**STANDARD LESSON NOTES**

P.6 SST LESSON NOTES TERM 1

**THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY**

**LESSON 1**

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Background

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

Departments run by eh EAHC include;

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

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

There East African high Commission therefore collapsed.

Later in the same year (1961). The three countries formed the East African Common service organization with its headquarters in Nairobi (Kenya)

It was in operation from 1961-1967. Eh 3 heads of state formed yet another organization called the East African community.

**LOCATION OF EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES.**

* E.A is found in the continent of Africa.
* It’s located in the Eastern geographical region of Africa.
* Countries that make up E.A – Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.
* E.Africa lies between 4 ̊N and its latitude and longitudes 30 ̊E and 42 ̊E.

**UGANDA**

* Uganda has a total area of 244,000 sqkm, the smallest.
* It is a land locked country.
* H.E YoweriKagutaMuseveni is its president.

**KENYA**

* Total area of 585,000 sqkm
* Second largest country in E.A.
* President is H.E MwaiKibaki
* Capital city is Nairobi
* It is not a land locked country.
* Chief port – Mombasa
* Kenya is the most industrial country in E.A

T**ANZANIA**

* Total area of 943,000 sqkm.
* Biggest of the three E. African countries.
* Capital city is Dodoma.
* Chief portis Dar-es-salaam
* President is JakayaMuahoKikwete
* Islands which are part of East Africa in China Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia.

**RWANDA**

Has an area of 26,338 square kilometers

It is the smallest country in E.A

It is surrounded by Uganda in the North, Tanzania in the east, Burundi to the South, DRC in the west

It is also a land locked country

Its capital city is Kigali

The current president is……………………………………….

**BURUNDI**

Has an area of 27839 square kilometers

It is the fourth largest in E.A

It is boardered by Rwanda in the to the north

Tanzania to the East, and south, Republic rep. of Congo to the west.

The Capital city is Bujumbura

The president is…………………………………………………..

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 2**

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**NEIGHBOURS OF EAST AFRICA**

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| **DIRECTION** | **COUNTRY** | **CAPITAL CITY** |
| North | South Sudan  Ethiopia | Juba  Addis Ababa |
| South | Mozambique | Maputo |
| West | DRC | Kinshasha |
| North east | Somalia | Mogadishu |
| South West | Malawi  Zambia | Lilongwe  Lusaka |

* Indian ocean boarders the Eastern part of East Africa.
* Major latitude that crosses East Africa is the equator passing through Uganda and Kenya.
* The equator in Uganda crosses lake Victoria and George.
* The twos crossed by the equator include Entebbe, Kasese, Masaka etc.

THE MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING THE NEIGHBOURS

**Problems of land locked countries**

**Benefits of sea ports**

**Major sea ports of East Africa**

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**LESSON 3**

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**LATITUDE AND LONGITUDES**

* Reviewing the definition of latitudes as a distance of a place from the equator.
* Latitudes are imaginary lines runing drawn on a map from East to West.
* Longitudes are imaginary lines from north to south.

Uses of longitudes

* They major latitudes include;
* Equator
* Tropic of cancer 23½ ̊ N
* Tropic of capricorn 23½ ̊ N
* Others are Arctic Circle 66½ ̊N and Antactic circle 66½ ̊ S

**IMPORTANCES OF THE EQUATOR**

The equator divides the world into two equal parts.

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

**THE DIAGRAM SHOWING MAJOR LATITUDES**

Tropical of cancer 23½ ̊ N

Equator 0 ̊

Tropical of Capricon 23½ ̊ S

**LONGITUDES.**

1. Longitudes are imaginary linesnon a map running from north to south.
2. Major lines of longtudes include; Green wich meridian (prime meridian) 0° INternational date line-180.

Importance of other latitudes

**A DIAGRAM SHOWING LONGITUDES.**

Difference btn EA standard time and GMT

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 4**

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Definition of Universe, cosmology and planet

Examples of planets

Rotation of the earth and its effects

Revolution of the earth and effects

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 5**

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Calculation of time

**EXAMPLES.**

Its 10:00 am at the GMT.What time will it be if one moves 30° E.ie

=2hrs.

Since movement is to the East.we add 2 hours to the original time

10:00am

⁺02:00

12:00 noon.

The time in Nairobi Kenya is 12:00pm.What time will be if one moves 45° W of the prime meridian.

Working

Time in Nairobi=12:30pm

Time change in 45°

==3hrs

12:00pm

−03:00∙

09:30am

**QUESTIONS.**

1. Write the following in full

A) GMT b) I.D.L

2. Why doesn’t Rwanda experience the same time with Uganda yet they are neighbours.

3. What is meant by the term time Zone?

4. The time in Accra Ghana is 9.00am. What will it be in Somalia which is 30°E?

5. The time Dodoma is 11:45am.What time will it be in a place which is 60° W.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 6**

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**REGIONAL GROUPINGS 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 in E. Africa

EAC – East African Community

COMESA – Common Market for East and Southern Africa

IGAD – Inter-Government Authority on Development

SADC - Southern African Development Community. It is only Tanzania which is a member.

Reasons why countries need economic cooperation

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

**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 three countries in common matters of interests 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 have the same history that at one time they had been under the control of Britain.
* The 3 countries have gained their independence from colonial rule.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 7**

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**FOUNDER MEMBERS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMMUNITY.**

* Dr. Apollo Milton Obote – Uganda
* MzeeJomo Kenyatta - Kenya
* Mwalimi Julius Nyerere - Tanzania.

**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 services organisation.
* To establish similar currency value by validating each country’s currency.
* To promote transport and communication.

**ORGANS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.**

1. **The secretariat (Arusha)**

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

1. **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.

1. **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.

1. **The East African court of appeal**

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

1. **The Committee of minister**

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

**SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.**

* The East African development Bank
* It’s aim was to provide financial and technical help to member states.
* To promote balanced industrial growth through loans.
* Its headquarters were in Kampala.
* East African posts and telecommunication, its headquarters were in Kampala. (functions)
* East African Railways and harbours (Mombasa)
* East African examination council.
* The East African school of librarianship (muk)
* East African harbours corporation (Dar-es-Salaam)
* East African literature bureau, meteorological department and income tax (Nairobi)
* Virus Research Institute (Entebbe)
* East African civil Aviation Authority (Soroti)
* Fresh water fisheries research (Jinja)
* East African Trypanasomiasis research (Tororo)
* Agriculture, Veternianry and forest research (Muguya – Kenya)

Note :When the East African community collapsed in 1977

* + All the above collapsed except
  + East African Development Bank
  + East African school of librarianship
  + East African Civil Aviation Authority.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 8**

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**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 EADB.
* It encouraged free trade among member states
* Projects set up provided jobs to people.

**Why the E.A Community collapsed in 1977.**

* Countries failed to contribute to the central treasury.
* Different political ideas among heads of state.
* Nationalisation of community assets in Kenya and Tanzania.
* Misunderstandings among the heads of state especially Amin and Nyerere.
* Counter accusation and insecurity which had to border closure.
* Harassment of Kenyans in Tanzania intensified hostility.

**REVIVAL OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY**

It was revived in 1994 by the heads of the three states of E. Africa. The treaty to revive the co-operation was signed on 30th Nov 1999 in Arusha.

The following heads of state signed the tripartite treaty.

1. YoweriKagutaMuseveni – Uganda
2. Daniel ArapMoi - Kenya
3. Benjamin Mkapa - Tanzania

In 2001, the co-operation became the East African community.

On 18th June 2007, the republic of Rwanda and Burundi signed the treaty to join the E.A.C.

Their representatives were:

* Paul Kagame - Rwanda
* Pierre Nkurunziza – Burundi

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 9**

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**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.

1. **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 of the implementation of the community programmes.

1. **The secretariat**

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

1. **The E. 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 7 ex- official members.

1. **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.

1. The co-ordination committee
2. Sectoral committee.
3. Autonomous institution e.g E.A.D.B, East African school of librarianship.

