

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Lastly, I am so grateful to the Almighty God-the sustainer and creator of the Universe for embracing me with His knowledge, love and wisdom that have been able to come up with this book.

ABOUT THIS BOOK

This P.7 Dynamic book has been written based on the wealth of experience and research by the author.

The whole intention is simplifying the SST content for the candidate class from its simplicity to dynamic results.

The readers and users of this book will notice that the content has been arranged in a manner to ease revision. I have also incorporated very many examples that are easily relatable with.

I have considered and made many reference PLE questions to help the candidate easily reference to past papers.

The introduction of Frequently Asked Questions, Frequently Asked Abbreviations and rectification of common mistakes made by candidates make this Dynamic Book relatable and empowers the candidate become problem solvers.

Most importantly, it is a nice book for both the readers and candidate.

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Dedicated To My Great Friend Late Waibi Innocent (Rip)

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TERM ONE

TOPIC ONE: LOCATION OF AFRICA ON THE WORLD MAP

Learning outcome: In this topic, learners will learn to read and recognize continents of the world and gain an understanding of latitude and longitude. Additional time will be spent discussing the unique geographic and demographic characteristics that define the African continent.

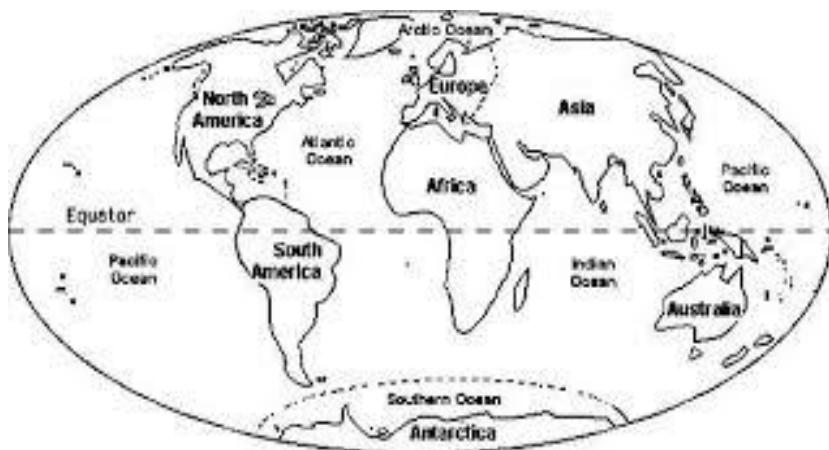
Introduction to the world

- To **locate** briefly means to find exact position of something.
- Africa is a continent south of Europe, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean
- Africa, the second largest continent, is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the North, the Red Sea to the North East, the Indian Ocean to the East, and the Atlantic Ocean to the West.
- Continents were formed by the process of **continental drifting**
- **Continental drifting** explains one of the earliest ways geologists thought continents moved over time

WORLD CONTINENTS IN ORDER OF THEIR SIZES

Continent	Size (km ²)
Asia	43,008,000
Africa	30,335,000
North America	25,349,000
South America	17,611,000
Antarctica	13,340,000
Europe	10,498,000
Australia	7,682,000

Location of continents in the world.



INTERESTING INFORMATION

- Africa is regarded as a cradle land of man because the oldest human (**Nutcracker**) skull was discovered in East Africa.

- The discovery was done by Dr.Louis Leakey and his wife at **Olduvai Gorge** in Tanzania.
- A robust skull with huge teeth was discovered by Mary Leakey. She named it **Zinjanthropus boisei**
- Africa was regarded as a dark continent because little was known about it by the outside world.

BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE CONTINENT OF ANTARCTICA

- Antarctica is the only continent with no permanent human habitation.
- There is, however, permanent human settlement, where scientists and support staff live for part of the year on a rotating basis.
- The continent of Antarctica makes up the Antarctic region.
- Antarctica continent is too cold to support human life.

Qn: Name the continent which is not suitable for human settlement. (PLE 2017)

BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE CONTINENT OF AUSTRALIA

- Australia is the smallest, flattest and driest continent
- Australia is sometimes called **Oceania**
- The name **Oceania** justly establishes the Pacific Ocean as the defining characteristic of the region
- Australia is found in the geographical region called **Oceania** hence, the name Oceania

BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

- Europe is a continent that is located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere
- It is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and Asia to the east
- It is the western peninsula of the giants '**supercontinent**' of **Eurasia**
- **Prague** is the city known as the heart of the continent of Europe.

BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE CONTINENT OF ASIA

- Asia is the largest continent in the world both by land area and population.
- There are 49 countries in Asia and most interestingly two countries are also in Europe and these are: Russia and Turkey.
- There are 12 Landlocked countries in this continent
- Asia has the highest mountain in the world called Mountain Everest
- Asia is the birthplace of all the world's major religions-Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Judaism.

BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA

- Most interestingly about North America, all countries in the entire continent touch an ocean. This means North America doesn't have any landlocked countries.
- North America is a continent in the Northern and Western Hemispheres.
- This continent is bordered to the north by the Arctic Ocean, to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, to the southeast by the South America, to the west by the Caribbean Sea and to the south by the Pacific Ocean.
- North America is the home of the largest Island in the whole world known as Greenland.
- Mexico is the largest City in North America followed by New York City and Los Angeles.
- Canada is the largest country in North America
- The Longest river in North America is The Missouri River

BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE CONTINENT OF SOUTH AMERICA

- South America is a home of the world's largest river known as **The Amazon River**
- It has the world's driest place known as **The Atacama Desert**
- It has 12 countries in South America including Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Ecuador
- The largest country in South America is called Brazil with the most population
- The potato originated from this continent
- The Amazon River-the second longest river runs through this continent
- World's largest coffee producer is found in this continent and that is Brazil
- It also has the largest tropical rain forest **The Amazon forest**

QUESTIONS:

- (a) What is a continent?
- (b) Name the largest river in the world
- (c) What name is given to the driest desert found in South America?
- (d) Name the largest country found in:
 - (i) Africa
 - (ii) North America
 - (iii) Asia
- (e) Name the two countries in the world which are found in both Europe and Asia
- (f) Which country in world is number one producer of coffee?
- (g) Which country is well known as Oceania and why?
- (h) Where did the discovery of the skull of early man take place?

(i) Name the flattest and driest continent of the world.

AFRICA AS A CONTINENT

- A **continent** is a large mass of land surrounded by water bodies.
- Africa is located in the central region on the world map.
- It is the second largest continent in the world

How do we determine the location of Africa?

- By using major physical features
- By using grid reference
- Neighboring continents
- By using a compass direction

NB: Africa is wide in the North and thinner in the South.

Factors that make Africa a unique continent from others

- Africa has the shortest breed of people called the Pygmies unlike other continents
- Africa has the most number of landlocked countries unlike others
- Africa is crossed by the two major lines of latitude and longitude unlike others
- Africa has the longest canal in the world unlike others
- Africa has the longest river in the world
- Has the hottest desert in the world
- Has the largest man-made lake in the world

Major Oceans that surround Africa as a continent

- Mediterranean Sea in the North.
- Atlantic Ocean in the West.
- Red Sea in the North East.
- Indian Ocean in the East.

OTHER FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA.

a) **Cape-** A piece of land jutting out into the sea.

Examples of capes in Africa:

- Cape Verde –to the West.
- Cape Guardafui-to the East.
- Cape Agulhas to the South.
- Cape Ras ben to the North.
- Cape of Good Hope to the South.

- Cape Blanc to the Northern Africa.

b) Gulf-A large area of the sea partly enclosed by land.

Examples of gulfs:

- Gulf of Aden
- Gulf of Gabes
- Gulf of Sirte
- Gulf of Guinea

- c) A Strait**- A narrow water passage between two land masses.

Examples of straits

Strait	Its significance
Strait of Bab el Mandeb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Forms nearest point between Asia and Africa ➤ Acts as a link between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea via the Red Sea and Suez Canal
Strait of Gibraltar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Forms the nearest point between Africa and Europe ➤ It also connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea ➤ It is the busiest waterway in the world ➤ It separates Spain(Europe) from Morocco(Africa)

- d) Isthmus**-A narrow land connecting two land masses.

Examples of isthmuses

- The Isthmus of Mansheya that connects Egypt's Island of Pharos to the City of Alexandria.
- The Isthmus of Suez in Egypt that joins Africa and Asia

- e) Island**-A piece of land surrounded by a water body.

Examples of Island countries of Africa

- Madagascar (Indian Ocean) - the largest island in Africa
- Seychelles (Indian Ocean) - smallest country in Africa
- Mauritius (Indian Ocean)
- Comoros (Indian Ocean)
- Cape Verde (Atlantic Ocean)
- Reunion (Indian Ocean)

- f) Peninsula**- A piece of land with three sides surrounded by water.

Or- A piece of land nearly surrounded by water with a section attached to the main land

g) Hinterland: This is the land behind the coast or the banks of a river.

LOCATION OF AFRICA USING GRID REFERENCE

New words

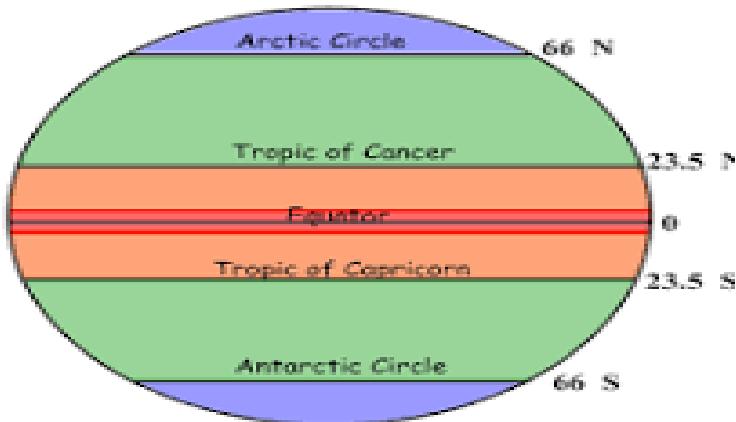
- Grid reference
- Longitude
- Position
- Meridians

- The method of locating places using latitudes and longitudes is called **Grid reference**.
- Latitudes or Parallels are imaginary lines drawn on the map from East to West.
- Longitudes or Meridians are imaginary lines drawn on the map from North to South.
- Longitude is the angular distance East or West of the Prime Meridian.
- Latitude is the angular distance North or South of the Equator.
- Africa is located between latitudes 37°N – 35°S and longitudes 17°W – 52°E

Africa is crossed by three major latitudes namely:

- Equator- 0°
- Tropic of cancer- 23.5°N
- Tropic of Capricorn- 23.5°S

An illustration of the lines of latitude



Other major latitudes include:

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

Points to remember:

- The biggest part of Africa lies within the tropics. That is why it is called a tropical continent.
- Latitudes are measured in degrees because it is a convenient way to represent the angular distance north or south of the equator

- Both latitudes and Longitudes are measured in degrees because they represent angular distance.
- The Equator is marked 0° because it is the starting point of measuring latitudes.
- The Prime Meridian is the major line of longitude marked 0° that crosses Africa.
- The Greenwich is used to determine international time.
- The international dateline is another major longitude (180°E or W) which separates one day from another or determines the date.

AFRICAN COUNTRIES THAT ARE CROSSED BY THE EQUATOR

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ➤ Uganda | ➤ Congo Brazzaville |
| ➤ Democratic Republic of the Congo | ➤ Gabon |
| ➤ Kenya | ➤ Sao Tome and Principe |
| ➤ Somalia | |

Oceans that are crossed by the Equator, Topic of Capricorn and Tropic of cancer.

- Indian Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- The Pacific Ocean

Towns/districts in Uganda crossed by the equator.

- Kayabwe town in Mpigi District
- Kasese District

AFRICAN COUNTRIES THAT ARE CROSSED BY PRIME MERIDIAN

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| ➤ Ghana | ➤ Algeria |
| ➤ Mali | ➤ Togo |
| ➤ Burkina Faso | |

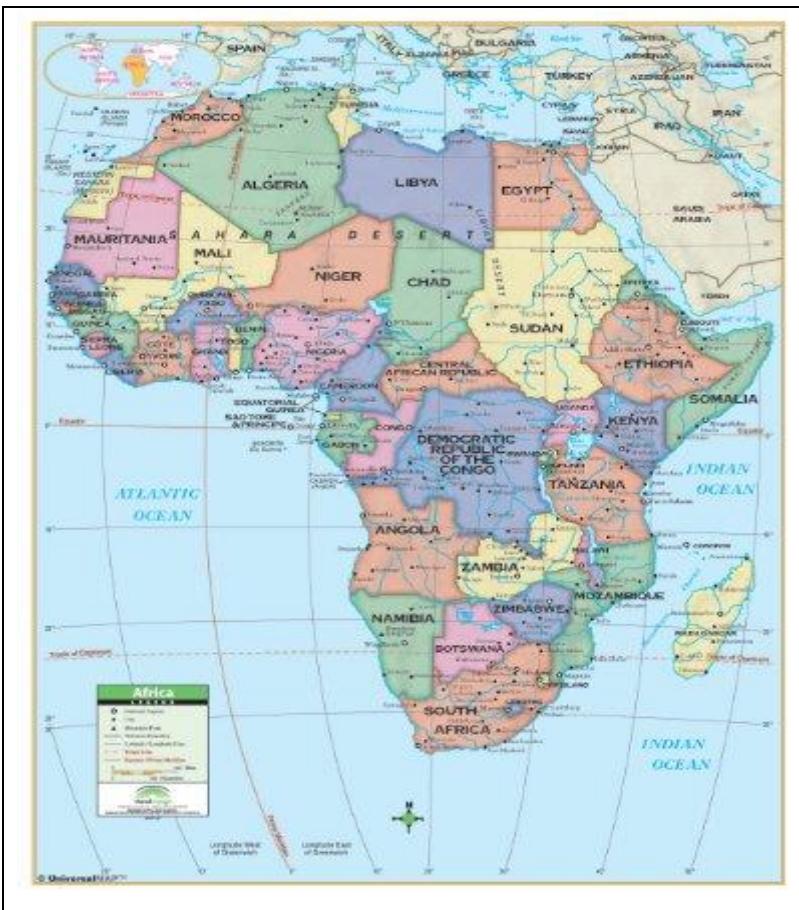
Interesting information:

- **Sao Tome and Principe** is the only Island country in Africa crossed by the Equator
- **Null Island** is an imaginary Island located at $0^{\circ}\text{ N } 0^{\circ}\text{ E}$ (hence ‘Null’) in the South Atlantic Ocean. **This is the point where the Equator meets the Prime Meridian**
- **Accra City** of Ghana is the only city in Africa crossed by the Prime Meridian.
- **Pontianak**, capital of the Province of the West Kalimantan, formerly known as West Borneo, is the only city in the world that sits right on the equator.

QUESTIONS:

- (a) What name is given to the Island where Prime Meridian meets the Equator?
- (b) Name any two districts in Uganda where the equator pass
- (c) Why are the places near the equator hotter?

MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING MAJOR LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE



Qn. In groups draw a map of Africa, mark and name the following;

- Indian Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- Red sea
- Mediterranean sea
- Gulf of Guinea, Gabes
- Gulf of Aden, Sirte
- Suez Canal
- Strait of Gibraltar
- All the capes
- Zanzibar and Pemba islands

CALCULATING TIME USING LINES OF LONGITUDE

- The earth spins through 360° in 24 hours, meaning that in **1 hour** the earth spin through
○ $(360^{\circ} \div 24) = 15^{\circ}$
- This means that, technically, as you travel around the earth, each 15° of longitude difference in the location of places means that they should have a time difference of one hour(**1hour**)
 - i) In summary, $15^{\circ} = 1$ hour
 - ii) Note carefully, that places or countries which are in **East** gain an hour(**we add**),
 - iii) Those in the **West**, they lose an hour(**we subtract**)

An illustration

- a) It is 4:00pm at GMT. What is the time at town Y 30° East?

Method 1

- First step (converting the given degrees in the question into hours by dividing with 15°)

$$15^{\circ} = 1 \text{ hour}$$

-Since town Y is in the East, we shall then add

$$4:00\text{pm}$$

It will be **6:00pm** at town Y that lies 30° East

$$30^{\circ} = \frac{30}{15} = 2$$

$$+ 2:00$$

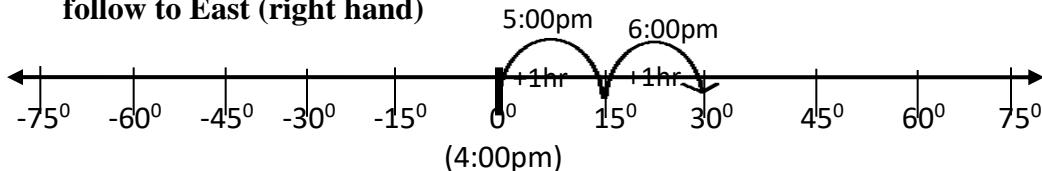
$$15^{\circ}$$

$$\underline{6:00\text{pm}}$$

$$= 2 \text{ hours (2:00)}$$

Method 2 (Use of a number line)

- Since it 4:00pm at GMT (GMT means 0°), we will place the given time at 0° , then follow to East (right hand)



QUESTIONS:

- a) It is 6:00pm at Mombasa 45° E. What is the time at Accra? (Remember Accra is at 0°)
b) Given that it is 4:00pm at a place that lies 45° . Find the time at a place that lies 45° West of Greenwich?
c) It is 5:00pm at a place that lies 60° west. Find the time at a place that lies:
i) 0°
ii) 50° East
iii) 15° West

GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS OF AFRICA

- A region is an area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries.

Regions that make up Africa

- Northern Africa
- Central Africa
- Southern Africa

- East Africa
- Horn of Africa

Countries in Northern Africa

Country	Capital City	Country	Capital City
Algeria	Algiers	Libya	Tripoli
Morocco	Rabat	Tunisia	Tunis
Egypt	Cairo	Sudan	Khartoum
South Sudan	Juba	Western Sahara	El Aaiun

Countries in East Africa.

Country	Capital City	Country	Capital City
Uganda	Kampala	Tanzania	Dodoma
Kenya	Nairobi	Burundi	Gitega
Rwanda	Kigali		

Countries in central Africa

Country	Capital City	Country	Capital City
Central African Rep	Bangui	Chad	N'Djamena
Congo Brazzaville	Brazzaville	DRC	Kinshasa
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	Gabon	Libreville
SaoTome and Principe	SaoTome		

Countries in the Western region of Africa.

Country	Capital City	Country	Capital City
Ghana	Accra	Liberia	Monrovia
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	Mali	Bamako
Cape Verde	Cape Verde	Mauritania	Nouakhott
Ivory Coast(Cote d'Ivoire)	Yamoussoukro	Niger	Niamey

Countries in Southern Africa

Country	Capital City	Country	Capital City
South Africa	Pretoria	Angola	Luanda
Botswana	Gaborone	Swazi land	Mbabane
Lesotho	Maseru	Malawi	Lilongwe
Madagascar	Antananarivo	Mauritius	Port Louise
Seychelles	Victoria	Mozambique	Maputo
Zimbabwe	Harare	Zambia	Lusaka
Namibia	Windhoek	Comoros	Moroni
Reunion	Reunion		

Horn of Africa

Country	Capital City	Country	Capital City
Ethiopia	Adis Ababa	Djibout	Djibout
Somalia	Mogadishu	Eritrea	Asmara

Questions

- (a) What is a capital city?
- (b) Which African country has its capital city as Antananarivo?
- (c) Name the old capital city of the following countries:
 (i) Uganda (ii) Tanzania (iii) Burundi (iv) Nigeria
- (d) What is a geographical region?
- (e) Which African region has more land locked countries?

Land locked countries of Africa.

- Land locked countries are countries without their own seaports.

Examples of landlocked countries

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uganda ➤ Zambia ➤ Rwanda ➤ Burundi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ South Sudan ➤ Ethiopia ➤ Malawi |
|---|---|

NB: Ethiopia became landlocked after Eritrea's independence.

Challenges facing land locked countries

- Greater transport costs
- Delay of goods on transit
- Lack of direct access to the Sea.

How can Land locked countries solve their problems of being land locked

- By promoting air transport
- By promoting railway transport
- By being friendly to non-landlocked countries

NB: Lesotho is called an enclave country of Africa because it is located within another country-South Africa.

Ways Landlocked countries affect the economic development of Africa.

- There are fewer human services leading to low development
- There are lower levels of development

Characteristics of landlocked countries in Africa

- They have problems of high transport costs
- They have complicated cross border procedures
- They have remoteness to the global market
- They have limited accessibility to international trade.

Island countries in Africa

- These are countries which are surrounded by large water bodies.

Examples of Island countries in Africa

Island country	Its Capital City
Madagascar(Largest Island country)	➤ Antananarivo
Seychelles	➤ Victoria
Mauritius	➤ Port Louis
Comoros	➤ Moroni
Cape Verde	➤ Praia
Soa Tome and Principe	➤ Sao Tome

Problems facing Island Countries in Africa

- Poor road network
- Dredging of coral and sand from coastal waters. This damages productive fisheries resources.
- Human habitats
- Poor sanitation
- Poor housing

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. What does the word '**to locate**' mean?
2. What is a continent?
3. Name the continent where Rwanda and South Sudan are located.
4. Why is Africa said to be a tropical continent?
5. State three ways in which Africa is different from other continents
6. Describe the location of Africa using lines of latitude.
7. Which continent is joined to Africa by a narrow neck of land?
8. Identify the Islands which are found in Africa
9. What is the largest Island in Africa?
10. It is 6:00pm at Mombasa 45° E. What is the time at Accra?(Remember Accra is at 0°)
11. Given that it is 4:00pm at a place that lies 45° .Find the time at a place that lies 45° West of Greenwich
12. Explain the following terms:

i) A gulf	vi) A peninsular
ii) A canal	vii) A lagoon
iii) An Island	viii) Isthmus
iv) A strait	ix) A lagoon
v) A harbor	x) A bay
13. Identify the straits that:
 - i) Separates Africa from Europe
 - ii) Separates Africa from Asia
14. Name the water body that is found at the Western coast of Africa (PLE 2019)
15. What is a capital city?
16. Which African country has its capital city as Antananarivo?
17. Name the old capital city of the following countries:
(ii) Uganda (ii) Tanzania (iii) Burundi (iv) Nigeria
18. What is a geographical region?
19. Which African region has more land locked countries?
20. Name the flattest and driest continent in the World.
21. What is grid reference?
22. Which line of longitude is marked 180° East or West?
23. Name the Isthmus that connects Africa to Asia.
24. Define the following terms:
(a) Latitude (b) Equinox (c) Compass rose
25. What is the compass direction of Uganda from DRC?
26. State any two effects of the spinning of the earth
27. Why are lines of longitude and latitude measured in degrees?
28. Name the only city in Africa crossed by the Prime Meridian.

TOPIC TWO: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF AFRICA

Learning outcome: In this topic, learners will be able to identify the role of natural forces causing changes in the earth landform and analyze the importance of physical features in their daily life.

Introduction to physical features:

Physical features are landforms that give the earth shape.

Types of Physical features

1. Drainage features
2. Relief features

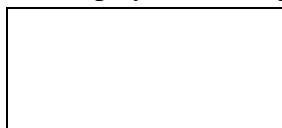
Examples of Physical features in Africa.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| ➤ Lakes and rivers. | ➤ Coastal plains |
| ➤ Highland / mountains | ➤ Islands |
| ➤ Rift valley | ➤ Basins |
| ➤ Plateau | |

Plateau

- A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.
- A plateau is a table land.
- A plateau covers the largest part of Africa.

Draw a map symbol of a plateau.



Rocks which made the plateau.

(a) **Sedimentary rocks:** These are rocks formed from pre-existing rocks or pieces of once living organism.

Examples of sedimentary rocks.

- Shale
- **Conglomerate**
- Limestone
- Sandstone

(b) **Metamorphic rocks:** These are rocks that have been changed by intense heat or pressure while forming.

- They are classified into two: Foliated and non-foliated metamorphic rocks
- Foliated metamorphic rocks are composed of large amounts of micas and chlorites
- Non-foliated do not have aligned mineral crystals

Examples of metamorphic rocks:

- Gneiss
- Soapstone
- Amphibolite

(c) **Igneous rocks (magmatic rocks):** These are rocks formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.

Examples of igneous rocks:

- Granite
- Pumice
- Basalt

Examples of plateaus in Africa.

- A haggar plateau in Algeria.
- Jos plateau in Nigeria
- Funta Djalon/Guinea plateau in Guinea
- Bie plateau in Angola
- Nyikka plateau in Kenya
- Yatta plateau in Kenya

Human activities on a plateau.

- Farming
- Nomadic pastoralism
- Mining
- Settlement
- Tourism

Why a plateau is good for human settlement.

- It has fertile soils for farming.
- It has pasture for cattle keeping.
- It is easy to construct houses on a plateau.
- There is easy transport on plateau.

Note the following carefully:

- The Masai live in the Nyikka plateau of East Africa and they practice **pastoralism**.
- The word Nyikka means barren\ dry land.

Other pastoral tribes in Africa.

- Fulani
- Bahima
- The Dodoth
- The San.
- Karimajongs
- Sotho

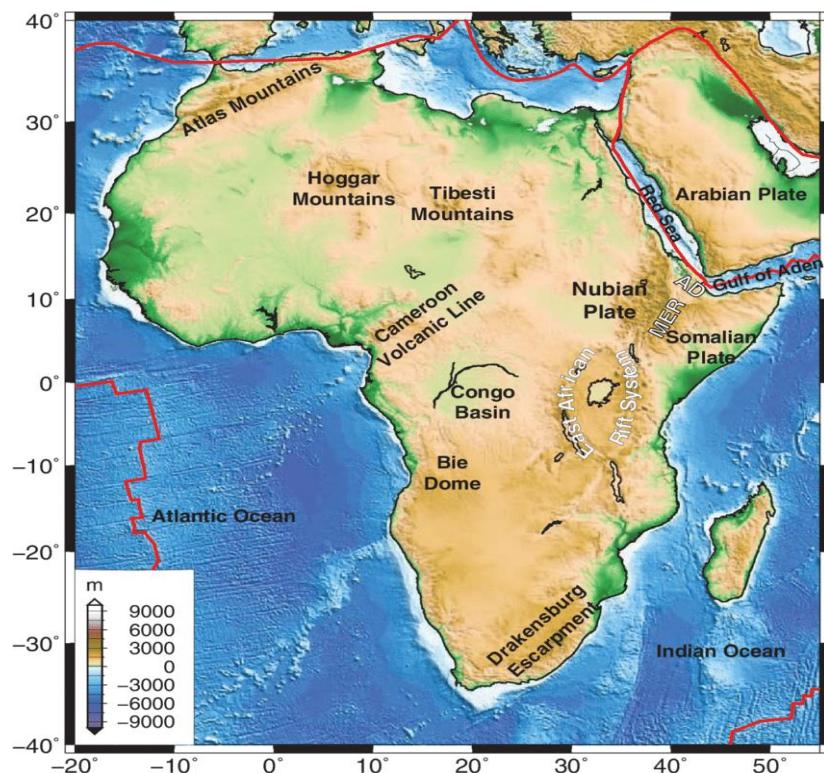
QUESTIONS:

- (a) How does the Nyikka plateau promote pastoralism?
- (b) In which one way does a plateau promote transport industry in East Africa?
- (c) How do hills promote communication services in an area?

HIGHLANDS AND MOUNTAINS

- There are three types of mountains in Africa namely;
 - a) Fold mountains
 - b) Volcanic mountains
 - c) Block mountains

Map of Africa showing mountains, plateau and highlands.



TYPES OF MOUNTAINS IN AFRICA

1. Fold Mountains (PLE 2023 no.9)

Description

- Fold Mountains are found near the edges of continents.
- They were formed as a result of folding.
- This happened when two forces moving against each other made the young sedimentary rocks to fold upwards.
- The rocks that were very old would break
- The lifted parts are called **anticlines** and sunken parts are called **synclines**
- Forces that caused folding were compression forces.

Qn. Why didn't rocks break but bend?

Examples of Fold Mountains in Africa:

- A) Atlas mountains in Morocco
- b) Cape ranges in South Africa

QUESTIONS

- (a) Define the following terms:
(i) Anticlines (ii) Synclines
(b) Name the forces that led to the formation of Fold Mountains.
(c) Name any two examples of Fold mountains found in Africa.

Diagram showing the formation of Fold Mountains.(PLE 2023 no.9)

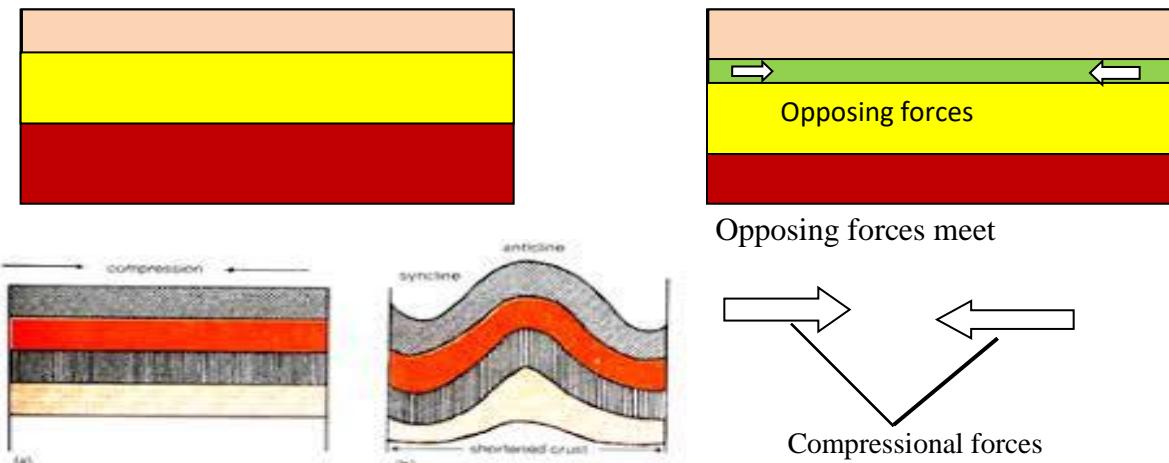
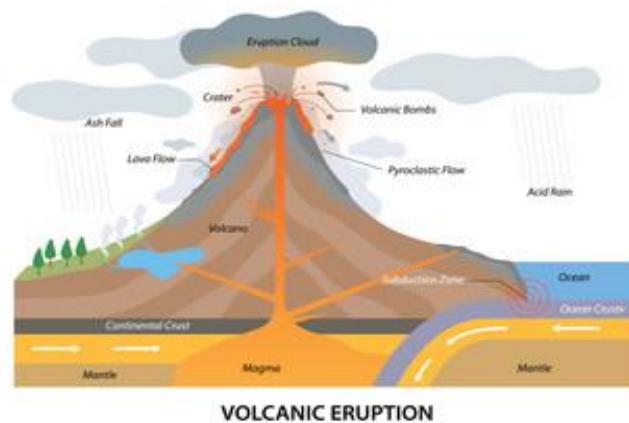


Fig. 18 (a) The horizontal strata of the earth's crust before folding
(b) Compression shortens the crust forming fold mountains

VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS IN AFRICA

- Volcanic mountains were formed when molten rocks known as magma forced their way on the surface of the earth.
- They were formed as a result of **volcanic activities (volcanicity)**
- **Volcanicity** refers to the process by which magma is pushed to the earth's surface through an opening called a vent
- A Vent is an opening / a feature through which hot molten rocks, water, steam or ash passes to reach the earth's surface.
- **Magma** is molten rocks found under the surface of the earth.
- **Lava** is the solidified magma that has cooled and it is found on the earth's surface.
- **Crater** is a funnel-shaped depression on top of a volcanic mountain.
- Lava may flow over a large area forming plateaus or cones (domes).

Diagram showing volcanic mountain



Classifications or groups of volcanic mountains.

- a) Active volcanoes.
- b) Dormant volcanoes.
- c) Extinct volcanoes.

(a) Active volcanoes:

These are volcanoes that erupt frequently.

Examples of active volcanoes:

- Mt.Mufumbiro
- Mt.Nyirangongo (World's fastest flowing lava)
- Mt.Nyamulagira (Africa's most active volcano)

(b) Dormant or sleepy volcanoes:

These are volcanoes that are sleeping but are likely to erupt later.

Examples of sleepy volcanoes;

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| ➤ Mt.Longonot | ➤ Mt.Mufumbiro |
| ➤ Mt.Moroto | |

(c) Extinct or dead volcanoes:

These are volcanoes that are old and will not erupt again.

Examples of extinct volcanoes in Africa:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| ➤ Mt.Elon | ➤ Ethiopian highlands |
| ➤ Mt.Kilimanjaro | ➤ Tibesti mountains |

Types of volcanoes

i) Composite/conical volcano:

- This is a volcano formed with two alternating layers of lava and ash
- They are sometimes called conical volcanoes because they have a shape of a cone.
- They are also composite cones because they are built up of a mixture of lava and pycroclasts.

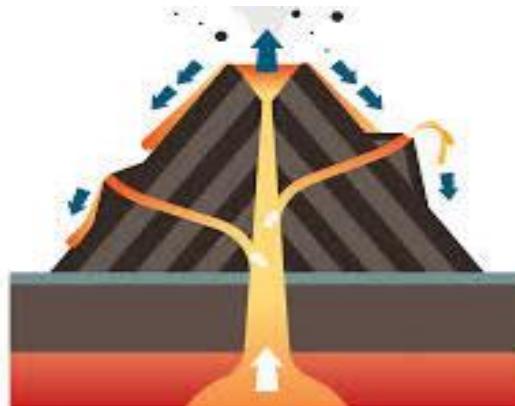
Note carefully:

- a) **Pycrolasts** are varied fragmented products of an explosive volcanic eruption.
- b) Composite volcanoes are the highest.

Examples of composite volcano:

- Mount Kilimanjaro
- Mount Mufumbiro
- Mount Meru

An illustration of a composite volcano



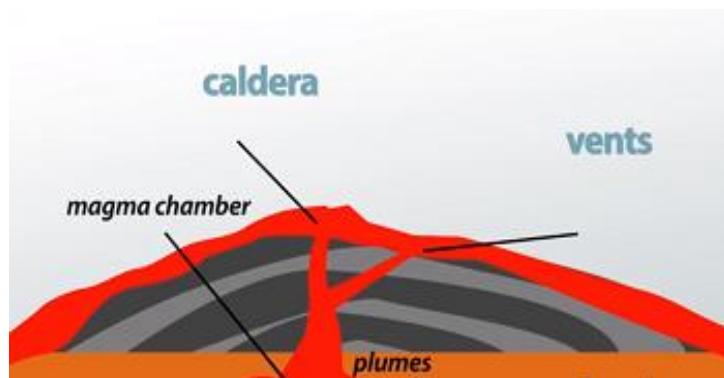
ii) Shield volcano:

- This is a volcano with broad gentle slopes and is shaped somewhat like a warrior's shield lying, flat on the earth.
- They don't form soaring (high) mountains with conical peaks like composite volcanoes.
- Shield volcanoes are the largest volcanoes on earth.

Examples of shield volcano:

- Menengai shield volcano
- Mount Marsabit
- Erta Ale in Ethiopia

An illustration of a shield volcano



Cinder cone volcano:

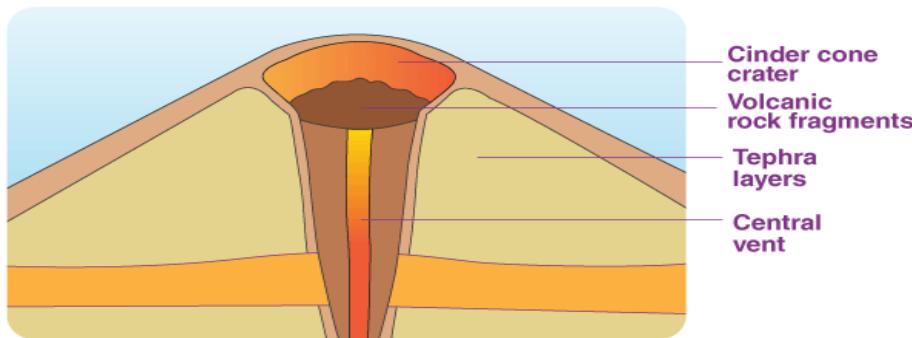
- These are volcanoes with steep conical hills of loose pyroclastic fragments.
- Pyroclastic fragments are fragments that ejected during explosive eruptions like volcanic ash, little stones etc.

Examples of cinder cone volcanoes in Africa

- Mount Mehdk
 - Mount Myra
 - Mount Rukinear
- Mount Rumoka
- The Morean Volcano

NB: All are found in Democratic Republic of the Congo

An illustration of cinder cone volcano



Differences between composite volcano and shield volcano

Composite volcano	Shield volcano
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ They are tall➤ They have steep cones➤ They have felsic lava	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ They are large➤ They have gentle slopes➤ They have mafic lava

NB: Felsic lava is higher in viscosity than mafic lava

Qn: State the difference between felsic lava and mafic lava

Features formed after volcanic eruption:

1. **Intrusive features:** These are features formed when magma fails to reach onto the earth's surface.

Examples of intrusive features:

- Stocks
- Sill
- Dikes
- Laccoliths

2. **Extrusive features:** These are features formed when magma reaches onto the earth's surface.

Examples of extrusive features:

- Crater/calderas
- Hot springs
- Geyser
- Volcanic plug
- Inselbergs

BLOCK MOUNTAINS/HORST

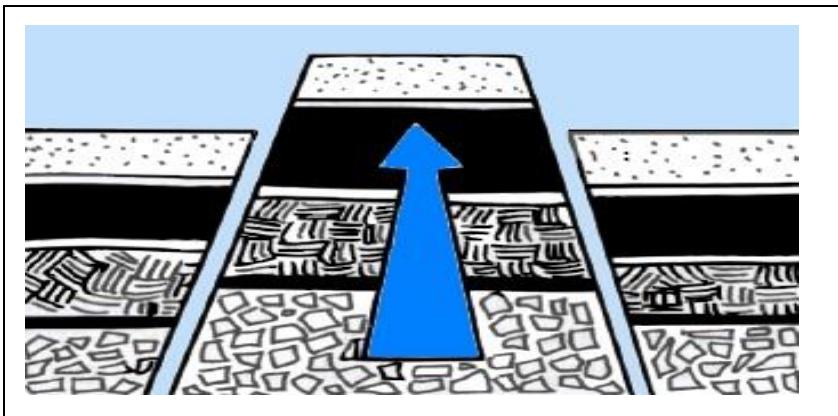
- Block Mountains were formed by faulting of the earth.
- The middle block is forced to sink.
- The raised block as known as a horst or block mountain.
- These are formed when the block between faults is lifted up by forces coming from the center

Examples of Block Mountains in Africa

<u>Mountain</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Highest peak</u>
Rwenzori	Uganda	Margherita
Usambara	Tanzania	Chambolo
Pare	Tanzania	Shengena
Danakil	Ethiopia	Erta Ale
Great Karas mountains	Namibia	Schroffenstein
Uluguru	Tanzania	Lukwangu

NB: Lupanga and Bondwa peaks are the most popular peaks among hikers on Mount Uluguru.

Diagram showing the formation of Block Mountains



Importance of mountains and Highlands

- Attracts tourists who bring income.
- Have fertile soils for farming.
- Habitats for wildlife.
- Play a big role in rain formation.
- Acts as boundaries between countries.
- Some have minerals like copper in Rwenzori, Lead, silver and iron ore in the Atlas Mountains
- Some are sources of rivers like river Orange from Drakensberg, River Congo and Zambezi which starts in the Mitumba Mountains in Southern DRC.

Disadvantages of mountains

- Hinders transport and communication.
- Some leads to loss of life and property incase eruption.
- Some are hiding places for bandits.

Basin

- This is a large low lying land found within the earth's surface.
- It can be between a plateau and a plateau or a highland.

Examples of basins found in Africa.

- Congo basin (Largest and deepest in Africa)
- Chad basin (lowest basin)
- Okavango basin
- Nile basin
- Niger basin
- Orange basin
- Limpopo basin
- Victoria basin
- Zambezi basin

Human activities in basins

- Farming
- Tourism
- sand mining
- Fishing
- Brick making

THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY OF AFRICA

- The most well-known rift valley on Earth is probably the Great Rift Valley system which stretches from the Middle East in the north to Mozambique in the South.
- **A rift valley** is a long wide depression on the Earth's surface with steep sides.
- The area is geologically active, and features volcanoes, hot springs, geysers, and frequent earthquakes.
- The Rift Valley was formed by the process of faulting and by the help of either Tensional or compressional forces.
- The faults occurred as a result of disturbances in the earth's crust.
- The highest floor of the rift valley is found around **Lake Kivu** and the lowest is around Lake Tanganyika
- Scarps or escarpments are steep sides of the rift valley.
- Scarps are a problem to people who live in a rift valley because they make it difficult to build roads.

