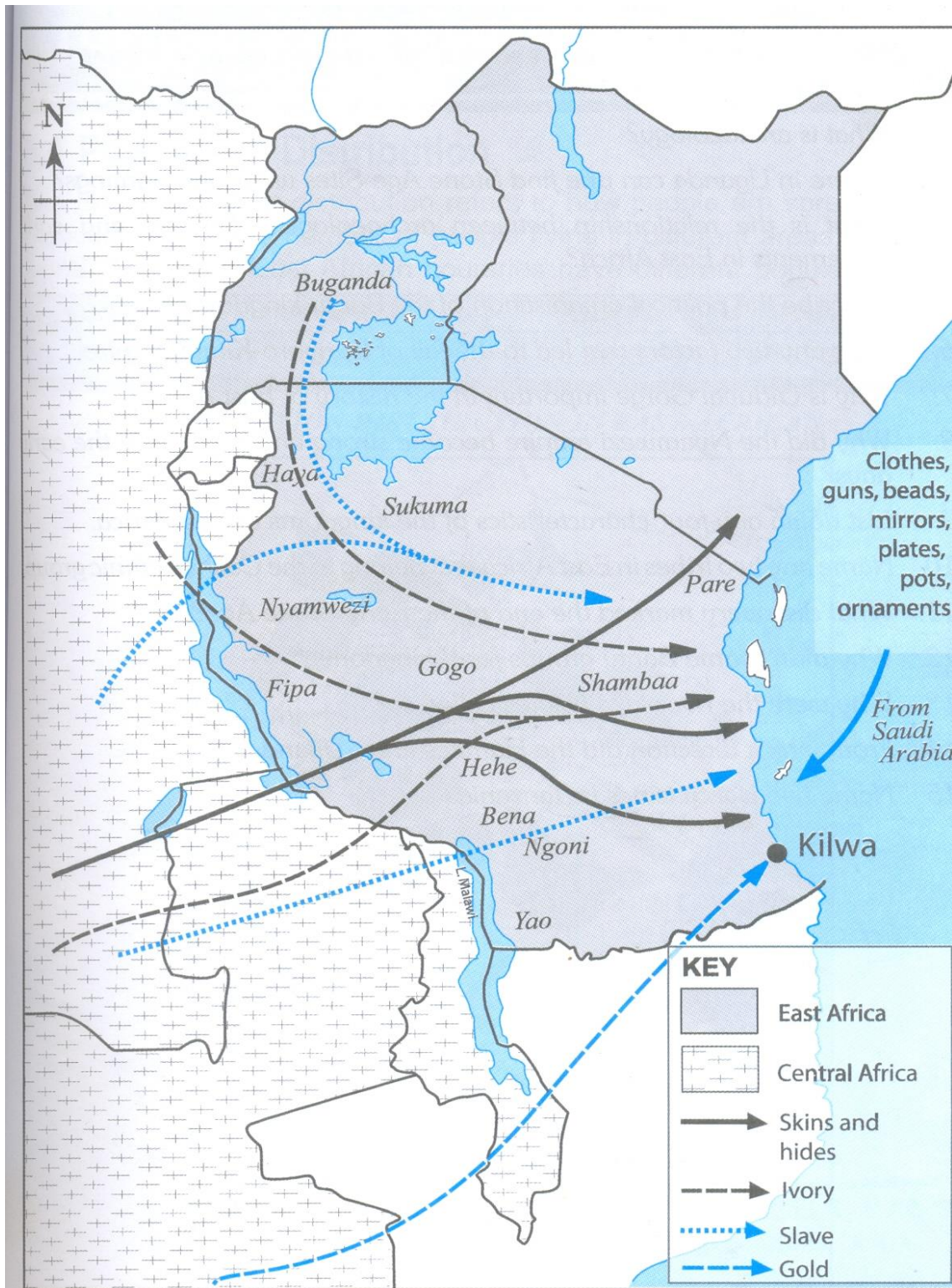
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Through African chiefs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Causing tribal wars |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Raiding villages | |

Main Slave trade market was at Zanzibar and the main inland Slave market was Tabora.

The former name for Tabora was Kazeh.

Main Slave traders include TipuTipu, Abu Saidi, Msiri, Fundikiri.

MAP SHOWING SLAVE TRADE ROUTES IN EAST AFRICA.



EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE;

- Depopulation.
- Inter tribal wars led to insecurity.
- Loss of lives
- Separation of families
- Destruction of families
- Famine

- Hatred among people
- Interruption of African Culture.
- Kings and chiefs became rich and Kingdoms expanded.

ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE;

Move to stop slave trade was started by the British MP Sir William Wilberforce. Others who fought for the abolition includes Granville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson, Henry Thornton.

TREATIES SIGNED TO END SLAVE TRADE.

- More by treaty
- Harmerton treaty
- Frere treaty.