Note: The current chairman of East African community is Pierre Nkurunziza.

The current secretary general is Richard Sezibera from Rwanda.

The current heads of state for East African community

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Capital city** | **President** | **Colonial master** |
| Uganda | Kampala | Y.K. Museveni | Britain |
| Kenya | Nairobi | MwaiKibaki | Britain |
| Tanzania | Dodoma | JakayaKikwete | Germany |
| Rwanda |  | Paul Kagame | Germany |
| Burundi | Bujumbira | Pierre Nkurunziza | Germany |

Note:

The smallest country in the East African parliament is Rwanda.

**Uganda’s representative in the East African parliament**

1. Hon. NusuraTiperu
2. Hon. Maj. General MugishaMuntu
3. Hon. WanderaOgallo
4. Hon. BenardMulengani
5. Hon. Dan Kidega
6. Hon. Lydia WanyotaMutonde.
7. Hon. Mike Sebalu
8. Hon. Dora Byamukama

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 10**

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**Benefits of the revived EAC to member states.**

It helps 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 S.A.

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

**Symbols of the East African community**

* The East African Community flag
* It has 6 colours i.e. Blue, white, black, green, yellow and red

**The coat of arms**

* It has olive branches which represent peace.
* Its motto is Jumiyaya Africa mashariki.

**Note to teachers**

* Research on symbols of a nation for
* Uganda – Tanzania, Burundi took for what each component stands for.
* Other trading blocks involving the East African countries.

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**LESSON 11**

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**THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA**

History is the study of past evets.

Sources of hi story

**ORAL TRADITION (LEGENDS)**

Getting information from stories told by the old generation.

**LINGUISTIC**

* Study of people’s languages spoken in particular regions.

**Anthropology**

* Study of people’s culture in terms of dressing, ceremonies, tools etc.
* The people who carry out the study are known as **athropologists.**

**WRITTEN RECORDS**

Getting information from written records ie

Newspapers, magazines, letters etc.

**ARCHAEOLOGY;**

* The scientific study of remains which are dug from under ground.
* The exercise of removing early remains from underground is known as **excavation.**
* The term given to mean earlyman remains is **Fossils**.
* The people who excavate are reffered to as **archaelogists.**
* The places where excavation was carried out are called **archeological sites.**

**ARCHEOGICALISTS AND THEIR FINDINGS IN EAST AFRICA.**

**DR. LOUIS LEAKY AND HIS WIFE**

* This is the important and famous archaelogicalist in the history ofOldvai George in Tanzania in 1959 who was termed as**Zinjanthropus.**
* Zinj was a word to mean black and anthropus means **man**.
* This man fed on roots, bellies, insects, and honey.
* Because of this skull that was found in Africa, it was termed as the cradleland.

**DR.PASNANSKY;**

* He found the remains of the chwezi at Bigobbyamugenyi.

**CHITK 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, Der as salam and Arusha in Tanzania.

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**LESSON 12**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN EAST ARICA;**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| UGANDA | KENYA | TANZANIA |
| Bigobyamugenyi | Olorgesaille near L.Magadi. | Oldvai George |
| Nsongezi | Kobifoora near L.Turkana. | Engaruka |
| Sango Bay | Fort Ternan near Kisumu | Isimilia |
| Paraa | Kariandusi near L.Nakuru. | Kalambo |
| Nyero |  | Peninj |
| Rusinga |  |  |
| Ntusi |  |  |
| Magosi |  |  |

NOTE;

* Nyero in Ugandan is wwell known for rock painting and Bbigobyamugenyi is known for the chwezi.

**IMPORTANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.**

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

**MAP SHOWING ARCHIEOLOGICAL SITES IN EAST AFRICA**.

**Questions;**

1. Why is East Africa reffered to as the cradleland of man?
2. Why is it imporrtant to study about the sites where early man lived?
3. Name the archaeologicalist who discovered the remains of the chwezi people in Bigobyamugeyi.
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 morethan a per iod of twenty million years ago.Since that time he has gone through a number of changing and these changes are three,reffered to as **stone age periods**.

**CATEGORIES OF STONE AGE PERIOD;**

**OLD STONE AGE PERIOD;**

* This period is also reffered 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 likehand 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.

**TOOLS USED BY MAN IN THE EARLY STONE AGE PERIOD;**

**MIDDLE STONE AGE PERIOD;**

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

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**LESSON 13**

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**IMPORTANCE OF FIRE TO EARLY MAN;**

* To roast meat
* For warmth
* For protection
* It enabled earlyman to animals like the dog.
* Man started to tam animals like the dog.

**USES OF THE DOG TO EARLYMAN,**

* Helped earlyman to carry out hunting.
* It gave security to earlyman.
* Helped man to tame other animals.
* At the end of themiddle 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 toolswith 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 thebegging of the Iron Age.

**IRON AGE;**

* It brought a number of changes on the life of man.
* Stonger weapons were made for protection.
* Stronger tools were made for farmingand hunting.
* Ornaments were made which were exchanged with other communitnies to get items.

***QUESTIONS;***

1. What is meant by the term stone age period?
2. Identify the most important discovery made during;
3. Middle Stone Age.
4. Old stoneage.
5. Identify any one change which was introduced by each of the following.
6. Farming
7. Iron smelting
8. State any two ways in which a dog was useful to earlyman.
9. What was the use of each of the following tools to earlyman?
10. Bolars.
11. Chopper
12. Hand axe.

**EVALUATION**

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**ETHNIC GROUPS;**

**LESSON 14**

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* 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 who belong to the same foretathers.

**MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS OF EAST AFRICA.**

i) Bantu

ii) Nilotics

iii) Cushites (Hamites)

**BANTU**

* Bantu is the largest groupof people ineast Africa and ocupy the largest part of the region.
* They speak related languages, characterised by the word NTU. When talking about a person.
* They are believed to have enteredneast Africa around 1000A.D and originated from Cameroon highlands through the Congo basin to East Africa.
* Their mainocccupation is **farming.**

**EXAMPLES OFBANTU IN EAST AFRICA**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **UGANDA** | **KENYA** | **TANZANIA** |
| BagisuBanyoro | Abagusii Kikuyu | Nyamwezi Yao |
| BagisuBanyankole | AkambaEmbu | ChaggaHehe |
| BatoroBakiga | AmeruPokomo | GogoMakonde |
| BasogaBamba | MbereMyikenda | SukumaNgoni |
| BasamiaBanyole | Luhya | ZaramoPogoro |
| BasamiaBanyole |  | Wakuru, Bahaya |
| BaruliBagwere |  | Washamba |

NOTE;

* The Bushmen were original inhabitants of East Africa.

**Questions;**

1. What is an etnic group?
2. What was the original homeland of the NTU people?
3. Mention four Bantu groups in each of the ollowing.
4. Uganda
5. Kenya
6. Tanzania.
7. What was the main occupation carried out by the Bantu?

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 15**

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**MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF BANTU.**

* Review of the definitionn 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.areinclusive.

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

**CAUSES OF THE BANTU MIGRATION IN EAST AFRICA.**

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

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 16**

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**PROBLEMS FACED DURING MIGRATION OF THE BANTU TO EAST AFRICA.**

* Shortageofland
* Harsh climate during movement
* Impassible physical features.
* Fatigue (walking longdistances)
* Language barrier.
* Impasable routes
* Poor transport network.

**EFFECTS/RESULTS OF THE BANTU MIGRATION**

* Formation of newcultures
* There were political, 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 craddlelands and increased in the new areas.

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

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 17**

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**NILOTICS.(NILOTES).**

* This is the second largest ethnic tribe in East Africa.
* They categorised into three major groups ie;

1. River-lake Nilotics.
2. Plain Nillotics (Nilo-hamites)
3. Highland Nilotes.

* They are Nilotics because they had their origin along the Nile valley at Baheel-ghazzel in south Sudan.
* Most Nilotics were pastorolists and used to move from one place to the other with their cattle.