NB: The Great Rift Valley is Linear shaped

Factors that make the Great Rift Valley very unique

- i) The area is geologically active
- ii) The features of volcanoes
- iii) It has hot springs
- iv) It has geysers
- v) Its frequent earthquakes.

Countries that the Great Rift Valley runs through:

- Lebanon
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- Israel
- Rwanda
- Mozambique
- Eritrea
- Burundi
- Democratic Republic of Congo

The four arms/sections/branches/parts of the great rift valley of Africa:

a) The Ethiopian Rift Valley

- It enters Ethiopia from Red sea.
- It has Lake Abaya and Danakil depression.

b) The Western Rift Valley

- It runs through Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania.
- It has lakes like; Lake George, Lake Albert, Lake Edward, Lake Kivu and Lake Tanganyika.

c) The Eastern Rift Valley(The longest)

- It runs through Kenya and Tanzania.
- It has lakes like, Turkana, Nakuru, Natron, Manyara, Magadi, Eyasi, etc.

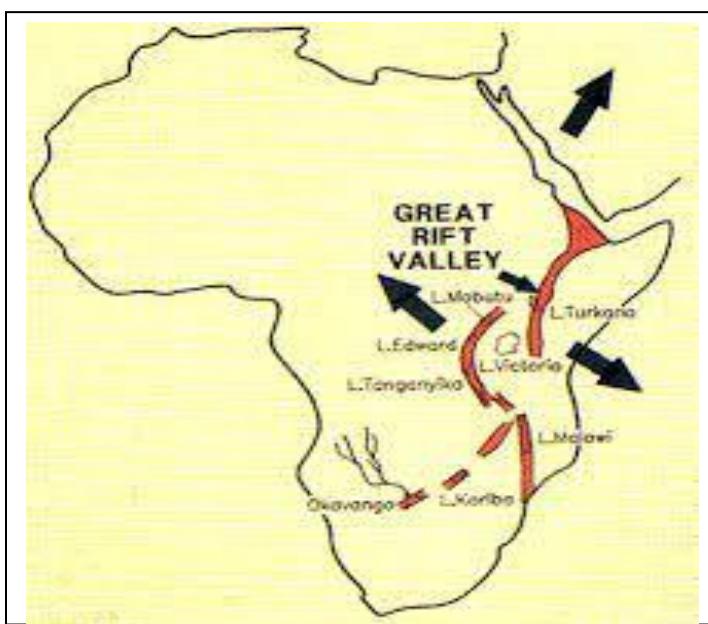
d) The Malawian Rift Valley

- It runs through Malawi to Mozambique.
- The lake in this arm is **Lake Malawi**

Human activities carried in the Rift valley:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| ➤ Farming | ➤ Fishing |
| ➤ Mining | ➤ Tourism |

MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY



THE COASTAL PLAIN

- It is a low lying region near the coasts of Africa.
- The coast is a narrow strip of land adjoining or near the Sea.
- Some parts of coastal plain have an altitude of 250m above the sea level.
- Some plains are wide especially in Eastern Africa and West Africa.
- The coastline of Africa is generally regular and narrow.
- The African coasts have few natural harbours because **the land slopes up gently to the shore**.

- Or because it is regular and narrow.
- Natural harbours occur in where there are inlets into the land which form bays.
- A bay is part of the sea partly surrounded by a curve of land.
- The West African coast has many lagoons because it is indented.
- A lagoon is a lake formed when sea water is separated by sand or mud.
- Cities like Lagos in Nigeria, Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire and Durban in South Africa were built on islands in lagoons.
- Lagoons are also found in the Nile delta
- The coasts of Africa have coral reefs.

Coral reefs are rocks formed by remains of Dead Sea creatures called polyps found at the bottom of the sea.

How are coral reefs important?

- Coral reefs are used to make cement for building houses
- They promote tourism

How are coral reefs dangerous to?

(a) Water transport:

- They are dangerous to water transport because they damage ships
- They also make it difficult for ships to enter the harbor easily.

(b) Fishing industry:

- They tear fishing nets
- They make water transport difficult

The economic activities done in the coastal plains.

- Farming-crops like cloves, oil palm, rubber, sugarcane, vines which produce grapes for making wine, are grown.
- Mining
- Fishing especially marine fish.
- Shipping services.
- Trade.
- Oil refining.

THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF AFRICA

Drainage is the way in which rainfall drains away from the land back into lakes, seas and oceans.

The following are the main features of drainage features:

- Lakes
- Rivers
- Swamps
- Seas or Oceans

MAJOR RIVERS IN AFRICA

A river is a mass of flowing water.

Terms associated with rivers

- a) **Watershed:** This is a stretch of highland separating two or more rivers
- b) **Tributary:** This is a small river that flows into the main river.
- c) **Distributary:** This is a small river that flows away from the main river.

- d) **Source:** This is where a river starts flowing.
- e) **Mouth:** This is where a river pours its water.
- f) **Confluence:** This is where two or more rivers meet.
- g) **Course:** This is the direction a river moves in.
- h) **Cascades:** These are series of water falls on the course of a river
- i) **Load:** These are materials transported by a river
- j) **Delta:** This is a point where a river splits into several streams as it reaches its mouth
- k) **An estuary:** This is a point where a river widens as it reaches its mouth
- l) **River bank:** This is a side of a river.
- m) **A channel:** This is the deepest part of a river bed

TYPES OF RIVERS

- a) Perennial or permanent rivers
- b) Seasonal rivers or the peninsular rivers

Perennial rivers: are rivers that flow throughout the year.

Examples of permanent rivers in Africa

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| ➤ River Nile | ➤ River Congo |
| ➤ River Achwa | ➤ River Zambezi |
| ➤ River Mpanga | ➤ River Kafue |
| ➤ River Ruvuma | ➤ R.Katonga |

Seasonal rivers: are rivers that flow mainly during the rainy season.

Examples of seasonal rivers:

- i) River Agago – Uganda
- ii) River Turkwel – Kenya
- iii) Kidepo River

Qn. Why seasonal rivers are called so?

Major rivers in Africa:

Rivers	Mouth	Major tributary	Nature of the mouth
River Nile	Mediterranean sea	➤ Blue Nile	Delta
Congo	Atlantic Ocean	➤ Ubangi ➤ Kasai	Estuary
Niger	Atlantic Ocean	➤ River Benue ➤ Sokoto ➤ Kaduna ➤ Bani	Delta
Zambezi	Indian Ocean	➤ Luena ➤ Chobe ➤ Kafue	Delta
Orange	Atlantic Ocean	➤ Vaal ➤ Caledon	
Limpopo (crocodile river)	Indian Ocean	➤ Olifants river ➤ Elands river	Estuary

Senegal	Atlantic Ocean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kolombine river ➤ Karakoro river ➤ Bafing river 	Estuary
Volta	Atlantic Ocean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Black Volta ➤ White Volta ➤ Oti River 	Estuary

Sources of sources of rivers

- Lakes/rivers
- Melting snow / Glaciers
- Springs
- Highlands

Reasons why most rivers have their sources from mountains/highlands.

- Presence of melting snow on some mountains
- There are heavy rainfall received

NB: Relief rainfall is mostly received in mountainous areas

Interesting facts about River Congo

- River Congo is the largest river in Africa while River Nile is the longest
- River Congo is the deepest in Africa, as well as, in the world
- River Congo carries the largest volume of water to the Sea (Atlantic Ocean)
- It is the only major river to cross the equator twice
- It has the largest drainage basin in Africa
- It is also the second longest river in Africa after River Nile

NB: Diogo Cao, a Portuguese explorer discovered the mouth of River Congo

Reasons why River Congo carries the largest volume of water to the Sea

- River Congo has many tributaries
- Its source is in the Equatorial region that receives reliable rain fall throughout

Stages of a river:

A river has three stages / courses

- Upper course / Youth stage
- Middle course
- Lower course / old stage

Characteristics of Upper course:

- Waterfalls and rapids are formed.
- The river is narrow.
- The river is so destructive with gorges formed.
- The river forms steep slopes.
- The river erodes down wards.
- The river flows zig zag course.

Characteristics of the middle course:

- The river is wide.
- It carries many objects.
- It erodes its sides.
- It begins to form meanders.
- It has large amount of water.

Characteristics of the lower course:

- Ox-bow lakes are formed.
- The rivers form deltas.

Waterfalls:

- Waterfall is where a river falls from high place.
- Waterfalls are formed when water flows over a cliff (steep slope) or hard rock.

Examples of waterfalls in Africa:

- Victoria Falls along River Zambezi (biggest in Africa)
- Sipi falls along Sipi River
- Murchison falls along Victoria Nile
- Ssezibwa falls along River Ssezibwa
- Bujagali falls along River Nile
- Karuma Falls along Victoria Nile
- Kisiizi falls along Rushoma River

Importance of waterfalls:

- They help in the generation hydroelectricity.
- They promote tourism
- They are used for rafting

Diagram showing the course of a river (River system)



Economic importance of rivers

- They attract tourist for income.
- They help to generate hydroelectricity power.
- They provide fish to people.
- They provide water for industrial use.
- They provide water for irrigation.

- Some rivers are used for transport.

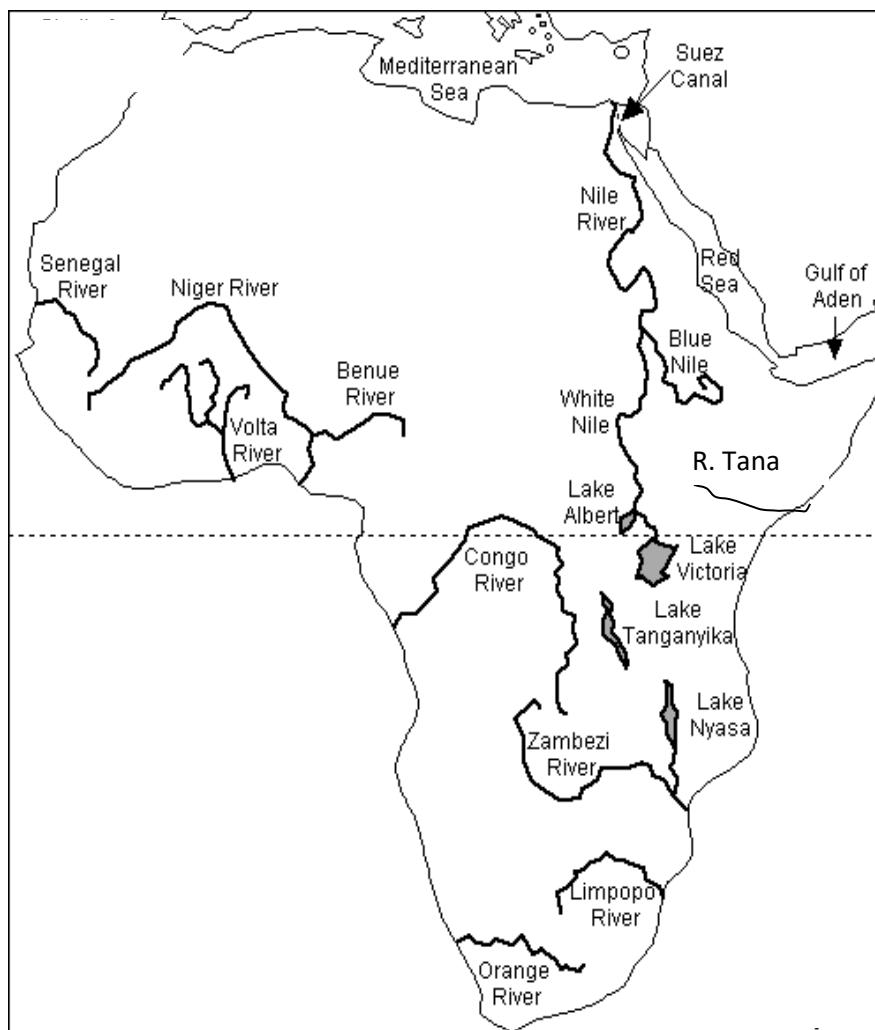
Social use of rivers

- They help in the formation of rainfall.
- They are used for recreation.
- They act as grounds for cultural ceremonies
- Some may act as places of worship(ATR)
- They provide water for domestic use.

Political use of rivers:

- They act as natural boundaries between countries
- They may serve as grounds to the attacking forces.

MAP SHOWING MAJOR RIVERS OF AFRICA



DAMS IN AFRICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>River</u>	<u>Dams</u>
Uganda	River Nile	Nalubaale dam, Kiira dam, Isimba dam
Sudan	River Nile	Jabel Aulia dam

Sudan	Blue Nile	Sennar Dam
Egypt	River Nile	Aswan High Dam
Zambia	River Zambezi	Kariba dam, Kafue dam
Kenya	River Tana	Seven folks dam -Masinga -Kamburu – Gitaru -Kiambere -Kindaruma -
Ghana	River Volta	Akasombo dam, Kpong dam
DRC	River Congo	Inga dam, Nziro dam
South Africa	River Orange	Henrik dam, Verwoerd dam
Nigeria	River Niger	Kainji dam
Mozambique	R. Zambezi	Cabora bassa dam

MULTIPURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS

These are projects set up on a river to serve more than one purpose.

Examples of multipurpose river projects in Africa

Project	River	Country
The Volta River project	River Volta	Ghana
Aswan High dam	River Nile	Egypt
The Kainji project	River Niger	Nigeria
Cabora Bassa / Kariba dam	River Zambezi	Mozambique / Zambia
The Tana River development project	River Tana	Kenya

Group work: In your groups, draw a map of Uganda and show:

- (a) Owen falls dam and Bujagaali dam
- (b) Mabira Forest, Budongo and Maramagambo forests
- (c) River Katonga, Nkusi, Kafue, Mpologoma and Semliki
- (d) Mt.Elon, Moroto, Rwenzori and Mountain Mufumbiro
- (e) Lake Kwania, Mburo, Wamala and Edward

Economic benefits from Multipurpose river projects.

- Generation of Hydroelectric power.
- Floods on rivers are controlled.
- A lake formed is used for fishing.
- A lake formed provides water for irrigation.
- The project attracts tourists.
- The lake is used for transport.

ASWAN HIGH DAM

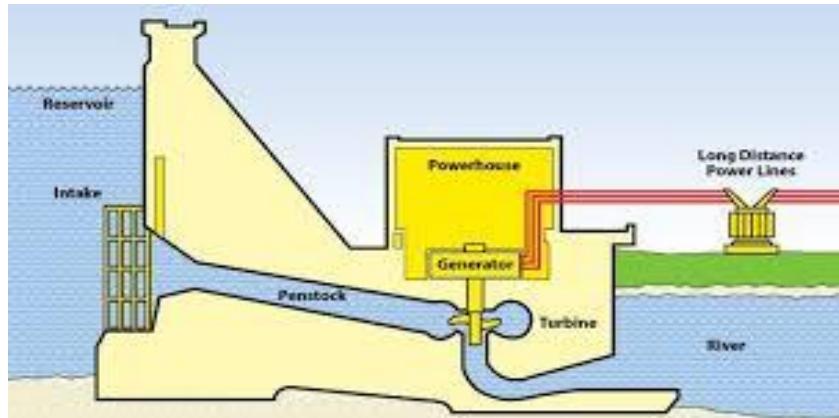
- Aswan high dam was constructed on R. Nile in Egypt.
- It is the largest dam along River Nile.

Contributions of Aswan high dam to the economy of Egypt:

- The dam generates Hydro Electric Power.
- It helps to provide water for irrigation.
- It helps to control annual floods.

- A lake formed is used for transport and fishing.
- People get water for domestic use.
- It creates employment

An illustration of Aswan High Dam



Factors to consider when setting up a power station (dam)

- Strong rocks to build on the foundation.
- Location and site selection
- Safety and security
- Constant fast running water.
- Availability of ready market to consume the H.E.P.
- Presence of capital.

MAJOR LAKES IN AFRICA

- A lake is a large area of water surrounded by land
- Lakes are formed when very wide holes on the earth's surface are filled with water

Types of lakes

- Rift valley lakes/Graben lakes
- Crater lakes
- Human made lakes
- Depression lakes
- Volcanic lakes (Lava dammed lakes)
- Ox-bow lakes
- Lagoon lakes

Rift valley lakes (Graben Lakes)

They are formed when water collects in faulted valley.

Examples of rift valley lakes

In Uganda	In Kenya	In Tanzania	In Rwanda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lake Albert ➤ Lake Edward ➤ Lake George 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lake Turkana ➤ Lake Magadi ➤ Lake Nakuru ➤ Lake Naivasha ➤ Lake Baringo ➤ Lake Natron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lake Tanganyika ➤ Lake Eyasi ➤ Lake Rukwa ➤ Lake Manyara ➤ Lake Upemba 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lake Kivu

NB: Lake Katwe is found within the rift valley but was not formed as a result of faulting.

Characteristics of rift valley lakes

- They are very deep.
- They are narrow
- They have regular shapes.
- They have more inlets than outlets.
- Some have salty water.
- They are long.

Reasons why Rift Valley Lake have salty water

- They have more in-lets than outlets.
- They have salty basement rocks.

VOLCANIC LAKES IN AFRICA

- **Volcanic lakes** are lakes formed as a result of volcanic activities (volcanicity)
- They are sometimes called **volcanogenic lakes**

Types of volcanic lakes

- Crater lakes
- Lava dammed lakes
- Caldera lakes

(a) Crater lakes

- They are formed as a result of volcanic eruption
- They are formed when water collects in craters of volcanoes.
- A crater is a bowl-shaped depression found on top of a volcano
- Crater lakes were formed by volcanicity.

Examples of crater lakes

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| ➤ Lake Mirambi | ➤ Lake Nyabikere |
| ➤ Lake Katwe | ➤ Lake Basumtwi in Ghana |
| ➤ Lake Katinda | ➤ Panjam in Nigeria |
| ➤ Lake Nyakasura | |

NB: Lake Mirambi and Lake Katinda are the twin crater lakes found in Rubirizi district at Kichwamba

(b)Lava dammed lakes

- They are formed as a result of lava flowing blocking a river.

Examples of volcanic lakes

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ➤ Lake Mutanda | ➤ Lake Nkugute |
| ➤ Lake Nkuruba | ➤ Lake Kyaninga |
| ➤ Lake Bunyonyi | |

NB: Lake Nkugute is a crater lake in Uganda with a shape of map of Africa

QUESTIONS:

- (a) What are glacial lakes?
- (b) Give any two examples of glacial lakes found in East Africa.

(c) Caldera Lakes:

- A caldera is a large depression formed when a volcano erupts and collapses
- Calderas are larger compared to craters

Examples of Caldera lakes in Africa.

- Lake Simbi, on Mount Homa in Kenya
- Lake Sonachi in Kenya
- Lake Chala in both Kenya and Tanzania
- Lake Ngozi in Tanzania

(d) Glacial lakes:

- These are lakes formed as a result of glacial activity(Glaciation)
- Glaciation refers to the movement of ice over earth's surface

Examples of glacial lakes

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ➤ Lac du Speke | ➤ Lake Baker |
| ➤ Lake Teleki | ➤ Lake Tyndoll |
| ➤ Lac Catherine | ➤ Lake Bujuku |
| ➤ Lake Speke | |

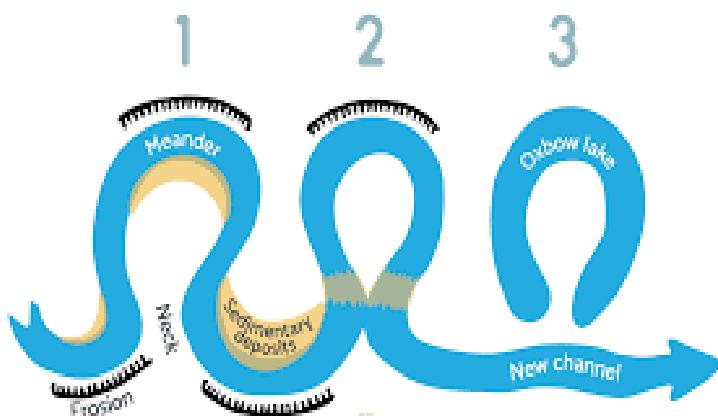
OX-BOW LAKES:

They are formed as a result of river meandering and deposition.

Examples of ox-bow lakes

- Lake Kanyaboli on River Yala
- Lake Gambi on River Tana
- Lake Utange on River Rufiji
- Lake Avangas in Gabon

Diagram showing the formation of ox-bow lakes.



Down warped lakes (depression lakes)

- Down warping lakes were formed as a result of down warping.

Examples of down warped lakes

- Lake Kyoga(most swampy in Uganda)
- Lake Victoria (Largest lake in Africa by surface)
- Lake Wamala

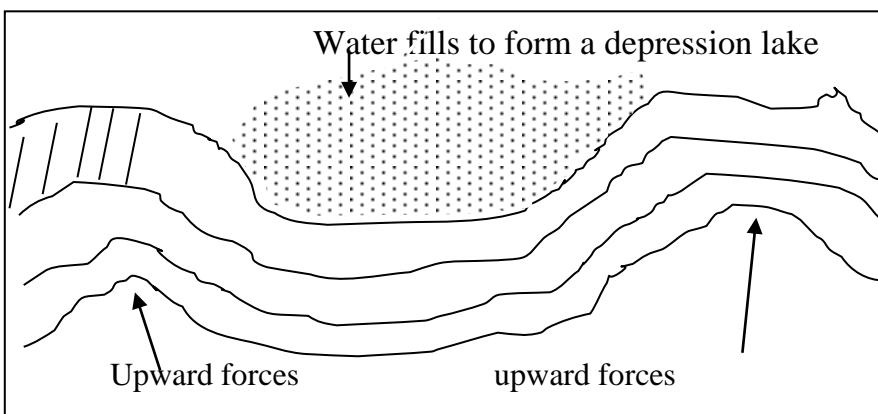
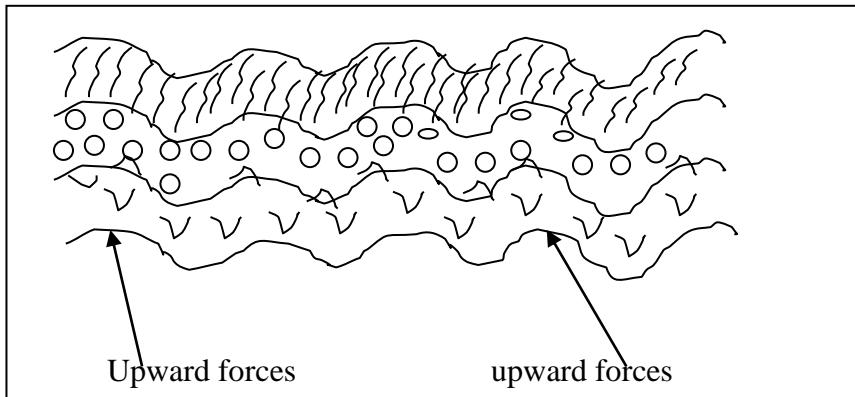
- Lake Opeta
- Lake Kwania.
- Lake Amboseli in Kenya

NB: **Lake Amboseli** is the only fresh water lake found in Kenya and is a seasonal one.

Characteristics of depressional lakes

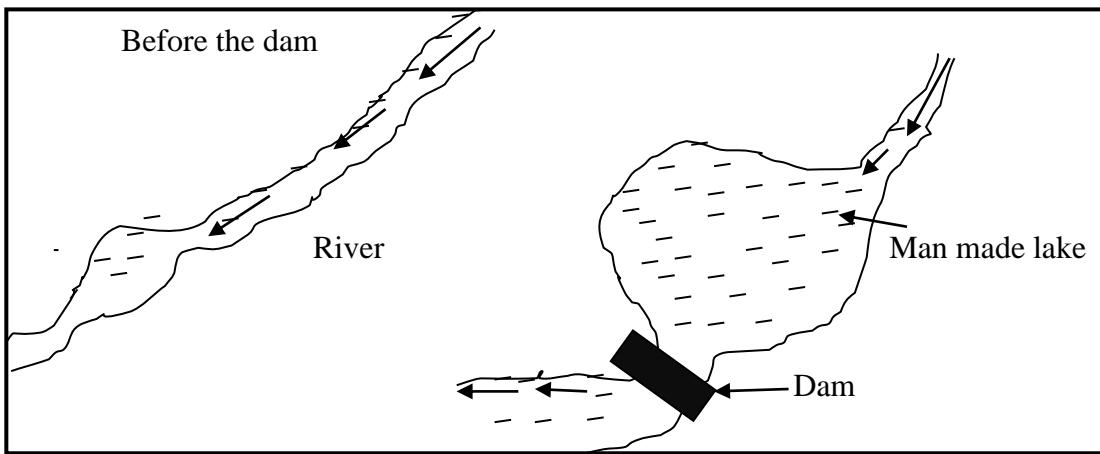
- They have fresh water.
- They have both in-lets and outlets.
- They have irregular shape.
- They are shallow.

Formation of fresh water lakes (down warped lakes)



Human made lakes

These are lakes formed as a result of human activities like pottery, dam construction, etc.



Examples of man-made lakes

- Lake Kariba on River Zambezi(largest by volume)
- Lake Volta on River Volta – Ghana(Largest by surface area)
- Lake Nasser on River Nile – Egypt.
- Lake Kainji on River Niger – Nigeria
- Kabaka's lake – Uganda

Interesting facts:

- The largest man-made lake is Lake Kariba by volume on River Zambezi in Zambia.
- Lake Volta is the largest man-made lake based on surface area. It is located behind Akasombo Dam
- Lake Kajjansi in Uganda is no more because it was demolished during the construction of Entebbe Express Highway.

LAGOON LAKES

- A lagoon lake is a lake of sea water separated from the major sea by sand or mud.
- Most lagoon lakes are found at the West African coast.
- This is because West Africa has an indented coastline yet East Africa has a smooth coastline.
- The largest lagoon is Keta in Ghana.
- There are many lagoon lakes at the coast of Ghana mainly because it is indented.

Examples of lagoon lakes:

- Lagos lagoon
- The Keta Lagoon(Largest in Africa)
- Nokeu in Benin
- Koule in Ghana
- Igele in Gabon
- The Ebrie Lagoon(Largest in West Africa)

Problems facing lakes in Africa.

- Encroachment on lakeshores
- Indiscriminate cutting down of forests
- The water weed.
- Water pollution - dumping of wastes.
- Drought
- Bad fishing methods

Sources of fish (Fishing grounds)

- Lakes
- Swamps
- Rivers
- Fish ponds
- Oceans
- Sea

Methods used to catch fish

A) Traditional methods:

- Using baskets
- Using hook baited method
- Using fishing nets (Gill net method)
- Using spears

B) Modern methods:

- Trawling method
- Pursue seining method
- Long lining method

Bad fishing methods

- Using dynamites or other explosives
- Using electric current to stun fish
- Using large trawler nets that destroy habitats
- Using undersized fish nets
- Using poison

Fish preservation:

- This is the keeping of fish without going bad for a long time

Popular methods of preserving fish.

Traditional or local method	Modern or advanced method
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ By sun drying➤ By smoking➤ By Salting➤ By pickling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ By canning➤ By freezing

Problems facing the fishing industry

- Fish poisoning
- Using undersized nets
- Poor storage facilities
- Poor transport
- The water weed

Possible solutions to the problems facing industry

- By applying regulations on fishing nets
- By improving on security(marine)
- By reducing on illegal fishing
- By killing water weeds before sowing the seeds
- By using better fishing methods

Dangers of fishing using undersized nets (2017 PLE)

- It leads to scarcity of fish on market
- It leads to encroachment
- It leads to death of young fish
- The future generation of fish is at risk.
- It may also affect the development of fishing industry.

Problems faced by fishermen in Uganda

- Dangerous marine animals.
- Drowning
- Fish poisoning
- Over fishing
- Poor storage facilities
- Pirates

Questions:

- (a) Why aren't there fish and any other living organisms in Lake Katwe?
- (b) Under which ministry is fishing in Uganda?
- (c) How is fish poisoning dangerous to the fishing industry?
- (d) How does fish help in the control of the spread of malaria in an area?
- (e) Identify any two traditional methods of preserving fish

IRRIGATION SCHEME

- An irrigation scheme is an area where crops are grown under the artificial supply of water from a natural source.
- Irrigation is the artificial supply of water from a water body to a garden.

Advantages of irrigation

- Helps to increase production of crops.
- Helps to prevent crops from drying.
- Helps to grow crops throughout the year.
- Helps to put the would be useless land to use.
- Helps to increase crop yields.

Types of irrigation systems in Africa

- (a) **Surface irrigation:** This is where water is distributed over and across land by gravity, no mechanical pump involved
- (b) **Localized irrigation:** This is where water is distributed under low pressure, through a piped network and applied to each plant
- (c) **Drip irrigation:** This is a type of localized irrigation in which drops of water are delivered at or near the root of plants using a dripper.
- (d) **Manual irrigation:** This is where water is distributed across land through manual labour and watering cans. This system is very labour intensive
- (e) **Sprinkler irrigation:** In this system, water is distributed by overhead high pressure sprinklers or guns from a central location in the field

Method of irrigation

- Canal method / Gravity irrigation.(commonest)
- Drip method
- Over flow method (sprinkler)
- Using a watering can.

Advantages of irrigation farming.

- Preserves soil nutrients
- Helpful in areas with little rain
- Increases agricultural output
- Crops can be grown at any time
- Crops give high yields.
- Dry land is put to use.

Disadvantages of irrigation farming

- It is costly
- Water overflow can raise the risk of waterborne diseases

- Created marshes and ponds along the canals may turn into breeding places for mosquitos
- Residential land is lost due to irrigation canal systems
- It also makes the area moist.

Examples of irrigation schemes of Africa

Irrigation scheme	Country	Source of water	Crops grown
Gezira scheme	Sudan	Blue Nile	Cotton
Richard Toll	Senegal	River Senegal	Groundnuts
Awash valley	Ethiopia	River Awash	Rice
Mwea Tebere	Kenya	River Thiba, Nyamindi	Rice
Kilombero valley	Tanzania	River Kilombero	Sugarcane
Doho	Uganda	River Manafa	Rice
Mubuku	Uganda	River Sebwe	Hybrid maize/Rice
Lumbuye	Uganda	Lumbuye swamp	Rice
Tilda/Kibimba	Uganda	Kibimba river	Rice
Kiige	Uganda	Lake Nabigaga	Citrus fruits
Shabelle	Somalia	River Shabelle	Bananas
Voal	South Africa	River Vaal	Groundnuts
Lake chad	Chad	River Chad	Oats

Note carefully,

- The Doho Rice Scheme is the largest irrigation scheme in Uganda
- Gezira irrigation scheme in Sudan is the largest in Africa and in the world

CASE STUDY:

GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME

- Gezira irrigation scheme is located in Sudan between Blue Nile and White Nile.
- Gezira scheme was started in 1925 by the British.
- It is the largest irrigation scheme in Africa. Its size is 80,000 hectares.
- Gezira is managed by the Sudan Gezira Board.
- The farmers in Gezira are called Tenants.
- Sennar dam on Blue Nile helps to provide water for irrigation by raising level of water to the canal level.
- Canal method is the common method of irrigation in Gezira.
- Another method of irrigation is sprinkler.

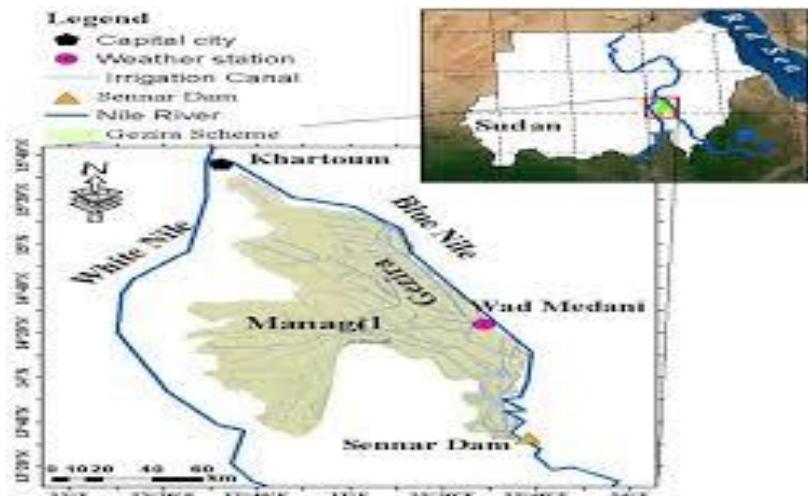
Reasons why Gezira was established in that area

- Presence of water from Blue Nile.
- Presence of Sennar dam
- The area was gently sloppy / flat.
- The area was a desert.
- It was sparsely populated.

Functions of Sudan Gezira Board

- It provides seeds to tenants.
- Provides fertilizers to tenants.
- Provides machinery to tenants.
- Gives technical advice.

THE GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME



Crops grown in Gezira irrigation scheme

- Cotton – The major cash crop.
- Groundnuts
- Maize
- Millet
- Beans
- Wheat
- Sorghum

How does Gezira irrigation scheme benefit the people of Sudan?

- It is a source of employment.
- It is a source of food.
- It is a source of foreign income from cotton export.
- The scheme helps to provide social services to people.
- The scheme provides farmers with clean water.
- It helps to conserve the environment.

Ways the people of Sudan benefit from River Nile (PLE 2017)

- They get water for irrigation
- River Nile provides water for domestic use
- It also provides fishing grounds to the people
- It helps in generation of hydroelectricity
- It also promotes tourism industry.

Problems faced by Gezira irrigation scheme

- Pests that attack crops.
- Canal silting.
- Diseases like Bilharzia.
- Price fluctuation of cotton in the world market.

- Dangerous weed.

Solutions for the above problems

- Spraying to control pests.
- By dredging the silted canals.
- By spraying molluscicides.(Helps to control slugs and snails)
- By diversification.
- By spraying herbicides.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. What are physical features?
2. Write down the two types of physical features you know.
3. How do physical features promote agriculture in an area?
4. Why is water transport very difficult along Victoria Nile?
5. Name the extension of Gezira irrigation scheme.
6. Mention the cash crop grown in the Gezira extension.
7. Mention the cash crop grown in Kennan irrigation scheme.
8. Which dam helps to supply water to Gezira irrigation scheme?
9. Why do many rivers in East Africa flow towards Indian Ocean?
10. Give two reasons why most rivers have their source in mountain areas.
11. In which way do rivers influence human settlement?
12. Give two reasons why R. Congo drains a lot of water into Atlantic Ocean.
13. In which way can rivers be a disadvantage to people?
14. Give three reasons why some rivers are not used for transport?
15. Give two reasons why it is believed that early civilization started along river valleys.
16. Mention three problems faced by rivers in Africa.
17. In which way do rivers influence the way of living of animals?
18. How do rivers promote industrial development?
19. In which way are multipurpose river projects a disadvantage to people?
20. Give two advantages of having more than one dam in Africa.
21. State four factors considered before constructing a dam on a river.
22. What is rural electrification?
23. Give two advantages of rural electrification.
24. Where does Uganda export her electricity?
25. Why electricity is called an invisible export?
26. Why was the Owen falls dam constructed at Jinja?
27. What is a river meander?
28. Name the largest river in the Africa.
29. Give one reason why the Europeans were interested in finding the source of River Nile.
30. Why is road and railway construction difficult in D.R.C?
31. How have the tributaries of R. Congo affected road and railway construction?
32. Why isn't there a man-made water reservoir behind Nalubaale dam?
33. How has the presence of Nalubaale dam helped the industrial sector of Kenya to develop?
34. Why do you think the people in rural areas will not benefit from the government policy of
35. rural electrification?

TOPIC THREE: THE CLIMATE OF AFRICA

Expected outcomes: In this topic, the learner is expected to appreciate the use of climate and how it supports humans, animals and plant life. Additionally, he or she will be able to understand the physical basis of the natural greenhouse effect, including the meaning of the term emission and know something of the way various human activities are increasing emissions of the natural greenhouse gases and appreciate the use of climate and how it supports humans, animals and plant life.

Introduction to climate

- **Climate** is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time.
- **Weather** is the state of atmosphere recorded for a short time.
- **Climatology** is the study of climate
- **Meteorology** is the study of weather

Difference between climate and weather

- Climate is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time while weather is the state of the atmosphere of a place recorded for a short time.
- Weather is recorded for a short time while climate is recorded for a long time.

Conditions or types of weather.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| ➤ Sunny | ➤ Foggy |
| ➤ Cloudy | ➤ Misty |
| ➤ Wind | ➤ Rainy |

Elements/Components of weather or climate

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| ➤ Rainfall | ➤ Sunshine |
| ➤ Temperature | ➤ Mist |
| ➤ Air pressure | ➤ Fog |
| ➤ Wind | ➤ Cloud cover |

Interesting information:

- **Rainfall** is the amount of precipitation, in the form of rain (water from clouds), that descends onto the earth's surface. OR is the amount of rain that falls in a place during a particular period.
- **Rain** refers to water falling in drops condensed from vapor in the atmosphere.

Elements of wind that are measured at a weather station

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| ➤ Speed of wind | ➤ Direction of wind |
| ➤ Strength of wind | |

WEATHER INSTRUMENTS

These are equipment used in recording, studying and measuring atmospheric conditions

Examples of weather instruments.

Weather instrument	Use/Function
Rain gauge/udometer	➤ For measuring amount of rainfall received in an area.
Hygrometer	➤ For measuring humidity.
Anemometer	➤ For measuring the speed of wind.
Wind vane/Weathercock	➤ For showing the direction of wind.
Wind Rose	➤ For showing the number of days wind blow in a particular

	direction.
Campbell recorder	➤ For measuring the number of hours the sunshine spent a day.
Six's thermometer	➤ For measuring minimum and maximum temperature.
Altimeter	➤ For measuring altitude.
Psychrometer	➤ For measuring air humidity, air temperature.
Ceilometer	➤ For measuring clouds.
Pyranometer	➤ For measuring solar radiation.
Hydrometer/Lactometer	➤ For measuring relative density of liquids.
Thermograph	➤ For recording temperature over time.
Dew cell	➤ For determining the dew point

Interesting information:

- Rainfall is measured in millimeters to find the depth of rain water that has entered into the soil.
- Millimeters are more suited to measuring the amount of precipitation that falls over a specific area.
- Wall thermometer is used to measure room temperatures

MEASUREMENTS OF WEATHER ELEMENTS

ELEMENT	UNIT
Air pressure	Millibars (mbs)
Sunshine	Hours
Temperature	Degrees Celsius
Rainfall	Millimeters(mm)
Wind speed	Kilometer per hour(km/hr)
Humidity	Litres(L)
Cloud cover	Oktas

STEVENSON SCREEN:

This is a wooden box with a metallic stand at the weather station used for keeping delicate weather instruments.

Examples of delicate weather instruments kept in the Stevenson screen.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Six's thermometer ➤ Psychrometer ➤ Barometer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dew cell ➤ Hygrometer |
|--|--|

NB: A **weather record book** is also kept in the Stevenson screen besides delicate weather instruments.

Features of a Stevenson screen

- (a) **Louvres;** It allows free circulation of air.
- (b) **Painted white;** to reflect heat.
- (c) **Made out of wood;** Wood is a bad conductor of heat.

Terms related to weather.

- (a) **Isohyets:** These are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same rainfall.

(b)Isobars: These are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same air pressure.

(c)Isotherms: These are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same temperature.

(d)Isohels: These are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same sunshine.

(e)Contour lines: These are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same altitude.

(f)Isonephhs: These are lines drawn on a map showing places with the same Cloud cover

Weather forecasting

This is the prediction of future weather changes.

Importance of weather forecasting to:

a) Farmers:

- Helps farmers to know when to plant their crops.
- Helps farmers to know when to harvest their crops.

b) Sailor:

- Helps them to know the right weather for sailing.

c) Pilots:

- To know the right weather to fly a plane.

Influence of weather to people during,

a) Wet or rainy days

- People plant their crops.
- They weed their garden.
- People put on heavy clothes.
- They spray the crops.

b) Dry / sunny season

- They harvest their crops.
- They dry their harvests.
- They put on light clothes.
- They prepare land for farming.
- They irrigate their crops.

c) Windy weather

- Farmers winnow their seeds.
- People sail.
- People are helped to run the wind mills.

Weather disasters and their effects to people.

a) Flood is a large amount of water covering an area which is usually dry.

Causes of floods:

- It is caused by heavy rainfall.
- It is caused by poor drainage system.
- People have settled in swampy areas.
- It is caused by silting of swamps and rivers.