METHODS USED TO END SLAVE TRADE;

- Signed treaties with African leaders
- Sent Missionaries
- Constructed the railway lines.
- Buying off slaves and set them free.
- Sending army to control movements of ships on the Indian Ocean.

WHY SLAVE TRADE TOOK LONG TO END IN EAST AFRICA.

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

In Uganda Sir Samuel Baker tried slave trade in Acholi.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE ARABS TO EAST AFRICA.

- They linked East Africa to Asia (Saudi Arabia and Persia.)
- Introduced new skills and ideas like stone building.
- They led to growth of coastal towns Eg. Kilwa, Sofala, Malindi, Mogadishu
- They introduced Islamic faith
- Introduced new items of trade.
- Intermarriages led to birth of Swahili culture
- They established a trading empire ie Zenji.
- Introduced Cowry shells (medium of exchange).

INDIAN TRADERS;

- They came from India and Pakistan they to construct the Uganda railway and after its completion, some remained behind.
- They introduced rupees and lent money. (Banyans)
- Indian money lenders were known as Banyans.
- People like Mehta , Madhvani and Aldina Visram set up business.

- Aldina Visram set up the first shop in Kampala where the current Lumum Street is.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF MULJIBHAI MADHVAN

- Started kakira sugar factory.
- Manufactures of soap, cooking oil, sweets, textile and beverages.

CONTRIBUTIONS NANJI KALIDHAS MEHTA

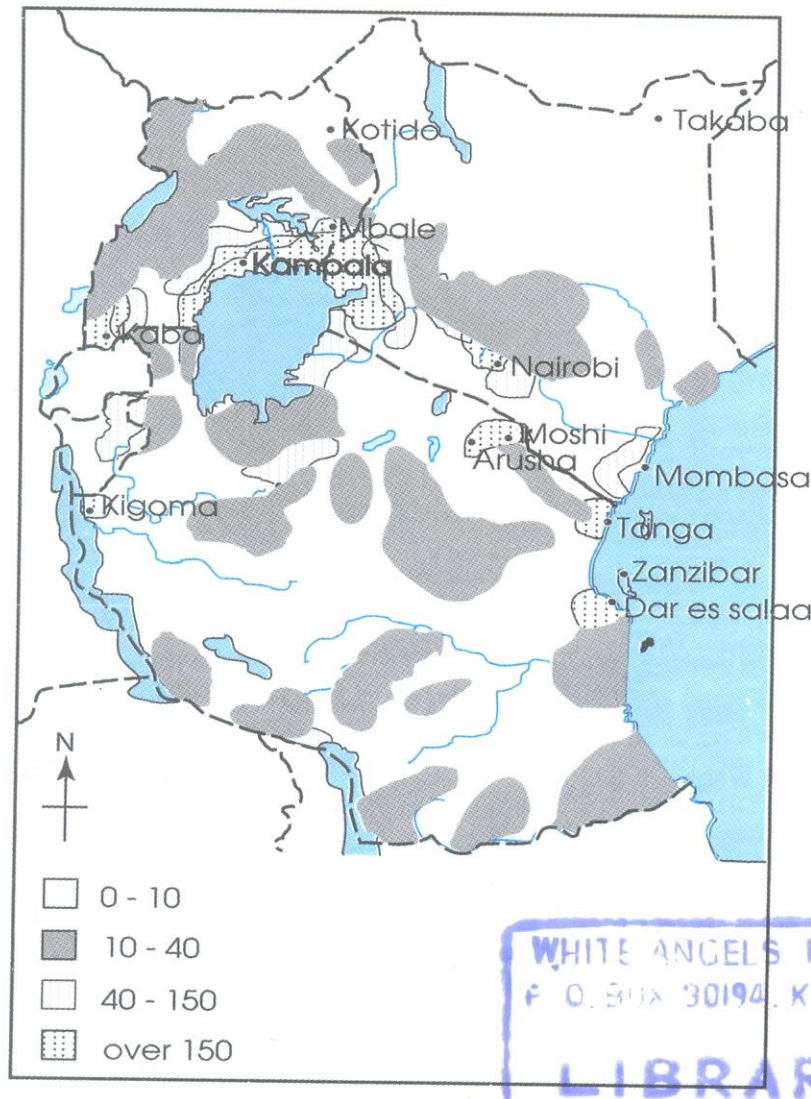
- Established a sugar estate at Lugazi
- Set up a sugar cane reining industry.
- Set up a tea processing industry at Kakira.

CONTRIBUTION OF INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

- They constructed the Uganda railway.
- They built shops in East Africa.
- They introduced rupees.
- They started banking system.
- They set up industries.
- They set up schools and hospitals.

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION IN EAST AFRICA.

Population simply refers to the number of people living in an area.



TERMS RELATED TO POPULATION:

Population distribution;

Refers to how people are scattered in a given area.