**THE RIVER-LAKE NILOTICS**;

* They are also called luo-speaking.
* They include Acholi, Alur, Langi, Japadhola and Jaluo.
* These people are related to the Madhi, Dinka, Shiluk, Nuer and Anwale of south Sudan.
* The original craddlelandoftheriver-lake Nilotics was BAHEL-EL-GAZZEL in south Sudan.
* They first settled at Pubungu currently known asPakwach and later split into different groups due to conflicts of their leaders Gipir and Labongo.

**THE HIGH LAND NILOTICS**;

* They were originally pastoralists. Who included ieNandi,Kipsigis,Tugen,Keigo,Dodong,Marakwet,

Teribong,Okweit,Bongmek,Pokot,and the Sabiny.

* The Sabiny are found in kenya and Uganda,theDodong 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 Ethopia and settled on theplain areas of East Africa.
* They include Masai, Samburu, Jie, Karamojong, itesots and Turkana.
* They major cause of migration was search for water and pasture for their animals.
* Their main economic activity was Normadicpastrolism.

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.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 18**

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**CUSHITES**

Cushites are also known as the Hamites.

* It’s believed that they migrated from Asia and settled in theHorn 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 landsof cental 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.

**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 topastoral 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.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 19**

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**EXPLORATION WORK IN EAST AFRICA.**

A map showing Vasco Dagama’s Journey to India

**Why the Portuguese were interested in East Africa Coast;**

* Wanted to control the Coastal trade.
* Wanted to create a resting base for their sailors.
* Wanted to spread Christianity.
* The Portuguese had their headquarters at Mombasa.

**Why the Portuguese succeeded;**

* Their attacks were ruthless and full of surprise.
* They had superior weapons.
* Had a well often trained army.
* People of East Africa were disunited.

**Reasons for their decline in East Africa;**

* They had harsh and corrupt officials.
* They had few administrators.
* Constant rebellions by Africans and Arabs.
* They had poor administration.
* The long distance between East Africa and their home country.

**Results of Portuguese rule in East Africa;**

* Introduced new crops e.g. Pawpaws, Maries, Guavas, Cassava.
* Introduced Christianity.
* They built fort Jesus.
* East Africa was linked to Europe.
* Harsh rule led to constant rebellions.
* Heavy taxes imposed on traders decreased trade.

**EVALUATION**

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**OTHER EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA;**

**Henry Murton Stanley**

* He made three journeys to East Africa (1871-72).
* He came to look for Dr.David Livingstone.
* He was sent to sponsored by the Daily Telegraph of London and New York Herald in America.

**2nd Journey (1874)**

* He was sent to complete the work of Dr.David Livingstone.
* He traveled around Lake Victoria in order to prove whether it was the source of the Nile.
* He wanted to draw the map of Lake Victoria.
* He reached Kabaka’s palace in 1875 and was welcomed by the Katikiro called Mukasa on the Kabaka one’s request.
* He wrote a letter to England inviting Missionaries to come to Buganda.
* The letter was taken by a French man called Lenant De Bellfonds.
* He went to western Uganda and became the first European to reach the foot of Mt.Rwenzori and named it as mountain of the moon.
* He saw and named Lakes Edward and George.
* He later moved to Congo to trace the source of River Lualaba in central Africa.
* He proved Dr.Daivd Livingstone who first reported that river Lualaba linked to River Nile Wrong.
* Instead R.Lualaba was linked to River Congo.

**3rd Journey**

* In 1887, he was sent to come and resqueEmini Pasha from the Equatorial province.

John Speke and Richard Burton: (1856-58)

* They had been sent by (RGS) to find the source of River Nile.
* They reached Zanzibar in 1856 and got permission from the Sultan who gave them porters.
* They left Bagamoyo in 1875 through Tabora where they were welcomed by the Arabs.
* They moved westwards to Lake Tanganyika and reached Ujiji.
* They became the first European to see Lake Tanganyika.
* They went back to Tabora where Richard Burton fell sick.
* John Speke moved northwards to reach the shores of Lake Victoria on 30th July 1858.
* John Speke became the first European to see Lake Victoria and named it after Queen Victoria of England.
* Before, it was called Lake Nyanza in Tanganyika and Nalubale in Uganda.
* He believed it was the source of the Nile.
* He returned to Tabora and told Burton about his findings but they disagreed and returned to European as enemies. Also called Lake Ukerere in Tanzania.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 21**

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**John Speke and Jame Grant (1860-63);**

* Speke was sent back to prove whether Lake Victoria was the source of the Nile with James Grant.
* They were accompanied by the gunmen Side Bombay and Mwinyi, Maburuki from the coast of East Africa.
* They reached Karagwe Kingdom and were welcomed by King Rumanika.
* Here Grant fell sick and Speke left him behind to continue to BUganda.
* Grant joined him later. Speke was the first European to come to Uganda. He arrived at Muteesa exchanged gifts and Speke gave him riffle (gun) and other gifts like Knives and clothes.
* Speke reached the source of the Nile on 28th July, 1865.
* He named the falls at the source as Ripon Falls after Lord Ripon the President of RGS in Britain.
* It was the RGS that had paid for the two journeys Speke and his friends had made to East Africa.

**Sir Samuel Baker (1862-65)**

* He came with his wife to Africa and tried to find the source of the Nile from its mouth.
* He was also sponsored by RGS. He started his journey from Egypt following the Nile southwards.
* In 1863, he met John SPeke and Grant at Gondokoro in Southern Sudan who told him that they had found the source of the Nile. Baker continued southwards to reach the Palace of OmukamaKamurasi of Bynyoro. He became the first European to see Lake Mutanzigye in 1864 which he named Lake Albert after the husband of Queen Victoria of England.
* He became the first European to see and name Murchison falls. Murchison was the president of RGS after Ripon.

**Joseph Thompson**

* He was the first European to find the direct route from the coast to Lake Victoria through Masai Land.
* He reached Mt.Kenya, Lake Baringo, and Mt.Elgon.

**Dr.Fisher**

* He was a German Scientist who reached and named Lake Naivasha from the Coast via Kilimanjaro.

**Count Teleki;**

* He was a Hungarian who reached and named Lake Rudolf (Turkana) and Lake Stephanie on the Ethiopian frontier.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 22**

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**Dr. David Livingstone**

* He is regarded as the greatest explorer to Africa.
* He made several journeys to Africa and spent a lot of his life time on the African continent i.e. from 1841-1873 when he died.
* During his third journey, rumours spread that he had died in Africa. H.M Stanley was sent to look for him. He met him at Ujiji on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in 1871. he refused to go back to Europe because he hoped to find the source of the Nile through that the Nile was linked to Tanganyika.
* He was later proved wrong Dr.David Livingstone died in 1873 in Zambia near Lake Bugwulu. His body was carried to the coast by his two faithful servants Chuma and Susi. His body was laid to rest at Westminster Abbey in London (UK).

**Problems faced by Explorers**;

* Poor roads
* Shortage of supplies
* Hostile tribes
* Tropical diseases
* Crossing rivers and mountains
* Thick forests

**Effects of the explorers;**

* Opened up Africa to Europe.
* Renamed many features in East Africa.
* Opened up way for the coming of other Europeans.

**Christian missionaries in East Africa;**

Missionaries are people who came from other countries to spread Christianity. The main groups that came to East Africa are; protestants (Anglican) and Roman Catholics.

**Reasons why they came;**

* To spread Christianity.
* To fight slave trade.
* To teach reading and writing.

**John LudwingKrapf;**

* He was the first Christian missionary to come to East Africa in 1844. he belonged to the church missionary society.

**Contributions.**

* Established the first mission station at RabbaiMpya at Mombasa-kenya.
* Translated the New Testament into Swahili.
* Wrote a Swahili dictionary and grammar books.
* First European to see Mt.Kenya and River Tana.

**John Rebman;**

* He joined Krapf in 1846 and sent by the CMS. He moved and was the first European to see Mt.Kilimanjaro.