Effects of floods to people

- People's property is destroyed.
- Leads to famine by destroying crops.
- Leads to loss of lives,
- Kills domestic animals.
- Leads to spread of diseases.
- Destroys the bridges.
- They cut off road networks.

Ways of helping flood victims

- By giving flood victims food.
- By giving flood victims clothes.
- Resettling flood victims.
- By providing medicine to flood victims.

Qn: Name the Ministry in Uganda that is responsible for the people affected by floods.

Ways in which floods can be controlled in Uganda.

- By conserving swamps.
- Constructing drainage channels.

b) Drought is a long period of sunshine.

Causes of drought:

- High rate of deforestation.
- Swamp drainage.
- Bush burning
- Industrialization

Effects of drought

- Famine
- Shortage of water.
- Shortage of pasture for animals.
- Death of animals

Solutions for drought / drought effects

- Practicing irrigation farming.
- Afforestation.
- Avoid swamp drainage
- Constructing valley dams
- By carrying out agro-forestry.

c) Landslide/mudslide is a mass of soil or rock that falls down the slope of a mountain.

Causes landslides:

- Heavy rainfall
- Over cultivation on mountain slopes.
- Deforestation on mountain slopes.

Effects of landslides

- Loss of lives.
- Displacement of people.
- Destruction of property.
- Famine.

Solutions to the above problems.

- Avoid over cultivation on mountain slope.
- Avoid deforestation on mountain slope.
- Avoid settling on mountain slopes.

d) Hailstone is a small ball of ice which falls like rain.

Hailstorm is a storm during which hailstones fall from the sky.

- It is caused by heavy rainfall.

Effects of hailstones

- Destroys crops.
- Kills animals.
- Leads to soil erosion.

Solutions to effects of hailstones

- Stay indoors

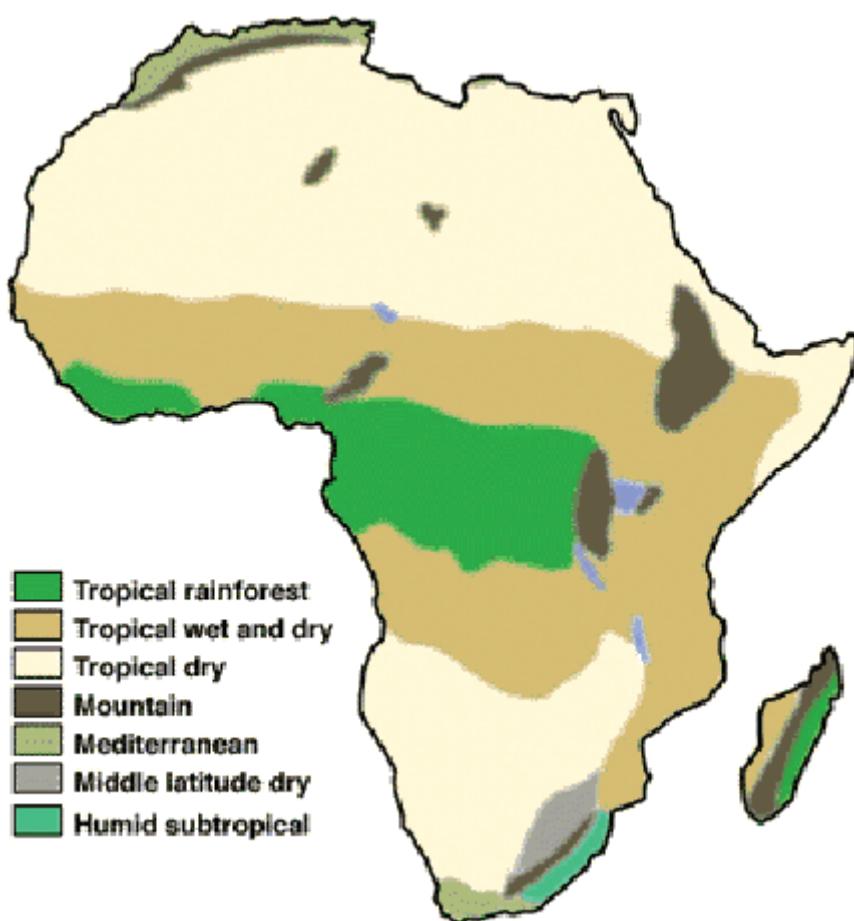
CLIMATIC REGIONS OR BELTS OF AFRICA

- Climatic region is a continuous geographic area in which similar climate characteristics are observed.

Africa has the following climatic regions.

- Equatorial climate.
- Tropical climate
- Desert climate.
- Mediterranean climate
- Temperate
- Montane climate / Mountain climate.
- Semi-desert climate.

CLIMATIC REGIONS OF AFRICA



Equatorial climate

- Equatorial climate is described as Hot and Wet throughout the year
- It occurs along the equator.

Characteristics of Equatorial climate

- It receives rainfall throughout the year.
- The rainfall ranges from 1500mm-2500mm.
- There is no complete dry month.
- It has double maxima (two periods of high rainfall.)
- Much rainfall is received during equinox.
- **Equinox** is the period of the year when the Sun overheads the Equator
- The type of rainfall in Equatorial is **Convectional**.
- It has a high temperature of 26⁰C – 28⁰C.

Reason why equatorial climate experience a double maxima

- Equinox occurs twice a year
- The sun overheads the equator twice a year

LIFE OF PEOPLE IN THE EQUATORIAL REGION

- They build houses with slanting roofs in order to allow easy flow of rain water off the roof
- They wear heavy clothes to provide warmth
- They carry out lumbering

Questions:

- a) Mention the countries in Africa with Equatorial climate.
- b) Give the characteristics of convectional rainfall.
- c) Mention two areas in Uganda with Equatorial climate?
- d) Mention any three ways equatorial climate can be maintained in an area.
- e) Give any two reasons why equatorial climate receive two heavy rainy seasons.
- f) Write two characteristics of convectional rainfall.

Economic activities in Equatorial regions

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| ➤ Cultivation | ➤ Latex tapping. |
| ➤ Lumbering | ➤ Tourism |
| ➤ Mining | |

Crops grown in Equatorial regions

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| ➤ Oil palm | ➤ Cocoa |
| ➤ Rubber | ➤ Bananas |
| ➤ Coffee | |

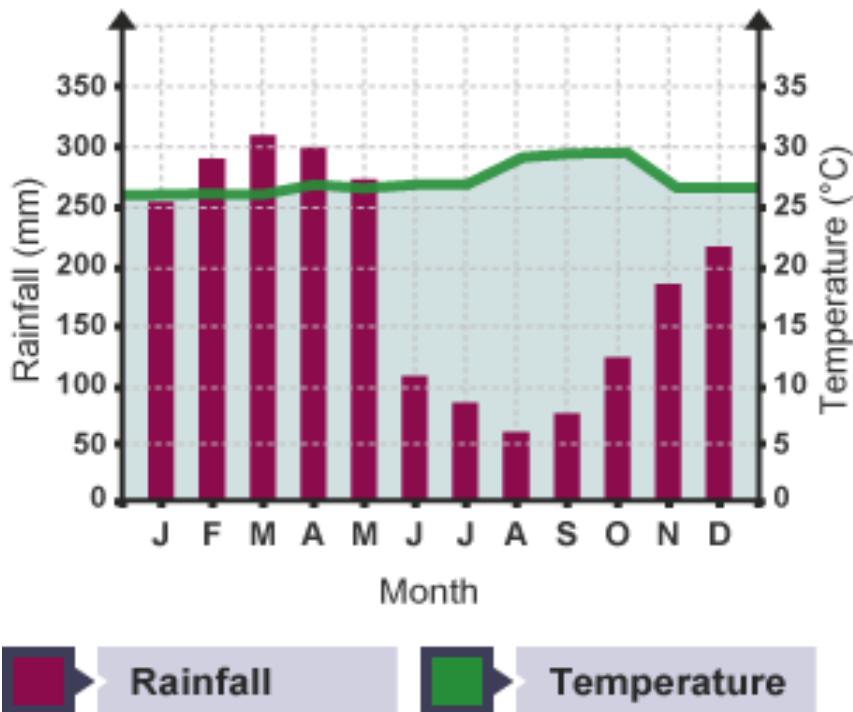
Temperature and rainfall from Equatorial region

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp. ⁰ C	23	23	23	22	22	22	21	22	22	22	22	24
R/fall mm	40	10	150	230	205	115	65	80	195	225	150	50

1. How many heavy seasons of rainfall are shown in the table above?
2. Calculate the rainfall range as shown in the table above.
3. Mention one country in Africa where the climate above was recorded.
4. Mention the three crops suitable for the above climate.

5. In which month was the highest rainfall received?
6. State any one area in East Africa which has the climate shown in the table above.
7. How does Equatorial climate affect people's way of?
 - a) Dressing
 - b) Building houses
 - c) Growing crops.
8. Give the characteristics of convectional rainfall.
9. Mention two areas in Uganda with Equatorial climate?
10. Mention any three ways equatorial climate can be maintained in an area.
11. Which type of crops are mainly grown in the equatorial climatic regions of Africa
12. Give a reason why areas along the equator receive heavier rainfall.

Graph showing equatorial climate region.



Questions

1. Which month was the average rainfall highest?
2. What was the lowest average temperature recorded?
3. State the relationship between average rainfall and average temperature?
4. Give the importance of the above climate.
5. How many rainy seasons are shown on the graph?
6. What measures can the government put in a place to maintain the above climate?
7. Write down the economic activities in the equatorial climatic region.
8. Mention any four countries in Africa with equatorial climate

TROPICAL CLIMATIC REGION

- Tropical climate is described as wet and dry.
- It is defined by a monthly average temperature of 18°C or higher in the coolest month
- It is called tropical climate because it occurs within the tropics.

- It mainly receives convectional rainfall but some mountainous areas receive relief rainfall.
- The region has two dry and two wet seasons.
- The amount of rainfall decreases with the distance from the Equator.
- Tropical climate covers the largest part of Africa.
- It has two parts (the wet and the dry areas)
- The rainfall ranges between 750mm – 1500mm annually.

Characteristics of tropical climate

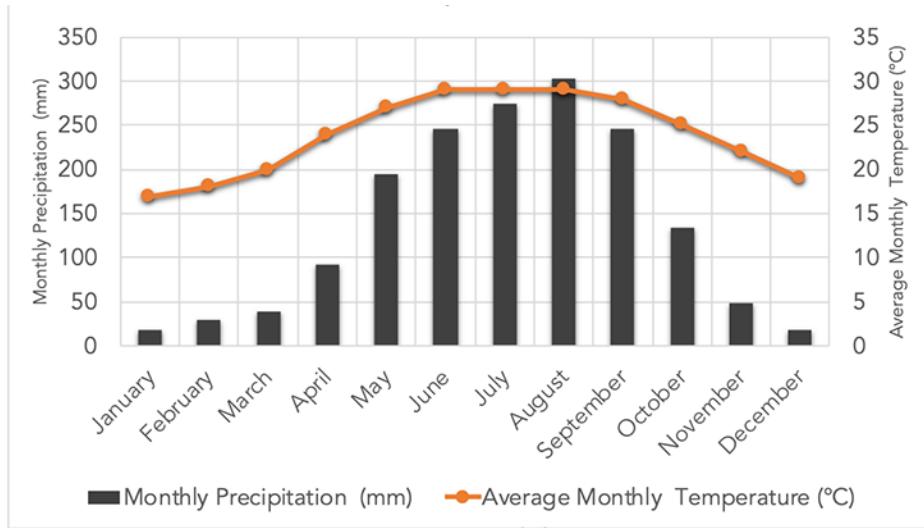
- It has two wet and dry seasons. (two marked seasons)
- It has high temperature between 21°C – 32°C .
- It receives an average temperature in every month of above 18°C
- There is no winter season
- Annual rainfall is large and exceeds the annual evaporation.

STUDY THE TABLE BELOW AND ANSWER QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp. $^{\circ}\text{C}$	25	27	35	32	35	33	28	27	27	26	26	25
R/fall mm	125	110	110	20	19	-	-	-	10	15	80	125

- State the climate described by the table above.
- Which cash crop is favoured by the above climate?
- Which activities can be done by a farmer in the month of June, July and August?
- Which month is suitable for planting crops or trees?
- Give one reason for your answer above.
- How many rainy seasons are indicated on the table?
- Calculate the:
 - Temperature range
 - Annual rainfall range
- Write down three human activities that can affect rainfall negatively.
- Write the following in full:
 - Temp
 - mm
 - R/f

Graph showing tropical climate



Questions

1. Which month was the average rainfall highest?
2. Which two months had the same least average rainfall received?
3. What was the lowest average temperature recorded?
4. What relationship do you notice between average rainfall and average temperature?
5. Give the importance of the above climate.
6. How many rainy seasons are shown on the graph?
7. What measures can the government put in a place to modify the above climate?
8. Write down the economic activities in the tropical region.
9. Mention any four countries in Africa with tropical climate.

MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE ZONE

- This region is characterized by mild wet winters and warm to hot, dry summers.
- The summers are hot and dry.
- The winters are warm and wet.
- Westerly winds are responsible for rain in this area.
- This region is found along Northern tip of the continent. (Africa)
- It also covers the south Western tip of the continent (Africa).

NB: Mediterranean climate is also called warm temperate western margin.

Countries covered by this climate

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| ➤ Northern Morocco. | ➤ South Africa (Cape province) |
| ➤ Algeria | ➤ Tunisia |

Main economic activities carried out

- Agriculture (growing of citrus fruits)
- Tourism
- Mining

Examples of citrus fruits:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| ➤ Oranges(Navels and Valencies) | ➤ Pomelos |
| ➤ Lemons | ➤ Limes |
| ➤ Grapefruits | |

Characteristics of Mediterranean climate

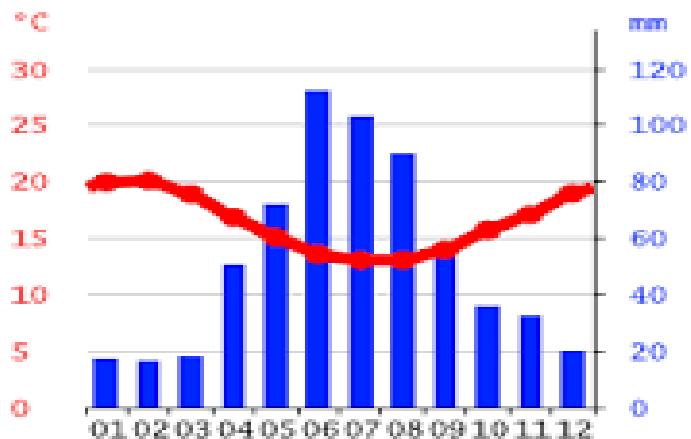
- Hot and dry summers.
- Warm and wet winters.
- There is moderate rainfall, mainly in winter season.
- This rainfall is brought by westerly winds.

Questions:

1. Write brief notes about the following seasons experienced in the Mediterranean climate.
 - a) Summer:
 - b) Winter:
 - c) Spring:
 - d) Autumn:
3. 1. In which season does Mediterranean region receive rainfall?

2. Mention the fruits grown in the Mediterranean climate.

Graph showing Mediterranean climate in Cape Town.



QUESTIONS

- In which African country was the above climate recorded?
- State the type of climate shown in the graph above.
- Apart from South Africa, mention other three countries with the above type of climate.
- In which month was the highest temperature recorded?
- In which way is the rainfall related to temperature according to the graph?
- State the highest temperature recorded at Cape Town.

TEMPERATE CLIMATIC ZONE

- This climate occurs in the middle latitudes which span between the tropics and the polar regions of the earth
- This region covers the Eastern part of South Africa to the East of the Drakensberg range
- These parts are referred to as the yelds.
They include:
Transvaal
Natal
Orange Free State } Provinces
- The temperature ranges between $10^{\circ}\text{C} - 21^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Rainfall range is 500mm – 760mm.

Characteristics of temperate climate

- Temperate climatic has relatively moderate mean annual temperatures with an average of 10°C in their warmest.
- This climatic region receives moderate rainfall.
- The temperatures decrease with altitude.

Economic activities carried out

- Farming (crop farming and animal rearing) e.g Merino sheep for wool, Afrikander sheep for meat (mutton), Angola goats for mohair.

- Mining
- Lumbering

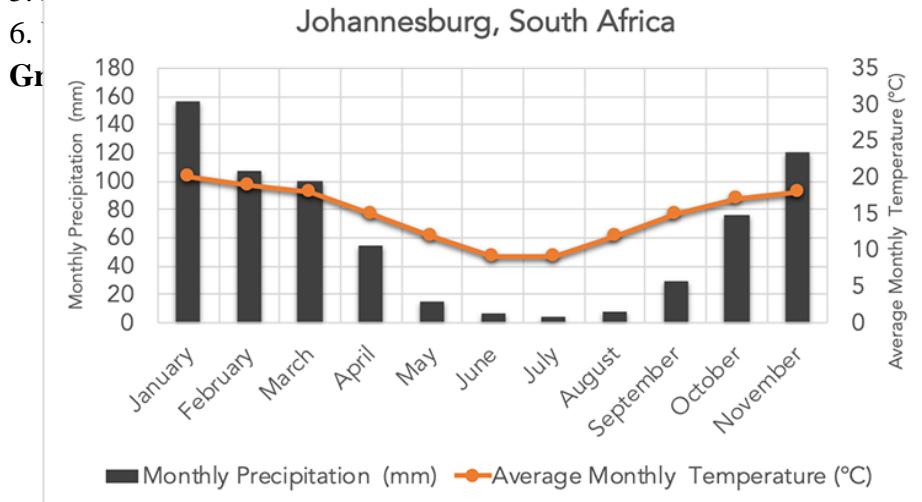
Study the table below and carefully answer the questions that follow:

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp. °C	20	30	18	16	13	10	10	13	16	18	18	19
R/fall mm	112	97	75	61	22	9	8	5	35	69	115	111

Question:

1. In which way is rainfall related to temperature according to the table above?
2. State the month with the highest rainfall.
3. What type of climate is described on the table above?
4. In which African country do we find the above climate?

5. Find the following from the table above.



QUESTIONS:

- a) What type of climate is described on the graph above?
- b) Which African country has the above climate?
- c) Mention two economic activities carried out in the above region.
- d) State the relationship between temperature and rainfall.
- e) Mention any two ways people in this area can maintain this climate.

SEMI DESERT / DESERT CLIMATE

- **Desert climate** is described as hot and warm throughout the year
- **Semi-desert climate** is described as hot and warm.
- There is a severe excess of evaporation over precipitation.
- A desert is a region of land that is very dry because it receives low amounts of precipitation.

Types of deserts in Africa:

- i) Marine desert.
- ii) Continental desert.

Examples of the above desert.

a) Marine:

- Namib Desert in Namibia.

b) Continental:

- Kalahari Desert in Botswana.
- Sahara desert in North Africa.

DRESS CODE OF PEOPLE IN DESERT PLACES:

(a) Wear light clothes: In order to reflect sun heat

(b) Wear Turbans on their heads: In order to stay safe from high temperature

(c) Loose-fitting garments: In order to keep their bodies cool

TRANSPORT IN DESERT AREAS:

- People in desert places rear camels
- Camels are the best means of transport in desert areas. Therefore, they are regarded as the **Ship of the Desert**
- Due to shortage of suitable filling materials such as soils and stones in desert, road construction becomes very difficult.

Tribes found in Sahara Desert

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| ➤ Arabs | ➤ Fulani |
| ➤ Tauregs | ➤ Nubians |
| ➤ Bedouins | ➤ Berbers |

OTHER USES OF A CAMEL APART FROM TRANSPORT

- A camel is a source of meat
- It provides milk
- It is a source of wool
- It is a source of income after sold

NB: Water in desert places is got from **an oasis**

FACTORS THAT ENABLE CAMELS TO LIVE IN DESERTS

- Camels have large humps which store fat
- It has long legs that helps to beat the heat of the sand
- It has flat feet that helps it to avoid sinking in the sand
- It has strong eyelids that protect it from direct sun heat

Interesting information:

- Sahara and Kalahari deserts are called continental deserts because they lie inside the continent.
- The temperature range of desert climate is between $35^{\circ}\text{C} - 50^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- **Deserts are very cold at night** because there are no clouds to hold the warmth.
- Deserts are caused by dry winds and cold ocean currents
- **Hammartan winds** and North east winds caused the Sahara desert.
- Cold Canary current caused Sahara desert while Benguella currents caused Namib and Kalahari deserts.
- Ocean currents are caused by the earth's rotation and winds.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN DESERTS

- Tourism
- Nomadic pastoralism
- Farming through irrigation

- Oil mining

Examples of crops grown in deserts

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| ➤ Dates | ➤ Cassava |
| ➤ Barley | ➤ Wheat |
| ➤ Oil palm | ➤ Millet |

THE MONTHLY RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE FROM NAMIB DESERT

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp. °C	18.5	19	19	18	17	16	16	14	15	14	18	17
R/rain mm	3	3	7.7	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Questions:

- Which months received the same amount of rainfall?
- What is the total amount of rainfall received in the above area?
- Give one reason why Namib desert has low temperature.
- Mention the tourist attractions found in deserts.
- In which way are oases important to people in desert regions?
- What enables a camel to be used for transport in deserts?
- Give two characteristics of desert climate.
- What is climate?
- Mention the economic activities carried out in desert regions.

MOUNTAIN / MONTANE CLIMATIC ZONE

- This climatic zone is experienced in high altitude areas.
- The temperature here reduces with increase in altitude making the higher slopes to experience cool temperature throughout the year.

Montane climate is experienced in the areas below:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| ➤ Drakensburg mountains. | ➤ Mt. Rwenzori |
| ➤ Ethiopian highlands. | ➤ Mt. Kenya |
| ➤ Mt. Kilimanjaro. | |

Characteristics of Montane climate

- The temperature decreases with an increase in height or altitude.
- They receive relief or orographic rainfall mainly on the windward side of a mountain
- The tops of a mountain don't receive as much rain as the lower slopes.
- There is high precipitation
- Diverse plants and animals adapt to the harsh conditions of the mountainous terrain

Tribes that live in highland areas

- The Batwa

Life of people in the mountain climate

- They keep donkeys mainly for transport
- They wear heavy clothes due to coldness
- They build practice contour ploughing in order to control soil erosion.

Economic activities carried out in montane climate:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| ➤ Tourism | ➤ Hiking |
| ➤ Rock climbing | ➤ Horse riding |
| ➤ Crop growing | ➤ Hunting |
| ➤ Mining(stone quarrying) | |

Questions

- Write three mountains in Africa which are snowcapped.
- Why isn't there vegetation on top of mountain Rwenzori?
- Which factor attracts many tourists to visit mountain Rwenzori?

Factors influencing or affecting the climate of Africa

- Altitude
- Ocean currents
- Prevailing winds
- Latitude
- Human activities
- Distance from large water bodies
- Vegetation

How does altitude influence climate of Africa?

- This is the height of land above sea level.
- Altitude affects climate by changing the temperature.
- Areas on a higher altitude are cooler than areas on a lower altitude.(response)
- The temperature decreases by 2°C for every 300 hundred metres (300m)

Question:

1. How does altitude influence climate?

Areas on a higher altitude are cooler than areas on a lower altitude.

Diagram showing the effect of altitude on temperature



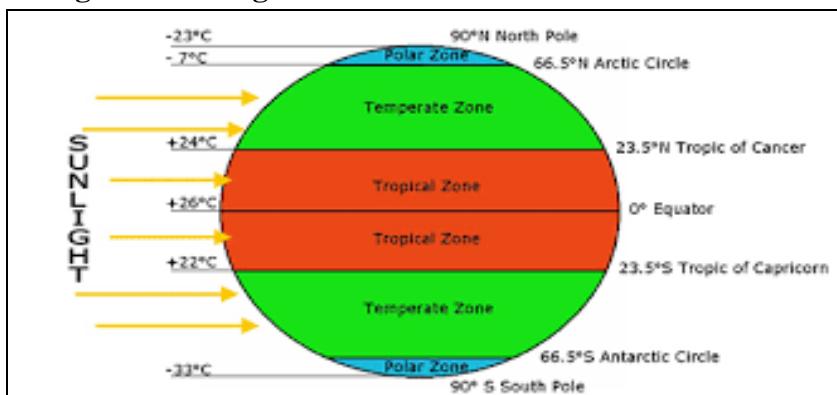
How does latitude (distance from the Equator) influence climate of an area?

- **Latitude** is the angular distance of a place North or South of the Equator
- Places near the Equator experience high temperatures because they receive direct sunshine for long hours.
- Areas far away the Equator are cooler than those near the Equator because the rays from the Sun hit on them diagonally.
- Places near the Equator receive heavier rainfall than those far away because there is high rate evaporation and transpiration.

Reasons why places near the Equator are hotter.

- The Sun rays travel a shorter distance to the Equator than to the poles
- The Sun rays on the Equator heat a smaller area than those on the Polar Regions do.

Diagram showing how Latitude affects Climate of an area.



Ocean currents

- Ocean currents are caused by the movement of wind over a mass of water flowing in a particular direction.
- Ocean currents can also be caused by the earth's rotation.
- Ocean currents are either warm or cold depending on their origin.
- If a current flows from a warm area, it is warm and if it flows from a cool area it is cold.
- Warm currents help to form **rain** because they have moisture while cold currents do not form **rain** because they are dry.

Examples of warm currents that bring rainfall to Africa are:

- Mozambique (Agulhas) current.
- Somali current
- Guinea current.

Causes of ocean currents

- Rotation of the Earth.
- Movement of wind over a mass of water flowing in a particular direction.
- Heating of the sea at different latitudes.
- Effect of the winds on the Equator.
- Difference in temperature and Salinity.

Examples of cold currents that bring rainfall to Africa are:

- Canary current.
- Benguela current.

PREVAILING WINDS

- These are winds that blow in a certain direction at a given time in a year
- A lot of wind in an area increases pressure on the earth
- Warm moist winds bring rainfall while cold winds bring fog and dry conditions.

Interesting information:

- Differences in atmospheric pressure are caused by difference in temperature.
- Atmospheric pressure refers to the pressure within the atmosphere of the Earth
- **OR** it can be defined as the force exerted on the surface by the air above it as gravity pulls it to Earth.
- Atmospheric pressure can also be called air pressure or barometric pressure.
- Doldrums refers to areas of raising air.

Examples of Prevailing winds.

- North-East Trade winds
- South East Trade winds
- Westerly winds
- Harmattan winds

Description of prevailing winds.

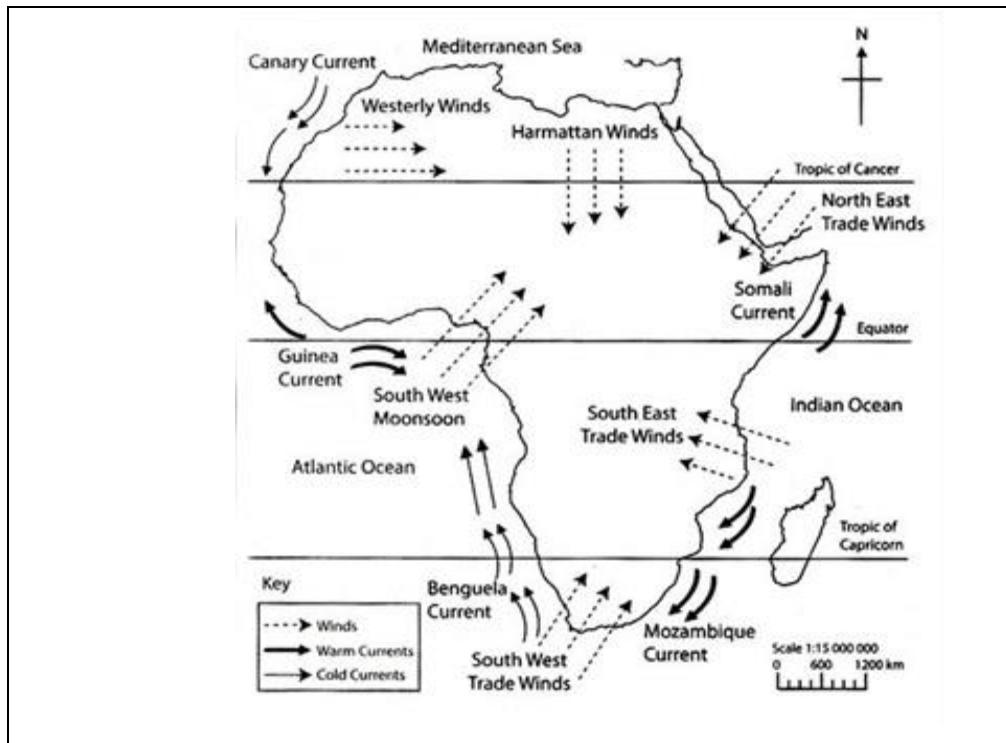
- The North-East trade winds which blow from Arabia are dry.
- They do not bring rainfall.
- The Harmattan winds also do not bring rainfall because they are dry.
- The South-East trade winds, the south west trade winds and the Westerly winds bring rainfall because they are warm and moist.
- Westerly winds bring rainfall in the Mediterranean region.

- Winds that blow across a water body bring rainfall in an area because they pick moisture from the water body.

Questions

- Why trade winds are called so?
- How do winds influence climate of North Africa
- Why do South East Trade winds bring rainfall to East Africa?
- Name the winds that facilitated the movement of Arab dhows across Indian Ocean.
- Give a reason why North Africa is very dry.
- Name the winds that are responsible for rain in the Mediterranean Climate.
- How do prevailing winds influence farming activities in East Africa?
- Give a reason why areas far away the equator are cooler.
- Give any three effects of the revolution of the earth.
- Define the following terms:
 - Lunar year
 - Leap year
- K) Why is a Lunar year called so?

MAP SHOWING OCEAN CURRENTS AND PREVAILING WINDS.



PRESSURE BELTS

- Air pressure is force exerted on the earth's surface by air.
- Some areas in Africa have high pressure because they lie at high altitude (cool areas) while others have low pressure due to altitude (warm areas).

Examples of areas with high atmospheric pressure.

- Mountain peaks
- Hill tops

Places with low atmospheric pressure.

- Equatorial zones
- Valleys
- Plains
- Rift valleys

Causes of difference in air pressure.

- Altitude
- Latitude
- Winds

Effects of difference in air pressure

- It causes direction of wind (Winds blow from a region of high pressure to a region of low pressure)
- It causes difference in temperature (Places of low pressure have high temperatures than those of high pressure)

Questions:

- a) What is wind?
- b) In which two ways does wind influence climate of an area?
- c) Name the prevailing wind that is responsible for:
 - i) Bringing rainfall in the Mediterranean region
 - ii) Bringing rainfall in East Africa
 - iii) Desert conditions in Northern part of Kenya
 - iv) Desert conditions in North Africa
- d) Why are monsoon winds sometimes referred to as trade winds?

HOW DOES NEARNESS TO WATER BODIES INFLUENCE CLIMATE OF AFRICA (PLE 2023 no.11)

Nearness to water bodies/ drainage.

- Areas near water bodies receive heavier rainfall than those far from bodies due to high rate of evaporation.
- When water bodies are heated by the sun, warm moist air rises to form clouds that bring rainfall.

NB: Convectional rainfall is always received around water bodies.

Processes involved in the formation of Convectional rainfall.

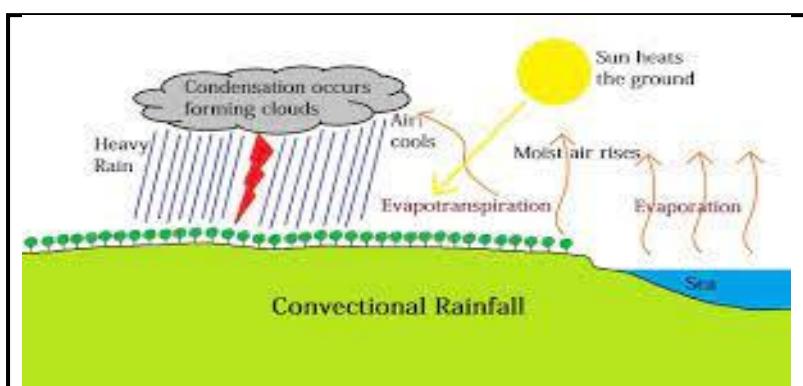
- Evaporation
- Transpiration
- Condensation

Characteristics of Convectional rainfall.

- Rainfall is usually received in the afternoons.
- Rainfall is accompanied by lightning and thunder storms.
- Convectional rainfall is received around water bodies.
- Rainfall is received in areas with high rates of transpiration and evaporation.

NB: Convectional rainfall is usually received in the afternoon due to contraction and expansion of air

A DIAGRAM SHOWING CONVECTIONAL RAINFALL.



Questions

- Which type of rainfall is received around water bodies and forested areas?
- Mention three processes involved in rain formation.

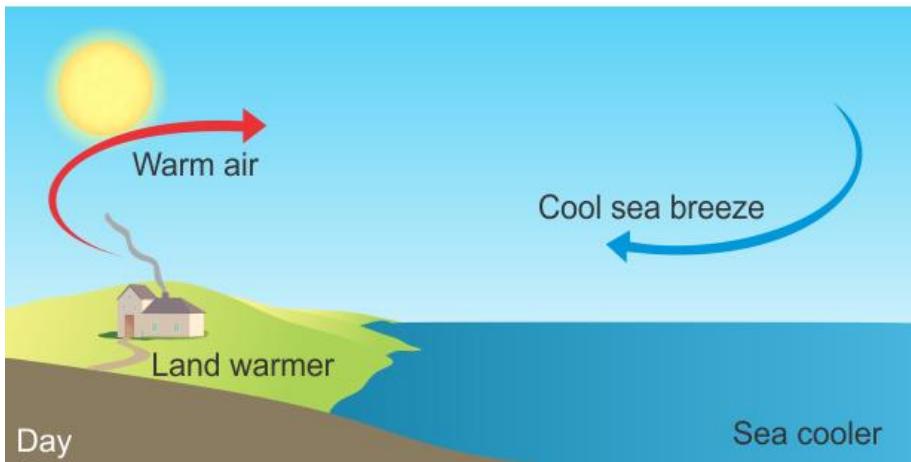
BREEZE

- This is the movement of air from a cold region to warm region.
- There are basically two types of breeze namely: Sea breeze and land breeze.

Sea Breeze

- This is the movement of cold air from the sea towards the land to replace the warm rising air.
- Sea breeze takes place during the day.
- During the day, land is heated faster than water bodies.
- The warm air on land will rise and cold air from the sea will move towards the land to replace rising air.

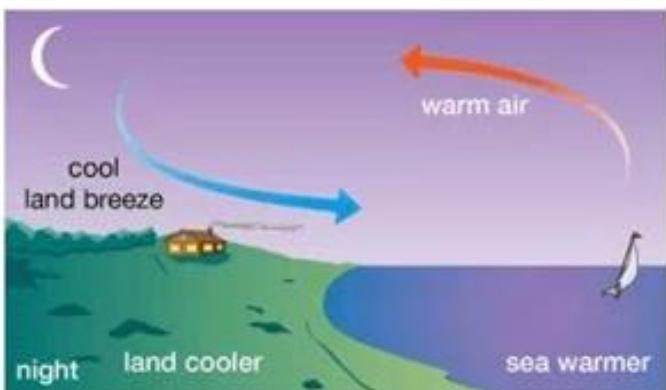
An illustration of a Sea breeze.



Land Breeze

- This is the movement of cold air from the land towards the sea to replace warm rising air.
- The land breeze happens at night.
- At night the land cools faster than the sea, the land becomes cold and the sea becomes warm.
- The warm air from the sea where pressure is low rises and the cooler air from the land blows towards the sea to replace the warm air.
- This is the movement of cold air from the sea towards the land to replace the warm rising air.

An illustration of the land breeze



INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON HUMAN ACTIVITIES.

(a). Hot areas (desert and semi-arid areas)

- Crops are grown by the help of irrigation
- Camels are kept
- Nomadic pastoralism is practiced
- Sand dunes and oases promote tourism
- Due to hotness, people wear light clothes
- People build houses with flat roofs to prevent sandstorms from blowing off the roofs.

Challenges people who live in desert places face

- Shortage of food and water
- Too much heat
- Sand storms
- Poor transport

Ways the above challenges be solved

- People should carry out irrigation farming to overcome famine
- People should dress white and light clothes to reduce heat
- Camels should be reared to promote transportation of goods
- Valley dams should be constructed to provide water
- Drought resistant crops should be also planted to overcome famine.

(b). Wet areas (Equatorial rain forest):

- Lumbering is carried out in thick forests
- Thick bushes promote hunting
- People build houses with slanting roofs for easy flow of rain water off the roofs
- Heavy clothes are worn by people to provide warmth
- Perennial crops are grown since the area experience heavy rainfall.

Challenges facing people who live in the Equatorial areas.

- Attacks from fierce dangerous animals like lions
- Attacks from disease vectors like mosquitos
- Severe floods
- Lightning and thunder
- Severe soil erosion
- Landslides due to heavy rainfall
- Land pollution caused by frequent lumbering

Ways the above challenges can be overcome:

- People should use treated mosquito nets to prevent malaria
- People should also spray very thick and busy places with pesticides to control disease vectors
- People should be encouraged to plant trees along river banks to prevent flooding
- By planting trees on the slopes of mountains to control landslides

CLIMATE CHANGE.

- This is the constant variations weather conditions for a long period of time.

OR: Climate change may refer to the long term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.

Indicators or signs of climate change.

- Global warming
- Lightning
- Floods
- Tsunamis
- Typhoon
- Tonados
- Prolonged drought

Causes of climate change

- Deforestation
- Lumbering
- Swamp drainage
- Swamp reclamation
- Industrialization
- Bush burning
- Emission of carbon

Outcomes (effects) of climate change.

- It leads to food shortage
- It leads to landslides
- It leads to wilting of crops
- It may lead to outbreak of diseases
- It may lead to loss of lives due to famine

GLOBAL WARMING AS A CASE STUDY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Definition: Global warming refers to the constant rise in temperatures throughout the world.

- Global warming happens when the ozone layer is destroyed by excessive sun heat.
- **Ozone** refers to the layers of gases that protect the earth from strong sun rays.

Causes of global warming

- Deforestation
- Lumbering
- Swamp drainage
- Swamp reclamation
- Industrialization
- Bush burning
- Emission of carbon

Key meanings:

- a) **Emission** refers to the release of greenhouse gases and precursors their into the atmosphere.
- b) **Swamp reclamation** refers to the process by a wetland is drained much of its water.
- c) **Industrialization** refers to the setting up of many industries in an area.
- d) **Greenhouse gas** refers to any gas that has the property of absorbing net heat energy emitted from Earth's surface and reradiating it back to Earth's surface

Examples of greenhouse gases

- Carbon dioxide
- Nitrous oxide
- Methane

NB: Greenhouses gases are very important since they keep our planets at a suitable temperature for life

Effects of global warming

- It may lead to acidic rainfall
- It may lead to melting of snow
- It leads to excessive heat on earth
- It leads to flooding of water bodies due to excessive water from melted snow.

Solutions to global warming.

- Through afforestation
- Through reforestation
- Through agroforestry
- Through abandoning of old cars that emit carbon

- Through treating fumes from industries before emission

Questions:

- Why do people in mountainous areas wear thick clothes?
- Mention any three crops grown in temperate climatic region
- Which climatic region favours the growing of citrus fruits?
- Name the place where maize is grown on a large scale in South Africa.
- How is citrus fruit growing important in the industrial development of South Africa?
- Mention any three economic activities carried out in the Veldt (High Veldts) of Natal Province.
- How is Kakira similar to Natal in terms of crop growing?
- What is climate change?
- Why is climate change a threat to some countries in Africa like Uganda?

How does vegetation influence climate of an area?

- Places with thick vegetation receive rainfall unlike places with no vegetation.
- Vegetation forms rainfall due to transpiration.

Human activities:

- There are human activities that can modify climate.

Examples of human activities that can modify climate.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| ➤ Afforestation | ➤ Agro-forestry |
| ➤ Reforestation | ➤ Preserving swamps |
| ➤ Bush fallowing | |

Human activities which lead to drought are:-

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| ➤ Deforestation | ➤ Bush burning |
| ➤ Swamp drainage | ➤ Overgrazing |

Question:

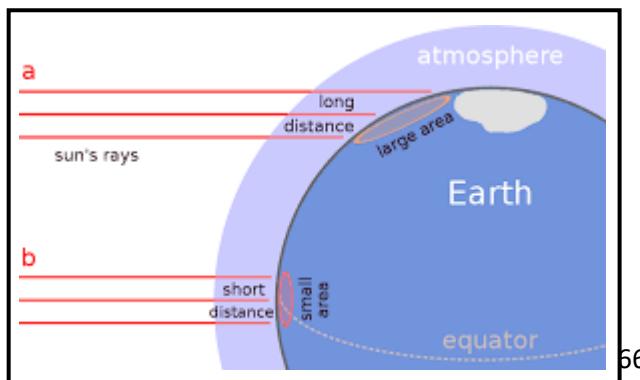
How do human activities influence the climate of an area?