Population density

Refers to the number of people living in area per square kilometre.

Optimum;

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

Over population;

This is when the available resources cannot satisfy available number of people.

Population increase;

This refers to the rapid growth in number of people in an area.

Population explosion;

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

Population census;

This is the official counting of people in an area or country.

Census night;

This refers to the night before census is carried out.

Enumerators;

These are officials who carry out population census.

Lesson 18

Population structure;

Refers to the composition of population in terms of age and sex.

Birth rates;

Number of birth every year for every one thousand people in the population of a place.

Under population;

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

FACTORS FOR POPULATION INCREASE;

- Improved diet.
- Improved medical care (health).
- High fertility in women.
- Polygamy
- Early marriages
- Unplanned family sizes.
- Religious and cultural beliefs.

FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

- Soil fertility.
- Climate/Rainfall.
- Urbanisation/industrialization.
- Altitude.
- Historical factors like slave trade.
- Diseases.
- Social services.
- Security.

ADVANTAGES OF A BIG POPULATION

- High taxes
- Cheap / high labour force.
- Big/ wider market for goods.

DISADVANTAGES OF A BIG POPULATION

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ➤ Shortage of social services | ➤ Land shortage |
| ➤ Poor accommodation | ➤ High crime rate |
| ➤ Easy spread of diseases | ➤ Environment degradation |

ADVANTAGES OF LOW POPULATION

- Easy provision of social services.
- Enough land to the people
- Low crime rate.

DISADVANTAGES OF A LOW POPULATION

- Low tax base
- Low market for manufactured goods.
- Low labour force.
- Under utilization of resources.

Population census

Is the official counting of people living in an area.

WHY GOVERNMENT CARRIES OUT POPULATION CENSUS

- For proper planning
- Determine the death and birth rate of people
- To know the number of people living in an area.
- To know the population structure.

INFORMATION GATHERED DURING A CENSUS

Age,	occupation.
sex,	Number of meals eaten in a family.
Race,	Means of transport used.
Marital status,	Access to internet.
Level of education	

PROBLEMS FACED DURING A CENSUS

- Lack of skilled labour
 - Expression
 - People give wrong information
 - Wide spread illiteracy
 - Insecurity
 - Poor transport and communication
- In Uganda its carried out after every ten years because it is long enough to reduce population change.
- Ministry responsible is the n of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.
 - The current minister for Finance, planning and Economic Development is Hon.....

The population census that have ever been conducted in Uganda.

Year	Population
1911	1,800,000
1929	2,960,000
1948	4,960,000

1959	6.600,000
1969	9,500,000
1980	12,600,000
1991	16,200,000
2002	24,700,000
2014	34m (over)

Areas with sparse population in Uganda

- North eastern Kenya
- central Tanzania (Miombo woodlands)
- Karamoja region

Qn. Why is The Miombo woodlands sparsely populated?

Lesson 19

HARZARDS THAT CHECK ON POPULATION GROWTH.

- Pests and diseases.
- Floods.
- Earth quakes
- Stronger winds
- Drought
- Volcanic eruption
- Lightening.
- Tsunami / Tarnados.

Man made hazards that check population.

- Civil wars
- Transport accidents.
- Radiation or nuclear explosion
- Poisoning
- Abortion
- Disease our break

CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH

- Family planning.
- Tax benefits to small families
- Education benefits to small families
- Legalization of abortion.
- Discouraging early marriages
- Discouraging early marriages
- Discouraging polygamy
- Teach people the disadvantages of a big family.
- Supporting girl child education.
- Discouraging some religious beliefs e.g reducing on the number of wives Muslims marry.

Most populated countries in the world.

- China
- India.

Most populated countries in Africa.

- Nigeria
- Ethiopia
- Egypt
- D.R.C
- South Africa

African cities with the largest population

- Lagos
- Kinshasa
- Alexandria
- Abidjan

LIFE EXPECTANCY

This is the number of years one is likely to live.

Reasons why most developed countries have long life expectancy

- They feed well.
- They get adequate medical care
- They are not over worked.
- They don't have stress
- Disease vectors are controlled at all levels.
- They are politically stable with no civil wars.

Sources of population data

- Registration of births
- Registration of deaths
- National census reports.

Questions:

- 1- Give two reasons why Kalangala is sparsely populated.
- 2- Give two reasons why most African countries have low life expectancy.
- 3- What is infant mortality rate?
- 4- State two ways the government can control rural urban migration.
- 5- What could be the major two causes of high population growth in Uganda?
- 6- How can girls be kept away from marrying at early ages?
- 7- State reasons why it is difficult to control population growth in East Africa.
- 8- Which is the most populated country in East Africa?
- 9- How can the high infant mortality rate in East Africa be reduced?
- 10- How does people's desire of children for a certain type of sex contribute to population increase?
- 11- How is immigration different emigration?