**JocobErhardt**

* He Helped in establishing RabaiMpya and drew the first Sketch map of East Africa which helped encourage the penetration of missionaries to East Africa.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 23**

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**Missionary groups that came to East Africa;**

* 1. Church Missionary Society
  2. Holy Ghost Fathers
  3. Universities Mission to Central Africa.
  4. London Missionaries Society
  5. White Fathers
  6. Mill Hill Fathers

**Problems missionaries faced**

* Tropical diseases
* Unfriendly tribes and leaders.
* Language problems
* Poor roads.
* Shortage of supplies.
* Un favorable climate.
* Rivalry among communities.

**Achievements (positive)**

* Built hospitals
* Brought new crops.
* Introduced formal education
* Introduced new practical skills
* Taught Christianity
* Fought slave trade
* Resettled freed slaves.

**Negative**

* Distorted African culture.
* Brought disunity in East Africa.
* Involved themselves in local politics.
* Paved way for colonial rule.
* People became less obedient to local leaders after converting to Christianity.
* Pupils should explain how missionaries influenced socially, economically, and politically in East Africa.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 24**

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**THE COLONIALIST /ADMINISTRATORS**

**Terms**;

**Colonialism**: This is a weak country controlled by more superior/strong country with interest of permanent settlement.

**Colony**: A country ruled by another mostly for investment.

**Protectorate**: this is a superior country which controls an interior country.

**Colonial master**: A country ruled by another one on behalf of an organization.

**Mandate**: A country ruled by another one on behalf of an organization.

**EGYPT ATTEMPTS TO COLONIZE UGANDA;**

* Khedive Ismael of Egypt made Sir Samuel Baker the first governor of the Equatorial Province (area in northern Uganda and southern Sudan) Baker established his headquarters at Gondokoro.
* He built forts like Patiko and Fawela and fought against slave trade in Acholi.
* Sir Samuel Baker was sent to colonize Uganda for Egypt because Egypt wanted to control the Nile from its source and also control trade in East Africa.
* The second governor of the Equatorial province was Col.Charles Gordon who built fort Mruli near Masindi.
* Dr. Emin Pasha was the third governor of the Equatorial province, he built Fort Wadelai. In 1881 the Sudanese soldiers revolted against Egyptian rule. The Equatorial province was cut off communication with Egypt.

**COLONIALISTS FROM EUROPE**;

**Sir William Mackinon**

He founded the IBEACO in 1888. The main aim was to establish trade with Britain. He wanted to promote good administration in East Africa and his company became a channel of extending British colonial rule. The company representatives who signed treaties with local chiefs.

**Dr. Carl Peters**

He was a German colonialist. He arrived in Zanzibar in 1884 with the aim of establishing German rule in East Africa. He made several treaties with native chiefs in Tanganyika and established German rule. Indirect rule was used through Akidas and Jumbes.

**Captain Fredrick Lugard**

* He came to Uganda in 1890 to represent IBEACO. He signed a treaty of protection with King Daniel Mwanga of Buganda. He also signed treaties with Ntare of Ankole and Kasagama of Toro. He built his headquarters at Old Kampala.
* Returned to Britain in 1893 and campaigned for retention of Uganda as a British Protectorate.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 25**

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**Sir Gerald Portal**

He was a British colonialist sent to Uganda in 1882 to study the political situation and advise whether Britain should take over its administration from the IBEACO. He signed a protection treaty with Mwanga in 1893 and recommended that Britain should retain Uganda as its protectorate and that the railway line should be built from Mombasa to Uganda. Fort Portal in Western Uganda is named after him.

Establishment of colonial rule in East Africa The scramble and partition of East Africa;

* Scramble was the quick rush and struggle for territories by the Europeans in East Africa.
* Partition was the peaceful orderly sharing of East Africa’s land amongst the strong European countries.
* Spheres of influence were territories which each strong European country had to control over after the Berlin Conference.
* Kenya, Zanzibar and Uganda were regarded as the British Spheres of Influence while Tanganyika was regarded as the German Sphere of Influence.

**Reasons for the scramble of East Africa.**

* They wanted to get raw materials from East Africa.
* Britain and Germany also wanted market for their finished goods.
* They wanted to create employment for people in their home countries.
* They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
* They wanted to gain home prestige (political fame).
* They wanted to stop slave trade and introduce legitimate trade.
* The progress of scramble
* The scramble of East Africa took place through signing agreements which could permit the Germans and British to control land in East Africa.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 26**

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**COLONIALISTS WHO SIGNED TREATIES WITH EAST AFRICAN CHIEFS;**

**Dr.Carl Peters**

* He was a German colonialist and a trader.
* He arrived in Zanzibar in 1884.
* Established a trading company called GEACO (German East Africa Company) and was able to establish Germany rule in Tanganyika through signing treaties with the native chiefs in places of Usagara, Uzigna, Ungulu and Ukam.
* In 1889, he arrived at Waitu along the …..of Kenya, sailed along R.Tana with an Intention of making Kenya a German Colony.
* In 1890, Dr.Carl Peters made agreement with Buganda and WanfaMukulu to enable them (Kenya and Uganda) to become German sphere of influence.
* Peters Signed a protection treaty with KabakaMwanga in 1890 to indicate that Buganda was to be under the protection of Germans.

**Captain Fredrick Lugard**

* He was a representative of IBEACO in Uganda as well as the first administrator between 1890-93.
* He built a fort at Old Kampala and singed treaties of protection with some traditional leaders of Uganda i.e. KabakaMwanga who had refused at first because they had already signed with the Germany leader.
* He restored King Kasagama of Toro to his treaty with OmugabeNtare of Ankole in the same year.

**Sir Harry John Stone**

* He was an English scientists who had come to East Africa to study the life of plants and animals.
* He picked interest in the region around Mt. Kilimanjaro and was assisted by the Chagga people to sign a treaty with some local chiefs of the land at Taveta.
* He requested the British government to take control of that land which he refused at first and later accepted.

**Effects of the scramble**

* It led to the formation of the Berlin Conference.
* It led to partition of East Africa.
* It led to Union of centralized monarchies.
* It made Africans to loose their independence.
* It speeded up the process of colonization.

Map showing the European sphere of influence;

**EVALUATION**

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**THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1884-1885**

* This was a great meeting held in the country of Germany city of Berlin by the strong European nations.
* It was chaired by the German leader Chaticellor Otto Von Bismark.
* German, France, Italy, Britain, Beligium, Spain, Portugal.
* The main objective of this meeting was to stimulate peaceful partitioning of Africa.

**Resolutions of the conference**

Any powerful country was free to claim land in Africa.

* Once land was claimed, it was supposed to be governed and no other European country was to claim for it.
* For extension of any rule in Africa, other European countries had to be informed.
* The colonial powers to stop slave trade in their colonies.

**Effects of Berlin Conference**

* Africa was partitioned by the Europeans.
* Colonial rule started in Africa.
* Africans lost their independence.
* Europeans started setting up businesses in Africa.

**THE PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA**

* Partition was the peaceful and orderly sharing (division) of East Africa by powerful European nations.
* The partition of East Africa was categorized into two, the first partition was made after signing the Anglo-German agreement of 1886.
* The word Anglo-German means related to Britain and Germany. This agreement made the British and Germans to divide East Africa between themselves.

**Effects of the Anglo-German agreement 1886;**

* It made the Sultan territory to be identified at the coast including the islands of Pemba, Mafia, Lamu, Mogadishu. Etc.
* The territory between R.Ruvuma and South of R.Tana was divided by an imaginary line which marked the present day Kenya and Tanzania.
* The Northern was given to the British and Southern to the Germans.
* It made Uganda to be untaken by either Germany or Britain.

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**THE SECOND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA**

It took place after the signing of the 1890 Anglo-German Agreement which was also referred to as the Heligo Land treaty.

**Formation of the LEGCO in Uganda;**

1. Write LEGCO in full.
2. Why was LEGCO formed in Uganda in 1921?
3. Why did it take long for Africans to join LEGCO in Uganda?
4. Identify the first three Ugandans to join the LEGCO in 1946.
5. Compare LEGCO to parliament of Uganda today.
6. What new name was given to LEGCO after independence?
7. How did the first Africans join the LEGCO?
8. Why did the people of Buganda resist sending representatives to the LEGCO at first?