- Human activities that conserve the vegetation of an area encourage rain formation while those that destroy the vegetation discourage rain formation.

Latitude

- Areas along the equator are hotter than areas far away from the equator.
- This is because the sun overheads the equator twice a year.
- Also areas along the equator receive more rainfall than other areas. This is caused by high temperature in the region.

Diagram showing how latitude affects climate



Influence of climate on human activities

Climate	Human activities
Equatorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People carryout farming, lumbering, latex tapping. - People put on heavy / thick clothes. - People build houses with slanting roofs to allow water run off.
Tropical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People practice farming, pastoralism, and tourism. - Livestock farming e.g ranching and dairy farming. - People put on light clothes.
Temperate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People practice sheep rearing for wool. - Ranching for beef. - Growing of maize and barley.
Mediterranean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing of citrus fruits e.g oranges, grapes, lemon, etc
Desert / semi desert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People carryout irrigation farming. - Nomadic pastoralism by Fulani, Masai, Tuarag, Hausa, etc. - People build flat houses to control heat from the sun. - People wear light clothes with turbans.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. Define the term climate
2. What is climatology?
3. Outline the elements of weather you know
4. Name the weather instruments that measure the following:
 - i) Strength of wind
 - ii) Speed of wind
 - iii) Humidity
 - iv) Cloud cover
 - v) Dew point
5. Where do the following point when wind is blowing?
 - i) Pointer of the wind vane
 - ii) Tail of the wind vane
6. If wind is blowing from the west, in which direction will the pointer be facing?
7. Explain what these imaginary lines on the map represent:

i) Isobars	iv) Isohyets
ii) Isohel	v) Contours
iii) Isotherms	
8. Explain why a rain gauge is placed 30cm above the ground.
9. Besides delicate weather instruments, what else is kept in the Stevenson screen?
10. Why does the equatorial region experience two heavy rainy seasons?
11. How does climate influence the following?
 - a) Wildlife
 - b) Vegetation
 - c) People's way of dressing.

12. Explain briefly how water bodies help in the influence of climate.
13. How do the following factors influence climate of an area?
- i) Latitude
 - ii) Relief
 - iii) Nearness to water body
 - iv) Vegetation Cover
 - v) Altitude
14. Why do people in mountainous areas wear thick clothes?
15. Mention any three crops grown in temperate climatic region
16. Which climatic region favours the growing of citrus fruits?
17. Name the place where maize is grown on a large scale in South Africa.
18. How is citrus fruit growing important in the industrial development of South Africa?
19. Mention any three economic activities carried out in the Veldt (High Velds) of Natal Province
20. What is climate change?
21. Why is climate change a threat to some countries in Africa like Uganda?
22. How is desert climate described?
23. How is crop farming carried out in desert places?
24. Which type of climate is referred to as High Veldts?
25. Give any two uses of mohair got from angora goats.
26. State any two characteristics of temperate climate.
27. Which animal is referred to as the Ship of the Desert?
28. State any three factors that make the above mentioned animal survive in desert conditions.
29. Give a reason why deserts are so hot during day time.
30. How is oasis important to the people who live in desert places?
31. Why does land breeze occur during night time?
32. What time is given to the moving air?
33. State the main reason why cool areas experience high pressure.
34. What do we call the masses of water which flow in a particular direction on the surface of an Ocean?
35. Give any three causes of ocean currents.
36. What is global warming?
37. When does global warming happen?
38. Write down any three types of rain gauge you know
39. Why is a rain gauge placed 30cm above the ground?
40. Define the following terms:
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Isotherms | (e) Equinox |
| (b) Isohyetes | (f) An oasis |
| (c) Isohels | (g) Ozone |
| (d) Contours | (h) Sea Breeze |

TOPIC FOUR: VEGETATION OF AFRICA

Expected outcomes: In this topic, the learner will develop an understanding of how plants and animals adapt to living in different areas and appreciates the value of vegetation and practices how to care for the available vegetation for a better and harmonious living

Introduction:

- Vegetation is the Plant cover of an area.

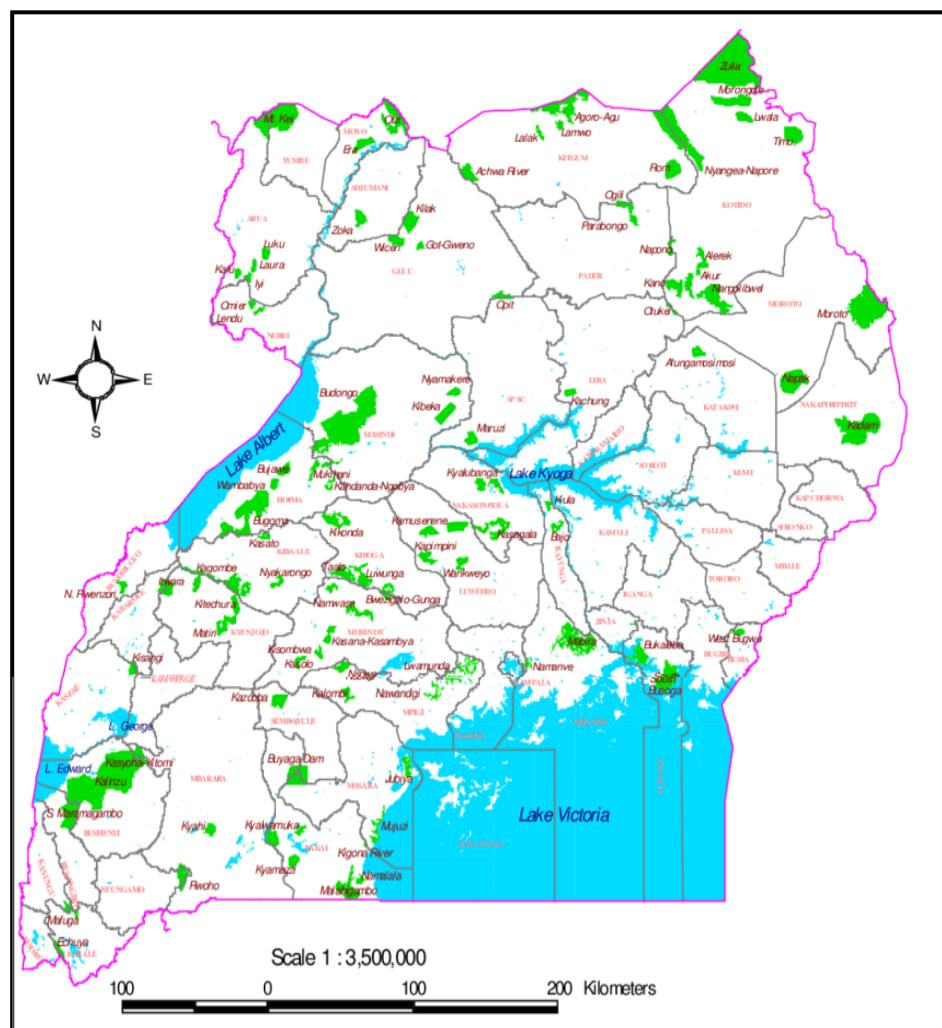
There are mainly two types of vegetation namely;

- Natural vegetation
- Planted vegetation

Natural vegetation: is the plant cover of the area that grows on its own.

Planted vegetation: is the plant cover of an area planted by people.

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING NATURAL FORESTS



Difference between Natural and planted forest:

- Natural forests produce hard wood while planted forests produce soft wood.
- Natural forests have a variety of tree species while planted forests have one tree species
- Natural forests have thick under growth while planted forests do not have thick under growth.
- Natural forests take long to mature while planted forests take short time to mature.

- Natural forests do not grow in rows while planted forests grow in rows.

NB. Natural forests produce hard wood because they take long to mature.

Why do natural forests take long to mature?

- They compete for nutrients.
- They lack conditions for maturing faster

Examples of tree species in planted and natural forests

Natural tree species	Planted tree species
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ African Walnut ➤ Troika(Mvule) ➤ Rosewood ➤ Mahogany ➤ Greenheart ➤ Ebony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pine ➤ Eucalyptus ➤ Cypress

VEGETATION ZONES OR BELTS IN AFRICA (HARDINESS ZONES)

- Vegetation or hardiness zones are areas with distinct plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage and elevation
- Vegetation zones are sometimes referred to as types of natural vegetation

VEGETATION REGIONS IN AFRICA

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Equatorial / tropical rain forests ➤ Semi desert/Desert ➤ Savanna vegetation ➤ Mediterranean vegetation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Temperate vegetation ➤ Mangrove swamps ➤ Swamps / swampy vegetation. |
|--|--|

ELEMENTS OF VEGETATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trees ➤ Flowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Crops ➤ Grass |
|--|--|

Examples of trees in natural forests:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ African walnut ➤ Mahogany ➤ Ebony | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rose wood ➤ Mvule |
|---|--|

EQUATORIAL VEGETATION

- This type of vegetation grows in areas that experience high rainfall throughout the year.
- Equatorial rainforests are found along the coast of West Africa in Nigeria, Gabon, Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo and, around the shores of Lake Victoria in Uganda.

Examples of trees in Equatorial rain forests:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mahogany ➤ Greenheart ➤ Mvule | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ebony ➤ Rosewood |
|---|---|

Animals that live in the equatorial rain forests

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gorillas ➤ Buffalos ➤ Chimpanzees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Antelope ➤ Various monkeys ➤ Elephants |
|---|--|

NB: Equatorial regions are hot therefore; animals which live there don't have thick fur for warmth

Characteristics of Equatorial rain forests:

- The areas have hardwood.
- The trees have broad leaves.
- The trees have buttress roots, standing above the ground.
- The trees are very tall.
- The forests form a canopy.
- They have a thick under growth.
- They are ever green.

Economic activities in equatorial rainforests

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| ➤ Lumbering | ➤ Latex tapping |
| ➤ Tourism | ➤ Cultivation |

Advantages of living near thick forests

- They help in formation of convectional rainfall is received in the area.
- People can access local herbs.
- There is soil fertility which supports crop growing
- People can get wild meat (hunting).
- People can easily access timber.
- People can easily access wood fuel.

Disadvantages of forests to people

- Forests are breeding places for diseases vectors like Tsetse flies and mosquitos
- They are hiding places for criminals
- Forests keep animals that destroy crops and lives.

Questions

- a) Name the largest Equatorial forests in Uganda.
- b) Give one reason why trees in Equatorial forests grow very tall.
- c) How do thick forests promote insecurity in an area?

GRASSLANDS

- Grassland is an area where the vegetation is dominated by a nearly continuous cover of grasses.
- Grasslands occur in environments conducive to the growth of this plant but, not to that of taller plants, especially trees and shrubs,

Main kinds or types of grasslands.

- Tropical grasslands like Savanna grasslands
- Temperate grasslands like the Veldts

Savanna grasslands:

- Savanna grassland covers the largest part of Africa.
- Savanna vegetation is basically grassland

There are two types of savanna vegetation namely;

- Wet Savanna
- Savanna woodland/dry Savanna.

Savanna grasslands:

- (i)They are located in tropical regions.
- (ii)Savanna grasslands have plenty of grass.
- (iii)This explains why most game parks are located there.

Wet Savanna

- (i)It is the most wide spread in Africa.
- (ii)It covers places like Senegal, Nigeria, South Sudan, East Africa, Zambia, Angola and South of DRC.

Characteristics of Wet Savanna vegetation

- It has tall and scattered or a few trees.
- The grass is short in areas that receive little rainfall and tall grass in areas that receive a lot of rainfall.
- The trees shed their leaves during dry season.
- The grass leaves go brown and dry in the dry season.

Savanna woodlands/dry savanna:

- The Miombo in Central Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, South Eastern DRC and Western Madagascar are examples of Savanna woodland.
- The Miombo woodlands are sparsely populated due to the presence of **tsetse flies**.

Economic activities carried out in Miombo Woodlands

- Bee keeping
- Charcoal making
- Tourism

Ways of controlling tsetse flies

- By using tsetse fly treated traps
- By applying insecticide on livestock through spraying
- By using aerial spraying
- By clearing of bushy areas around homesteads

Characteristics of Savanna woodland

- Most trees in the savanna are deciduous i. e they shed their leaves during the dry season to reduce the rate of transpiration.
- Woodland Savanna has tall thorny trees
- It has short grass.
- The trees have long roots which they use to tap underground waters.
- The woodlands have thorny thickets.

Trees found in savanna vegetation

- Acacia
- Baobab
- Euphorbia

Questions:

- a) State any three ways in which tsetse flies can be controlled.
- b) Give two reasons why cattle keeping are carried out on a large scale in Savanna grassland.
- c) Mention the area in East Africa which has a lot of tsetse flies.
- d) In which way do tsetse flies affect the people in Central Tanzania?
- e) Why do you think savanna vegetation covers the largest part of Africa?

TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS

- They grow in the temperate climatic region
- The temperate grasslands are found in the temperate regions.
- They are located in Southern Africa.
- The temperate grasslands of South Africa are called the **High Veldts**.
- The temperate grasslands are called High Veldts because they are located in the high plateaus of South Africa

NB; The tropical grasslands of South Africa is called **Savanna**

Areas in South Africa covered with temperate vegetation.

- Orange Free State
- Natal
- Transvaal

Characteristics of temperate grasslands

- Trees have long roots and leaves
- It has short grass in the drier region.
- It has few scattered trees and shrubs.
- The grass has short roots.
- They have long and narrow leaves.
- The leaves have hairy covering.
- These conditions help them to survive in the dry seasons (reduce the rate of transpiration)

Economic activities carried out in temperate vegetation

- Sheep rearing – Merino for wool.
- Goat rearing – Angora goats for mohair.
- Growing of oak trees.
- Crop growing like citrus fruits, vegetables, maize, sugarcane and wheat.

NB: Maize is grown in an area called **maize triangle**.

MEDITERRANEAN VEGETATION

- This zone is determined chiefly by its climate, which is characterized by very dry summers and mild, rainy winters.
- The Mediterranean vegetation is found in the North extreme.
- It is found along the coast of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya and South West tip of Africa (at Cape province)

Examples of trees found in the Mediterranean vegetation

- Conifers like pines, cedar, cypress and fir.
- Olives
- Oak
- Sycamore
- Buckeyes

Characteristics of Mediterranean vegetation

- The trees develop thick bark.
- The trees have long roots to trap water from deep the ground.
- The leaves are wax covered, shiny and hairy to reduce the loss of water (transpiration)
- The roots are widely spread.
- The vegetation consists of short thin stemmed trees.

Interesting information about trees in the Mediterranean vegetation

- Trees develop thick bark to protect from them heat
- Trees also develop thick bark to control the rate of transpiration
- Trees develop long roots to trap water from deep underground
- Leaves are wax covered in order to reduce the loss of water

Economic activities carried out in the Mediterranean vegetation

- Growing of citrus fruits like oranges, lemon, tangerines, limes, vines, grapes.
- Sheep and cattle rearing.

NB: Crops like wheat, maize. Barley and vegetables are also grown.

Questions:

- a) How does the Mediterranean vegetation contribute to the wine making industry?
- b) Give any three products that can be made from the wood got in Mediterranean vegetation.
- c) Of what value are citrus fruits to a school child?

SEMI DESERT VEGETATION

- It is found in areas which receive little rainfall.
- It is found near Sahara and Kalahari- Namib deserts, in Karamoja, North Eastern part of Kenya and South Sudan.
- The common tree species is cactus.

Characteristics of Semi- desert vegetation:

- It consists of short scrub, bushes and thorny trees.
- They have hairy leaves
- It consists of pubescent plants
- It has rough scattered grass.
- It has few trees because of little rainfall received.
- The plants have deep roots trap water from deep the ground.
- The plants have small leaves to reduce transpiration.

Interesting information about trees in the semi-desert vegetation

- Plants have small leaves in order to reduce on the rate of transpiration
- Trees develop long roots in order to trap underground water
- Trees are thorny in order to adopt to water scarce areas
- Plants have small leaves in order to withstand the dry conditions in the desert
- Plants have hairy leaves in order to provide shade and reduce drying effects of wind

DESERT VEGETATION

- It is found in Kalahari, Sahara and Namib deserts.

Characteristics Desert vegetation:

- The ground has bare rock and sand heaps (sand dunes)
- Few trees grow in desert regions
- Most plants grow around oasis
- Trees have very long(deep) roots to absorb underground water(**PLE 2023 no.14**)
- Trees have thick bark and thin leaves to reduce transpiration.

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Why do desert plants have:
 - (i) Deep roots(**PLE 2023**)
 - (ii) Thick bark
 - (iii) Hairy leaves
 - (iv) Small leaves

Examples of trees in the desert

- Baobab
- Cactus
- Poppies
- Thorny-bushes

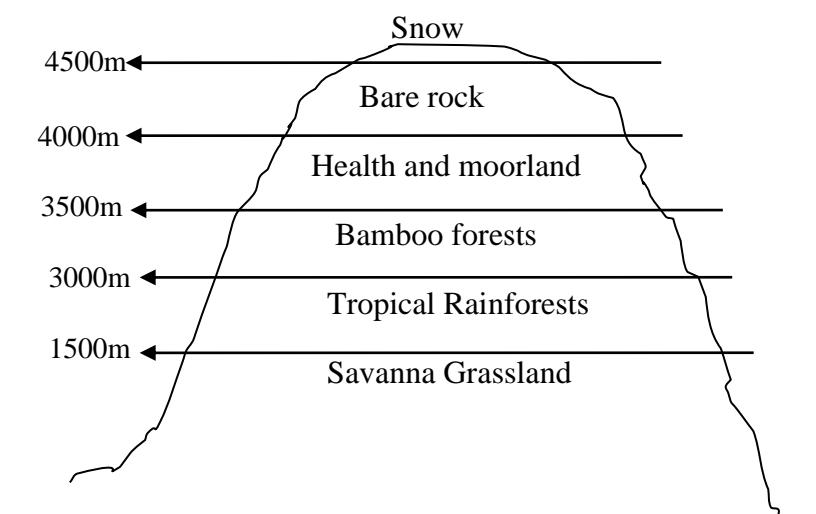
Economic activities in desert vegetation.

- Oil mining
- Irrigation farming
- Nomadic pastoralism
- Tourism

MOUNTAIN VEGETATION:

- It is found in Drakensberg mountains, mount Kilimanjaro, Kenya, Elgon, Rwenzori and Ethiopian highlands.
- Mountain vegetation is also called Montane vegetation.
- It changes with the difference in altitude.
- At the foot of the mountain, there is Savanna grassland / Tropical grassland.
- From 1500m to about 3000m there are Equatorial forests / tropical Rain forests.
- Above 3000 – 3500m there are Bamboo forests.
- From 3500m – 4000m there is heath and moorland.
- From 4000m – 4500m there are bare rocks.
- Above 4500m there is a snow line.
- Above snow line, there is no vegetation since it is too cold to support plant growth.
- Plants in this region develop hairy stems and leave which help them to survive cold conditions.

Diagram showing types of mountain vegetation:



MANGROVE FORESTS (MANGROVE SWAMPS)

- Mangrove forests grow in coastal waters.
- They are found along the East coast of Africa, the Western part of Madagascar and Western Coast of Africa.
- The forests provide hard waterproof wood used in boat and ship building.
- This wood is suitable for ship building because it is water proof.

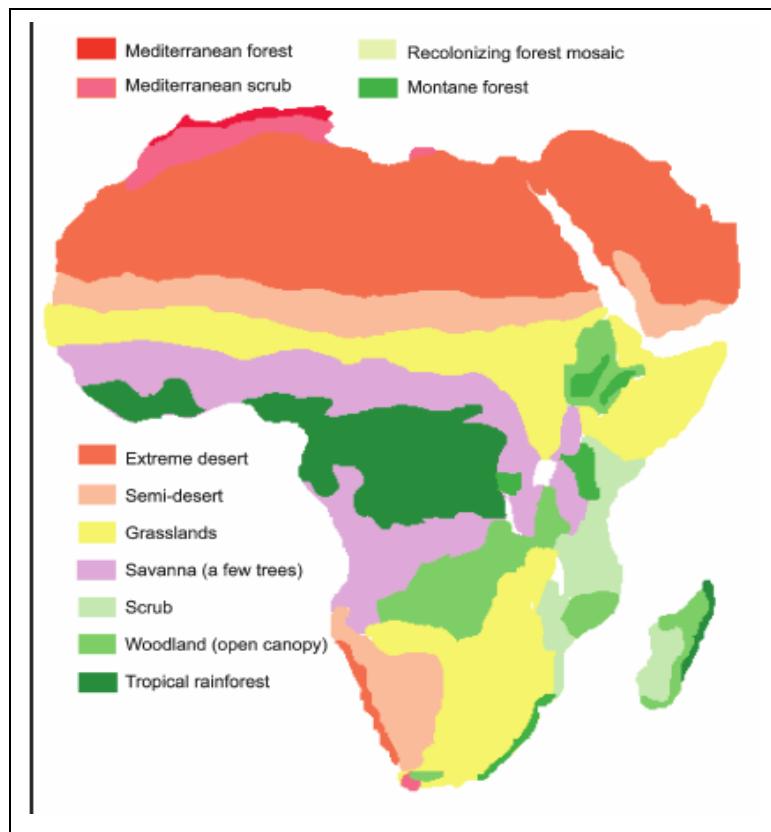
Factors for the growth of mangrove vegetation or forest along the coast

- Presence of salt water
- Presence of high temperatures

QUESTION:

How does mangrove forest promote ship building industry in Africa?

MAP SHOWING VEGETATION OF AFRICA



Factors that influence vegetation distribution

- Climate (rainfall and temperature)
- Nature of soils
- Altitude
- Human activities
- Latitude.
- Nearness to water bodies.

Importance of vegetation to people and animals

- It helps in the formation of rainfall.
- It is a habitat for wild animals.
- It provides grazing ground animals.

- It provides building materials like poles
- It is used as wood fuel.
- It creates employment for the people e. g herbalist and carpenters.
- It promotes which generates reserve to the country.

Economic / commercial importance of forests / vegetation

- They provide timber for people.
- They attract tourists for income.
- They provide wood fuel.
- Source of building materials like poles and grass.
- It is used for grazing animals.
- They provide herbal medicine which is a source of income to the herbalists.

Social importance of forests/vegetation

- They open access to recreation
- They absorb pollution
- They are sources of oxygen
- They are sources of water

How forests hinder economic development of an area

- They are hiding places for criminals like rebels
- They make road construction difficult like in DRC
- They are breeding places for disease vectors such as mosquitos

Factors that make road construction difficult in DRC

- Presence of soggy soils
- Presence of many rivers
- Presence of thick forests

Reasons why animals live in different vegetation zones.

- It's due to different types of food found in different vegetation zones.
- It's due to the difference in shelter in different vegetation zones.
- It's due to the difference in climate in different vegetation zones.

Questions

- a) State ways in which natural vegetation can be conserved.
- b) Mention the products got from planted forests.
- c) Give the effect of destroying the natural vegetation.
- d) State the influence of vegetation to people.
- e) How does vegetation influence the life of animals?
- f) In which way do the following influence vegetation?

i) Altitude	iv) Temperature
ii) Latitude	v) Nature of soils
iii) Climate	vi) Human activities
- g) Give the importance of grass to people.
- h) What is the greatest cause of environmental degradation in most parts of Africa?
- i) How does vegetation influence population distribution?
- j) Name the largest natural forest located along Kampala-Jinja Highway.

k) Give a reason why most game parks are located in Savanna grasslands.

TOURISM IN AFRICA

- Tourism is a business of providing services like accommodation, transport, entertainment to tourists.
- Tourist: He / she is a person who visits a place of interest for pleasure or study purposes.

Services provided by the tourism industry

- Accommodation
- Transport
- Entertainment
- Security
- Education

Examples of tourist attractions in Africa

- Game parks/game reserves
- Climate
- Cultural sites
- Beautiful sceneries
- Mountains
- Water bodies

Types of tourism

- Domestic/Local tourism
- International tourism

Ways the government of Uganda has promoted local tourism

- By advertising on local media
- By reducing on prices for local tourists
- By posting tourism related messages
- By carrying out public barazas (public meeting) in the community

Tourism is regarded as an industry because:

- It earns income to the government.
- It creates employment.

It is regarded as an invisible export because:

- It does not involve physical exchange of goods but income is earned.

Examples of invisible exports

- Electricity
- Tourism
- Skilled-labour

Factors which promote tourism in Africa

- Political stability
- Good transport.
- Good accommodation facilities
- Availability of tourist attraction.
- Good publicity.

How does each factor promote tourism industry in Africa?

(a)Political stability:

- An area that is politically stable attracts many visitors hence generating higher incomes

(b)Good transport:

- Good roads ease the movement of tourists
- Good transport provides the essential link to tourist sites

(c)Good hotels:

- Good hotels provide better accommodation to tourists

- They also provide entertainment to tourists

Factors that hinder the development of tourism industry in Africa

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political instability ➤ Lack of publicity. ➤ Poor transport ➤ Lack of tourist attraction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Shortage of funds ➤ Poor management ➤ Poor-accommodation |
|---|--|

Game parks and Game reserves in Africa:

- Game Park:** It is a large area of land set aside by government to preserve wildlife.
- Game reserves:** Are areas of land set aside by government for future development into a game park.
- Zoo:** This is a place where wild animals are kept for public viewing.

Difference between Game Park and Game reserve.

- In a game reserve, hunting can be done on permission but in game parks, hunting is not allowed.
- Game parks are managed for tourism and recreation while game reserves are focused on conservation and wildlife preservation.
- Number of visitors to national parks is not restricted compared to a game reserve.

KEY DEFINITIONS:

i) Game rangers:

- They are armed people who are employed in game parks to provide security to the wild animals against poachers.

ii) Game wardens

- People who take care of wild animals in a game park.

ROLES PLAYED BY BOTH GAME RANGERS AND GAME WARDENS

GAME RANGER	GAME WARDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They carry out research and monitoring ➤ They ensure population management of wildlife ➤ They are responsible for combating poaching ➤ They manage fires ➤ They are responsible for patrolling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They enforce wildlife laws and regulations ➤ They protect game parks ➤ They issue fishing and hunting licences ➤ They manage wildlife population ➤ They protect wildlife from poaching ➤ They provide safety training

GAME PARKS IN UGANDA

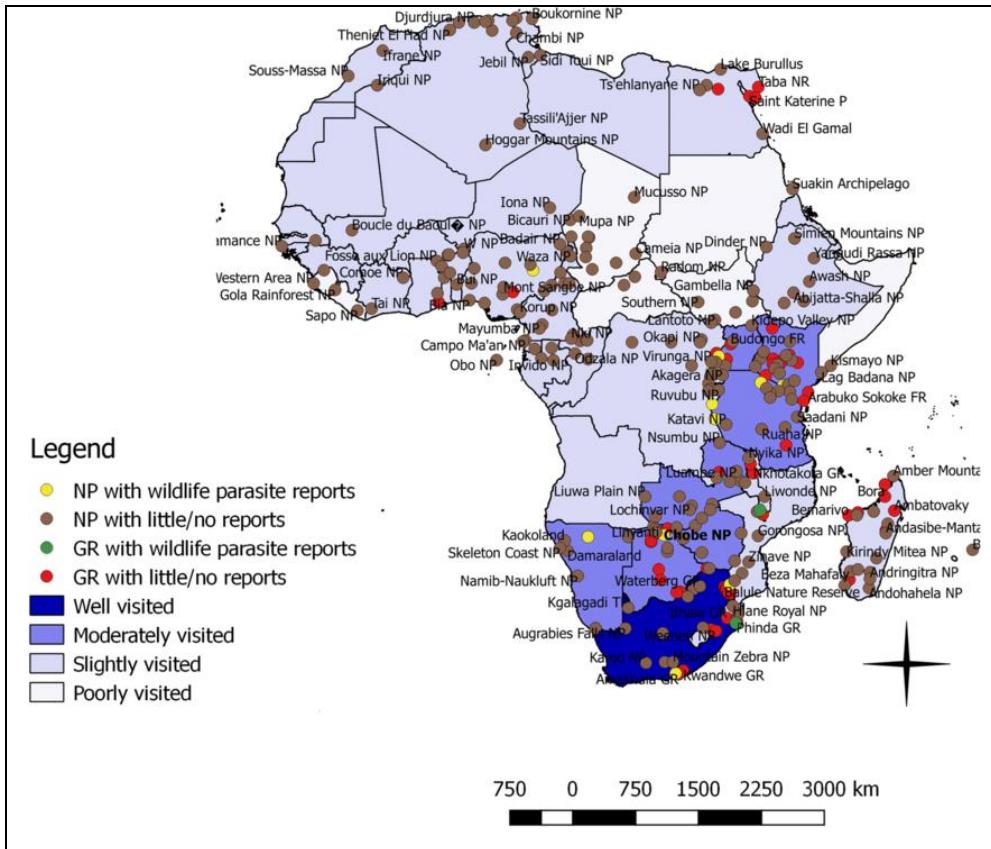
Game park	Main tourist attraction
Bwindi and Mgahinga Game park	Mountain Gorillas
Lake Mburo National Park	Zebras
Murchison Falls National park	Crocodiles
Kidepo Valley national park	Ostriches
Queen Elizabeth National park	Hippopotamus

Interesting information:

- Murchision falls or Kabalega National game park is the largest in Uganda
- Tsavo National park famous for lions is the largest in Kenya

- Great Ruaha National park famous for huge elephants is the largest in Tanzania and East Africa at large
- Bwindi Impenetrable National park and Mgahinga National Park are famous for Mountain Gorillas because it has bamboo trees on which they feed on.
- Volcano National Park of Rwanda is also famous for Mountain Gorillas

MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING MAJOR NATIONAL GAME PARKS IN AFRICA



The importance of game parks

- They attract tourists who pay foreign exchange to the country.
- They are sources of Educational information (study purpose).
- They provide employment to people.
- It facilitates the development of transport system like Air transport.
- They preserve wild life

Problems facing Game Parks in Africa

- Poaching
- Insecurity
- Wild bush fires
- Animal vectors and diseases.
- Drought
- Deforestation (land encroachment)
- Poor management

Solutions to the above problems

- Enforce laws against poaching.
- Ensuring total security to the African countries.
- There should be fighting equipment.

- Employing more veterinary personal.
- Discourage deforestation and encourage afforestation.
- Resettling people far away from game parks.
- Improving on management.

POACHING AS ONE OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING TOURISM

- Poaching is the illegal practice of hunting of animals in a game park

Reasons why people carry out poaching

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To get game meat ➤ To get ivory from elephants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To get hides and skins ➤ To get horns from rhinoceros |
|---|--|

Reasons why poaching is a bad practice

- Poaching leads to reduction in the number of animal species
- It may lead to animal movement from a game park

Possible measures taken to stop poaching in a game park.

- By improving on security in a game park
- By setting strict laws against poaching
- By educating people about dangers of poaching
- By employing more game wardens and rangers

ANIMAL DISTRIBUTION IN AFRICA

- Animal distribution refers to the way animals are spread in an area
- There are many different animals that live in different areas.
- There are many herbivorous animals in the savanna vegetation because there is enough pasture
- In the temperate region, animals have a lot of fur to provide warmth

Types of mammals found in African game parks.

1.	Herbivores	Buffaloes, antelopes, zebras, kobs, giraffes
2.	Carnivores	Lions, Leopards, Hyenas, Foxes
3.	Omnivores	Wild pigs
4.	Scavengers	Vultures, Marabou stork
5.	Aquatic animals	Crocodiles, snakes

Ways of caring for wild animals:

- By feeding
- By treating
- By making laws that protect wild life
- By providing security
- By preserving the environment in which they live.

Ways wild animal take care of themselves.

- By eating things that cure their illness.
- By healing their injuries
- By preventing diseases
- By killing parasites.

Interesting information:

- The process of animals healing themselves is called **zoopharmacognosy**.

Animals found in different vegetation zones:

i) Equatorial zone:

- Climbing and fruit eating animals mainly dominate the equatorial vegetation.
- They include: monkeys, gorillas, chimpanzees, baboons, apes.
- Others include: elephants, lions and giraffes.

ii) Savanna vegetation:

- Grass eating animals /Herbivores, which include: Buffaloes, gazelles, zebras, kobs, rabbits, hare, etc.
- Flesh eating animals/ Carnivores, which include: Lions, Leopards, Hyenas, and Foxes.

iii) Swamp vegetation:

- Animals adapted to water/Aquatic animals stay in swampy areas.
- They include: crocodiles, hippopotamus, frogs, toads, and tortoise.

iv) Semi deserts and desert vegetation:

- Animals that need little water and vegetation to feed on.
- They include: snakes, newts, ostriches, squirrels, rats.

V) Temperate grasslands:

- Animals adapted to dry and windy conditions:
- They include: wild cats, dogs, wolves, Jaguar, Fox, Jackals, Rhinoceros

Population distribution in relation to vegetation:

a) In areas with desert and semi desert vegetation there is low population because:

- There is shortage of water
- There is little vegetation to provide shade, fuel and building materials.
- It is difficult to grow crops.

b) In areas with Savanna vegetation there is high population because:

- It is easy to keep animals.
- It is easy to grow crops.
- It is easy to build transport routes (roads, railway lines)

c) In areas with Equatorial rainforests there is a low population because:

- It is difficult to build roads and railway lines
- They are hot and humid
- There are dangerous wild animals and insects (mosquitoes, tsetse flies).

d) In areas with Mediterranean vegetation there is high population because:

- The vegetation is sparse.
- It favours the growing of crops.

e) In areas with Mountain vegetation there is high population because:

- It receives reliable rainfall.
- It has fertile soils.

Effects of population on vegetation

a) Big/high/dense population:

The increasing population of Africa has led to the destruction of vegetation through:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| ➤ Deforestation | ➤ Industrialization |
| ➤ Swamp drainage | ➤ Bush burning |
| ➤ Overgrazing | ➤ Over-cultivation |

Effects of deforestation

- It has led to soil erosion.
 - It has led to desertification.
 - It has led to destruction of animal habitats
 - It has led to reduction in rainfall totals
 - It has also led to soil exhaustion.

b) Small population

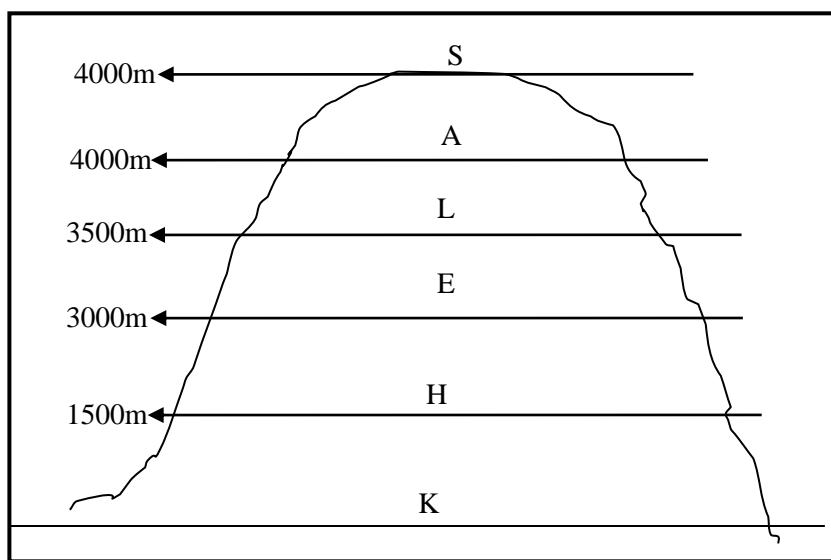
Small population promotes the conservation of vegetation in Africa.

Way of conserving vegetation in Africa:

- Through afforestation.
 - Through re-afforestation.
 - Through agro forestry.
 - Through rotational grazing.
 - Through environmental education.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. Define the term vegetation
 2. Mention the two types of vegetation you know.
 3. Which natural vegetation covers the largest part of Africa?
 4. How does vegetation promote people's health in an area?
 5. Which type of wood is obtained from?
 - i) Natural forest
 - ii) Planted forest
 6. State any two factors that influence vegetation distribution
 7. Give a reason why places near water bodies have plenty of vegetation
 8. Explain how the following trees survive day conditions:
 - i) Baobab
 - ii) Cactus
 9. List down two human activities which:
 - i) Destroy vegetation
 - ii) Promote vegetation growth
 10. Study the diagram below and answer questions that follow:



TERM TWO

TOPIC FIVE: THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA

Preamble: In this topic, learners will get deeper understanding their origin, cultures and customs. In addition, this topic is one of the excellent ways to bring learner's attention back home by ably promoting and practicing desirable knowledge and values in the society.

- **Ethnic group/tribal group:** This is a group of people who share the same origin and speak related languages.
 - **Tribe:** This is a group of people who speak the same language and have the same customs.
 - **Clans:** This is a group of people who share the same totem.
 - **Migration:** This is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.
 - **Culture:** The accepted way of behavior in society.
 - **Customs:** The accepted practices of society.
 - **Totem:** The object that is respected as symbol in a clan.
 - **Race:** This is a group of people who share certain inherited physical characteristics such as skin color, facial features, and stature.
 - **Ancestor:** Person who lived long ago in the family.
 - **Origin:** Place where people started living.
 - **Settlement:** Place where people have come to live and make their homes.
 - **Lineage:** A Small group of people within a clan or it's a series of families under one ancestor.

Races in Africa:

- Negroes.
 - Asian
 - Caucasians.