**THE NAMIREMBE AGREEMENT**

1. What was the major cause of the Kabaka crisis of 1953?
2. Why did Sir Andrew Cohen exile Mutesa II in 1953?
3. What agreement was signed to return Sir Edward Mutesa II from exile in 1955?
4. Name the people who represented each of the following during the signing of the Namirembe agreement, Buganda government/British.
5. Why were political parties formed in 1950s?
6. What was the first national political party (in full) to be formed.

**EVALUATION**

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**ORGANISATION OF EAST AFR ICAN PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETIES**.

* Pre-colonial sociieties were the societies whichexisted before the coming of the Europeans colonialsts.
* These societies developed different ways of political orgaisations.
* In East Africa,politicalorganisations was mainly categorised into two;

1. Centralised societies (kingdoms)
2. Decentralised kingdoms.

**CENTRALISED SOCIETIES**

* These societies had well identified rulers to whom the political powers were given by therest of the community.
* The word “centralised” means political powers were centered on recognised rulers.

Examples ofcentralised 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 | Kyazinga |
| Wanga | Nabong |
| Bunyoro | Omukama |

**EVALUATION**

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**CHARACTERISTICS OF CENTRALISED;**

* They had one ruler /king given different tittles at the time.
* They had royal regalia.
* Kings could come topower through hereditary.
* Kings had full authority over the people (sujects) and their property.
* Kings were related to people through chiefs.
* They had well established cultural instituions
* Kings expanded by raiding other neighbouringkingoms.
* The burial places or kings were reffered to as royal tombs.

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

**EVALUATION**

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**THE TEMBUZI DYNASTY IN UGANDA**;

* This was the empire to exist in the interlacustrine region of East Africa.
* The word interlacustrine means the region of the great lakes ie around L.kyoga, Victoria, and Albert, Tanganyika.
* This region was extending from Uganda, Tanzania, Western Kenya, DRC, Rwanda and Burundi.
* BunyoroKitara Empire is believed to have been founded by the Temuzi
* These were the fore parents of the chwezi people.
* The word Ruhanga in this content meant
* Tembuzi dynasty contained the Tembuzi people who are believed to be semi-gods, just because they could peform miracles, they could appear and disappear according to legends.
* The story of the Tembuzi people is believed to be a myth and this type of history is refferred of he Tembuzi people is believed to be a myth and this type of history is refferred to as Mythology.
* The Tembuzi Empire existed for four regimes and their last King was Isaza.
* When Isaza was locked under ground by Namiyonga,theTembuzi people disappeared and went back to heaven
* The Bachwezi became the rulers of the interacustrine region and they were fonded by Ndahura,their first King and the grandson of the Isaza.
* The last ruler of the chwezi was king Wamala.

**CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE BACHWEZI IN THE LAKE REGION;**

* These are caterised into social,economic and political contributionns;

**SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS;**

* They introduced long horned cattled.
* 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 intoduced the building of grass thacthed houses.

**POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**.

* **They brought the system** of the centralised monarch.
* They introducedn the heirachy of officials in the palace
* They introduced the idea of building reed palaces (fortified Court yard).
* The Chwezi people left behind their regalia which included Royal nnempire.These were found at Bigobyamugeyi, Kibengo, Kagongo, Kasonko and Ntusi.
* Iron working strengthened the chwezi empire byb making stronger weapons and tools for cultivation.

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**THE COLLAPSE OF THE CHWEZI EMPIRE**.

The chwezi empire which had grown very strong and wide in the region, time came reached its down fall.

**FACTORS THAT LED TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE CHWEZI EMPIRE**

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

**THE KINGDOM OF THE BUNYORO**;

* At the beggining of the 16th century, the Luo migrated from the present day south Sudan to Uganda.They entered Bunyoro Kingdom and adopted the new dynasty reffered to as Bito dynasty.
* The founder of the Bito dynasty was IsingomaRukidiMpuga, son of Kyomya and he was a twin broher of Kato Kimera.
* A separate Bito dynasty was established in Toro in the 19th century by prince Kaboyo and covered much of modern Buganda, Toro and Ankole.
* Kamurasi was one of the kings of this kingdom and he was the father of the greatest King of Bunyoro called OmukamaKabalega.

**POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF BUNYORO KINGDOM**.

* The political organisation of Bunyoro ensured order and administration from the highest to the lowest organ.
* The title given to the king was Omukama.He appointed his primeminister and chiefs to ensure administration to all thelocal areas.
* Cattlekeeping andrustling was their majo r occupation including salt mining.
* They exchanged salt, potatoes, wines, and iron tools for banana and bark cloth Buganda using barter trade systems.
* Bunyoro weakened due to a number of factors e.g
* Internal local conflicts
* Expansion of the kingdom
* Internal conflicts.
* The growth and expansion of Buganda kingdom.

NOTE.

The current Omukama of Bunyoro is OmukamaGafabusaIguru.

**Questions.**

1. State the factor which finally led to the collapse o the Chwezi Empire.

2. Where were the headquaters of the Bachwezi?

3. How the size of the Bachwezi contribute to its collapse

4. What name is given to the strong warriors of Bunyoro?

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**BUGANDA KINGDOM.**

* Buganda started as a territory with a small population in the 17th century
* The population 0f Uganda increased as migrants from Busoga, Bunyoro, Mt.Elgon and koki arrived.
* According to the legend,its believed that Kato Kimera was the founder of Buganda kingdom though its challenged by other legends that Kintu

Was the first muganda and King of Buganda?

* Therefore, the founder and first king of Buganda was Kintu.

**FACTORS THAT LED TO THE EXPANSION OF BUGANDA**.

* Strategic position o f Buganda (nearness to L.victoria).This made Buganda to havebetter naval forces and fish from L.victoria.
* Well organised and determined rulers.
* Acquisiton of guns from Arabs.
* Good climate and fertile soil that favoured crop growing.
* Well trained soldiers as Abambowa.
* Well organisedcentralised administration.
* The Baganda were united.

**WANGA KINGDOM**.

* This kingdom was made of the Abaluyia people in the Western Kenyan near L.victoria.
* It was only the kingdom that existed in the present day Kenya.
* The Abaluyia are believed to have migrated from BunyoroKitara after its collapse.
* Their main occupaton was farming and the title given to their king was Nabongo.
* One of their Nabong by the names of Mumia is greatly remembered to havecollaborated with the British during the colonial rule.

**QUESTIONS.**

1. How did the location of Buganda cotributed 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 organised before the coming of the foriegners.

4. How did the coming of foreigners affected the existence of Wanga kingdom.

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**KARAGWE KINGDOM**

* This kingdom existed south of Ankole, Toro, and Buganda in Northern Tanganyika near L.victoria.
* It was founded in Bukoba region in Tanganyika.
* It was part of the former Bunyorokitara kingdom and was occupied by the Banyambo.
* It wasfounded by Ruhinda the founder of Ankole Kingdom who conquered the neighbouring empire to enlarge it.This included Rwandan, Burundi, and Ukerewe.
* King Rumanyi was one of the greates t king of this kingdom and helped many explorers to reach Buganda.
* The kingdom developedas a result of the trade which was existing in this region(long distance route)
* The people were organised under clans and sub-clans who were headed by Muharambwa.

**ROLES OF MUHARAMBW**A

* 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 cowrie 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 anyn three advantages and disadvantages of kingdoms.

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**NYAMWEZI EMPIRE;**

* This empire was founded in the present day Tanzania and by Wanyamwenzi people.
* These were named Namwenzi by the coastal dwellwers because they came from the direction of the moon and settled in centralTanzania, south of L.victoria.
* The Nyamwenzi are the biggest Bantu grou p in Tanzania.They were originally cultivators but later were taken by trade items e.g salt, spears, livestock, grains and metal ware.
* They dealt in trade items like salt, spears, livestock, grains and metal ware.
* The title given to the leader of the Nyamwezi chief was NTEMI or MUTEMI.