Tribal Groups in East Africa

Ethnic group	Origin	Tribes	Region
Bantu	Cameroon Highlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uganda: Bakiga, Bagisu, Basoga, Batooro, Bakiga, Baganda ➤ Kenya: Luhya, Akamba, Meru, ➤ Tanzania: Haya, Hehe, Ngoni, Sukuma, Nyamwezi , Chagga , Pare ➤ Rwanda: Hutu ➤ Burundi: Hutu 	East Africa
Plain Nilotes	Ethiopian Highlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uganda: Iteso, Karimajongs, Kumam, Langi, Kakwa 	East Africa

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kenya: Masai, Turkana, Samburu, Iteso ➤ Tanzania: Masai, 	
Highland Nilotes	Ethiopian Highlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uganda: Sabiny ➤ Kenya: Marakwet, Pokot, Nandi, Tugen, Kipsigis, ➤ Tanzania: Dadong 	East Africa
River Lake Nilotes/ Nilotics	Bahr el Ghazal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uganda: Alur, Acholi, Jopadhola, ➤ Kenya: Jaluo ➤ South Sudan: Dinka, Nuer, Shilluk 	East Africa
Sudanic People	South Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uganda: Madi, Lugbara 	East Africa
Cushites /Hamites	Saudi Arabia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uganda: Bahima ➤ Kenya: Somali, Galla, Rendille, Boran, Dahalo, Orma, Konso, Oromo ➤ Tanzania: Iraqw, Mbugu, Hamwa, Sandawe ➤ Rwanda and Burundi: Tutsi 	East Africa
Semites	South East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uganda, Kenya: Nubians 	East Africa

Ethnic Groups in Central Africa

Bantu	Cameroon Highlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DRC: Baluba, Balunda, Bakongo, Lumba, ➤ Central African Republic: Sara 	Central Africa
Pygmies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DRC, Gabon, Congo: Pygmies 	Central Africa

Ethnic Groups in Southern Africa

Bantu		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ South Africa: Zulu, Xhosa, Ndebele, Venda ➤ Lesotho: Sotho ➤ Swaziland: Swazi ➤ Botswana: Tswana ➤ Namibia: Ovambo, Herero 	Southern Africa
Ethnic group	Origin	Tribes	Region
Khoisan	Central Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ South Africa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Khoikhoi (Hottentots), San (Bushmen) 	Southern Africa
Afrikaners	Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Afrikaner 	Southern

(Boers)	(Holland)		Africa
Coloureds	Intermarriages in South Africa	➤ Republic of South Africa: Coloureds	Southern Africa

Ethnic Groups in the Horn of Africa

Cushites Hamites	Saudi Arabia	➤ Ethiopia: Oromo, Ogaden, Afar, Somali, Beja, Agew ➤ Somalia: Danakil, Ogaden, Hawiyah, Somali ➤ Eritrea: Danakil, Eritrea	Horn of Africa
Semites	South East Asia	➤ Ethiopia: Amhara, Bagara, Tigreans, ➤ Eritrea: Eritreans	Horn of Africa
Semites	South East Asia	➤ Sudan, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Western Sahara, Tunisia: Arabs ➤ Algeria, Mali: Tuaregs ➤ Algeria, Morocco: Berbers	Northern Africa

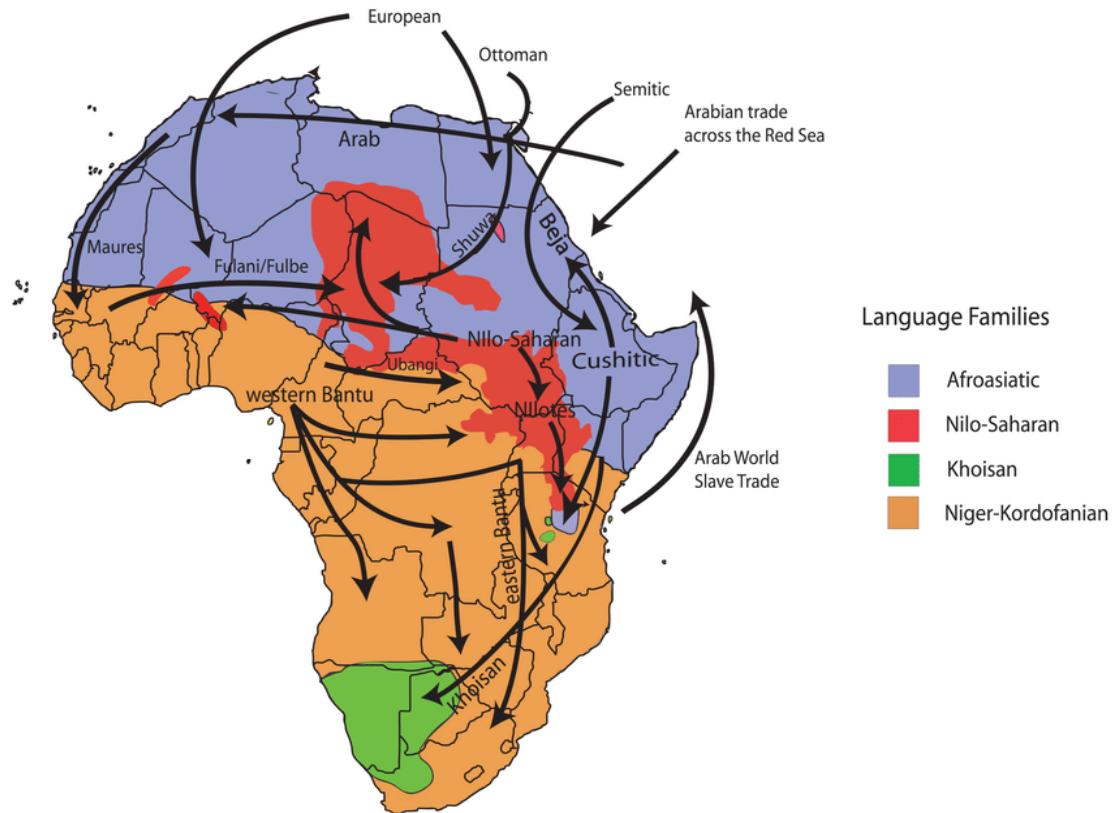
Ethnic Groups in West Africa

The Mande (Mandinka)	North Africa	➤ Ghana, Senegal, Mali, Guinea: Soninke, Suru, Malinke, Bambara	West Africa
The Kwa	Chad region	➤ Ghana: Ashanti, Nzima, Wassa, Akwapim, Ga ➤ Nigeria: Igbo, Yoruba, Edo, Nupes, Igala	West Africa
Afro Asiatic	South East Asia	➤ Nigeria, Mali, Chad, Mauritania: Hausa, Tuaregs	West Africa
The Nilo-Saharan	Sahara desert	➤ Nigeria, Cameroon: Kanuri, Zarma, Songhai	West Africa
Voltaic Group	Lake Chad region	➤ Ghana, Burkina Faso: Mossi, Dagomba, Bergu, Ewe	West Africa

Interesting information:

- **The Zulu tribe** is easily the most popular tribe in Africa
- **The Hausa** are the largest tribe in Africa with a population of 78 million
- **The Mursi** are one of the smallest tribes in Africa. They are found in Ethiopia along Omo River
- **The Bagandas** are the largest tribe in Uganda.

THE MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS



THE MOVEMENT AND SETTLEMENT OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN AFRICA

The Bantu:

- i) They are called Bantu because they speak related languages with the suffix meaning or something
- ii) They moved from Cameroon highlands in a country called Cameroon
- iii) They settled in East, Central and Southern Africa
- iv) In South Africa, they displaced the Khoisans and settled in their fertile soil.

The Bantu are in four groups namely;

- Eastern Bantu
- Western Bantu
- Central Bantu
- Southern-Bantu

Examples of Western Bantu:

- Banyoro
- Banyankole
- Bagisu, etc.
- Baganda
- Batooro
- Bagwere
- Bakiga
- Basamia

Examples of Eastern Bantu:

- Akamba
- Nyamwezi
- Kikuyu
- Taita

Examples of Southern Bantu:

- Herero, Ovambo and Griqua in Namibia.
- Tswana in Botswana.
- The Shona in Zimbabwe
- The Sotho: These settled in South Africa along River Vaal and River Orange.
- The Ngoni: They split and formed tribes like Zulu, xhosa, Ndebele, Venda and Swazi who are in South Africa
- The Ngoni were the last Bantu tribe to enter East Africa and were led by **Zwangendaba**.
- The journey(migration of the Ngoni to East Africa was called **Mfecane**
- **Mfecane** means great scattering
- The Southern Bantu have click sounds in their language which they borrowed from the Khoisan.

Central Bantu:

- They are settled in Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Examples of Central Bantu:

- Bemba, Lozi of Zambia.
- Bakongo, Balunda and Baluba of Congo.
- Yao, Makwa of Mozambique.
- Nyanja, Chewa of Malawi.
- Mbundu, Ovimbundu of Angola..

Reasons for Bantu's migration:

- Love for adventure.
- Due to outbreak of diseases in Cameroon highlands.
- They were searching for areas with fertile soils for cultivation.
- They wanted areas with reliable rainfall.
- Due to internal and external conflicts in their homeland.
- Due to population increase in Cameroon highlands

Historical factors that influenced the Bantu's migration. (Push factors)

- Outbreak of diseases.
- Internal and external conflicts.
- Drought in their cradle land.
- Population increase

Problems faced by the Bantu during their migration:

- Attacks from dangerous wild animals.
- Attacks from hostile tribes.
- Harsh weather conditions.
- Shortage of food.
- Poor transport
- Rough terrain
- Loss of lives and property

Results of Bantu's migration:

- Some Bantu formed kingdoms
- They introduced new culture.
- New crops were introduced.
- Population increase in areas of settlement.

- New skills were introduced.
- They caused wars in areas where they settled

Examples of crops introduced by the Bantu:

- Yams
- Bananas

Interlacustrine region:

- The area between the great lakes of East Africa.

Great lakes of East Africa:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lake Victoria ➤ Lake Kyoga ➤ Lake Tanganyika ➤ Lake Edward | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lake Albert ➤ Lake George ➤ Lake-Malawi |
|---|---|

Interlacustrine kingdoms in East Africa

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Buganda kingdom ➤ Wanga kingdom (in Kenya) ➤ Ankole kingdom | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Toro kingdom ➤ Karagwe kingdom (in Tanzania) ➤ Bunyoro-kingdom |
|---|--|

Reasons why Bantu settled in the Interlacustrine region:

- Presence of fertile soils for farming.
- Presence of good climate.
- Areas were free from epidemic diseases.

Problems were faced by Bantu during their movement.

- They faced a problem of hostile tribes.
- Bad weather.
- Difficulty in crossing some physical features
- Shortage of food
- Diseases.
- Attacks from wild animals

General causes of migration today:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To look for better jobs. ➤ To look for better social services. ➤ To look for fertile areas for farming. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To look for areas with good climate. ➤ To look for better security |
|---|---|

The NILOTES:

The Nilotes are divided into three groups namely;

- **River- Lake Nilotes:** Believed to have migrated from Bahr el Ghazal in Sudan.
- **Plain Nilotes:** Believed to have migrated from Ethiopian highlands.
- **Highland Nilotes:** Believed to have migrated from Ethiopian highlands.
- The main occupation of the Nilotes was pastoralism.

The River-Lake Nilotes (Nilotics):

They are people indigenous to the Nile Valley who speak Niloctic languages.

They inhabit (occupy) South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, and DRC

- They migrated from Bahr el Ghazal in South Sudan.
- They are called River-Lake Nilotes because they settled near lakes and rivers.

- They settled first at Pubungu now, Pakwach when they entered Uganda (East Africa).
- Their coming led to the final collapse of the Chwezi dynasty.
- It was at Pubungu where the two sons of Orum namely Gipiiri and Labongo separated over the spear and the bead.
- This legend is referred to as the Legend of the Spear and the bead or the Legend of Gipiri and Labong.
- In Uganda, the River-Lake Nilotes or Nilotics can be described as the Luo

Tribes under River-Lake Nilotes

Uganda	Kenya	South Sudan	DRC	Ethiopia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alur ➤ Acholi ➤ Japadhola 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Jaluo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Shilluk ➤ Dinka ➤ Nuer ➤ Anuak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alur ➤ Nuer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nuer ➤ Anuak

Reasons for the migration River Lake Nilotes:

- Due to the outbreak of diseases.
- Due to prolonged drought in Bahr-el-Ghazal.
- Due to internal conflicts.
- Overpopulation in their cradle land.
- Drought and famine.

The Plain Nilotes:

- They came from Ethiopian highlands
- They entered East Africa through Kenya
- They settled on plains of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania

Tribes under Plain Nilotes (Hamites)

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Karimajongs ➤ Iteso ➤ Langi ➤ Kumam ➤ Kakwa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maasai ➤ Teso ➤ Samburu ➤ Turkana ➤ Njemps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maasai

Reasons why some tribes like the Iteso changed to mixed farming

- They settled in areas with fertile soils
- They were influenced by the Bantu
- They settled in areas with reliable rainfall.

Highland Nilotes:

- They migrated from Ethiopian highlands
- They entered East Africa through Kenya.
- They settled on the highlands of Kenya and Uganda

Tribes under Highland Nilotes

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
➤ Sabinyi/Sebei ➤ Pokot	➤ Kalenjin ➤ Ogiek ➤ Nandi ➤ Kipsigis	➤ Marakwet ➤ Pokot ➤ Sabaot ➤ Terik

Cushites:

- They migrated from Saudi Arabia and first settled in the Horn of Africa
- It was the first ethnic group to migrate into East Africa
- They settled in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania

Tribes under Cushitic in East Africa

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
➤ Bahima ➤ Batutsi ➤ Basita	➤ Kinje ➤ Galla ➤ Somali	➤ Mbugu

Pygmies (Bambuti):

- They are the earliest people to live in Africa
- They settled in Ituri forests of DRC, Congo and Gabon.
- Their occupation is hunting.
- They are short and dark skinned with broad nose.
- They are about 137cm tall.
- They are fruit gatherers.

Semites:

- They migrated from South East Asia:
- They settled in North Africa and the Horn of Africa:

Coloureds

- They live in South Africa
- They are as a result of intermarriage between Whites, Asians and Blacks.

Examples of tribes under coloureds:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| ➤ Hottentos | ➤ Griquas |
| ➤ Bushmen | ➤ Negroes |
| ➤ Cape Malays | |

Afrikaners:

- They live in South Africa.
- They are descendants of the Boers
- Their language is called Afrikaan
- They are descendants of the Dutch settlers
- They existed through intermarriage between the Dutch and the Blacks in South Africa.
- The Dutch migrated from Netherland (Holland) and settled in the republic of South Africa.

- The Dutch who were brought to carryout farming in South were called the Boers.
- The Dutch formed the first colony in Africa called **Cape Colony**

The Khoisan

- Originated from the Central African forests
- The Khoisans are the earliest inhabitants of Southern Africa.
- They comprise of the **Khoi Khoi** and the **San**.
- The San are also called the Bushmen.
- Khokhoi were called **Hottentots** by Europeans
- The Khoisan speak a language with click sound.
- Khoikhoi are pastoralists while the San are hunters/fruit gatherers.
- They were displaced by Bantu and Europeans from their homelands.
- Today they live in Kalahari and Namib deserts.
- Khoisan have reduced in number because they have been absorbed by the Bantu.

Interesting information,

- Khoi Khoi were called Hottentos because their Khoisan language has clicks to denote consonants to European ears.
- One of the words that the Khoikhoi used when they danced sounded like 'Hottentos' hence the name Hottentos.
- However, Hottentos is regarded as a word of insult today

The Negroes

- They are the skinned people of Africa living south of the Sahara.
- The Negroes are considered to be Bantu.
- Their origin is from the forests of West Africa.
- They are mainly crop farmers.

Groups of Negroes:

- Pure Negroes e.g Wolof, Serer, Tokolor.
- Mixed Negroes e.g Songhai, Hausa, Kanuri, Fulani.
- Mandika (Mande) of Mali
- The Asante of Ghana
- The Yoruba and Igbo of Nigeria

NB

- Most Negroes were taken as slaves to America

Reasons for migration of ethnic groups in Africa:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ➤ Internal and external conflicts. | ➤ Harsh climate |
| ➤ Civil wars | ➤ Outbreak of diseases |
| ➤ Population increase | ➤ Loss of soil fertility |
| ➤ Lack of enough land and water | |

Problems met by ethnic groups during their migration.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ➤ Resistance from local people | ➤ Diseases |
| ➤ Difficult in movement | ➤ Difficult terrain (landscape) |
| ➤ Wild animals | ➤ Shortage of food and water |

Effects of ethnic migrations

- It led to tribal wars
- It led to creation of new cultures
- It led to displacement of people
- It led to population growth
- It led to introduction of new methods of farming
- It led to introduction of new crops.

MIGRATIONS TODAY

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

Classifications of migrations today

(a) Intercontinental migration:

- This is the movement of people from one continent to another for instance, from Uganda (Africa) to Saudi(Asia)

(b) Intracontinental migration:

- This is the movement of people from one place to another on the same continent for settlement for instance from Uganda to Egypt

(c) International Retirement Migration (IRM):

- This is the movement of older adults from one country to a new country around the retirement age to raise their quality of life.

(d) Interregional migration:

- This is the movement of people from one region of a country to another region for settlement for instance from Western Uganda to Central Uganda

(e) Emigration:

- This is the act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another.

(f) Immigration

- This is the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.

Interesting information:

- In Uganda, the Department of Immigration Control is responsible for border management and issuance of immigration facilities to foreign nationals seeking to work and reside in Uganda.
- The Department of Immigration Control is under the **Ministry of Internal Affairs**.

SERVICES OFFERED BY THE IMMIGRATION OFFICE

- Processing and issuing out visas
- Processing and issuing out permits
- Processing and issuing out national identification cards
- Verifying and processing Uganda citizenship

TYPES OF MIGRATIONS TODAY

a) Rural urban migration

- Movement of people from villages to towns for settlement.
- This movement can either be temporary or permanent.

Causes of rural urban migration.

- To get better jobs in towns
- To get better education in towns
- Some move with hope of securing urban jobs
- To get better medical services in towns
- To get piped water and electricity in towns

NB: Good schools, hospitals, recreational facilities are classified as **social amenities**.

Results of rural urban migration in villages

- Shortage of labour
- Lack of market
- Low development
- Low tax collection
- Decline in agriculture
- Population decrease

Effects of rural urban migration in towns

- Lead to unemployment
- Leads to high crime rate
- Leads to development of slums
- Shortage of social services
- Leads to easy spread of diseases

Ways of controlling rural urban migration

- Building better schools in villages
- Creating jobs in villages
- Building better hospitals in villages
- Extending electricity to rural areas
- Building better schools in rural

Rural-rural migration

- Movement of people from one village to another for settlement.

Causes of rural-rural migration

- To get fertile land for farming
- To get areas with electricity
- To get areas with better education services
- To get areas with reliable rainfall
- Insecurity

Results of rural-rural migration

- Shortage of land in new areas of settlement
- Population increase in new areas
- Land conflicts in new areas

Urban rural migration

- Movement of people from towns to villages for settlement

Causes of urban rural migration

- Loss of jobs
- Diseases outbreak like COVID-19
- Low cost of living in rural areas
- To get enough land
- Job transfers
- Safe environment with clean air
- No traffic in villages.

Reasons why the government of Uganda encourages urban rural migration

- To increase food production
- To reduce unemployment in towns
- To reduce high crime rate in towns
- To overcrowding in towns
- To reduce on the increasing population in urban areas

Differences between migrations today (current) and those in the past.

- Today people migrate to look for better jobs unlike ethnic migrations
- Today people migrate to look for better education unlike ethnic migrations
- Today people migrate to look for better medical services unlike ethnic migrations
- Today people migrate to look for areas with better transport unlike ethnic migrations
- In the past, migrants had leaders unlike migrants today

How relief influenced settlement patterns

- The Bantu settled on highlands with fertile soils and reliable rainfall
- The Plain Nilotes and Cushites settled on plains with pasture.

Factors that influenced settlement of ethnic groups

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| ➤ Soil fertility | ➤ Relief |
| ➤ Climate | ➤ Political stability |
| ➤ Occupation | |

OLD KINGDOMS IN AFRICA

1. Ancient Egypt:

- This was the earliest kingdom in Africa.
- It was also one of the first civilizations in all human history.
- The kingdom developed about 3000BC in the valley of the Nile River
- King Menes was the founder of the Old kingdom of Egypt.
- King Menes aka Narmer, is believed to be the first pharaoh.

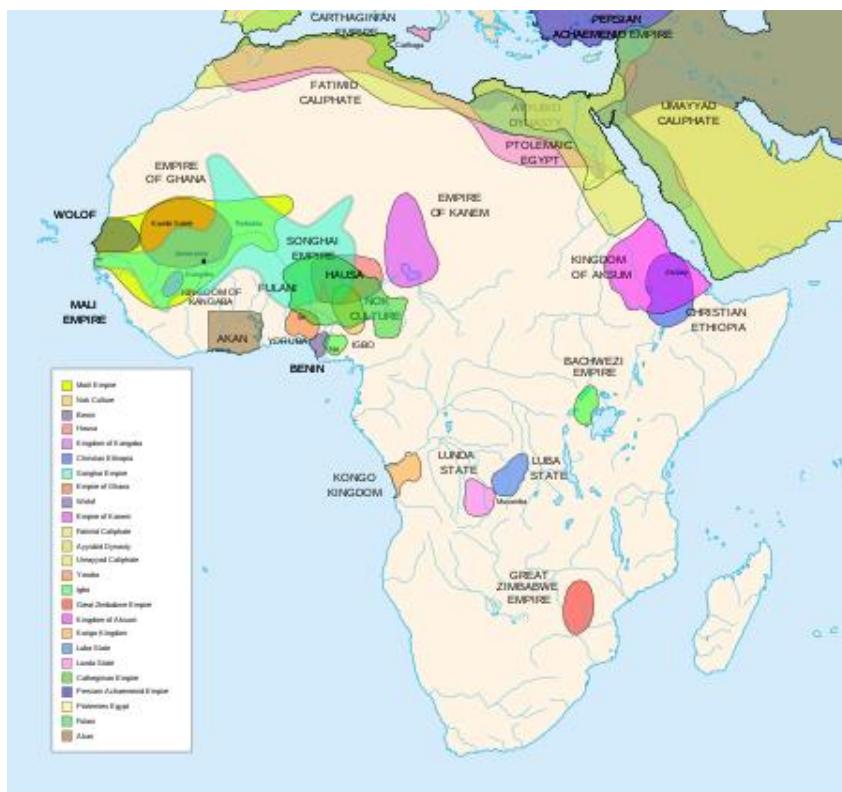
Other kingdoms in Africa

Eastern	Western	Southern	Central
Buganda kingdom	Ghana kingdom	Zulu	Great Zimbabwe
Toro kingdom	Songhai		Luba – Lunda
Bunyoro kingdom	Benin		Mwenemutapa
Ankole kingdom	Kanem Bonu		
Wanga kingdom	Mali		
Karagwe kingdom	Asante		
Rwanda Kingdom			
Urundi kingdom			

Questions:

- a) Name the Bantu tribe that founded Wanga Kingdom.
- b) State the title given to leaders of Wanga kingdom.
- c) How are kingdoms important to a country like Uganda?
- d) Name the first and the last rule of Chwezi dynasty
- e) State any three factors that made Chief Mirambo a successful man.
- f) How did Chief Mirambo benefit from the Ngoni?
- g) How were the Bachwezi able to protect themselves against their enemies?

A MAP SHOWING OLD KINGDOMS OF AFRICA



Political organization of the people in the pre-historical period

This refers to the way ethnic groups ruled or governed themselves

How tribal or ethnic groups governed themselves

- Africans were organized under kingdoms.
- Through clan systems.
- Through chiefdoms
- Through empires

Economic organization of the people in pre-colonial time

This refers to the way in which the means of production and distribution of goods are organized

How tribal groups were economically organized (Traditional activities)

- Trade
- Iron working
- Keeping animals
- Hunting
- Farming

Social organizations of ethnic groups

Social organization refers to the network of relationships in a group and how they interconnect.

Ways people in the pre-colonial society were organized socially

- Through burial ceremonies
- Through community work
- Through wedding ceremonies
- Through collecting food from a variety of places

REFRESHMENT ON KINGDOMS IN EAST AFRICA

A kingdom is a state, country or territory ruled by a king or queen

OLD KINGDOMS AND EMPIRES IN EAST AFRICA

KINGDOM/EMPIRE	COUNTRY/REGION	FOUNDER	TITLE GIVEN
Wanga kingdom	Kenya	Abaluhya/Luhya	Nabongo
Karagwe Kingdom	Tanzania	King Ruhinda	Omuggabe
Bunyoro-Kitara Empire	East African Region	Abatembuzi	Omukama
Chwezi dynasty	Uganda/Northwest Tanzania	The Chwezi	Omukama
Nyamwezi Empire	Tanzania	The Nyamwezi	Ntemi or Mutemi
Buganda Kingdom	Uganda	Kabaka Kintu	Kabaka

Interesting information about empires in East Africa:

- A story of origin of the Chwezi dynasty begins with the ‘King of Ghosts’-Nyamiyonga who proposed a pact with local ruler-Isaza
- Kingdom of Bunyoro replaced Chwezi Dynasty
- Omukama Solomon Iguru I is the current king of Bunyoro Kingdom
- Mytel Kasanda commonly known as **Chief Mirambo**, was Nyamwezi’s famous ruler who gained military tactics from the Ngoni.

Leaders of the Chwezi Empire in Their Order:

- King Ndaahura(First)

- King Mulindwa
- King Wamara (Last king)

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Name the President of Uganda who abolished all kingdoms.
- (b) Which President of Uganda restored Kingdoms?
- (c) Mention any two reasons why kingdoms were restored in Uganda
- (d) Which constitution abolished kingdoms in Uganda?
- (e) Write down any three examples of kingdoms that were restored in Uganda by the 1995 constitution.

Factors for the decline of Bunyoro-Kitara Empire

- The large size of the empire which was hard to manage.
- The death of their beloved cow Bihogo.
- The coming of the Luo-Babito.
- Internal conflicts

Contributions of Bunyoro-Kitara Empire (Bachwezi) to modern economy

- Bachwezi introduced coffee cultivation.
- They introduced iron smelting.
- They introduced long horned cattle.
- They started salt mining on Lake Katwe

Social contributions of the Bachwezi

- Bachwezi introduced bark cloth making.
- They introduced local chess.
- They introduced wooden sandals.
- They introduced centralized system of government.
- They introduced Pet names.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS:

1. What is a tribal group?
2. Why is East Africa referred to as a cradle land of mankind?
3. State the origin of the following ethnic groups:
 - (a) Bantu
 - (b) River Lake Nilotes
 - (c) Cushites
 - (d) Plain Nilotes
4. Give two examples of plain nilotes found in Uganda
5. How did the Bachwezi improve on security in East Africa?
6. Who are the caloureds?
7. What name was given to the Khoi Khoi people by many Europeans and why?
8. How did the spread of iron working in Africa lead to migrations?
9. What is migration?
10. Define the following terms:
 - (a) Internal migration
 - (b) External migration
 - (c) Intercontinental migration
 - (d) Rural-rural migration
11. Who are the Afrikaners?
12. What was the Triangular trade?
13. Mention the three trade routes of the triangular trade.
14. What movement led to increased demand of raw materials in Europe?
15. How did the industrial revolution contribute to the coming of European traders in Africa?
16. Explain how the following towns come into existence:
 - (a) Free Town of Sierra Leon
 - (b) Monrovia of Liberia
17. How have Ugandans benefited from schools built by Indians?
18. Name the largest tribal group in Africa.
19. Name the first colony to be founded in Africa
20. Which Cushitic tribe is found in both Kenya and Somalia?
21. Give a reason why traders moved in caravans
22. Name the main trade item got from Taghaza.

23. State any four factors that forced Bantu to migrate from their homelands

24. How did the migrations of Bantu affect the following sectors?

(a) Population

(b) Agriculture

(c) Land

25. Define cultural diversity?

26. Mention any two types of culture you know.

27. Name the only Luo tribe that migrated to Eastern Uganda.

28. Which legend explains the origin of?

(a) Buganda Kingdom

(b) The Luo

(c) The Bagisu

TOPIC SIX: FOREIGN INFLUENCE ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

Expected outcomes: In this topic, the learner is able to understand the importance of the interdependence among people and nations and demonstrate an understanding of and use of map reading skills to collect information.

Introduction to foreign influence:

Foreign influence was the changes that were brought to Africa by foreigners from Europe and Asia.

Different groups of foreigners who came to Africa

- Traders
- Colonialists/Administrators
- Explorers
- Settlers
- Missionaries

Reasons why Africa took long to be known to the outside world

- Africa had thick impenetrable forests that made transport difficult.
- It was due to hostile tribes.
- Africa had hot deserts.
- Africa had dangerous wild animals.
- There were no clear routes
- Presence of huge mountains like the Atlas Mountains.

TRADERS IN AFRICA

- **A trader** is a person whose job is to carry out trade.
- **Trade** is the buying and selling of goods or services
- **Trading** is the act of buying and selling of goods or services

Examples of early traders who came to Africa

- Arab traders
- Persian traders
- Indian traders
- European traders

NB: The Arab traders were the first foreigners to come to Africa.

Reasons why early traders came to Africa

- They came to invest in their excess capital.
- They came to get raw materials for their industries.
- They wanted to get new markets for their finished goods.
- They came to spread their religion.
- They wanted to find new lands for settlement.
- To find the Sea route to India

- To take control of the Sea routes

The Asians in Africa

- The Asians include the Indians, Malaysians, Arabs and Chinese.
- The Asians came to Africa as traders and settlers.
- Other groups of Asians (**Indians**) came as workers on the railway line.

Question:

a) State the difference between trade and trading.

The coming of the Arabs to the African continent

- Arabs came from Saudi Arabia and some from Persia.
- They came by means of special boats called **dhow**s which were powered by the monsoon winds.

Reasons for the coming of Arabs to Africa:

- They came mainly to trade.
- They also wanted to spread Islam.
- They were running away from religious conflict.

Arab traders in North Africa:

- From Arabia they settled in the Nile delta
- They displaced the Berbers who were original inhabitants of North Africa.
- They wanted to control Trans-Saharan trade.

Interesting information about Arabs

- Arab traders were the first foreigners to come to Africa
- The first Arab trader to come to Uganda was **Ahmed Bin Ibrahim**
- Ahmed Bin Ibrahim was welcomed by the then Kabaka of Buganda called **Kabaka Suuna 1**
- **Kabaka Kalema Rashid** was the kabaka of Buganda who died as a Moslem.
- Early Arabs who came to East Africa sailed across Indian Ocean using special boats called **Dhows**.
- Arab dhows were driven by the **Monsoon winds**
- **Monsoon winds** are called trade winds because they facilitated the movement of Arab traders across Indian Ocean

TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

- This was the trade between the people of North Africa (Berbers) and those of West Africa across Sahara desert.

Examples goods that the Berbers brought to West Africa

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| ➤ Salt | ➤ Camels |
| ➤ Glasses | ➤ Cotton clothes |
| ➤ Gold | ➤ Perfumes |

NB; Salt was got mainly from **Taghaza** and was used to preserve meat

MAJOR TOWNS DURING TRANS SAHARAN TRADE

- Timbuktu
- Sijilmasa
- Qayrawan

EFFECTS OF TRANS SAHARAN TRADE

Positive effects:

- It increased wealth in North Africa
- It led to the spread of Islam to West Africa
- It led to development of towns like Timbuktu

Negative effects:

- It led to increased warfare in the region
- It led to destruction of wild life due to demand for ivory
- It led to slave trade

REASONS WHY TRANS SHARAN TRADE COLLAPSED

- The introduction of new European trade goods
- The high demand for slave labour in Europe
- The rise of the Trans-Atlantic Trade

Trade items which the Berbers got from West Africa during the Trans-Saharan trade

- | | |
|---------|--------------------|
| ➤ Ivory | ➤ Skins and hides |
| ➤ Gold | ➤ Ostrich-feathers |

Reasons why traders moved in Caravans during the Trans-Saharan trade

- For protection (safety)
- For better deals when negotiating with local chiefs.

Factors that makes a camel an ideal means of transport in the desert

- It has strong lids to protect the eyes from sand dust.
- It has a fatty hump that gives energy.
- It has flat homes that cannot sink in sand.

Effects of the coming of the Arabs

A) POSITIVE EFFECTS

- They introduced the Islamic faith.
- They introduced Cowrie shells as a medium of exchange.
- They promoted trade.
- They introduced the new ideas of architecture.
- They introduced some crops like cloves, rice, and sisal.
- They introduced Zebu cows.

- They introduced guns which helped in empire building
- They introduced new styles of dressing.
- Their coming led to the growth and development of coastal towns of East Africa.

B) NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- Slave trade was introduced in Africa with all its bad effects
- Arabs led to depopulation of Africa as a result of slave trade.
- They undermined African culture

Examples of coastal towns developed by the Arabs.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| ➤ Kilwa (Heart and wealth of Arabs) | ➤ Sofala |
| ➤ Malindi | ➤ Mafia |
| ➤ Mombasa | ➤ Zanzibar |

SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA

Slave Trade:

- This is the illegal buying and selling of human beings.

Slavery:

- This is the possession of a person by another people illegally.

A slave

- A person who is illegally owned by another person and is forced to work

Ways slaves were got or obtained.

- Through raids.
- Through barter trade.
- Through buying war captives.
- Through capturing lonely people on the way

Reasons why slaves were needed.

- The Arabs wanted slaves as domestic workers.
- The French wanted slaves to work in their sugarcane plantations in the Indian Ocean.
- The other Europeans wanted slaves to work for them in their mines and sugarcane plantations in America.
- The African leaders needed them for bartering.

Groups of people who took part (participated) in slave trade

- The Arab traders.
- The African chiefs and kings
- The Khartoumers. (Raided the people of Northern Uganda)
- The Europeans (the Dutch, the French, Spaniard, Portuguese)

African tribes that took part in slave trade.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| ➤ Baganda | ➤ Acholi |
| ➤ Akamba | ➤ Hehe |
| ➤ Banyoro | ➤ Yao |
| ➤ Nyamwezi | |

Individual Arabs who participated in slave trade

- Tippu Tip (Ahmed Bin Muhammad)-He was the most notorious(famous) slave trader
- Fundikiri
- Msiri

Slave trade markets in East Africa

- Zanzibar was the largest slave trade market in the world.
- Tabora (Kazeh) was the largest inland slave trade market
- Goree Island was the largest slave trade market in West Africa

Questions:

- a) Who were the Khartoumers?
- b) How helpful was Sir Samuel Baker to the people of Northern Uganda?

EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE

A) POSITIVE EFFECTS:

- Kings and chiefs gained a lot of wealth.
- It led to the growth of some kingdoms and societies.
- It led to the growth of towns e.g Mombasa, Malindi, Kilwa, Sofala, etc.
- Africa's interior was known to the outside world.
- It led to the introduction of new items of trade e.g guns, beads, plates, cups, etc.

B) NEGATIVE EFFECTS:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| ➤ Led to loss of lives | ➤ Led to population decrease |
| ➤ Led to human suffering | ➤ Tribal conflicts emerged |
| ➤ Led to loss of culture | ➤ Destruction of property |
| ➤ Led to famine | |

Questions:

- a) How did slave trade contribute to famine in East Africa?
- b) How did Arabs cause human suffering in East Africa?

Reasons why slave trade was difficult to stop

- It was profitable to the traders and to the African chiefs.
- There was still need for cheap labour.

ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE

- Abolition of slave trade was the move to decampain and end slave trade in Africa
- The moves were started by **Adam Smith**
- He stated that '**A well paid worker, works better than a slave'**

People who participated in abolition of slave trade

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| ➤ Sir Samuel Baker | ➤ William Wilberforce |
| ➤ Dr. David Livingstone | ➤ Adam Smith |
| ➤ Abraham Lincoln | |

Treaties that were signed to stop slave trade in East Africa

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| ➤ Moresby treaty – 1871 | ➤ Frere-treaty-1878 |
| ➤ Hamerton treaty – 1876 | |

Signatories of the above treaties.

- Captain Moresby and Sultan of Zanzibar signed the Moresby treaty.
- Hamerton and the Sultan of Zanzibar signed the Hamerton treaty.
- Frere treaty was signed by Sultan of Zanzibar and Frere.

Provisions of the above treaties.

- No Sultan was to own slaves
- No slaves were to be shipped from the coast of East Africa

- No Arabs or Indians were allowed to ship slaves

Roles played by the following towards the abolition of slave trade

a) Sir William Mackinnon:

- He suggested in the British Parliament for the construction of the Uganda railway.

b) Sir Samuel Baker:

- He tried to stop slave trade in Northern Uganda (Acholi)
- He built Fort Patiko and provided guns to the Acholi

c) Dr. David Livingstone

- He invited trading companies to carryout legitimate trade.
- He wrote articles against evils of slave trade

d) The railway line

- It was used to transport goods instead of using slaves.

e) William Wilberforce

- He decampaigned slave trade in the British parliament.

f) The missionaries

- They preached against slave trade.

INDIAN TRADERS IN AFRICA

- First Indians settled in Zanzibar
- They were encouraged by Sultan Seyyid Said
- The second groups of Indians were **Indian coolies**.
- After the completion of the Uganda railway, some went back others remained to trade.
- Indians who remained started what we call Indian communities today.

Examples of Indians who came to Africa

Name	Contribution
Nanji Kalidas Mehta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He founded the Mehta Group in British East Africa ➤ He established the first sugar factory in Uganda called Lugazi Sugar Factory ➤ He established the present day Sugar Corporation of Uganda Limited(SCOUL)
Muljibhai Madhvani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He established Kakira Sugar factory ➤ He established an agricultural school, Muljibhai Madhvani College(now government owned)
Amirali Karmali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He established Mukwano industries ➤ He built Mukwano Shopping Arcade in Kampala
The Aga Khan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He established Aga Khan schools, hospitals and universities

Contributions of Indian towards the economic development in East Africa

- Banyans lent money to business men
- They constructed Kenya-Uganda railway.
- They built shops.
- They built industries.
- They introduced new crops.
- They introduced new forms of money like the Indian rupees.
- They started plantation farming.

Interesting information:

- i) Banyans were the Indian money lenders
 - ii) Indian rupees was the second form of money after Cowrie shells
 - iii) Indian coolies built the Uganda railway
- i) Aldina Visram opened up the first shop in Kampala
 - ii) A coolie is an unskilled native labourer in India

Reasons for building the Kenya- Uganda railway

- To transport goods from Uganda to the coast.
- To transport British administrators from the coast to the interior.
- To stop slave trade.
- To promote legitimate trade.

Problems were faced by the builders of Kenya-Uganda railway

- Attacks from hostile tribes for instance the Nandi and Maasai
- Attacks from dangerous wild animals like lions
- Tropical diseases like malaria
- Difficult in crossing Rift Valley
- Jiggers at Voi

How did the following affect the construction of Kenya-Uganda railway?

a) Rift valley

- It was difficult and expensive to construct the railway across rift valleys.

b) The Nandi people

- They never wanted the railway to go through their land.
- They killed some builders of the railway line.

c) Lions of Tsavo

- They killed the builders of the railway line.

Why Africans refused to construct the Uganda railway

- They feared to leave their families behind
- They were paid low wages
- They feared man eaters at Tsavo National park
- They were unwilling to work

Note carefully:

- The refusal by Africans to provide labour during the construction of Uganda Railway meant that there was labour shortage
- This labour shortage was solved by inviting the Indian Coolies to construct it.
- The Indian coolies were more experienced in the railway construction than the Africans.

- The construction started at Kilindini in Mombasa in 1896 until 1901
- Nairobi started as a store for tools during the construction of Uganda Railway
- Uganda Railway was built by the IBEACo

Question

- a) Mention one group of people who bring goods nearer to people.(UNEB 2019)

Reasons why Uganda Railway was constructed

- To link Uganda to the coast
- To promote trade
- To stop slave trade
- To make British administration easier

Effects of construction Kenya-Uganda railway

- Slave trade was stopped.
- Transport was made easy.
- It led to the development of towns.
- Trade was promoted
- Slaves became human beings again

Roles played by each of the following people during the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway.

i).Engineer George White House

- He was the chief engineer during the construction of the railway.

ii).Major MacDonald

- He was the chief surveyor during the construction of the railway.

iii).Colonel Patterson

- He killed the man eaters of Tsavo National park.

iv).Sir William Mackinnon

- He brought the ideas of the construction of the Uganda railway.

v)Sir Guild Ford

- He was the last engineer to inspect the Uganda railway.

The Persian traders in East Africa:

- They came from Persian Gulf present day Iraq

Effects of the Persian traders:

- They introduced new trade items like daggers,guns,bowls,iron pots and pans
- They introduced new architecture
- They promoted coastal trade.

EXPLORERS IN AFRICA

- An explorer is a person who leaves his country to another country or continent to search for information.
- River Nile was the main physical feature that attracted most European explorer who came to Africa
- Most European explorers came to discover its source
- River Nile has its source is in **Lake Victoria**
- This River forms a political boundary between Busoga Kingdom and Buganda.

- Its local name is **Omugga Kiyira**.

EXAMPLES OF EXPLORERS WHO CAME TO AFRICA

- Mary Henrietta Kingsley
- Sir Samuel Baker
- John Speke(Made two journeys to East Africa)
- Henry Morton Stanley(Made three journeys)
- Dr.David Livingstone(The greatest)
- Dr.Mungo Park
- Joseph Thomson
- The Landers(Richard Lander and John Lander)
- Count Teleki

Reasons why European explorers came to Africa

- To find the sources of River Nile.
- To find areas of trade.
- To find geographical information about Africa.
- Love for adventure
- To discover the social aspects of people (culture)

Problems that were faced by explorers in Africa

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Attacks from wild animals like lions ➤ Poor transport ➤ Harsh climate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tropical diseases like malaria ➤ Shortage of supplies. ➤ Language difficulty |
|---|--|

Effects of the European explorers (results)

- Physical features were renamed.
- Africa was opened to the rest of the world.
- Friendship and links between Africa and Europe started.
- They discovered areas of trade.
- Explorers gave information to traders and missionaries.

The Portuguese explorers:

- They came from Portugal
- They were the first European explorers to come to Africa
- Vasco da Gama became the first European explorer to reach East African coast

Reason for the coming of Portuguese explorers:

- To find sea route to India
- To avoid the traditional land route under Arab Muslim control
- Need to obtain wealth from Africa
- To get access to commodities like fabrics, spices and gold

Prince Henry the navigator:

- He was the son to king Emmanuel of Portugal.
- He was called the navigator because he built school of navigation at Port Sagres in Portugal

The role of Prince Henry the navigator in the exploration of Africa:

- He built school where sailors were trained
- He funded Portuguese sailors who came to Africa

- He built strong ships
- He discovered the first navigation compass
- He discovered the use of a compass in finding direction.

Examples of Portuguese navigators who came to Africa

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Diniz Diaz(discovered Cape Verde Islands) ➤ Diogo Diaz(First European to reach Madagascar) ➤ Bartholomew Diaz | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gil Eannes ➤ Vasco-da-Gama |
|---|---|

Bartholomew Diaz:

- He was a Portuguese explorer who led the first European expedition around the Cape of Good Hope in 1488.
- He wanted to find a sea route to India.
- He was the first explorer to sail around Cape Town.
- His journey was sponsored by Prince Henry-the Navigator

Factors that made Bartholomew Diaz not to complete his journey to India

- He was affected by storms.
- He ran low on supplies.
- His crew became tired

Vasco Da Gama

- He was a Portuguese explorer who discovered the sea route to India.
- He started his journey from Lisbon, Portugal.
- He was the first European explorer to reach East African coast

Challenges faced by Vasco Da Gama during his journey to India

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food supplies. ➤ Storms ➤ Diseases like scurvy ➤ Unpredictable weather changes ➤ Attacks from other sailors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hostilities in the towns he stopped by. ➤ Death of his crew members due to scurvy |
|---|--|

Question:

a) Name the Portuguese explorer who discovered a Sea route to India.

Reasons why Vasco Da Gama was interested in finding the sea route to India

- To avoid the high taxation from the Ottoman Empire.
- He wanted to ease trade between India and Portugal.

Items of trade the Portuguese wanted from India

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Spices ➤ Silk | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gold |
|--|--|

EXPLORERS TO WEST AFRICA

Name	Contribution or discoveries made
Mungo Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He discovered that River Niger flowed East wards ➤ He made a report on natural resources, the people and transport on rivers in Africa.
Mary Henrietta Kingsley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ She was the first female explorer to come to Africa
Gaspard Mollien	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He was a French explorer who saw the source of River Senegal and River Gambia
The Landers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They were two brothers John Lander and Richard Lander who made reports on trade in West Africa ➤ They made a report on the possibilities of trade in West Africa.
Major Clapperton and Denham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clapperton was the first European explorer to see Lake Chad
Heinrich Barth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He explored the areas of Katsina, Kano, Sokot, and Timbuktu in Mali

Interesting information:

- West Africa called the White man's grave because many white men died from there
- Mungo Park got drowned at Bussa Falls and died from there
- Richard Lander was killed by tribesman during his third journey along the Niger River

Problems that were faced by Explorers in West Africa.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hostile tribes. ➤ Epidemic diseases. ➤ Language difficulty ➤ Poor transport ➤ Fierce wild animals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack good accommodation ➤ Epidemic diseases ➤ Shortage of supplies ➤ Harsh climate |
|---|---|

NB. Let learners choose which method would be suitable for them (**H.E.L.P or L.E.S.H**)

EXPLORERS IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Dr. David Livingstone (Africa's most famous)

- He was from Scottish Missionary, doctor and an explorer
- He crossed Africa from Indian Ocean to Atlantic Ocean.
- He was the first explorer to walk across Africa from coast to coast

Contributions made by Dr. Livingstone

- He discovered Victoria Falls on River Zambezi in Zambia.
- He treated people suffering from sleeping sickness.
- He discovered Lake Tanganyika.
- He spread Christianity.

➤ He stopped slave trade in East and Central Africa.

➤ He invited trade companies to promote legitimate trade.

NB: Dr.David Livingstone died from Africa after being attacked by malaria and he was buried in Britain at a place called West Minister's Abbey, a burial place for prominent people in Britain.

Servants of David Livingstone

- Chuma
- Susi

EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

Explorer	Contribution
Sir Samuel Baker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He followed River Nile from its mouth. ➤ He discovered Lake Albert and Murchison falls. ➤ He was the first governor of Equatorial province. ➤ He stopped slave trade in Acholi land. ➤ He tried to colonize Uganda for Egypt. ➤ He built a Fort at Patiiko
John Speke(Made two journeys)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He discovered the source of River Nile. ➤ He was the first European to see Lake Victoria. ➤ He renamed Kiira falls as Rippon falls.
Henry Morton Stanley (Made three journeys)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He discovered Mt. Rwenzori and named it mountains of the moon. ➤ He moved around Lake Victoria to prove Speke's discovery about the source of River Nile. ➤ He wrote a letter on behalf of Kabaka Mutesa I inviting missionaries to Uganda ➤ He discovered Lake Edward and Lake George.
Joseph Thomson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He discovered Mt. Elgon and L. Balingo ➤ He discovered the shortest from from Uganda to the coast ➤ He was the first European explorer to cross Masai land safely
Jacob Erhardt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He attempted to draw the map of East Africa.
Johann Ludwig Krapf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He discovered Mt. Kenya
Johann Rebmann	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He discovered Mt. Kilimanjaro

Interesting information,

- Explorers who came to East Africa entered through Tanzania at **Bagamoyo** which was the main entry point.
- They first reported to Zanzibar
- Most explorers never used Kenya's route due to presence of man eaters and hostile tribes like the Nandi and the Masai.
- Joseph Thomson became the first European explorer to cross Masailand safely meaning he discovered the shortest route from the coast to Uganda.

FACTORS THAT ENABLED JOSEP THOMSON CROSS MASAI LAND

- He befriended the Masai and earned their trust, respect and protection
- He travelled with a caravan that knew the routes across Masailand well.
- He travelled with a caravan that had contacts with Local Masai elders
- He was also able to communicate with the Masai he met.

Reasons why European explorers first reported to Zanzibar.

- To get permission from the Sultan
- To get porters
- To learn some Kiswahili
- To get guides

LET US LEARN MORE ABOUT H.M.STANLEY

The three journeys made by H.M.Stanley and their purpose

- **1871**-He came to look for Dr. David Livingstone.
- **1873** -To prove Speke's discovery about the source of River Nile.
- **1879**-To rescue Emin Pasha from Acholi

Newspapers that sponsored HM Stanley's journey

- The Daily Telegraph of London
- The New York Herald Tribune

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Why was Sir Samuel Baker liked by the people of Northern Uganda?
- (b) Why did Sir Samuel Baker not welcome in Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom?
- (c) Why did Omukama Kabalega resist Sir Samuel Baker?
- (d) Why did Kasagama of Toro welcome Sir Samuel Baker and Lugard?
- (e) Why is it wrong to say that Speke discovered the source of River Nile?
- (f) Why were the Europeans interested in finding the source of River Nile?
- (g) In which way was River Nile responsible for the coming of the first Europeans to Africa.
- (h) Write down two organizations that sponsored the above Explorers.
- (i) In which ways were the above organizations important to explorers.
- (j) How did the explorers lead to the exploitation of Africa's resources?
- (k) Mention two positive effects of explorers to Africa.
- (l) How did the coming of explorers affect Africa negatively?
- (m) Who took the letter which Stanley wrote?
- (n) Why did Mutesa I invite Christian missionaries to his kingdom?
- (o) Name the explorer who is considered the greatest among all.

- (p) Write down two organizations that sponsored the above explorers.
- (q) In which ways were the above organizations important to explorers.
- (r) How did the explorers lead to the exploitation of Africa's resources?
- (s) Mention two positive effects of explorers to Africa.

- (t) How did the coming of explorers affect Africa negatively?

EARLY EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA

- A missionary is a person who leaves his country to another country to spread the word of God.
- Most missionaries that came to Africa originated from Europe
- Before the coming of European missionaries, Africans believed in African Traditional Religion.
- The first foreign religion in Africa was **Islam**.

Examples of societies that sent missionaries to Africa

- The Church Missionary Society.(C.M.S)
- The Free Church of Scotland (F.C.S)
- The London Missionary Society.(L.M.S)
- The Universities' Mission Society.(U.M.S)
- The White Fathers

Reasons why missionaries came to Africa.

- They came to spread Christianity.
- They wanted to spread European culture
- They came to stop slave trade.
- They wanted to civilize Africans

Contributions/effects of missionary activities in Africa

a) Positive contributions:

- Missionaries spread the word of God
- They built missionary schools
- They fought against slave trade.
- They built Hospitals
- They introduced formal education

b) Negative contributions:

- They led to division among people through religious groups
- They paved way for the colonization of Africa
- They preached against African culture
- They led to religious wars

NB: The C.M.S sponsored Captain Frederick Lugard to stay in Uganda in order to deal with Kabaka Mwanga who was a threat to missionary work in Buganda.

Interesting information:

- There were two groups of missionaries who came to Africa and these were: The Protestant/Anglican missionaries and the Roman Catholic Missionaries.
- The Protestant or Anglican missionaries were the first group of missionaries to come to Africa.
- **Shergold Smith** and Reverend **C.T.Wilson** of the C.M.S were the first Anglican missionaries to come to Uganda in June 1877.

- They were based in the court of the Kabaka of Buganda near present-day Kampala.
- **Father Simeon Lourdel** and **Brother Amans** were the first Roman Catholic missionaries to come to Uganda on February 17, 1879.
- They crossed Lake Victoria and arrived near Entebbe on the **Kigungu Peninsular**

MISSIONARIES WHO CAME TO AFRICA

1. John Ludwig Krapf:

- He was sent to Africa by the Church Missionary Society.
- He spread Christianity in Ethiopia and Kenya.
- He built a mission station at Rabai Mpya in Kenya.
- He translated the English Bible into Kiswahili.
- He was an explorer as well as a missionary.

How did the mission station at Rabai Mpya contribute to the spread of Christianity?

- The mission station helped people to learn how to read religious books.

How did Ludwig Krapf contribute to the spread of Christianity in East Africa? (PLE 2023 no.15)

- He built a mission station at Rabai Mpya.
- He translated the English bible into Kiswahili.

2. Johann Rebmann:

- He was a missionary who helped Krapf to start a mission station.
- He discovered Mt. Kilimanjaro.

The first two missionaries to come to East Africa were:

- Johann Ludwig Krapf
- Johann Rebmann

3. Dr. David Livingstone: (The Greatest)

- He was a doctor, a missionary and an explorer
- He preached Christianity in Central, Southern and South Western part of Africa.
- He helped to start a University mission station in Central Africa.
- He preached against slave trade in both Central and East Africa

4. Alexander Mackay:

- He was a practical missionary who trained people economic skills such carpentry, trailing and brick laying.
- He introduced a printing press in Uganda in 1878.
- He built a carpentry workshop at Nateete.
- He built a mission station at Mpampwa in Tanzania.
- He was the leader of C.M.S in Uganda

Dr. Albert Cook:

- He built Mengo Hospital.
- He treated people suffering from sleeping sickness.

Bishop Hannington:

- He was the first Anglican Bishop to be murdered in Uganda.
- He was murdered in Busoga at **Kyando** by Chief Luba on orders of Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda Kingdom.
- He was murdered because he used a wrong route to enter Buganda.

Apollo Kivebulaya:

- He was a Ugandan Missionary who spread Christianity in Western Uganda and some parts of DRC.

Bishop Alfred Robert Tucker

- He requested for funds from Church Missionary Society to support IBEACo.
- He served as the first bishop of Uganda in 1899-1911

Robert Ashe:

- He introduced the first bicycle in Uganda called **Raleigh bicycle**

Problems which were faced by missionaries in Africa (Let learners practice the word H.E.L.P)

- | | |
|---|---|
| ➤ Hostile tribes like the Nandi and Masai | ➤ Shortage of supplies like food |
| ➤ Epidemic diseases like malaria | ➤ Walking long journeys on foot |
| ➤ Language barriers | ➤ Difficulty in crossing some physical features |
| ➤ Poor transport | |

Questions:

- (a) Mention the missionaries that came to Uganda in 1877?
- (b) Mention the missionaries that came to Uganda in 1879?
- (c) How did Dr. Livingstone help in the abolition of slave trade in Africa?
- (d) How did Alexander Mackay contribute to the economic development in Uganda?
- (e) How did the introduction of the printing press by Alexander Mackay promote the spread of Christianity?
- (f) How did Dr. Albert Cook help to control the spread of sleeping sickness around Lake Victoria?
- (g) Who ordered for the killing of Bishop Hannington?
- (h) Why was Bishop Hannington murdered?
- (i) How did the missionaries contribute to the development of Africa?
- (j) State the negative effects of missionary work to Africa.
- (j) Write down the economic contributions of missionaries to Africa.
- (l) Give the social contributions of missionaries to Africa.
- (m) Mention the political effects of missionaries to Africa.
- (n) What were the achievements of missionaries in Africa?
- (o) State the missionary groups in Africa.
- (p) Mention the missionary that promoted health services in Uganda.
- (q) How did the above missionary promote health service in Uganda?
- (r) Which missionaries contributed to the economic development of Uganda?
- (s) How did the above missionaries contribute to the development in Uganda?

EUROPEAN TRADERS IN AFRICA

- First European traders in Africa were Portuguese in West Africa.
- They were attracted to West Africa by gold at the gold coast.
- They built Fort Elmina, Azim, Sharma, and Accra.

Reasons why traders came to Africa

- They wanted raw materials for their home industries.
- They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
- They wanted market for their finished goods.

Positive Effects of European traders in Africa:

- They created market for African goods.
- They led to the growth of urban centers in Africa.
- They led to the development of transport infrastructure
- They introduced new goods.
- They established legitimate trade
- They introduced new crops

Negative effects of European traders in Africa:

- Increased the demand for slaves which led to depopulation of Africa
- They led to the collapse of traditional industries in Africa
- They led to the spread of diseases like small pox and measles
- They established colonial rule through their trading companies

THE TRIANGULAR/TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE:

This was the trade that involved the people of West Africa, America and Europe across Atlantic Ocean.

Items of trade that were got from Europe to Africa

- Clothes
- Guns
- Cups and plates

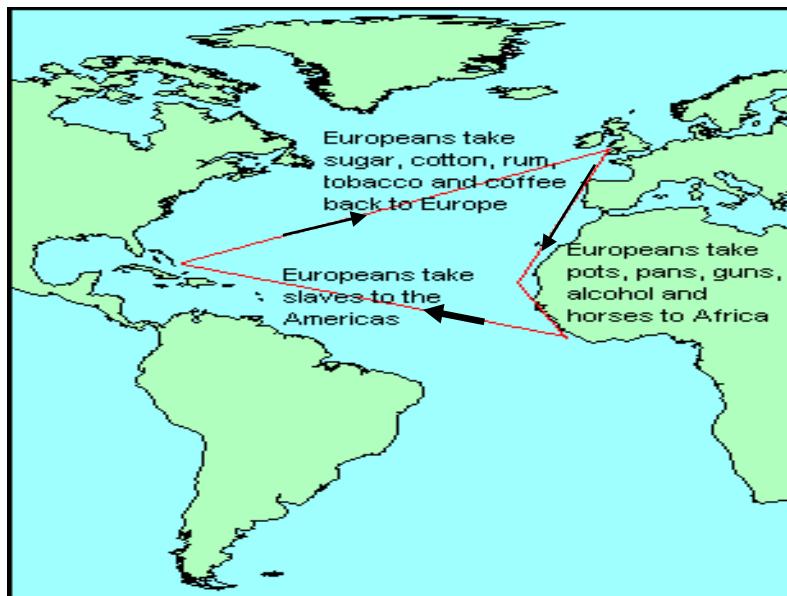
From Africa to America

- Slaves
- Ivory
- Gold

From America to Europe

- Sugar
- Cotton
- Copper
- Gold
- Tobacco
- Silver
- Tea

Map showing triangular trade



TRADE ROUTES DURING TRANS ATLANTIC TRADE

- (a) From Africa to Europe
- (b) From America to Europe
- (c) From Europe to Africa

Reasons why Trans-Atlantic Trade declined

- The rise of the abolitionist movements
- The rise of legitimate trade
- The setting up of many industries in Europe
- The economic shifts(growth in the economy)

Trading (chartered) companies that were established in Africa

- Imperial British East Africa Company.(IBEACo) by Sir William Mackinnon
- The Germany East Africa Company.(GEACo) by Dr.Carl Peters
- The Dutch East India Company.(DEICo) by Johan van Oldenbarneveldt
- International African Association.(I.A.A) by King Leopold III of Belgium
- British South Africa Company.(BSACo) by Cecil Rhodes
- British India Steam Navigation Company by Sir William Mackinnon
- The Royal Niger Company by George Taubman Goldie

IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY (IBEACO)

- IBEACO was formed by Sir William Mackinnon in 1888.
- Capt. Frederick Lugard became its representative in East Africa.

Reasons why IBEACo formed

- To carryout trade in East Africa.
- To establish British rule in East Africa.
- To protect missionaries.

Factors that made IBEACO run bankrupt

- It spent a lot of money in curbing rebellions
- It lacked a reliable source of income.
- Had corrupt officials

NB: Bishop Alfred Tucker of the C.M.S funded IBEACO with 400pounds when it ran bankrupt in order for IBEACO to continue giving protection to the Christian Missionaries.

Capt. Frederick Lugard

- He was the representative of IBEACo in East Africa.
- He signed treaties to establish British rule in Uganda.
- He introduced indirect rule in Uganda
- He restored Omukama Kasagama of Toro.
- He supported the Protestants against the Catholics.

Recommendations of the Agreement that was signed between Mwanga and Lugard

- Lugard was to protect Mwanga.
- Lugard was to trade in Buganda.
- Mwanga was not to conduct trade without the consent of Lugard.

QUESTIONS:

1. Why did Lugard support the Protestants during the conflict?
2. Apart from Uganda and Kenya, write other two countries in Africa where IBEACo operated.
3. Why did IBEACo withdraw from East Africa?
4. What factors made IBEACo to run bankrupt?
5. Which organization provided IBEACo with more funds?
6. Why did the above organization provide funds to IBEACo?
7. Which Bishop requested funds for IBEACo?
8. Why did Captain Frederick remain in Uganda after the collapse of his company?

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA COMPANY

- It was founded on 28th March 1884 as the Society for German Colonization by Doctor Carl Peters
- It was formed to carry out trade in Tanganyika and to administer Tanganyika on behalf of the Germans.
- GEACo attempted to colonize Uganda for Germany.
- Carl Peters signed treaties with the local chiefs in Tanganyika.
- He also signed a treaty with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda but was considered void because it was not supported by the home government.

Reasons why GEACO was formed

- To carry out German administration
- To carry out trade
- To protect Christian missionaries

Contributions of GEACO

- GEACO signed a number of treaties with African chiefs
- It also promoted legitimate trade, which replaced slave trade.
- It constructed the first railway line in East Africa called Tanga-Korogwe (Usambara railway)

Questions

1. Why was the Heligoland treat signed?
2. What were the contributions of GEACo to the people of Tanganyika?
3. In which way was GEACo a disadvantage to the people of Tanganyika?
4. Who spear headed the colonization of Tanganyika?
5. Who were the Akidas and Jumbes in Tanganyika?
6. Mention the goods which the European traders got from Africa.
7. Mention the goods which the European traders brought to Africa?
8. How did the European traders contribute to the development of Africa?

COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA

KEY TERMS.

- a) **Colonialists:** These were people who came from Europe to rule Africa.
- b) **A colony:** Is a country ruled by another stronger country for her citizens to have a permanent settlement.
- c) **A protectorate:** It is a weaker country ruled by a stronger country for only economic exploitation.
- d) **A mandate territory:** These were former colonies of Germany that were ruled by Britain on behalf of League of Nations and UN.
- e) **Scramble for Africa:** This was the struggle among European countries to get colonies in Africa.
- f) **Colonialism:** This is a system where a strong country controls another country politically, economically and socially.
- g) **Neo-colonialism:** This is the indirect control of a weak country by a more powerful country

PARTITION OF AFRICA

This was the peaceful division of African territories among European countries for colonization.

Reasons for scramble/partition of Africa.

a) **Economic reasons**

- The Europeans wanted raw materials for their industries.
- They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
- They wanted market for their finished goods.
- They wanted to settle their unemployed population.

b) **Social reasons**

- They wanted to stop slave trade.
- They wanted to spread Christianity.
- They wanted to introduce formal education.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE

- It was the meeting held in Germany in 1884-1885 to partition Africa.
- It was chaired by Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck.
- It was called Berlin conference because it was held in the Berlin City of Germany.

Reasons why the Berlin conference was held.

- To find peaceful means of sharing Africa
- To prevent war among European powers
- To solve the Congo question

Terms of the Berlin conference:

- European countries were to get colonies from where their nationals were operating.
- European countries were to construct structures
- Border conflicts among European countries were to be settled peacefully.
- Physical features would be used as boundaries.

Results of the Berlin conference

- Africans lost their independence
- Africa was partitioned.
- Many trading companies were started.
- European countries were to stop slave trade in their colonies.
- Solving international conflicts diplomatically started

Countries that attended in the Berlin Conference.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------|
| ➤ Germany | ➤ Portugal | ➤ Spain |
| ➤ France | ➤ Italy | |
| ➤ Britain | ➤ Belgium | |

European colonial agents in Africa:

- These were Europeans who were sent by their countries to establish their rule.

Examples of European colonial agents:

Colonial agent	Contribution made
Colonel Henry Colville	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He fought and brought Bunyoro under British rule➤ He overcame Kabalega's resistance
Sir Frederick Jackson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He fought against Chief Awich of Payera and Northern Uganda under British rule➤ He overcame Lamogi rebellion
Sir Harry Johnstone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the British government
Captain Frederick Lugard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He introduced indirect rule in Uganda and Nigeria.➤ He was IBEACo's representative in Uganda➤ He signed a treaty of protection with Kabaka Mwanga➤ He restored Omukama Kasagama of Toro back to his throne.
Sir Robert Thome Coryndon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He formed LEGCO in Uganda in 1921
Sir John Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He appointed the first three Ugandan representatives on LEGCO

Sir William Mackinnon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He was the founder of IBEACO ➤ He brought the idea for the construction of the Uganda railway
Dr.Carl Peters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He established German rule in German East Africa. ➤ He the founder of GEACO
Lord Rosebery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He declared Uganda a British Protectorate in 1894.
Sir Andrew Cohen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He exiled Kabaka Muteesa 2 to Britain because he refused the idea of East African Federation
Sir Richard Turnbull	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He was the last colonial governor of Tanganyika
Sir Hesketh Bell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He was the first British governor of Uganda
Sir Kenneth Borup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He introduced fast cotton growing seeds in Uganda

OTHER COLONIAL AGENTS WERE:

- Cecil Rhodes for Britain in Southern and Central Africa
- De Brazza for France in Congo Basin
- Sir George Goldie for Britain in West Africa
- Dr. Nachtigal for Germany in West Africa (Cameroon and Togo)

Methods used to establish colonial rule:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Signing agreements ➤ Use of military force ➤ Divide and rule ➤ Use of collaborators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trading companies ➤ Use of explorers |
|--|---|

Examples of treaties that were signed in Uganda

- The 1900 Buganda agreement (Signed between Sir Harry Johnston and Sir Apollo Kaggwa)
- The 1900 Toro agreement (Signed between Sir Henry Hamilton Johnston and Omukama Kasagama)
- The 1901 Ankole agreement was signed between Omugabe Kahaya II and Sir Fredrick Jackson)

Interesting information,

- A treaty is an agreement between two parties while an agreement is an understanding between two or more parties.
- There were two main treaties signed between Germany and Britain during the partition and scramble of Africa.

➤ These treaties were: the Anglo-German Agreement of 1886 and the Anglo-German agreement of 1890 (Heligo Land treaty)

➤ The Anglo-German agreement of 1890 (Heligo Land treaty) finalized the full partition and scramble of Africa

Question:

- (a) Name the treaty which declared Uganda a British protectorate
- (b) Which British administrator of Uganda overcame each of the following rebellions:
 - (i) Kabalega's revolt
 - (ii) Lamogi rebellion
- (c) Give the meaning of the following terms:
 - (i) Neo-colonialism
 - (ii) A colony
 - (iii) A mandate
- (d) Which colonial administrator exiled Kabaka Mutesa 2 to Britain?
- (e) Give a reason why Kabaka Mutesa 2 was exiled.

ROLES PLAYED BY THE EXPLORERS IN THE COLONIZATION PROCESS OF AFRICA

Qn: How did early explorers lead to the coming of colonialists in Africa?

- Early explorers discovered the source of River Nile that led to the coming of British colonialists in Uganda.
- They made reports about evils of slave trade which colonialists came to fight
- They opened way for the coming of Christian Missionaries which colonialists came to protect.
- They drew maps which colonialists used to enter Africa.
- They opened up routes which colonialists used to enter the interior of Africa.
- They provided information about natural resources in Africa to the European traders

ROLES PLAYED BY CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN THE COLONIZATION OF AFRICA.

Qn: How did missionaries contribute to the coming of colonialists in Africa?

- Missionaries started the growing of cash crops which attracted colonialists
- They set up mission stations in Africa which colonialists used as their headquarters.
- They softened African hearts to accept colonial rule
- They founded the colonialists like IBEACO
- They helped in signing of treaties.

ROLES PLAYED BY CHARTERED COMPANIES IN THE COLONIZATION OF AFRICA

Qn: How did trading companies like IBEACO lead to coming of colonialists in Africa?

- They built railways and roads which colonialists used to enter the interior of Africa.
- They created administrative centers which colonialists used as their headquarters.
- They signed treaties with local chiefs which introduced colonialists in Africa.
- They fought and protected their colonies against hostile communities.

COLONIAL RULE IN THE FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

- French colonial empire refers to set of countries in Africa that were colonized by France.
- Countries that were ruled by France are called Francophone countries like Senegal

- Countries ruled by Britain are referred to as Anglophone countries
- Most countries in West Africa were ruled by France
- Dakar in Senegal is where the headquarters of French Colonial empire was located
- The French used assimilation policy in their colonies which promoted French culture.
- The French colonies in West Africa were under a **federation**.
- **A federation refers to emerging of countries under one government**
- **The French government wanted the French colonies to gain their internal self-rule but remain under the same federation**
- **Most French colonies accepted but Guinea refused the idea.**
- On 1st October, 1958 Guinea under Sekou Toure became the first French colony to gain independence.
- French colonies had gained independence by 1960

Examples of Francophone countries in Africa

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| ➤ Senegal | ➤ Madagascar |
| ➤ Mali | ➤ Chad |
| ➤ Burkina Faso | ➤ Gambia |
| ➤ Ivory Coast | ➤ Mauritania |

Examples of Anglophone countries in Africa

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| ➤ Uganda | ➤ Nigeria |
| ➤ Kenya | ➤ South Africa |
| ➤ Egypt | ➤ Sudan |
| ➤ Ghana | |

Methods used by the colonialists to administer colonial rule (Colonial systems of administration)

1. French assimilation Policy

- This was the policy that aimed at turning people of French colonies into French citizens.
- This policy was only used by the French in Senegal
- This policy was introduced by the **French government**.

Senegal's four communes where assimilation was commonly used

- Dakar
- Goree
- Rufisque
- Saint Louis

How was assimilation policy applied?

- By introducing French language
- By introducing French ways of dressing
- By educating people in French ways
- By sensitizing people to abandon their own cultural heritage

Questions:

(a) In which African country was assimilation policy applied?

Reasons why French used assimilation policy.

- To promote French culture
- To control her colonies permanently
- To promote French nationalism
- To transform all Africans in French colonies

Reasons why assimilation failed in French colonies:

- It called one to be monogamous yet most Senegalese were Muslims
- It was not supported by the home people
- Introduction of land policy as individual property.(Land was communally owned)

Interesting information,

- **Assimilation policy** was later replaced by the **Association policy**
- Association policy was supposed to respect the cultural and political values and institutions of Africans.

2. Direct rule (Used by Germans and Portuguese)

- This was the system of administration where colonialists ruled the natives directly (by themselves)
- This policy was mainly used by the Germans, Portuguese and Belgians.

Reasons why some colonialists like the Germans used direct rule.

- To effectively exploit Africa's resources
- To promote their culture
- To show their superiority over Africans
- To promote their language
- To promote their system of government

3. Indirect rule (Used by British)

- This was the system of administration where colonialists used local kings and chiefs to rule the natives on their behalf.
- Indirect rule was mainly used by the British in Uganda and Nigeria.
- Captain Frederick Lugard introduced indirect rule in both Uganda and Nigeria

How was indirect rule applied?

- Colonialists would pass their orders through kings and chiefs to their subordinates

Ways Africans benefited from indirect rule

- Kingdoms and chiefdoms were preserved
- Local leaders learnt new skills of administration
- It did not interrupt the cultural practices of the natives

Reasons why British used indirect rule (advantages)

- They wanted to control rebellions
- They wanted to make communication easier
- They were few British administrators
- It was cheap to pay local leaders

Disadvantages of Indirect rule

- It promoted hatred by the natives towards local leaders
- It promoted divisions among natives
- Native leaders were used as puppets by colonialists

AFRICAN REACTION TOWARDS COLONIAL RULE

In which two ways did Africans reacted towards colonial rule?

- Some resisted(refused)
- Some collaborated (**accepted**)

RESISTORS IN AFRICA

- Resistors were those Africans who refused and fought against colonial rule

Reasons why some Africans resisted colonial rule

- They wanted to protect their independence
- They wanted to preserve their culture
- Kings and chiefs never wanted to lose their powers
- Their enemies had accepted colonial rule

Africans who resisted colonial rule

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| ➤ Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda | ➤ Chief Meli |
| ➤ Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro | ➤ Chief Siki |
| ➤ Chief Awich of Payera | |

Ways Africans resisted colonial rule.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| ➤ They staged rebellions | ➤ They demonstrated |
| ➤ They staged strikes | ➤ They staged riots |
| ➤ They boycotted European goods | |

Questions (PLE 2017)

a) Mention any two ways in which the people of Tanzania reacted towards the German rule.

Note carefully:

- A rebellion is an effort by many people to change the government or leader of a country by the use of protest or violence
- In East Africa, Tanganyika (Tanzania) had many rebellions compared to Uganda and Kenya

TABLE SHOWING REBELLIONS THAT WERE STAGED IN EAST AFRICA

Country	Rebellion	Leader	Main cause
Uganda	➤ Lamogi	➤ Chief Awich	➤ Forced gun registration
	➤ Mwanga's revolt	➤ Kabaka Mwanga	➤ Wanted to protect Buganda's independence
	➤ Nyangire rebellion	➤ Banyoro elders	➤ Introduction of Luganda ➤ Introduction of Baganda chiefs
	➤ Kabalega's resistance	➤ Omukama Kabalega	➤ To protect Bunyoro independence
Kenya	MAU-MAU	1. <u>Political leader</u> -Jomo Kenyatta -James Gichuru 2. <u>Military leaders</u> -Waruhiu Itote(General China) -Dedan Kimathi	➤ Need for Kenya's independence ➤ Chasing away of the Kikuyu from their land
	➤ Embu	➤ General Kubu Kubu	➤ Need to protect his independence
Tanganyika	➤ Abushir rebellion	➤ Abushir Ibin Salim and his friend Bwan Heri	➤ German influence in slave trade
	➤ Hehe rebellion	➤ Chief Mkwawa	➤ Need to protect the independence of Hehe people
	➤ Maji Maji	➤ Prophet Kinjikitile Bokero Ngwale	➤ Forced labour on cotton plantation ➤ Harshness of the Germans
Egypt	➤ Arab Pashad's revolt	➤ Emirs Ali ➤ Feisal	➤ Shortage of land ➤ Arab desire for independence

South Africa	➤ The Maritz rebellion	➤ Manie Maritz aka Gerrit Maritz	➤ Need to re-establish the South African Republic in the Transvaal.
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Reasons why Tanganyika had many rebellions

- Germans were so harsh towards the natives
- They were so corrupt
- They charged high taxes on natives
- They grabbed people's land
- There was forced labour on German plantations
- They paid low wages

Interesting information:

- **The Kikuyu** was the tribe that was mostly affected during Mau Mau rebellion
- Many tribes participated in Mau Mau rebellion because it was fought for people's rights
- Maji Maji rebellion was unsuccessful because the Maji Maji fighters believed in magical water got from **River Rufiji** and limited weaponry
- **Emil von Zelewski** was the German commander who was killed by the Hehe fighters
- Chief Mkwawa committed suicide then his head was cut off and taken to Germany for scientific research on how African brain works
- **Sir Edward Twining** returned the skull of Chief Mkwawa

Reasons why African resistance to colonial rule was defeated

- Africans were not united
- They had inferior weapons
- They had poor fighting skills
- Many local leaders weren't aware of the intentions of the colonialists

COLLABORATORS IN AFRICA

- Collaborators were Africans who accepted and worked with colonialists.

Examples of Africans who collaborated (accepted) colonial rule

From Uganda	From Kenya
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nuwa Mbaguta ➤ Semei Kakungulu ➤ Sir Apollo Kaggwa ➤ Omukama Kasagama of Toro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nabongo Mumia of Wanga ➤ Chief Laibon-Lenana of Masai

Interesting information:

- Semei Kakungulu extended British to Eastern Uganda(Busoga) and helped the British to capture Kabaka Mwanga
- Semei also planted mvule tree in order to conserve the environment.
- Nuwa Mbaguta extended British to Western Uganda (Ankole region) and planted tree called Nkaija na Mbaguta meaning I came with Mbaguta.
- Sir Apollo Kaggwa extended British rule to Central region(Buganda) but, he left the colonial office voluntarily due to disrespect by the colonialists.

Reasons why some Africans collaborated with the colonialists

- Some Africans wanted to get wealth
- Some accepted because their enemies had refused
- Some wanted to get jobs from colonialists
- They wanted to get gifts from colonialists
- Some Africans like Semei Kakungulu wanted leadership posts.
- They wanted to be protected against their enemies

Outcomes or results of African collaboration with colonialists.

A) Positive results:

- Some got protection like Omukama Kasagama of Toro
- They got employed
- They got wealth
- Some got gifts

B) Negative results:

- It led to loss of land
- It led to forced labour
- It led to loss of African culture
- It led to loss of independence

European countries with their African territories.

<u>Britain</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Belgium</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Portugal</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Italy</u>
South Africa	Madagascar	Democratic Republic of Congo	Namibia	Cape Verde	Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Botswana	Chad	Congo Brazaville	Tanzania	Mozambique	Western Sahara	Libya
Zimbabwe	Niger		Rwanda	Angola		
Zambia	Benin		Burundi	Guinea Bissau		
Malawi	Burkina Faso		Cameroon			
Uganda	Ivory coast		Togo			
Kenya	Sierra Leone					
Sudan	Guinea Bissau					
Eritrea	Gambia					
Egypt	Mali					
Nigeria	Mauritania					
Ghana	Algeria					
	Morocco					
	Tunisia					

THE SETTLERS IN AFRICA

- It was the last group of foreigners to come and settle in Africa.

The settlers include;

- Europeans
- Arabs
- Asians (Indians, Malay, Chinese)

Countries in Africa where the Europeans settled.

- Kenya
- Namibia
- The Republic of South Africa
- Angola
- Zimbabwe

European settlers in South Africa:

- The Dutch was the first group of European settlers in South Africa.
- They came from Netherlands (Holland)
- They settled at cape which become the first colony in Africa

QUESTIONS:

- a) Who were the first Europeans to come to the Coast of South Africa?
- b) Who changed the name cape of storms as Cape of Good Hope?
- c) Who was the leader of the Dutch settlers in Cape Province in South Africa?
- d) Name the Dutch trading company.
- e) Name the first area in Africa to be colonized
- f) Who were the Boers in South Africa?
- g) Which Europeans displaced the Dutch from Cape colony?

THE GREAT TREK

- This was the massive movement of the Boers from Cape Colony into the interior of South Africa.

Leaders of the Trekkers.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| ➤ John Van Riebeck | ➤ Piet Uys |
| ➤ Louis Tregardt | ➤ Piet Retief |
| ➤ Van Rensburg | ➤ Gerrit |
| ➤ Hendrick Potgieter | |
| ➤ Maritz | |

NB: The means of transport used during Great Trek were the Wagon trains.

Causes of Great Trek

- The Dutch were stopped from carrying out slave trade.
- The introduction of English as the official language.
- The British imposed harsh rule to the Dutch.
- Shortage of land
- Heavy taxes charged from the Dutch.

Problems that were faced by the Dutch (Boers) during the Great Trek

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ➤ Shortage of food. | ➤ Disease outbreak |
| ➤ Attacks from other groups | ➤ Harsh climate. |
| ➤ Poor transport. | ➤ Wars with other groups they met. |

Effects of Great Trek

- New states such as Orange Free State were formed.
- Minerals like gold and diamond were discovered.
- There was loss of lives during the battles.
- New crops were introduced like maize.

- It led to population increase
- Africans lost most of their land
- It led to creation of new culture

Towns founded by the Trekkers

- Orange Free State
- Transvaal state(Transvaal means across River Vaal)
- Natal Province

INTRODUCTION OF APARTHEID POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Apartheid was the racial segregation of blacks in South Africa.
- This policy dictated that non-white South Africans (a majority of the population) were required to live in separate areas from whites and use separate public facilities

Why was apartheid implemented?

- To ensure racial separation in all aspects of social life
- To control the movement of blacks
- To control the economic activities of blacks
- Need to get cheap labour
- Need to exploit Africa's resources

NB: The policy of apartheid was rigorously developed and applied by **Hendrick Frensch Verwoerd (H.F.Verwoerd)** in 1948 and ended in 1994.

Examples of apartheid laws introduced in South Africa.

- The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act(First apartheid law)
- The Immorality Amendment Act
- The Asiatic Law Amendment Act
- The Population Amendment Act
- The Separate Amenities Act
- The Bantu Education Act

Key definitions on laws:

- a) **Laws:** This is a set of rules that are made and enforceable by the government.
- b) **By-laws:** These are laws made and passed by lower local government
- c) **An act:** This is a law made by Parliament
- d) **A bill:** This is a proposal for a new law or a proposal to change an existing law that is presented for debate.
- e) **A veto:** This is a legal power to stop an official action.

Ways apartheid policy was practiced in South Africa.

- Blacks were given their own homelands called Bantustans
- The blacks were denied quality education
- Africans were not allowed to marry outside their race.
- Africans were given their own hospitals
- They were not allowed to participate in sports activities
- They were not allowed to travel to other parts of the country without **pass identity cards**.

NB: Apartheid policy had the same characteristics like the **Colourbar policy** which was practiced in Kenya too.

Challenges faced by African schools during apartheid in South Africa:

- Lack of educational progress
- Overcrowding of classes
- Crumbling infrastructure.
- Shortage of teachers

How apartheid affected South Africa's independence.

- Africans were offered poor education
- It led to use of terror against nationalists
- It created ban on political parties
- It led to creation of separate homes

Personalities who fought against apartheid in South Africa.

Personality	Contributions made
Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He organized strikes and demonstrations against apartheid policy➤ He spoke against racism➤ He mobilized the entire world to help stop apartheid➤ He negotiated over the reforms in the apartheid laws➤ He was the leader of African National Congress that opposed apartheid policy
Bishop Desmond Tutu	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He headed the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.➤ He preached against apartheid laws➤ He encouraged the application of economic pressure on South Africa.
Dr. Pixley Isaka Seme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He was the founder and President of African National Congress➤ He protected the rights of Africans to their land
Oliver Reginald Tambo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He organized active guerilla units that fought against apartheid.
Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He was one of the founding member of Pan Africanist Congress(PAC)➤ He was the secretary of the African National Congress.
Albert John Luthuli	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He was one of the anti-apartheid activist.➤ He served as the President-General of the African National Congress

Chris Hani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He protested against the Bantu Education Act ➤ He was a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe(the armed wing of ANC)
Lucky Dube (musician)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He composed very many anti-apartheid songs

Interesting information:

- Nelson Mandela was imprisoned at Robben Island for over 27 years and released in 1990
- He negotiated with President Frederick De Klerk over reforms in the apartheid laws
- He became the first black President of South Africa from 1994-1999
- **Frederick De Klerk** was the last racist President of South Africa
- **Masemola** was the long serving prisoner of the Robben Island
- Nelson Mandela died on **5th December, 2013**, in Johannesburg at the age of 95 years

CREATION OF BANTUSTANS

- **Bantustans** were the isolated homes for the blacks in South Africa during apartheid regime
- These homes were set up, with six being given the status of a '**self-governing**' territory and four eventually holding full '**independence**'

Examples of Bantustans

Self-governed Bantustans	Full-independent Bantustans(autonomous)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lebowa ➤ Kwazulu ➤ Gazankulu ➤ QwaQwa ➤ KaNgwane ➤ KwaNdebele 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transkei ➤ Bophuthatswana ➤ Venda ➤ Ciskei

Interesting information,

- Transkei became the first of the Bantu Homelands (Bantustans) under the promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959
- Soweto was the biggest township for the blacks working class.

Characteristics of Bantustans.

- Congested homes
- Inadequate food
- High crime rates
- Poor hygiene
- Poor social services.

Reasons for the creation of Bantustans

- To promote the superiority of whites
- To prevent the growth of African nationalism
- To create reserve for cheap labour
- To separate the blacks from the whites

Challenges blacks faced in Bantustans

- Poor hygiene
- Shortage of food
- High crime rate
- Congestion.
- Easy spread of diseases

END OF APARTHEID RULE IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Following the outside pressure and protests at home finally convinced South African President, F.W. De Klerk to end apartheid
- In 1990, he lifted the ban on the ANC and freed Nelson Mandela
- The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was formed to reconcile the whites and the blacks after apartheid and was chaired by Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Qn: How did apartheid policy come to an end in South Africa?