**ROLES OF NTEMI**

* Was a spiritual leader.
* Led prayers and made sacrifices to gods on behalf of the people.
* Was incharge of royal drums.
* Responsible for the well being of the community.
* The Ntemi built a strong state in the region which was crossed by two main caravan routes to the coast via the North Western route through Karagwe to Buganda and Western route to Ujiji to L.Tanganyika and beyond.

**CHIEF MIRAMBO**;

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

**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 ablity 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.
* Acquisation of the guns from long distance traders.
* His ability of acquire the Ngoni tactics of fighting.

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**COLLAPSE OF MIRAMBO;**

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

* The mercinary soldiers had becomeindisplined by stealing people’s property.
* Mirambo had centralised all his powers that during his absence, the system couldnot operate.
* The death of Mirambo weakened the empire as his successor’s couldnot control its property.

**NYUNGU YA MAWE**

* Nyunguyamawe 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 pronvinces.
* Each pronvince was under the leadership of Mutwale.
* The name Nyuguyamawe means pot ofstones which symbolises his strength and ability to rule the empire.
* Both mirambo and Nnyunguyamawe died in 1884, the same yearMUTEESA 1 of Buganda died.
* Nyunguyamawe was suceeded by his daughter Magalula who was later over thrown by the Germans.

**QUESTIONS.**

1. State any two ways in Mirambo’s character made him successful man.

2. How did the longndistance trade contribute to the growth and development of the Nyamwezi Empire?

3. Give the meaning of the following terms;

a)Ntemi b)Nyunguyamawe c)Nyamwezi.

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**ZENJI EMPIRE.**

* Zenji empire strecthed from Mogadishu in Somalia, to Sofala in Mozambique.
* The word Zenji means a land of the blacks. People.
* Its headquaters were at Kilwa.
* The trading centre was at Zambia but Malindi, Sofala, Mombasa, were also important trading points.
* 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, cowrie shells, and skins.
* The traders at the coast included Arabs,Indians,Chinese.A number of items were intoducedieWollenmate,glassesswords,cotton,Silk,drugs,spices, cloves,and were also sold at the coast of East Africa.

**SEYYID SAID**;

* In 1840s SeyyidSeid who was a most powerful ruler in the empire transfered his capital from Muscaat (Omann) 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 SSEYYID SAID TRANSFERRED HIS CAPITAL FROM MUSCAT TO ZANZIBAR;**

* Zanzibar had good natural habours for his ships.the
* Zanzibar had fresh waters.
* Was strategically located for trade and millitary affairs.
* It had good climate and fertile soils which favour cashcrop 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**

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**LONGDISTANCE 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 ofEast Africa.
* Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods or services.
* Thetribes involved in the interior of East Africa were Baganda and Banyoro of Uganda,Nyamwezi,Ngoni,Hehe Yao of Tanzania and Akamba,Kikuyu of Kenya.

**TRADE ITEMS COLLECTED FROM THE INTERIOR**;

* Ivory, Turks, hides and skins, salt, slaves.
* Slaves were mainly brought to be used as transport means from the coast were sold to other slave traders.
* The traders from the coast were mainly Arabs and introduced a number of items to the interior of East Africa.These items included carpets,spices, clothes,beads, ornaments, guns, mirrors etc.
* The routes of the long distance trade mainly started from the coast through Tanzanian to Ugandan.
* From the oast through Kenya to Uganda and back to the coast.
* The most important individuals who participated in this tradewereTiputipu, Msiri and Mirambo.

**EFFECTS/RESULTS OF THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE**.

* The interior of east Africa was opened to the coastal people.
* People in the interior of East Africa became used to the goods from outside east Africa.
* It boasted slave trade with all its negative effects.
* It made the interior kingdoms to grow stronger due to acquisition of guns.
* Developments of the East Africa coastal towns.
* Its encouraged foreigners influence in East Africa.

**ARAB TRADERS;**

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

**REASONS FOR THEIR COMING.**

1. To trade.
2. To spread Islam.
3. To escape religious wars.

**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**.

1. Guns.
2. Beads
3. Mirrors
4. Clothes
5. Ornaments
6. Cups
7. Plates
8. Glasses
9. Swords.

Items Arabs took from East Africa were;

1. Slaves
2. Tortoise
3. Elephants
4. Leopard’s skins.
5. Rhino horns
6. tusks / Ivory

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**BARTER TRADE**;

* Barter trade is the exchange of goodsforservices without the use of money.
* Early tradersin East Africa used barter trade.

**ADVANTAGES**

* Cheap
* Does not involve use of money.

**DISADVANTAGES OF BARTER TRADE**

* Involves cheating
* Difficult to determine the value and quality of goods.
* Double coincedence of wants / goods

**SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA**.

* Buying and selling of human beings.
* This trade was brought to East Africa by the Arabs.
* Slavery is the possession of a person by another person

**TRIBES INVOLVED IN SLAVE TRADE.**

1. Yao
2. Nyamwenzi
3. Baganda
4. Hehe
5. Kamba

**WHY SLAVES WERE TAKEN**

1. Slaves to work as domestic workers.
2. To work on plantations.
3. To work on mines.

**PLACES WHERE SLAVES TAKEN**;

1. France
2. Britain
3. Holland
4. Portugal
5. Spain
6. America
7. India.

**EVALUATION**

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**HOW SLAVES WERE TAKEN.**

1. Through African chiefs
2. Raiding villages
3. Causing tribal wars

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

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

**MAP SHOWING SLAVE TRADE ROUTES IN EAST AFRICA.**

**EVALUATION**

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**EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE**;

* Depopulation.
* Inter tribal wars led to insecurity.
* Loss of lives
* Seperation of families
* Destruction of families
* Famine
* Hatred amongn people
* Interuption of African Culture.
* Kings and chiefs became rich and Kindoms expanded.

**ABOLTIION OF SLAVE TRADE;**

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

**TREATIES SIGNED TO END SLAVE TRADE.**

* More by treaty
* Hermerton treaty
* Frere treaty.

**METHODS USED TO END SLAVE TRADE;**

* Signed treaties with african leaders
* Sent Missionaries
* Constructed the railway lines.
* Sending army to control movements of ships on the Indian Ocean.

**WHY SLAVE TRADE TOOK LONG TO END IN EAS T 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 growh of coastal townsEg. Kilwa, Sofala, Malindi, Mogadishu
* They introduced Islamic faith
* Introduced new items of trade.
* Intermariages led to birth of Swahili culture
* They estalished a trading empire ieZenji.
* Introduced Cowrie shells (medium of exchange).

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**INDIAN TRADERS;**

* They came from India and Pakistan.
* They had come to construct the Uganda railway and refer its completion, some remained behind and opened shops, in Kampala.It were first opened by AldinaVisram.
* They introduced rupees, Indian money lenders were known as Banyans.people like Mehta and Kakira by Madhvani.
* Lugazi was built by Mehta and Kakira by Madhvan.

**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.

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**PHYSICAL FEATURES IN EAST AFRICA.**

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Physical features are natural land forms of an area.

**EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL FEATURES IN EAST AFRICA.**

* High lands /mountains
* Rift valley
* Plataeu
* Coastal plains
* Lakes and Rivers
* Plains and inselbergs.

**THE MAP OF E.AFRICA SHOWING MAJOR PHYSICAL REGION.**

Questions.

1. What are physical features?
2. Mention five examples of natural lands forms inE.A.
3. Identiy any two physical features found on the border of Uganda and DRC.

**HIGHLAND MOUNTAINS** ;

* These are regions raised between 3000m-5000m above the sea level.
* They are categorised into two depending on their formation ie volcanic and block/horst.

**VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS**;

* These were formed as a result of volcanic eruption.
* Volcanicity is the proccess by which magma (molten rocks) erupts from underground into the earth crust.