Roles played Organization of African Unity (O.A.U) to end apartheid in South Africa.

- O.A.U considered apartheid as an evil act against human being
- O.A.U demanded for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa
- It provided financial support to the liberation movements in South Africa
- It suspended South Africa from being a member of O.A.U

NB: South Africa joined O.A.U in 1994 after apartheid

Roles played by African National Congress (ANC)

- ANC organized urban black workers to strike against mistreatment of workers
- It founded a newspaper (**Sowetan newspaper**) which promoted nationalism in South Africa
- It formed a military wing known as Umkoto usiziwe(Spear of the Nation) to fight against apartheid.
- It also mobilized people to fight against apartheid.
- Members of ANC composed songs and slogans against apartheid

FRONTLINE STATES (FLS):

- These were countries that provided military training and assistance to the guerillas against apartheid

Examples of Frontline States

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| ➤ Malawi | ➤ Zambia |
| ➤ Zimbabwe | ➤ Angola |
| ➤ Tanzania | ➤ Mozambique |

Roles played by Frontline states to end apartheid rule

- They provided military training to the guerillas against apartheid
- They provided asylum to the political figures from South Africa
- They imposed trade embargo on South Africa
- They provided guerillas with war logistics e.g medicine and food

Note carefully

- **Trade embargo** refers to the restriction on trade by a government or a group of countries as an economic sanction.

Roles played United Nations Organization (UNO) to end apartheid

- The UN Security Council imposed an arms sanction against South Africa
- The UN universal declaration of human rights defined apartheid as an evil act against mankind
- The UN member states imposed economic sanctions against South Africa

Roles played by the natives of South Africa to end Apartheid

- They composed songs against apartheid
- They staged strikes
- They staged riots
- They joined guerilla fighters during the struggle
- They boycotted European goods.

Reasons for the coming of settlers in Africa

- They came to trade.
- To settle their excess population
- They came to settle as refugees.
- They came to construct the Uganda – Kenya railway.
- They came because they were unemployed due to the industrial revolution in Europe.

Ways Africans benefited from White settlers

- Africans got industries.
- Africans learnt modern methods of farming.
- Africans got hospitals.
- They got schools.
- New roads were constructed in Africa.

EFFECTS OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

a) Political

- Africans lost their independence
- New laws were introduced.
- New states were created.

b) Economic.

- New goods were introduced.
- Led to exploitation of raw materials
- Led to the development of roads and railway lines
- New crops were introduced.

c) Social

- Weakened African culture.
- Led to inter marriages
- Led to introduction of Christianity
- Foreign languages were introduced

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. Name the countries in East Africa that were colonized by Germany.(PLE 2017)
2. What name is given to the above countries?
3. Give reasons why Ethiopia was not colonized.
4. Why was Liberia not colonized?
5. Mention the methods that were used by colonialists to establish their rule in Africa.
6. Write down the methods of administration that were used by colonialists in Africa.
7. What is indirect rule?
8. What was direct rule?
9. What was assimilation?
10. Write the advantages of indirect rule.
11. Why did the colonialists use the direct rule system of administration in their colonies?
12. Mention one country in Africa where direct rule system of administration was used.
13. How did the Africans react towards colonialism?
14. Mention the Africans who resisted against colonial rule.
15. Give some reasons why some Africans resisted against colonial rule.
16. Why was African defeated as they resisted colonialists?
17. Mention the Africans who collaborated with the colonialists.
18. Give reasons why some African collaborated with colonialists.
19. How did the Africans suffer during their resistance against colonialists>
20. What were the characteristics of colonial rule in Africa?
21. Why were Europeans interested in colonizing Africa?
22. What were the positive effects of colonial rule in Africa?
23. What were the negative effects of colonial rule on Africa?
24. Mention the countries in Africa which are known as European colonies.
25. Mention the countries that founded the federation of Central Africa.
26. What were the disadvantages of direct rule where it was applied?
27. Give the humanitarian reasons for the coming of foreigners to Africa.
28. How did the industrial revolution in Europe contribute to the exploitation of Africa's resources?
29. How did the agricultural revolution contribute to the colonization of Africa?
- 30.a) Why do you think the colonialists never encouraged the building of heavy industries in Africa?
 - b. How has this affected the economic development of Africa?
 - c) Why is it important to process agricultural products before export?
 - d) Why did the colonialists intend to keep low prices for the raw materials from Africa?
 - e) How were foreign religions to Africa hindered unity among African?
31. Give any three advantages of the introduction of Christianity and Islam in Africa.
32. How were colonialists able to communicate to the Africans?
33. Why did the colonialists refuse Africans to grow cash crops?
34. In which way is traditional education different from formal education?
35. Why did the colonialists introduce cash crop growing in Africa? Give three reasons
36. Give the meaning of apartheid?

57. Name the policy in Kenya that was similar to apartheid policy of South Africa

38. Give a reason why the following were hated:

i) Lord Delamera in Kenya

ii) Hendrick Verwoerd in South Africa

iii) Sir Andrew Cohen in Buganda

39. Name the African country where apartheid was practiced

40. Mention any two factors that led to apartheid policy in South Africa

41. Write down the first apartheid law act in South Africa

42. Suggest three ways apartheid was practiced in South Africa

43. State the role played by the following people in ending apartheid:

i) Luck Dube

iv) Oliver Tambo

ii) Nelson Mandela

v) Bishop Desmond Tutu

iii) Izaka Seme

44. Give any one role played by Common Wealth of Nations to eliminate apartheid in South Africa

45. What were the Bantustans in South Africa?

46. Name the first Bantustan to be created in South Africa

47. What was the largest township to be formed in South Africa?

48. Point out three reasons why Bantustans were created

49. Name the newspaper that fought against apartheid in South Africa

50. Which political party struggled to end apartheid in South Africa?

54. Name the prison where Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for over 27 years.

55. Give a reason why South Africa wasn't a member of O.A.U between 1963-1994.

56. Apart from South Africa, which other African country wasn't a member of O.A.U and why

57. Write the following abbreviations in full:

a) TRC d) ANC g) O.A.U

b) UNO e) PAC h) A.U

c) FLS f) CWN

58. State the role playing by the following organizations and groups of countries in ending apartheid in South Africa:

i) Organization of African Unity

ii) United Nations Organization

iii) Frontline states

TOPIC SEVEN: NATIONALISM AND THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

Expected outcomes: In this topic, the learner will be able to demonstrate knowledge and appreciate the nationalists' and Pan-Africanists 'collective responsibility in bringing peace, joy, order and justice. Additionally, they will be able to recognize the great sons of Africa

Introduction to nationalism:

Nationalism:

- It is the love for one's country.
- It is the way a person gets committed to work or fight for his country.

A nationalist:

- A person who gets committed to work or fight for his country.
- A person who has strong love for his / her country.

Patriotism:-Love for one's country and willingness to defend it.

Pan-Africanism:-It was a movement of people who believed in brotherhood and sisterhood of black people worldwide.

Detention:-The state of being kept in a place without leaving as a punishment.

Feelings of nationalists:

- They work hard for economic development of their countries.
- They are proud of their countries.
- They want their countries to be free from bad rule.

People who practice the spirit of nationalism.

- The army during war time.
- Teachers in schools.
- Doctors and nurses in hospitals.

Pan African Movement:

- This was the movement that believed in brotherhood and sisterhood of the black people worldwide.

The work of Pan Africanists:

- To promote cooperation among Africans
- To encourage Africans to form groups like political parties
- To encourage Africans to join missionary schools

African countries that were not colonized:

- Ethiopia
- Liberia

Reasons why these countries were not colonized.

a) Ethiopia:

- Its mountainous landscape that made the movement of Italian troops difficult.
- It had strong and well organized army.
- It had strong leaders like Emperor Menelik II who united people against colonial rule.
- The Unity among people

b) Liberia:

- It was home for freed slaves.

THE EARLIEST PAN AFRICANISTS

Earliest Pan Africanist	Contribution
Marcus Garvey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He founded Universal Negroe Improvement Association(U.N.I.A) ➤ He founded a newspaper called the Negroe World. ➤ He advised Africans to start businesses. ➤ He preached equality for races and cultural growth
Sylvester Williams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He organized the first Pan-African conference in 1900. ➤ He paid for the Pan African conference in 1900.
Dr. William Du Bois:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He organized the Pan African conference in 1919 ➤ He encouraged the blacks to unite ➤ He encouraged the blacks to work hand in hand with the whites. ➤ He encouraged the Negroes to struggle and win equality of rights ➤ Founder member of Negro Association for the Advancement of Coloured People(N.A.A.C.P)
Booker T. Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He encouraged Africans to improve their welfare through education. ➤ He organized the Pan African conference in 1945. ➤ He fought against racial segregation ➤ He encouraged patience and hard work among the Negroes.
Edward Blyden:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He educated people in West Africa about Pan Africanism. ➤ He encouraged African to love and preserve their culture. ➤ He wrote books which taught Africans not to regard themselves as inferior. ➤ He encouraged the study of African history and languages in schools.
J.E.K Aggrey:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He encouraged Africans to value education. ➤ He encouraged Africans to cooperate with whites in order to progress.
Dr. Kwame Nkrumah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He was a young Pan Africanist from Ghana ➤ He organized the first Pan African conference in Africa in 1958 in Ghana.
Leopold Senghor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He founded the Negritude Intellectual Movement to promote African culture ➤ He founded the Black Students newspaper which wrote experiences of Africans in France.

Methods used by Pan Africanists in their struggle:

- Meetings/conferences.
- Media

Examples of media used by Pan Africanists

- Newspapers (West African Pilot and Accra Evening News)
- Radios

CONFERENCES

- These were meetings held in different places to spread Pan-African ideas, unite blacks and collect people's views and observations about Pan-Africanism.

Conferences organized by the earliest Pan-Africanists.

Conference	Leader/organizer	Aims and objectives	Personalities who attended
The 1900 London	➤ Henry Sylvester Williams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To encourage Africans take part in trade ➤ To unite Africans ➤ To provide basic information about Africans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Samuel Coleridge(youngest) ➤ John Alcindor ➤ Benito Sylvain ➤ John Archer ➤ Henry Francis Downing ➤ Anna Julia Cooper
The 1945 Manchester	-Dr.William Du Bois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To speed up the independence struggle ➤ To plan for the ways of fighting for freedom ➤ To unite Africans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. ➤ Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya ➤ Kamuzu Banda of Malawi ➤ Peter Abrahams of South Africa.

The 1958 Accra conference	➤ Dr.Kwame Nkrumah	➤ To unite African nationalists ➤ To revive Pan-Africanism ➤ To plan for the development of Africa ➤ To find ways of demanding for independence	➤ Kwame Nkruman from Ghana. ➤ Emperor Haile Sellassie from Ethiopia. ➤ Abdel Nasser from Egypt. ➤ Muhammed Adris from Libya. ➤ King Hassan II of Morocco. ➤ William Tolbert from Liberia.
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The recommendations of the 1945 Pan-African Conference in Manchester in England.

- Africans were to start political parties.
- To form cooperative societies
- They were to form trade unions.

Reasons why Pan Africanism took long to be spread in Africa

- Disunity among Africans
- Ignorance among Africans
- Africans were not aware of their rights
- Africans were not yet developed politically
- It was looked at as a movement for only learned ones

Problems Pan Africanists faced:

- They were murdered
- Their media was stopped
- Lack of a common language
- Lack of unity.
- Lack of enough funds.
- Differences in political ideologies.

Factors that led to Pan-Africanism

- The need to revive African culture
- Rise of Western culture
- The role of newspapers
- Need for independence
- Sponsorship from rich Black Negroes

Ways nationalism is practiced at home

- By caring family members
- By protecting family members

Ways nationalism is practiced in Peak schools

- By respecting the school symbols
- By singing the National anthem

Try these questions with your classmate:

- (a) When do we celebrate Heroes Day in Uganda?
- (b) Why do we celebrate Heroes Day in Uganda?

The objectives of the pan-African movement

- To fight for the rights of black people.
- To unite the Africans as they fought for independence.
- To promote the interest of Africans
- To train African leaders
- To revive the welfare of Africans
- To uplift the standards of living of Africans

Ways nationalism is practiced in Uganda.

- Participating in national elections.
- By working hard to bring economic development.
- By preserving and promoting culture.
- By signing the National Anthem.

Factors inspired people to develop nationalism.

- They wanted independence.
- They wanted to end discrimination.
- They wanted their land back like in Kenya.
- They wanted to end harsh laws.

QUESTIONS:

1. Define Pan-Africanism?
2. State any two problems that were faced by the Pan-Africanists
3. State one main role played by Dr.Kwame Nkrumah towards promotion of African nationalism
4. Suggest three factors that led to success of Pan-Africanism
5. Mention any two methods Pan-Africanists used to spread Pan-Africanism
6. Name the President of Uganda who demanded for the Western part of Kenya formerly belonging to Uganda.

REASONS FOR SERIOUS SUCCESS OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM

- The Second World War influence(PLE 2023 no.45b)
- The spirit of Pan-Africanism
- Formation of O.A.U
- The Italo-Ethiopian War
- The formation of Non-Aligned Movement
- Support from other independent African States
- Unity among Africans
- The Western education influence

HOW DID SECOND WORLD WAR INFLUENCE GROWTH OF NATIONALISM

(PLE 2023)

- African soldiers gained military skills to fight against colonialists
- Africans learnt the importance of unity hence uniting against colonialist
- Second World War weakened some colonial empires like Germany
- It made some colonialists change their bad policies
- Africans who fought in this war got a chance to see a white man dying
- Africans learnt how to value their rights

HOW DID THE SPIRIT OF PAN AFRICANISM INFLUENCE AFRICAN NATIONALISM

- Pan-African movement mobilized Africans to demand for their independence
- It brought unity to Africans
- It gave morale to the African nationalists
- It also provided funds to the Africans who struggled for their independence

HOW DID THE FORMATION OF O.A.U INFLUENCE AFRICAN NATIONALISM

- O.A.U mobilized Africans to demand for their independence
- It provided financial assistance to African nationalists
- It united African nationalists
- It provided military training grounds to African nationalists

HOW DID WESTERN (MISSIONARY) EDUCATION PROMOTE AFRICAN NATIONALISM

- Learned Africans formed political parties that mobilized people
- It united people of different walks of life
- Africans learnt the benefit of fighting for their freedom
- Africans learnt the importance of protecting their natural resources
- It reduced the problem of language difficulty

HOW DID THE INDEPENDENCE OF SOME AFRICAN COUNTRIES LIKE GHANA PROMOTE AFRICAN NATIONALISM

- Independent states provided military training to the African nationalists
- They provided morale to the African nationalists
- They mobilized and supported African nationalists
- They also provided refuge to the nationalists

REASONS WHY COLONIAL POWERS GAVE INDEPENDENCE TO AFRICANS

- The force of African nationalism
- Continuous rebellions or attacks in some colonies.
- The United States of America as a world power strongly opposed colonialism
- The formation of political parties united people to demand for independence
- African participation in the world wars gave them courage to demand for their independence
- World wars left many colonial powers with many economic challenges so, they couldn't support their colonies
- The UNO argued Britain, Belgium and France to give independence to mandates

INDEPENDENCE OF SOME AFRICAN COUNTRIES

- Independence refers to the political freedom from colonial rule.
- When a country is free from colonial rule.

Ways Africans fought for independence.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ➤ By forming political parties. | ➤ Boycotting the European goods. |
| ➤ By staging rebellions. | ➤ Through-demonstrations |
| ➤ Staging riots. | |

THE INDEPENDENCE OF GOLD COAST (GHANA)

- Gold Coast was the colonial name of Ghana
- Gold Coast was renamed by Dr.Kwame Nkrumah after independence to remember the Old Empire of Ghana
- Ghana was called Gold Coast by the British because she had many large gold deposits at the coast
- Ghana was colonized by Britain

Formation of political parties in Ghana

- United Gold Coast Convention (U.G.C.C) was the first political party in Ghana in 1947 by **J.B.Danquah**
- Dr.Kwame Nkrumah was the Secretary General of UGCC
- In 1949, Dr.Kwame Nkrumah formed Convention People's Party(CPP) after parting ways from UGCC
- 'Independence now' was the slogan for CPP
- On 6th March, 1957 CPP led Ghana to her independence.

Contributions of Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana

- He led Ghana to independence on **6th March,1957**
- He was a pan-Africanist.
- He formed the Convention People's Party (CPP) which led Ghana to independence in 1957.
- He was the first Prime Minister of Ghana.
- He was one of the founder members of OAU and NAM
- He called for the first Pan-African Conference in Accra in 1958.
- He built Akasombo Dam.

Questions:

- (a) **Why was Ghana called Gold Coast?**
- (b) **Why was Gold Coast named Ghana after independence?**
- (c) Which political party led Ghana to her independence?
- (d) Who led Ghana to independence?
- (e) What was the colonial name of Ghana?

THE INDEPENDENCE OF NIGERIA

- Nigeria is located in West Africa and her old Capital City was Lagos
- Currently Abuja is its Capital City
- Nigeria is a member of ECOWAS and was colonized by Britain

Personalities who struggled for Nigeria's independence

- Dr.Namdi Azikiwe
- Abubakar Tafawa Balewa

Contributions of Dr. Benjamin Nnamdi Azikiwe

- He led Nigeria to independence on **1st October, 1960**
- He formed a political part called National Council of Nigerian Citizens.
- He formed a newspaper called The West African pilot.

NB: National Council of Nigeria and Cameroon (NCNC) led Nigeria to her independence

THE INDEPENDENCE OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- The colonial name of DRC(Zaire) was **Belgium Congo**
- Belgium Congo was called so because she was considered as an overseas province of Congo
- DRC was ruled by Belgium

Leading nationalists of DRC

- Patrice Lumumba

Contributions of Patrice Lumumba

- He led Zaire to independence on June 30,1960
- He preached against colonialism in DRC
- He was the first Prime Minister of DRC
- He formed the Movement National Congolese.
- He was one of the members of organizing committee of the Accra conference.
- He organized meetings to alert people the need to demand for independence

OTHER NATIONALISTS IN AFRICA

1. Julius Nyerere of Tanzania

- He formed TANU which led Tanganyika to independence on 9th December,1961
- He was the first Prime Minister of Tanganyika.
- He agreed with Abed Karume and united Zanzibar and Tanganyika to form Tanzania in 1964.
- He was one of the founders of OAU.
- He was one of the founders of the East African community in 1967.

NB: Nyerere also helped in the struggle of Mozambique's independence by providing the room for the headquarters of FRELIMO.

Sample application questions

Qn: How was Julius Nyerere important to the political development of Tanganyika?

- He formed TANU that led Tanganyika to independence.

Qn. How did Julius Nyerere contribute to the economic development of Tanganyika?

- He called the Chinese to build the Tazara railway.
- He built the Hale dam on River Pangani.

Reasons why Tanganyika attained her independence before Uganda and Kenya

- Tanganyika was a mandate territory.
- Governor Richard Turnbull demanded for the independence of Tanganyika.
- The people of Tanganyika demanded for independence before Kenya and Uganda.
- The strong love between Sir Richard Turnbull and Julius Nyerere.

2. Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya

- He led Kenya to independence on **12th December, 1963**.
- He was a leader of KANU.
- He was a political leader of MAU MAU rebellion.
- He was one of the founders of OAU.
- He was one of the founders of the East African community.

3. Colonel Gamel Abdel Nasser of Egypt

- He was the first president of Egypt.
- He attended the Pan-African conference in 1958 in Ghana.
- He helped to build Aswan High Dam.
- He put the Suez Canal under the control of Egyptian government.
- He overthrew King Farouk.

4. Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe:

- He led Zimbabwe to her independence on **18th April 1980**
- He was the founder of Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front(ZANU-PF) which led Zimbabwe to her independence

5. Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia

- He helped to fight the Italians who attempted to colonize Ethiopia.
- He was the first chairman of OAU in 1963.
- He formed the first written constitution for Ethiopia in 1931

6. Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia

- He was the first president of Zambia.
- He formed Zambia African National Congress which later became The United Zambia Independence Party.
- He was one of the founders of OAU.

7. Dr Apollo Milton Obote of Uganda

- He formed UPC which led Uganda to independence on 9th October, 1962
- He was the first executive prime minister of Uganda.
- He was one of the founders of OAU in 1963.
- He formed East African Community.

8. Nelson Mandela (South Africa)



- He opposed the apartheid policy in South Africa.
- He was the first black president of South Africa.
- He was imprisoned for 27 years.
- He won the first multi-racial election in South Africa.

9. Benedicto Kiwanuka

- He was the first prime minister of Uganda.
- He won the first General elections in 1961
- He was the first chief minister of Uganda.

➤ He was the first chief justice of Uganda.

➤ He was the leader of Democratic Party.

10. Samora Machel of Mozambique

- He led Mozambique to independence on 25th June, 1975
- He promoted the building of health centers in Mozambique.
- Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) was the political movement that led Mozambique to her independence.

11. Hastings Kamuzu Banda of Malawi

- He led Nyasaland(Malawi) to independence on 6th July, 1964
- He was the leader of Malawi Congress Party(MCP) which led Malawi to her independence
- He was the first President of Malawi

12. Ignatius Kangave Musaazi

- He formed the first political party in Uganda (Uganda National Congress (UNC))
- To unite Ugandans and demand for Uganda's independence
- He formed the Uganda Africa Farmers Union to fight for the rights of the Africa farmers.

How did UNC fight for Uganda's independence?

- It United Ugandans to demand for independence.
- It demanded more seats for Africans in the Legislative council.

Reasons why Musaazi form the Uganda African farmers Union?

- To demand for high prices for cotton.
- He wanted Ugandans to process their cotton.
- He wanted farmers to have freedom of exporting their cotton.

QUESTIONS:

- (a). Who was the first executive President of Uganda?
- (b) Why did Kiwanuka go to the Lanchester House Conference in London?
- (c) Who was the first executive president of Uganda?
- (d) Why was Kabaka Muteesa 2 regarded to as a Ceremonial President?
- (e) How did KY help Obote to become the first executive prime minister of Uganda?
- (f) What title was given to the leader of government in 1962.
- (g) How many constitution has Uganda had?
- (h) Which organization was formed by Kamya to demand the rights to farmers?
- (i) Why did Kamya form the Uganda Farmers Union in 1945?
- (j) Write short notes about the following people:
 - (i) Yusuf Lule
 - (ii) George William Kakoma
 - (iii) Lukongwa Binaisa
 - (iv) Gregory Maloba

SOME AFRICAN COUNTRIES THAT CHANGED NAMES AFTER INDEPENDENCE

COLONIAL NAME	NEW NAME AFTER INDEPENDENCE
Uganda Protectorate	Republic of Uganda/Uganda.
British East Africa	Kenya
Gold Coast	Ghana

Nyasaland	Malawi
Belgium Congo	DRC
Northern Rhodesia	Zambia
Southern Rhodesia	Zimbabwe
German East Africa	Tanzania

Interesting information,

- German East Africa was renamed Tanganyika by the British
- Tanganyika became the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) on 26th April, 1964 after a union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
- Tanga means **sail** and **Nyika** means plain, hence the name Tanganyika
- By then, Tanganyika was under **President Julius Nyerere** and Zanzibar under **President Abeid Karume**

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Write the first line of the first stanza in the National anthem.
- (b) What do we learn from the first stanza of the National Anthem?
- (c) Write the first line of the second stanza.
- (d) What do we learn from the second stanza of the National Anthem?
- (e) Write the first line of the third stanza of the National anthem.
- (f) What do we learn from the third stanza of the National Anthem?
- (g) Who named Uganda the Pearl of Africa?
- (h) Why did Winston name Uganda Pearl of Africa?

REASONS WHY AFRICANS WANTED THEIR FREEDOM

a) Economic reasons why Africans wanted independence

- Africans wanted to regain their lost land
- To end unfair taxation.
- They wanted freedom of growing and exporting cash crops.
- Africans wanted higher salaries.

b) Political reasons why Africans fought for independence.

- Africans wanted to rule themselves.
- They wanted to be represented on LEGCO.
- Africans chiefs and kings had lost their authority.
- They wanted freedom of electing their own leaders.

c) Social reasons why Africans fought for independence.

- Africans wanted to practice their culture.
- They wanted better education.
- They wanted freedom of movement.
- They wanted to get rid of racial discrimination

How was education important during the struggle for independence in Africa?

- Education helped people to form political parties.
- Africans learnt English and French to ease communication.
- Africans were able to write newspapers which mobilized people.
- Africans gained confidence to discuss with colonialists.
- They became responsible and respectable.

How did the Second World War influence the growth of African nationalism?

- Africans acquired the skills of fighting.
- Africans learnt the values of their rights
- They also learnt the importance of unity
- They realized that a white man could be fought and defeated.

Problems faced by Africans during their struggle for independence.

- Loss of lives.
- Separation of families
- Imprisonment.
- Destruction of property.
- Torture.
- Intimidation
- Harsh laws
- Detention without trial
- Oppression

POLITICAL PARTIES IN AFRICA

A Political party:

- It is a group of people who share the same ideas about how the country should be governed.
- It is a group of people aiming at taking over power and exercising it.

Roles of political parties today

- To nominate candidates to represent their belief.
- To conduct political campaigns.
- To mobilize people for a common goal
- To monitor the work of the elected officials.
- To direct resources towards a common goal

Political parties in African countries

Country	First political party	One that led her to independence	Current ruling political party
Uganda	Uganda National Congress(UNC)	Uganda People's Congress(UPC)	National Resistance Movement(NRM)
Kenya	Kenya African National	Kenya African National	The United

	Union(KAU)	Congress(KANU)	Democratic Alliance(UDA)
Tanzania	Tanganyika African Association(TAA)	Tanganyika African National Union(TANU)	Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM)
Rwanda		The Party of Hutu Emancipation Movement(PARMEHUTU)	Rwandan Patriotic Front(RPF)
Burundi		The Union for National Progress(UPRONA)	The National Council Forces for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy(CNDD-FDD)
Ghana	United Gold Coast Convention(UGCC)	Convention People's Party(CPP)	The New Patriotic Party(NPP)
Nigeria	The Nigerian National Democratic Party(NNDP)	The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons(NCNC)	All Progressives Congress(APC)
DRC		Mouvement National Congolais(MNC)	Alternative Action for Wellbeing and Change(AAWC)
Zambia	Northern Rhodesia Congress(NRC)	The United National Independence Party(UNIP)	United Party for National Development(UPND)
Mozambique	FRELIMO	Front for the Liberation of Mozambique(FRELIMO)	FRELIMO
South Africa	African National Congress(ANC)	African National Congress(ANC)	African National Congress(ANC)
Malawi	Nyasaland African Congress(NAC)	Malawi Congress Party(MCP)	Democratic Progressive Party(DPP)
Guinea	Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde(PAIGC)	PAIGC	Rally of the Guinean People(RPG)

More about FRELIMO, Parmehutu and UPRONA

- FRELIMO was formed on 25th June, 1962 by **Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane** and served as its President until his assassination in 1969
- He was succeeded by Samora Machel after his death
- FRELIMO was formed to fight against the Portuguese rule
- Its headquarters were in Tanzania

➤ FRELIMO has ruled Mozambique since 1975 to date

- President Julius Nyerere provided the room for the headquarters of FRELIMO.
- Louis Rwagore led Burundi to her independence in 1962
- Gregoire Kayibanda led Rwanda to her independence in 1962

Multiparty system (multipartism)

- This is where there is more than one political party in a country competing for power.

Advantages of multiparty system:

- There is room to choose better leaders.
- It provides peaceful means of changing the government.
- It promotes respect for human rights.
- The ruling party tries to develop the country in fear of losing the elections.
- It develops government organs.

Disadvantages of multiparty system

- It causes confusion, quarrels and conflicts.
- It leads to high chances of rigging elections.
- It leads to the killing, torture, and imprisonment of members of opposition.
- It leads to division among people.
- It increases favoritism and corruption.
- It is costly to organize elections
- Decisions making takes long to be worked on.
- It increases injustice
- It leads to more election petitions.

Single party system: (Singlepartism)

- It is a system where only one political party controls the government.

Advantages of single party system:

- The leadership is respected.
- There are fewer conflicts.
- It is easy to take decisions.
- There is less rigging of elections.
- There are few election petitions.
- It is easy to conduct elections.

Disadvantages of single party system:

- It encourages dictatorship.
- New ideas are not accepted.
- There is less accountability.
- Human rights abuse is common.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS:

1. Define the following terms:
 - (a) Nationalism
 - (b) Patriotism
 - (c) Pan Africanism
 - (d) Neo colonialism
2. State the main factor for the creation of Pan African Movement
3. Why is Marcus Garvey said to be the most popular Pan Africanist?
4. Name the President of Ghana who was the founder of Non-Aligned Movement.
5. Why is Dr. Kwame Nkrumah remembered in the political history of Africa?
6. Cite out any three reasons why Africans demanded for their full independence
7. How did the independence of Ghana influence African Nationalism?

8. How did the Western education promote the growth of African nationalism?
9. What was the colonial name of the following countries?
 - (a) Uganda
 - (b) Kenya
 - (c) DRC
 - (d) Tanzania
 - (e) Ghana
 - (f) Zimbabwe
 - (g) Malawi
10. How is Uganda similar to Zambia in terms of?
 - (a) Colonial masters
 - (b) Geographical location
11. How is Uganda different from Libya in terms of :
 - (a) Colonial masters
 - (b) Geographical location
 - (c) Market of goods
12. Explain why Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is still remembered in the political struggle of Mozambique's independence.
13. Explain why the British wanted to create East African Federation.
14. Who led the following countries to their independence?
 - (a) Uganda
 - (b) Burundi
 - (c) Kenya
 - (d) DRC
 - (e) Zimbabwe
15. Why was Tanganyika granted her independence earlier than Uganda yet they were both under British control?
16. Name the armed movement struggle formed by nationalists in Mozambique.
17. Where were the headquarters of the above named struggle movement?
18. How was Semei Kakungulu helpful to the British in Uganda?

19. Mention any two colonial policies that were introduced in Africa.
20. In which East African country were the following rebellions staged?
- (a) Maji Maji rebellion
 - (b) Nyangire rebellion
 - (c) Mau Mau rebellion
 - (d) Lamogi rebellion
21. How did the British government suppress the Acholi people after refusing to register their guns?
22. Who fought and brought Bunyoro under British rule.
23. Explain why Chief Mkwawa's head was cut off and taken to Germany.
24. Name the colonial official who brought Chief Mkwawa head back to the Hehe people.
25. Which policy was practiced in Kenya that had similar feature like those of Apartheid in South Africa.
26. Explain how apartheid policy came to an end in South Africa.

TOPIC EIGHT: POST INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA

Expected outcomes: In this topic, the learner will be able to understand the importance of independence, what came after independence and the importance of working together among African States

Introduction:

- Post-independence Africa refers to the period after independence
- This is the period when African countries were free from colonial rule.
- The Pan – Africa movement was the fore runner of OAU.
- This means P.A.M resulted into formation of O.A.U

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF OAU

- Guinea, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Algeria and Ghana met in 1961 and they were known as the Casablanca group.
- The Monrovia Group comprised of 12 countries of the Brazzaville Group(French Speaking nations) as well as Ethiopia, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia and Congo(Kinshasa)
- The Casablanca Group was in favour of a politically United Federation of African States
- While the Monrovia Group wanted a looser alliance based on gradual economic cooperation
- These two dominant groups met in Addis Ababa-capital of Ethiopia in 1963 and decided that all these groups should join and form an organization called O.A.U
- The name O.A.U was proposed by the then President of Benin-Herbert Maga
- OAU was formed by leaders of independent African countries on 5th May, 1963.
- All independent African countries qualified to be members

Interesting information:

- Morocco pulled out in 1984 after the O.A.U had recognized Western Sahara which was part of Morocco as a member state
- South Africa wasn't a member of O.A.U until 1994 due to a apartheid rule. She joined on **6th June, 1994** after end of apartheid rule

AFRICAN LEADERS WHO FOUNDED O.A.U

- Milton Obote – Uganda
- Kenneth Kaunda – Zambia
- Kamuzu Banda – Malawi
- Jomo Kenyatta – Kenya
- Julius Nyerere – Tanzania
- Haile Selassie – Ethiopia(Provided the room for the Headquarters of O.A.U)
- Kwame Nkrumah – Ghana
- Leopold Senghor – Senegal
- Leopold Senghor – Senegal
- Abdel Nasser – Egypt
- Herbert Maga (Suggested for the name O.A.U)

Reasons for forming OAU

- To defend the independence of African countries.
- To remove all kinds of colonialism in Africa.
- To promote unity among African states.
- To improve the standard of living of Africans.
- To promote international co-operation.

Achievements of OAU / successes of OAU.

- OAU helped South Africa to end the apartheid.
- It encouraged the formation of regional bodies.
- It started the African development bank. (Headquarters in Abidjan – Ivory Coast)
- It helped some African countries to get independence like Angola, Namibia, Guinea Bissau
- It promoted International cooperation with United Nations.
- It led to the formation of AU.
- It helped to solve border conflicts between some member states like between Morocco and Algeria.

FAILURES OF OAU.

- Failed to have a military force.
- Failed to prevent coups in some African countries.
- Failed to promote the economic well-being of Africans
- Failed to end civil wars in some African countries.
- Failed to promote co-operation between some African countries.

Problems faced by OAU

- Lacked funds to run its activities.
- Civil wars.
- Influence of colonial powers (Neo-colonialism)
- Interference from other international bodies.
- Greed for power by African leaders.
- Different ideologies among African leaders.

Principles of the OAU.

- All member countries were independent and equal.
- Peaceful settlement of disputes.
- Respect for one another.
- No interference in another state's internal affairs.

ORGANS OF OAU

a) The Assembly of Heads of State:

- This was the Supreme(executive) organ of the O.A.U
- It was headed by the Chairperson
- This organ was responsible for giving general directions.

b) The council of ministers:

- This organ consisted of foreign ministers designated by each member state.
- They met biannually and were accountable to the Assembly.

Roles:

- It was responsible for preparing matters of concern for discussion at Assembly meetings
- It was responsible for implementing decisions of the Assembly.
- To coordinate cooperation among member states

c) The General secretariat:

- This organ was headed by an appointed **Secretary General**
- It was responsible for the day- to-day affairs of the organization

Roles of the Secretary General:

- To prepare the budget for the O.A.U
- To prepare for the Assembly of Heads of State, Council of Ministers and Special Committee
- To keep the important documents of the O.A.U
- To prepare the agenda of any meeting concerning O.A.U

To monitor the day-to-day affairs of the O.A.U

d) Specialized commissions and committees like:

- (a) Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration
- (b) Economic and Social Commission
- (c) Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission
- (d) Defence Commission

Secretary Generals of the former O.A.U since 1963

Name	Country	Year in office
1.Kifle Wadajo	Ethiopia	1963-1964
2.Diallo Boubacer Telli	Guinea	1964-1972
3.Nzo Ekangaki	Cameroon	1972-1974
4.William Eteki	Cameroon	1974-1978
5.Edem Kodjo	Togo	1978-1983
6.Peter Onu	Nigeria	1983-1985
7.Ide Oumarou	Nigeria	1985-1989
8.Dr.Salim Ahmed Salim	Tanzania	1989-2001
9.Amara Essy	Cote d'Ivoire	2001-2002

Interesting information:

- After the collapse of O.A.U, the general secretariat was replaced by an organ named African Union Commission.
- Amara Essy, the last secretary general of O.A.U secretariat, served as the first interim President of A.U Commission.

- Alpha Omar Konde the then President of Mali, was elected president of the A.U commission on 10th October, 2003 at the Maputo summit
- An independent African country automatically became a member of O.A.U

THE BIRTH OF AFRICAN UNION (A.U)

- The A.U is a continental body consisting of the 55 independent member states that make up the countries of the African Continent.
- The A.U is guided by its vision of '**An integrated, Prosperous and Peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena'**

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AFRICAN UNION (A.U)

- The A.U was formed to replace the O.A.U
- The idea for forming O.A.U was proposed by the then President of Libya, **Colonel Muammar Gadaffi** during the O.A.U summit in **Sirte City** of Libya.
- During the meeting, Gadaffi brought an idea of forming one country from the African countries known as the **United States of Africa** with one currency, one people, and one President.
- The idea was not welcomed by African leaders instead they suggested a union that could allow countries stay independent but work together in the economic, social and political development of the African continent.
- The African Union was launched on **9th July 2002** in Durban City, South Africa as a replacement of O.A.U
- The post of the Secretary General was changed to **Chairperson of the Commission**
- Amora Essy from Ivory Coast became the first chairperson of the AU commission
- The current chairperson of AU commission is _____

The objectives of African Union.

- To promote democracy and good governance.
- To promote regional bodies.
- To Aid development.
- To support and defend African interests.
- To improve the standards of living in Africa.
- To promote and protect human rights.
- To promote trade.
- To promote co-operation

NB: The current chairman of AU is _____ from _____

ORGANS OF AFRICAN UNION

a) The Peace and Security Council

- It was started on 26th December, 2003
- Its main role is to create a standing army to provide peace-keeping forces in areas of conflicts like Somalia.
- This organ formed a peace keeping force called **African Union Mission in Somalia(AMISOM)** which was later changed to **African Union Transition Mission in Somalia(ATMIS)** until the end of 2024

Other duties performed by Peace and Security Council.

- To manage disasters in Africa
- To end all forms of conflicts in the continent.

b) The Assembly of the Union (The Supreme organ)

- It is made up of Heads of state of AU member countries
- It is headed by the chairman who is elected every year.
- Its first chairman was H.E Thamo Mbeki of South Africa.

Duties of the Assembly of the Union

- It discusses and passes resolutions on issues affecting African countries
- To determine the common policies of the union
- To consider requests for membership of the union
- To adopt the budget of the union

c) The executive council of the union

- This organ is made up of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs from each member state.
- It makes and decisions on policies of common interest

d) The Pan African Parliament.(Law making organ)

- It is made up of four members from each national parliament
- Members work for one term of five years in office.

Duties of the Pan African Parliament (P.A.P)

- It advises other organs of AU.
- It encourages proper governance in Africa.
- It discusses and solves challenges facing Africa
- It advises and makes consultations from other organs

e) The African Union Commission (replaced Secretariat)

- This organ replaced the O.A.U Secretariat.
- The title given to the head of the organ is the **President** of AU Commission
- Its headquarters are found in **Addis-Ababa**, Ethiopia

Duties played by AU Commission.

- It runs the day today activities of AU
- It makes annual budget for AU.
- It prepares the AU meetings

f) The Court of Justice of the Union

This organ is made up of judges appointed from each member state

It mediates in judicial matters affecting African countries.

Future prospects of the African Union

- (a)To set up financial institution (banks)
- (b)To have regular meetings of the African leaders
- (c)To discuss problems affecting the continent
- (d)To promote peaceful negotiations and conflict-resolution among member states
- (e)To promote democracy
- (f)To strengthen regional economic groupings

Problems/challenges facing African Union.

- Limited funds.
- Different political ideologies.
- Poverty among the people of member states.
- Overdependence on foreign countries.
- Civil wars like in Somalia
- Military coups

Solutions to problems/challenges facing AU.

- Member states should be encouraged to pay their contributions in time
- African leaders should agree on common political ideas
- Promoting industrialization
- Strengthening regional economic groupings
- Promoting democracy
- Creating a standing army

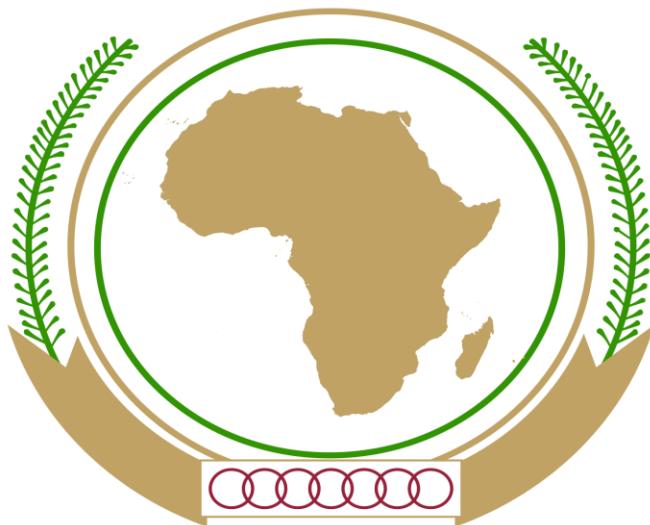
Factors hindering cooperation in Africa

- Political instability in some countries
- Different currencies in African countries
- Lack of a common language in some African countries
- The rise of neo-colonialism
- Different political ideologies

ATTRIBUTES/SYMBOLS OF AFRICAN UNION

- The AU Flag (By Yadesa Bojia)
- The AU Motto(A United and Strong Africa)
- The AU Anthem(By Tsegaya Gabre-Medhin)

AU EMBLEM



Meaning of features found on the AU Emblem.