**EXAMPLES OF VOLCANOES**.

* Mt.Elgon
* Mt.Mufumbirro
* Mt.Kilimanjaro
* Mt.Morroto
* Mt.Meruetc

Other features formed as a result of volcanicity are;

* Plugs egTororo rocks.
* Crater egL.Katwe, Ngorongoro, and Mt.Elgon crater.
* Hot springs egkitagata, Nakuru Hot springs.
* Lava plains.

**TYPES OF VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS IN E.A.**

* Active volcanic mountains (mts that may erupt any time).egmt.Mufumbiro.
* Dormant (sleeping) volcanic mountains (mountains which erupted in the last 500 years and might still erupt in future).eg.mt.Kenya, mt.Kilimanjaro, mt.Meru.
* Extinct (dead) volcanic mountains (mountains which have stoppederupting) egmt.Elgon, Moroto.

**DIAGRAM SHOWING AN ERUPTING VOLCANO.**

**QUESTIONS**.

1. What is meant by the term volcanic mts.?

2. Identify any two volcanity mountains found inE.A.

3. Why is it not advisable for people to stay near an active volcano?

4. What is Magma?

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**BLOCK MOUNTAINS IN E.A.**

* These are mts which were formed as a result of faulting.
* Faulting is the breaking/cracking the rocks of the earth due to the inluence of underground forces.
* Block mts are sometimes called Horst mts.

**EXAMPLES OF BLOCK MTS/HORST MTS.**

* Mt.Rwenzori in Uganda.
* Usambara ranges in Tanzania.
* Ulungurumts in Tanzania.

**FORMATION OF BLOCK MOUNTAINS**.

There are two theories that explain the formation of the block mts.

* Tension theory
* Compression theory.

1. **TENSION THEORY**

* It stresses the formation of Block Mountains due to tension forces underground.
* The tension forces pulls the rocks underground apart which causes the central block to remain still while the side block sink thus leading to the formation of horst mts.

**DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FORMATION OF BLOCK MTS**

B) **COMPRESSION THEORY**

* It stresses the formation of horst mts due to Compressional forces underground.
* These forces push the rocks underground from opposite direction causing the middle block to be uplifted and weakens other rocks around it which areerosion hence causing the formation of Block Mountains.
* Other features formed by aprocess of faulting are;

1. Rift valley
2. Escarpment
3. Fault lakes(rift valley lakes )

**DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FORMATION OF BLOCK MOUNTAINS USING COMPRESSION THEORY.**

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 45**

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**IMPORTANCES/VALUES OF HIGHLANDS**.

* They help in the formation of rain.
* They are used as mining places.
* They serve as a natural boundary between countries.
* They have features of tourist attractions.
* They are used to constuct communication boosters.
* Some mt.slopesare used for farming.
* They are sources or some rivers.

**PROBLEMS FACING PEOPLE WHO LIVE NEAR MTS.**

* Severe soil erosion
* Landslides
* Barriers to good road network(make road construction difficulty)
* Some active volcanoes may erupt causing death and destruction of property.
* They hinder agricultural mechanisation since there steepy.
* They hinder people settlement.

**Questions.**

1. How was the formation of mt.kilimanjaro similar to that of mt.Kenya?

2. What common feature is found on top of dormant volcanoes?

3. How is the formation of mt.Usambara different from that of mt.Moroto?

4. Give one way in which mts hinder the development of agriculture.

5. State the political importance of mts to EastAfrican countries.

6. State any two economic values of mts in E.Africa.

7. How do mts affect the development of transport system?

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**RIFT VALLEY**

* This is along depression on the earth surface by the process of faulting.
* The Great African rift valley stretches from Jordan in Ethopia to E.Africa.
* It is divided into two arms (branches) ie.Eastern and western arm.
* The Eastern arm stretches frromL.Turkana in the north to L.Malawi in the south and ends in R.Zambezi in Mozambique.

**LAKES FOUND IN THE EASTERN ARM.**

L.NakuruL.Baringo L. Naivasha

L.Eyasi L. Magadi L. Natron

L.Magadi L. Manyara

L.Natron

* The western arm starts from north of L.Malawi up to the point of Albert.
* Lakes found in the western arm include;

1. L.Tanganyika.
2. L.katwe(though is a crater lake)
3. L.kivu
4. L.Albert
5. L.Edward.

**NOTE**

The steep sides of a rift valley are called escarpments eg. Butiaba and the Mau escarpments in Kenya.

**ACTIVITIES DONE IN THE RIFTVALLEY;**

1. Fishing
2. Mining
3. Tourism

**NOTE.**

* The Great EastAfrican rift-valley is one of the physical features shared by the E.African countries .In addition to L.Victoria and East African plateau.
* It is not suitable for human settlement due to warm temperatures experienced there caused by low latitude.

**A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FORMATION OR THE RIFT VALLEY**.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 47**

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**THE PLATEAU**

* A Plateau is a fairy a raised flat topped piece of land.
* It is sometimes called a tabled land because of its raised nature and flat top.
* The top of the plateau is interrupted by hills and low lands.
* There are also rivers, lakes in low lands and valleys of the plateau.
* The plateau of E.Africa is divided into two namely;

a**) THE EASTERN PLATEAU**

It occupies Eastern and southern Kenya and comes immediately after the coastal plains.Its commonly known as Yatta plateau in Kenya and fore land plateau in Tanzania.

B) **THE CENTRAL PLATEAU**;

It lies much in the central and western part of Basement complex.

**NOTE;**

**ACTIVITIES DONE ON THE PLATEAU REGIONS OF EAST AFRICA.**

* Farming
* Fishing
* Industrialisation
* Transportation and communication
* Human settlement

**A CROSS- SECTION OF THE EAST AFRICAN RIFT VALLEY PLATEAU.**

Ref.Fountain SST book 6.page 8 fig, 5.

**COASTAL PLAINS OF E.AFRICA**

* This refers to the narrow strip or edge of land which boarders the Indian Ocean.
* It widens to the north of Mombasa and south of Dar-es-salam and is about 64km wide and 18m above the sea level.
* It also contains the island of Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia.

**FEATURES FOUND ON THE COASTAL PLAINS**

* Rivers
* Coral reef
* Coastal harbours.

A Coral reef is alimestone rock formedfrom skeleton of dead tiny marine animals called polyps.

* It’s suitable for making of cement.
* Serve as a coastal harbour
* Its used for Tourism

**ACTIVITIES DONE IN COASTAL PLAINS.**

1. Trade
2. Mining
3. Oil refining
4. Tourism
5. Transport and communication.

**QUESTIONS.**

1. Identify four major reliefs regions of E.Arica.

2. Give any two economic values of coral reefs to E.A.

3. State any two economic values of the coastal plains to the people of E.A.

4. Mention two tourist attractions found at the coast of E.africa.

5. How are coral reefs a hinderance to water transport?

6. Why is Mombasa hotter than Mbale?

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 48**

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**LAKES OF EAST AFRICA**.

A lake is a depression or ahallow on the earth’s surface filled with (by) water.

**EXAMPLES OF LAKES**.

1. L.Victoria
2. L.Tanganyika.
3. L.Kyoga.
4. L.Magadi
5. L.Wamala
6. L.Nabugabo
7. L.Turkana

**TYPES OF LAKES IN E.A.**

1. Depression (basin) lakes/down warped lakes; these can also be called down warping lakes.They were formed by the process of down warping.eg.

1. L.Victoria
2. L.Kyoga
3. L.Kwanja
4. L.Amboseli in Kenya.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF BASIN/DEPRESSION LAKES.**

* They have fresh waters because they have outlets.
* They are wide.
* They are Shallow.
* They have swampy sorroundings.

**2. RIFT VALLEYLAKES/FAULTY LAKES**

* They are found on the rift valley floor.
* They were formed by the process of Faulty.

**Examples.**

1. L.Tanganyika
2. L.Turkana
3. L.Albert
4. L.Edward.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF A RIFT VALLEY;**

* They are deep.
* They are long and narrows.
* They have salty water because they don’t have outlets.

Some rift valley lakes have fresh waters b’se they have outlets eg.L.Naivnasha, L.Tanganyika, L.Aibert, and .L.Malawi.

**TYPES OF LAKES**

**CRATER LAKES.**

These are lakes formed by faulty process.They are commoniy found on top of dormant volcanoes.

**Examples of crater lakes;**

1. L.Ngorongoro.
2. L.Katwe
3. Mt.Muhavura Crater Lake.
4. Mt .Elgon crater lake

Some times crater lakes can be reffered to as calderas when secondary eruption takes place and they become wide.

**DIAGRAM SHOWING A CRATER LAKE.**

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**LESSON 49**

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**LAVA DAMMED LAKES.**

These are lakes formed when lava blocks water from the main stream which makes water to be collected in one area/place.

**Examples of lava Dammed lakes.**

1. L.Bunyonyi-deepest in Uganda.
2. L.Bulela
3. L.Mutanda.

**MAN MADE LAKE;**

These are lakes formed by acivities of man eg.Dam construction, brick making,digging, ponds etc.

**Examples**

1. Kabaka’s lake.
2. Kajjansi lake
3. Namungongo Lake.

**OX-BOW LAKES**.

These are lakes formed by rivers meander and deposition.

**VALUES OF LAKES TO MAN.**

* They helped in formation of rainfall.
* They attract tourists
* Some are used for mining of minerals.
* They are used for transport.
* They provide water for domestic and industrial use.
* Promote trade between territories.

**QUESTION.**

1. Why do many tourists prefer visiting lakes of E.Africa?

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 50**

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**RIVERS OF EAST AFRICA**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **UGANDA** | **KENYA** | **TANZANIA** |
| R.Katonga | R.Tana | R.Pangani |
| R.Nile | R.Gahau | R.Ruvuma |
| R.Kafu |  | R.Rufijji |
| R.Sezibwa |  |  |
| R.Nkusi |  |  |

A river is a mass of flowing water on the earth’s surface.

**TERMS USED IN RELATION TO RIVERS;**

1. Source-starting point of water.

2. Tributary-small river joining the main river.

.Distributaries-small rivers branching off the main rivers.

4. Delta –Division of a river into several channels at its mouth.

5. Confluence-point where a river widens at its mouth a sit drains.

6. Estuary-into a large water body.

7. Mouth-End point of a river.

**STAGES OF RIVERS;**

A river is mainly categorised into three major sections namely.

1. **Upper course (Youth stage)**

* This is the stage where river starts from and normally located on higher altitude.
* Water flows at fast speed in a v-shaped.
* There is much erosion due to fast flow of H.E.P generation.
* This stage of a river is suitable for demand H.E.P.generation.

B) **Middle course (Mature stage)**

Is the second of a river.A river changes its shape from V to U shape.The water begins to reduce its speed due to the increased width of the river.

C**) Lower course (old stage).**

Water flows at reduced Speed characterised by flood plains, many meanders are seen/developed and Ox-bow lakes are formed in this stage due to a high level of deposition.

Characterised by deltas and estuaries.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 51**

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**TYPES OF RIVERS;**

There are two types of rivers in E.Africa and these are;

1. Permanent rivers
2. Rivers which flow season to season throughout the year.

Examples of permanent rivers

**EXAMPLES OF SEASONAL RIVERS**

* Rivers which only flow during wet season.ie

1. R.Mpongo and Agogo in Uganda.
2. R.Laghorn and Turkwel in Kenya.

**FORMATION OF RIVERS IN E.AFRICA.**

Most rivers in E.A originates from highlands and large water bodies which are on a higher altitude.some rivers in E.Africa changed their flowing direction long ago due to earth’s movement ie uplifting of the western plateau in Uganda made river Kafu to flow east wards, it also made river Nzoia, Yala and Mara to flow west wards and drain into L.Victoria.

**NOTE**

* Many rivers originate from highlands areas because of too much rainfall experienced in these regions and melting Ice.
* Most rivers in E.A are not navigable because of many water falls and rapids, some rivers are seasonal.

ACTIVITY.

**MAP SHOWING LAKES OF E.A.**

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 52**

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**MAJOR RIVERS OF E.AFRICA.**

A**) R.NILE;**

* It is believed that R.Nile has its source in L.Victoria near Jinja.
* It flows from the south to Northern direction b’se of the plateau of Uganda is tilted/slightly bent to north of Uganda.(its source is at a higher altitude.)
* It is longest river in the world and Africa in particular.
* It is divided into 3 parts/sections ie Victoria Nile from its source to Albert to Nimule town in north and White Nile north wards.
* It’s greatly affected by sudds (floating vegetation) in Sudan which greatly hinders navigation.
* It drains through two lakes in Uganda ieL.Kyoga and L.Albert and ends into the Mediterenean Sea in Egypt.

**TRIBUTES OF R.NILE;**

* + Bahr-el-Ghazal in south
  + R.Sobbat from Ethopia.
  + Blue Nile from L.Tan in Ethopia
  + R.Albara from Ethopia.
* In Uganda its different to sail on R.Nile because of;

1. Presence ofwaterfalls and rapids.
2. Resistence hard rocks.

**QUESTIONS.**

1. Give two reasons why navigation on R.Nile between L.Victoria and Albert is difficult.

2. State the economic contribution of R.Nile to industrial development in E.A

3. Name the section of R.Nile where we find Karuma and Murchission falls.

4. Why does the Nile flows towards the northern direction.

5. Mention the two dams located on R.Nile in Uganda.

6. Name the European explorer who was the first to see the source of the Nile.

**EVALUATION**

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**RIVER TANA**;

* It starts from the eastern plateau of Kenya and drains into the Indian Ocean.
* It is the main river in Kenya.

A number of dams have been built, they are about seven to generate H.E.P.These are reffered to as Seven folks dam project.

**RIVER RUFIJJI.**

* It starts from the eastern plateau, flows across the coastal plains and drains into the Indian Ocean.
* Other rivers found in Tanzania are; R.Pangani, R.Ruvuma, which makes a boundary between Tanzania and Mozambique.
* On River Rufigi we find Kidatu dam and Fmteradam.

**RIVER KAGERA.**

Kagera originates from L.Kivu and drains into L.Victoria and a natural boundary between Tanzania and Uganda as well as Rwanda.

**IMPORTANCES OF RIVERS TO PEOPLE IN E.ARICA.**

* They help in the formation of rainfall.
* They provide water for irrigation.
* They attract tourists.
* They are sources of fish
* Some are used to generate HEP.
* Used for recreation.

**PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH RIVERS AND LAKES**.

* They are breeding places for vectors.
* They can cause seasonal flooding.
* They harbour dangerous water animals.

**QUESTIONS.**

1. Which river forms a natural boundary etween Tanzania and Mozambique?

2. Identify the importanceof physical features to man.

3. State any one in which physical features inlfluence each of the following;

1. People 2. Plants 3. Animals

4. How do lakes and rivers contribute towards national development?

**EVALUATION**

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**POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION IN EAST AFRICA**.

**LESSON 54**

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

**POPULATION DISTRIBUTION**;

Refers to how people are scartered 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 sastifytheavailable 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.

**POPULATION STUCTURE**;

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 can not 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 beliefs.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 55**

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**FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION**.

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

ADVANTAGES OF A BIG POPULATION

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

DISADVANTAGES OF A BIG POPULATION

* Shortage of social services
* Poor accomodation
* Easy spread of diseases
* Land shortage
* High crime rate
* Environment degredation

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.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 56**

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POPULATION CENSUS

Define

**WHY GOVERNMENT CARRIES OUT POPULATION CENSUS**

* For proper planning
* Determine the death of people
* To know the number of people
* To know the population structure.

**INFORMATION GATHERED DURING A CENSUS**

Age, sex, Race, Marital status, Level of education and occupation.

**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 its 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 ……………………………….

**HARZARDS THAT CHECK ON POPULATION GROWTH**.

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

**MAN MADE HARZARDS;**

* Wars
* Transport accidents.
* Population.

**EVALUATION**

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**LESSON 57**

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**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.

**EVALUATION**

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