- **Green background:** It symbolizes the hope and aspirations of Africa
- **55 gold stars:** It represents the member states

- **Palm leaves:** Stands for peace
- **Gold circle:** It symbolizes Africa's wealth and bright future
- **Interlocking red rings at bottom:** It symbolizes African solidarity and the blood shed for Africa's liberation

NON ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)

- This is a forum of 120 countries that are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc.
- This grouping was founded in 1961 with its headquarters in **Jakarta**-Indonesia
- **Josip Broz Tito** was the first President of Non Aligned Movement
- NAM was founded with the view to advancing interests of developing countries in the context of Cold War confrontation.
- After the UN, NAM is the largest grouping of states in the whole world.
- Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries is the major organ of this grouping.
- The current President of Non Aligned Movement is _____

FATHERS (FOUNDERS) OF NON ALIGNED MOVEMENT

NAME	COUNTRY
Dr.Kwame Nkrumah	Ghana
Col.Abdel Nasser	Egypt
Jawaharlal Nehru	India
Sukarno	Indonesia
Tito Josip Broz	Yugoslavia

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF NON ALIGNED MOVEMENT

- To oppose colonialism and imperialism
- To oppose racial discrimination
- To encourage friendly relations among countries
- To advocate sovereign equality of all states
- To protect freedom of new-born country

PRINCIPLES OF NON ALIGNED MOVEMENT

- Mutual respect for each member territory
- Mutual non-aggression
- Mutual non-interference in domestic affairs
- Equality and mutual benefit
- Peaceful co-existence

Interesting information:

- All countries in Africa are members of Non Aligned Movement
- South Sudan is the newly member state of Non Aligned Movement.
- Uganda hosted the **19th NAM Summit** between 15th-20th January 2024
- **Maj.Rtd Jeje Odongo** was elected to chair the NAM Summit in Uganda.
- **H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni** of Uganda is the current Chairperson of NAM.

ROLES PLAYED BY NAM IN PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- NAM has played a crucial role in the decolonization
- It has also helped in the formation of new independent states
- It has helped in the democratization of international relations.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NON ALIGNED MOVEMENT:

- NAM has promoted peace among member states
- It has promoted security among member states
- It has promoted cooperation among member states
- It has promoted human rights
- It has helped in protecting the environment

REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROUPINGS / COMMON MARKETS / REGIONAL BODIES.

- These are organizations formed by countries to promote common interests like trade.
- COMESA is the largest common market in Africa

Examples of common markets operating in Africa.

- The East African Community (E.A.C)
- The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- Southern African Development Community (SADC)
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (E.A.C)

- It was formed in 1967 by the then presidents of East Africa.
- Headquarters are found in **Arusha**-Tanzania
- E.A.C replaced East African Common Services Organization (E.A.C.S.O)

The Fathers of E.A.C (founders)

- Dr.Milton Obote from Uganda.
- Mwalimu JuliusNyerere from Tanzania
- Mzee Jomo Kenyatta from Kenya.

Departments of the former E.A.C

- East African airways (Headquarters) at Nairobi.
- East African post and Telecommunications.
- East African development bank – Kampala.
- The East African examination council.
- East African virus research.

Services provided by E.A.C today.

- **Communication** by the East African post and telecommunication.
- **Education** by the East African examinations council.
- **Banking** by the African Development bank.
- **Transport** by the East African airways and the East African Railways and Harbours.
- **Health** by the East African virus research at Entebbe.

NB: The E.A.C collapsed in 1977.

Reasons for its collapse.

- The closure of the border between Kenya and Tanzania after a serious quarrel
- Different political ideologies among the leaders
- The overthrow of Obote by Amin
- Declaration by Amin to take control over North Western part of Kenya.
- Disagreements between Uganda and Tanzania.
- Kenya was benefiting more than Uganda and Tanzania.
- Each country wanted to develop on its own.
- Interference from foreign countries.
- Lack of funds

Effects of the collapse of EAC (PLE 2023 no.5)

- Trade declined
- It led to shortage of essential commodities like soap and sugar in Uganda.
- There was hatred among leaders
- Led to closure of borders

Interesting information,

- H.E Apollo Milton Obote was the President of Uganda by the time E.A.C was formed in 1967.
- H.E Idd Amin Dada was the President of Uganda by the time E.A.C collapsed.
- H.E Yoweri Tibahaburwa Kaguta Museveni is among the presidents who revived the E.A.C on 30th November, 1999

THE REVIVAL OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

- It was revived by the presidents of East Africa on **30th November, 1999** and officially launched on **7th July, 2000**
- Currently, E.A.C has 8 member states, Somalia being the latest member state.

Presidents who revived the E.A.C

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

Current member states of the E.A.C

Founder/old members	New member states
➤ Uganda ➤ Kenya ➤ Tanzania	➤ Rwanda(2007) ➤ Burundi(2007) ➤ South Sudan(2016) ➤ Democratic Republic of the Congo () ➤ Somalia (joined 2023)

Reasons for reviving the E.A.C

- To promote regional trade.
- To promote peace and security in the region.

- To coordinate transport policies in the region.
- To develop industries in East Africa.
- To create a wider market for goods.
- To promote cooperation.
- To reduce taxes on goods.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is a common market?
2. How do member countries benefit from the common markets?
3. How do common markets promote trade in the region?
4. Which common service remained operating after the collapse of the East Africa?
5. What were the functions of the East African post and telecommunication?
6. Name the recent countries to join EAC.
7. State the problems or challenges facing EAC.

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

- It was formed by the Western African countries in 1975 in Lagos.
- The Treaty of Lagos is regarded as the Father of ECOWAS

Members of ECOWAS

- Ghana
- Benin
- Niger
- Mali (was suspended in 2021)
- Nigeria
- Burkina Faso
- Liberia
- Togo
- Ivory Coast
- Sierra Leone
- Senegal
- Mauritania

NB: Mali was suspended from ECOWAS on **30th May, 2021** following its second military coup within 9 months.

Reasons/objectives for forming ECOWAS.

- To promote free movement of people and service.
- To promote economic co-operation.
- To improve the standard of living among member states.

Map of Africa showing location of member states of ECOWAS



Interesting information,

- Headquarters are in Lagos – Nigeria.
- Economic Community Monitoring Group (**ECOMOG**)
- **ECOMOG** was a West African multilateral armed force established by ECOWAS
- It was the peace keeping force of ECOWAS.
- Its work was to ensure peace.

COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA)

- COMESA replaced Preferential Trade Area (PTA) with its headquarters in Lusaka-Zambia

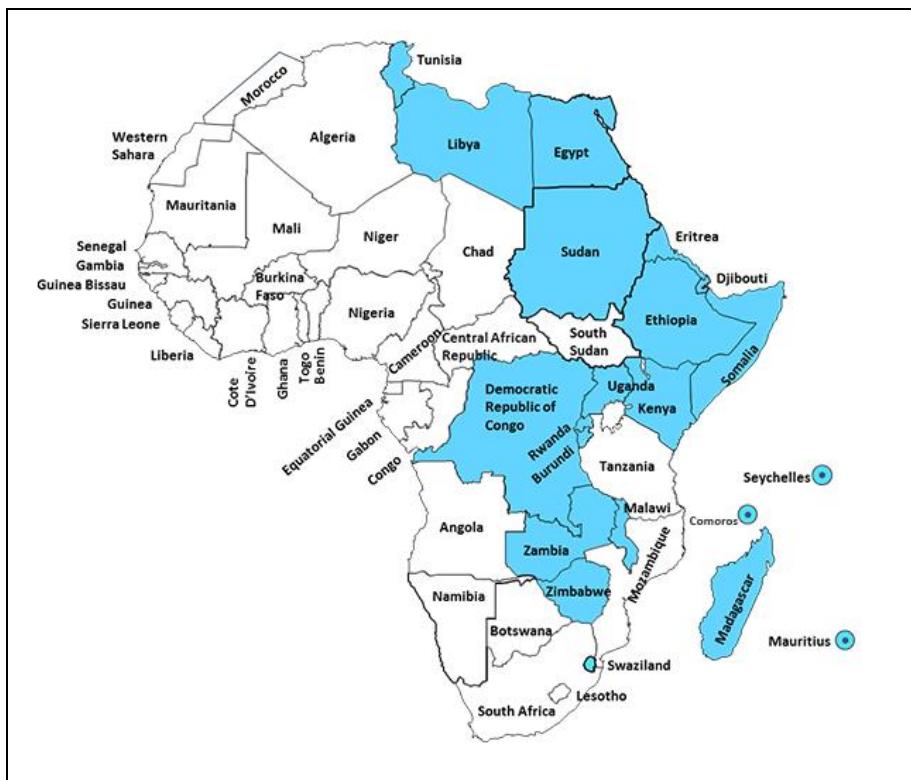
Member countries of COMESA include;

- Uganda
- Ethiopia
- Lesotho
- Somalia
- Burundi
- Sudan

- Comoros
- DRC
- Zambia
- Mozambique

- Kenya
- Madagascar
- Tunisia

Map showing location of member states of COMESA



NB: **Tanzania** is the only country in East Africa which is not a member of COMESA

Reasons why Tanzania is not a member of COMESA:

- Tanzania is already a member of SADC which has the same objectives like those of COMESA.
- The zero tariff(tax) reduction agreement

Reasons for forming COMESA

- To improve on transport and communication.
- To raise the standard of living.
- To create a common trade market.
- To promote economic cooperation.

Problems facing COMESA

- Political instability.
- Shortage of funds.
- Similar goods.
- Poor road network.

SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)

- It was formed in 1979.
- Its headquarters are located in Gaborone, Botswana

Member countries are;

- South Africa
- Namibia
- Botswana
- Zimbabwe
- Angola
- Malawi
- Zambia
- Mozambique



Reasons for forming SADC

- To improve on the regional transport.
- To help landlocked countries access the seaport.
- Regional co-operation.

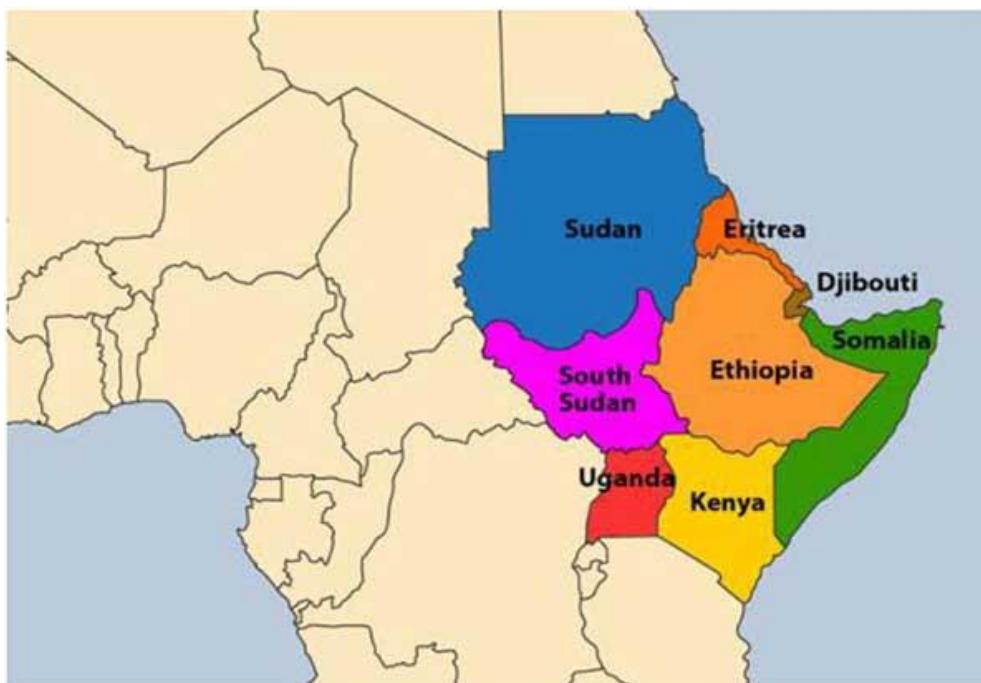
Inter-Government Authority and Development(IGAD):

- It was formed in 1996 to replace Inter-Government Authority on Drought and Development(IGADD)

Members of IGAD:

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

Map showing location of members states of IGAD



Objectives of IGAD:

- To promote peace and security
- To develop infrastructure
- To promote food security
- To promote trade

Advantages of economic cooperation:

- It creates a large market for the goods.
- It promotes political co-operation.
- It promotes exchange of technical skills
- Creates employment
- Reduces border taxes.
- It boosts agriculture.
- It promotes unity.

Disadvantages of economic cooperation:

- Unwanted immigrants through free movement across borders.
- Brain drain through free movement of labour.
- Collapse of some industries due to competition
- Member countries don't come up with individual policies.

Problems facing regional co-operation

- Economic differences. They are not on the same level of development.
- Different political ideologies.
- Political instability (civil wars in some countries)
- Limited funds
- Production of similar goods

- Lack of common language
- Lack of common currency

Ways of solving problems faced by economic groupings:

- Creating common currency
- By promoting a common language
- Promoting political unity
- Member countries should pay their contributions in time
- Promoting the same economic ideology

TOPICAL QUESTIONS:

1. What are the functions of the East African Development Bank?
2. What were the functions of the East African Examination Council?
3. Why do you think it was necessary to revive the East African Community?
4. Which economic grouping unites countries in the regions below?
 - a) East Africa
 - b) Central Africa
 - c) Southern Africa
 - d) West Africa
- Oil exporting countries
5. Mention the organ of African Union responsible for the day to day affairs of the organization.
6. Which organ of African Union is responsible for economic development in Africa
7. State the names of the first four people to represent Uganda in the pan African Parliament.
8. Give three reasons why most African countries continue to depend on foreign countries
9. a) Write in full NEPAD
- b) State the aim of NEPAD.
10. Why is Tanzania not a member of COMESA?
11. Give the functions of UNEB.
12. Give three reasons why most countries in Africa are not developed yet they have common markets.
13. Mention two economic achievements of AU
14. Why do you think it was necessary for AU to replace OAU?
15. Write OAU in full.
16. Which body has been formed to replace the OAU?
17. Which countries qualify to be members of the OAU?
18. Who suggested the name OAU for the African body?
19. Why is Morocco not a member of the African Union?
20. Where were the headquarters of the OAU?
21. Give four reasons why the OAU was formed.
22. Mention any four organs that were part of the former OAU.
23. State three duties of the Assembly of Heads of state.
24. Mention the two years when the OAU summit meetings were held in Uganda.
25. Mention the two Presidents of Uganda who have ever chaired the OAU.

26. In which year was the OAU formed?
27. Why is Kenya not a founder member of the OAU?
28. Mention any four founder countries of the OAU.
29. Mention any four founder presidents of the OAU.
30. Which was the last country to join OAU in 1994?
31. Which was the last country to get independence in Africa?
32. Which organ of the OAU was headed by a Secretary-General?
33. State three duties that were carried out by the Secretary-General of the OAU
34. Who was the first secretary general of the OAU?
35. Who is the current chairperson of the AU?
36. State four achievements of the OAU.
37. Identify one aim of the OAU that was achieved.
38. In which country is the African Development Bank located?
39. Explain four ways in which the OAU was successful.
40. Suggest four reasons why you think the OAU failed in some of its duties.
41. Outline four problems facing the AU.
42. Suggest four reasons why regional economic groupings were formed.
43. Mention four problems that were faced by the OAU.
44. Give two reasons why ECOWAS formed.
45. In which city is the headquarters of the ECOWAS?
46. In which city is the headquarters of the revived East African Community located?
47. Give two reasons for the collapse of the East African Community in 1977.
48. Write OPEC in full.
49. Give two reasons why OPEC was formed.
50. Outline four challenges facing regional bodies.
51. Suggest four solutions to the problems faced by the regional bodies.
52. Name the organisation that unites all former colonies of Britain.
53. What are dominion states?

TERM THREE

TOPIC NINE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

Expected outcomes: In this topic, the learner will be able to identify and examine natural resources and their uses in the economic development of Africa.

a) **Economy:** It is the way goods and services of a country are produced, distributed and consumed.

b) **Economic activities**

The work which people do to earn income.

c) **Economic development** refers to programs, policies or activities that seek to improve the economic well-being and quality of life for people.

Examples of service

- Health services
- Transport services
- Security services
- Banking services
- Insurance services
- Education services
- Tourism services

Examples of economic activities

- Fishing
- Farming / crop farming
- Tourism
- Mining
- Lumbering
- Latex tapping
- Animal rearing

Types of economic development

1. Traditional economy:

This is a system that relies on customs, history and time-honoured beliefs

2. Command economy (Planned economy):

This is one in which the central government plans, organizes, and controls all economic activities to maximise social welfare

1. Market economy:

This is an economic system where two forces, known as supply and demand, direct the production of goods and services

2. Mixed economy:

This is a system that combines aspects of both capitalism and socialism

Interesting information:

i) **Capitalism:** This is an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit.

ii) **Socialism:** This is a political ideology that aims to give workers shared ownership of the tools, land, and buildings that they use to make products.

Levels of economic development

- Structural transformation of the economy
- A demographic transition
- A process of urbanization(the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities)

Indicators of development in a country.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ➤ Massive industrialization | ➤ Controlled inflation |
| ➤ Political stability | ➤ Good social services. |
| ➤ Long life expectancy | ➤ Wide spread of urbanization |
| ➤ Maximum utilization of resources | |

Indicators of underdevelopment in a country.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ➤ Poverty | ➤ Low life expectancy |
| ➤ High levels of illiteracy | ➤ Corruption |
| ➤ Rampant diseases | ➤ High rate of unemployment |
| ➤ Poor leadership | ➤ Corruption |

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POOR AND RICH COUNTRIES

Poor country(Underdeveloped)	Rich(developed) country
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Produce less manufactured goods➤ Depend on loans and grants➤ There is a lot of unemployment➤ People work for long hours with less pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Produce more manufactured goods➤ Have a lot of income➤ There is a lot of job opportunities➤ People work for short hours and gain much

Advantages of exporting processed produce instead of raw materials (PLE 2017 no.46c)

- There is increased income instead of raw materials
- There is increased profit unlike raw materials
- There is accumulation of a lot of wealth unlike raw materials

Qn. State the difference between loans and grants. (PLE 2023)

MAJOR RESOURCES OF AFRICA

A resource is any component of the environment that people use to satisfy their needs.

Examples of major economic resource of Africa

- Land
- Vegetation
- Human labour
- Water
- Minerals
- Climate
- Energy resources
- Wildlife

Importance of land as an economic resource

- Land is used for crop growing.
- Land provides space for burial
- It provides space for constructing industries
- Most minerals are found land.
- We construct roads on land.
- We use land for brick making

Reasons why land is regarded a major resource

- All man's activities are carried out on land
- Most minerals are found on land

Importance of vegetation as an economic resource

- It is a source of timber.
- It is a source of wood fuel.
- It is a source of herbs.
- They attract tourists for income.
- It is a source of rubber.
- We use vegetation to grace animals.

Importance of wildlife as an economic resource

- They attract tourists for income.
- Creates employment opportunities.
- They provide hides and skins.
- They provide ivory (tusks).
- Sources of wild meat.

Items from skins and hides

- Leather Belts
- crafts
- Leather Shoes
- Drums
- Leather-bags.

Importance of water bodies as economic resources of Africa

- They provide fish to people.
- They provide water for irrigation.
- They are used for water transport.
- They attract tourists for income.
- They generate hydroelectricity.
- They provide water for domestic and industrial use.

- They provide sand.
 - They provide salt.
- Importance of climate as an economic resource.**
- Climate supports farming.
 - Climate attracts tourists for income.
 - We get solar energy from the sun.

MINERALS AS A NATURAL RESOURCE

Minerals are substances that are found in rocks of the earth.

NB. In Uganda, minerals are under Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)

Types of mineral

- (a) **Metallic minerals:** These are minerals which contain metals in them like copper, gold.
- (b) **Nonmetallic minerals:** These are minerals which do not contain metals in them like limestone
- (c) **Fuel minerals:** These are minerals such as coal and natural gas that occur naturally underground.

Examples of minerals.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| ➤ Petroleum | ➤ Diamond |
| ➤ Gold | ➤ Cobalt |
| ➤ Zinc | ➤ Salt |
| ➤ Silver | ➤ Limestone |
| ➤ Copper | ➤ Coal |
| ➤ Tin | ➤ Asbestos |

Importance of minerals

- They earn foreign income to the country.
- They are used as raw materials in industries.
- They create employment for people.
- They help to improve social services in a country.

Reasons why most minerals have not been fully exploited in Africa.

- Due to low level of science and technology.
- Lack of machinery.
- Lack of capital.
- Poor transport network.
- Political instability.

Solutions to the above problems

- Training people skills.
- Importing machinery like tractors, excavators
- By getting loans from rich countries and international organizations.
- By constructing better road networks.
- By promoting / encouraging peace talks.

Problems faced by the mining industry in Africa

- Collapse of mining centers may kill the miners.
- Price fluctuations of minerals in the world market.
- Poor transport.

- Lack of machinery.
- Political instability.
- Lack of capital.

TYPES OF MINING

- Open cast mining.
- Drift method / shaft mining
- Alluvial mining.
- Underground mining
- Submarine mining
- Drilling(for crude oil)

Questions

1. Mention the types of mining used when the minerals are in horizontal rocks.
2. What method of mining is used to get minerals found near the surface of the earth?
3. Write down two minerals mined by alluvial method.
4. Which method of mining is used to extract crude oil from the ground?
5. How is underground mining different from submarine method?

MINERALS AND THEIR USES

MINERALS	LOCATION	USE
Petroleum	-Albertine region in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It is a source of income. -It creates employment. -It is used to make the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petrol - Diesel • Kerosene / paraffin -Jet fuel • Jelly, e.t.c
Gold	-Witwatersrand S.Africa) -Karamoja in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It is a source of income. -It creates employment. -It is used to make the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rings -Necklaces • Earrings -Watches -It is used as a medium of exchange. -It is used to make golden teeth. -It is used to make expensive medals. Trophies and plates.
Diamond	-Kimberly in South Africa -Williamson mine(Mwandui)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It is a source of income. -It creates employment. -It is used to make the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewels -It is used to make other strong metals e.g padlocks.

Uranium	-Witwatersrand basin -Adamawa in Nigeria	-It is used in making atomic bombs. -It is a source of income. -It creates employment.
Limestone	-Usukuru hills in Tororo -Kasese Dura	-For making cement -Source of lime(Calcium oxide) -For making glasses
Asbestos	-The Koegas mine in South Africa	-For making iron sheets -For making floor tiles -For making asbestos cement products
Coal	Ecca deposits in South Africa	-It is used to make thermal electricity.
Copper	-Zambia copper belt -Katanga Province	-For making copper wires -For making copper coins

Factors that influences the distribution of resources in Africa

- Vegetation influence good climate.
- Climate influence vegetation.
- Vegetation influence wildlife.
- Areas where volcanicity took place there are many minerals.

ENERGY RESOURCE

Energy refers to anything or something that makes work possible.

Examples of energy resources.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Coal ➤ Sun ➤ Waterfalls ➤ Hot springs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wind ➤ Uranium ➤ Oil ➤ Wood-fuel. |
|--|--|

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA

- Industrialization refers to the setting up of many industries in an area or a country
- An industry is a group of manufacturers or businesses that produce a particular kind of goods or services

Types of industries

1. Primary industry: These are industries that produce raw materials.

Examples:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Forestry ➤ Mining | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Farming ➤ Fishing |
|--|--|

2. Secondary industries: These are industries that manufacture goods.

Examples:

- Textile industry
- Thriving industry (produce electronics)
- Sugar industry
- Car manufacturing

3.Tertiary industry: These are ones that provide services to people.

Examples of tertiary sector

- Education
- Banking
- Medical care
- Transportation
- Insurance

4. Quaternary industry: These are industries that focus on knowledge-based industries or high tech industries such as ICT and research and development

- Quaternary industry is the newest type of industry

Advantages of industrialization in country.

- Creates employment.
- People get market for their goods.
- It promotes diversification of the economy
- The government earns revenue in form of taxes (excise tax)
- Leads to the development of social services.
- People get finished goods.

Disadvantages of industrialization to a country

- Industries pollute the environment.
- It promotes profit repatriations
- Industries displace people during expansion.
- They lead to development of slums.
- They cause environmental destruction like deforestation and swamp drainage.

Factors that promote industrial development

- Availability of raw materials.
- Presence of both skilled and unskilled workers
- Advanced technology
- Presence of hydroelectricity
- Availability of ready market
- Government policies
- Presence of better transport network

Examples of raw materials

- Cotton
- Crude oil
- Coal
- Iron ore

TYPES OF LABOUR

(a)**Skilled labour:** These are workers who have special skill, knowledge which they can apply to their work

(b)**Semi-skilled labour:** These are workers who have partial skills, but not enough to necessitate advanced training

(c)**Unskilled labour:** These are workers who have relatively little or no training or experience in the field of work

Importance of labour in an industry

- Labour is used to operate machines(semi-skilled)
- To work as porters.(unskilled)
- They help businesses become more productive(skilled ones)

Problems facing labour (workers) in Africa

- Working for long hours
- Low payments
- Lack of protective gears
- Bad weather conditions
- Poor transport and communication network in some areas.

NB: The International Labour Organization (ILO) is the body under UN that promotes the welfare of workers in the whole world.

THE LOCATION OF LIBYA

- Libya is located in North Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea and its Capital City is Tripoli
- Most of its part lies in the Sahara desert and much of its population is found along the coast
- This country is best known for its ancient Greek and Roman ruins and Sahara desert landscape
- Oil revenues are Libya's main source of income.

NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES OF LIBYA

In the South	In the South East	In the East	In the West	In the North West
➤ Niger ➤ Chad	➤ Sudan	➤ Egypt	➤ Algeria	➤ Tunisia

THE CLIMATE OF LIBYA

- Libya's climate is influenced by the Mediterranean Sea to the North and the Sahara desert to the South.
- This country was colonized by Italy.
- The coast of Libya has Mediterranean climate (hot dry summers and warm west winters)
- In the desert, goats and camel are common.
- Libya's oil is on high demand worldwide due to the following factors:
 - (a) It is almost pure
 - (b) It produces less sulphur

THE POPULATION OF LIBYA

- Libya has a very small population.
- Most people in Libya live in the North.

Reasons why Northern Libya is densely populated

- Presence of employment opportunities in the North.
- The good climate at the coast.
- Presence better social services in the North.
- Presence of the capital city in the North.
- Presence of the coastline in the North

Tourist attractions found in Libya but not in Uganda

- Sand dunes
- Oases
- Desert climate
- Coastal beaches

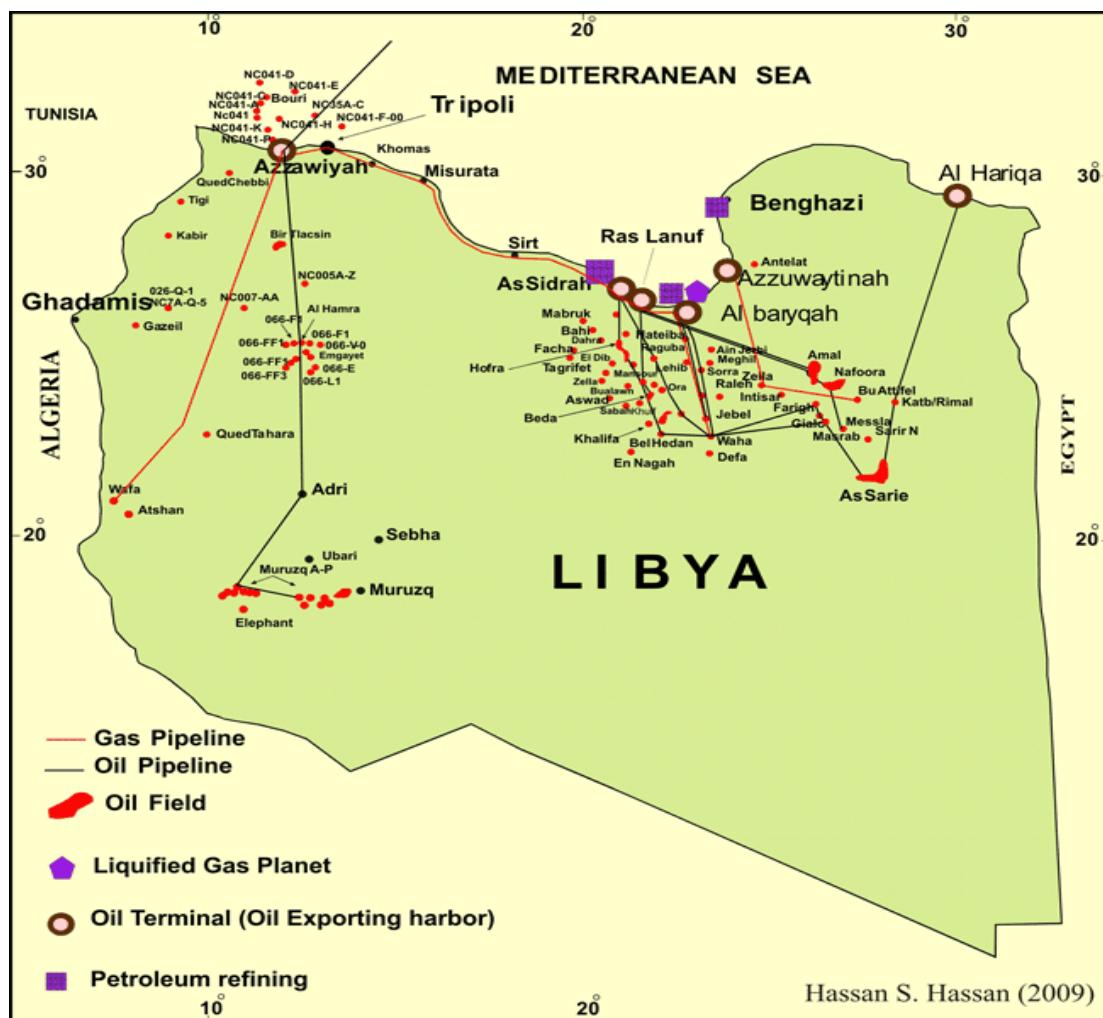
Differences between Uganda and Libya

- Uganda was colonized by Britain while Libya was colonized by Italy.
 - Uganda is landlocked while Libya has a seaport.
 - Uganda has tropical climate while Libya has desert climate.
 - Uganda is a member of EAC and COMESA while Libya is a member of OPEC.
 - Uganda is located in East Africa while Libya is located in North Africa.
 - Uganda has a bigger population than Libya.
 - The economy of Uganda depends on agriculture while the economy of Libya depends on oil mining.
 - Uganda is a member of common wealth organization unlike Libya.
 - Uganda's official language is English while Libya's official language is Arabic.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE OIL MINING INDUSTRY IN LIBYA

- Pollution
 - Stiff competition from other oil producing countries
 - Political instability
 - Shortage of labour in other economic sectors.
 - Price fluctuation of oil.

MAP SHOWING OIL WELLS IN LIBYA



QUESTIONS

1. How was crude oil formed?
2. Name the rocks where crude oil is found.
3. Which other natural resource is found with crude oil?
4. Mention the method of mining used in getting out crude oil.
5. Describe the location of oil fields in Libya.
6. What machine is used to drill crude oil?
7. How is crude oil transported to the refinery in Libya?
8. Give three advantages of transporting crude oil used pipelines.
9. What is a refinery?
10. Mention the tank where crude oil is put and heated at the refinery.
11. Mention the products from crude oil.
12. State the byproducts of crude oil.
13. How does Libya benefit from oil exploitation?

THE LOCATION OF NIGERIA

- Nigeria is located in West Africa.
- It has a coastline.
- The ports of Nigeria are; Port Harcourt, Port Warri, Port Lagos.

NEIGHBOURS OF NIGERIA

To the North	To the South	To North East	To the West	To the East
Niger	Atlantic Ocean	Chad	Benin	Cameroon

NIGERIA'S LOCATION



HOW HAS NIGERIA BENEFITED FROM PETROLEUM

- It earns Nigeria foreign exchange.
- It has created employment to people.
- It has led to improvement of infrastructure.
- Nigeria gets fuel for home use.
- Nigeria gets taxes from oil companies.

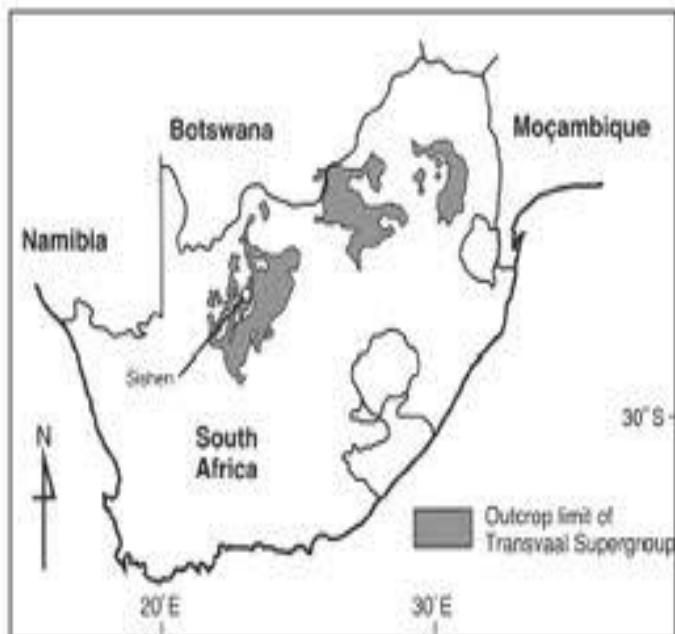
DISADVANTAGES OF PETROLEUM TO NIGERIA

- Leads to air pollution.
- It leads to displacement of people.
- Leads to environmental destruction during drilling.
- It has led to low production in other sectors.

QUESTION:

1. Write down member countries of OPEC in Africa.
2. Name food crops grown in Nigeria.
3. Name cash crops grown in Nigeria.
- 4a) How has Nigeria benefited from her large population?
- b) In which way is the population of Nigeria a disadvantage?
5. Compare Uganda and Nigeria in terms of;
 - a) Population
 - b) Development
 - c) Location
 - d) Economy
 - e) Historical background
 - f) Climate

THE LOCATION OF SOUTH AFRICA



Description the location of South Africa.

- It is located in South Africa.
- It was colonized by Britain
- It has a coastline with Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean.

Sea ports of South Africa

- Port Durban
- Port Cape town
- Port Elizabeth
- Port East London

- Port Richard's Bay

Neighbouring countries of South Africa.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Botswana ➤ Namibia ➤ Zimbabwe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mozambique ➤ Swaziland |
|---|---|

Qn: Name the enclave country of South Africa.

Factors that have contributed to the agricultural development of South Africa

- Favorable climate
- Fertile soils
- Advanced technology
- Availability of capital.
- Availability of ready market of goods
- Good government policy

Examples of citrus fruits grown in South Africa

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lemons ➤ Oranges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Vines ➤ Grapes |
|---|---|

Example of crops grown at Natal province

- Maize(place known as Maize triangle)
- Sugarcane
- Barley

NB: Sheep rearing for wool / goat rearing is the main activity in the high veldts.

Factors that have contributed to the industrial development of South Africa.

- Availability of raw materials.
- Labour (skilled and unskilled)
- Availability of markets.
- Availability of capital.
- Good transport.
- Availability of power

Factors that have contributed to the development of the mining sector to South Africa

- Availability of minerals
- Availability of market.
- Availability of skilled and unskilled labour.
- Availability of capital.
- Availability of machinery.
- Good transport network.

Qn.Apart from South Africa, state any other two countries in Africa which have developed industry.

- Egypt
- Nigeria
- Kenya(most industrialized in East Africa)
- Morocco

Economic advantages South Africa has over Uganda

- South Africa has a coastline while Uganda is landlocked.
- South Africa has more industries than Uganda.
- South Africa had better transport network than Uganda.
- South Africa has more foreign investors than Uganda.
- South Africa has more skilled labour than Uganda.
- South Africa has more mineral resources than Uganda.
- South Africa has more developed tourism industry than Uganda.

How has industrial development of South Africa affected other economic sectors

- It has caused lack of labour in other economic sectors.
- It has led to low production in other economic sectors.

Ways in which mining industry has supported the development of South Africa

- It has provided raw materials to industries.
- It has created employment.
- It is a source of revenue to the country.
- South Africa has improved the infrastructure.

FARMING IN AFRICA

Farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals

Types of farming practiced in Africa

- Plantation farming
- Mixed farming
- Subsistence farming (commonly practiced by most people in Africa)
- Dairy farming
- Irrigation farming
- Horticulture
- Viticulture
- Livestock farming

PLANTATION FARMING IN AFRICA

This is the growing of a single perennial crop on a large scale for sale.

Factors that influence the location of a plantation farm

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| ➤ A large piece of land | ➤ Market |
| ➤ Capital | ➤ Machinery |
| ➤ Labour | ➤ Transport |

Advantages of plantation farming

- Plantation farms provide employment to people.
- They provide raw materials to industries.
- They earn foreign income by exporting the produce.
- They provide market to out growers.
- They give high yields since scientific methods are used.

Problems faced by plantation agriculture

- Pests and diseases.
- Poor transport (poor roads)

➤ Climatic changes.

- Low prices of the procedure on the world market.

Disadvantages of population agriculture

- It requires a lot of capital.
- it requires a lot of land.
- It promotes monoculture that leads to soil exhaustion.
- Over production leads to price fluctuation.

Characteristics of plantation farming

- One perennial crop in grown.
- Crops are grown on a large scale.
- Requires machinery
- It requires a lot of labour force.
- It involves a processing Centre

Examples of plantation crops

Crops	Conditions necessary for growth	Areas of production
Tea	-Warm climate -Regular sunshine and fog -Consistent rainfall -Well-drained soil	Kasaku in Mukono Kericho in Kenya Hoima Mpanga-Fort Portal
Sugarcane	-Good aeration soil -Fertile soils -Heavy rainfall	-Kakira, Kinyara, Lugazi in Uganda. Kirombero –Tanzania Kenana Sudan Natal province –South Africa
Cotton	-Warm or hot temperatures -Small amount of annual rainfall -Black or alluvial soil	Mubuku, Lira, Soroti – Uganda Gezira – Sudan Liberia
Rubber	-Loamy soil -Annual rainfall	-Liberia
Oil palm	-Hot temperatures -Well-drained fertile soils	-Kalangala in Uganda -Nigeria
Cocoa	-High rainfall -High temperatures -Fertile soils	Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast Mukono, Bundibugyo
Coffee	-Rich fertile soils -Cool and warm temperatures -Moderate rainfall	-Buganda region -Slopes of Mt. Elgon -Arua, Ethiopia -Slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro by the Chagga

Interesting information,

- Rubber tree provides **latex** is used for making car tyres, rubber bands, rubber shoe soles etc
- Volcanic fertile favours the growing of Arabica coffee on the slopes of volcanic mountains
- In Ghana, cocoa is mainly grown at Kumasi on a large scale
- Ivory Coast is Africa's leading producer of cocoa

Reasons why plantation is not commonly practiced in East Africa

- Lack of capital
- Lack of land
- Lack of machinery

How does plantation farming promote economic development to a country?

- It employs people.
- It earns foreign income.
- Develops infrastructure in the country.
- Provided raw materials to industries.
- It is a source of taxes to the government. They provide taxes to the government.
- They provide market to the out growers.

Examples of services that are provided by plantation farms

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| ➤ Transport | ➤ Medical |
| ➤ Education | ➤ Housing |

Ways in which plantation farming can be promoted in Uganda

Giving loans to plantation farmers so as to improve their farms.

Providing land to plantation farmers.

Improving road network in the country.

Providing chemicals to plantation farmers.

Providing quality seeds to plantation farmers.

MIXED FARMING IN AFRICA

Mixed farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land.

Factors that influence the starting of a mixed farm

- Enough land with fertile soils.
- Capital
- Enough labour
- Market
- Water source
- Machinery
- Animals like cattle, pigs, chicken
- Selected seeds

Advantages of mixed farming

- A farmer get double income
- A farmer gets a balanced diet.
- Crops can be used to make animal feeds.
- Animals provide manure to crops.
- A farm employs people.

- A farm is used for study purposes

Disadvantages of mixed farming

- It is very expensive to start and maintain
- Animals can destroy the crops.
- It requires a lot of land.
- It requires a lot of labour
- It needs high technology

Problems affecting mixed farming

- Crop pests and diseases.
- Animal disease and parasites
- Climatic changes
- Lack of enough land
- Poor transport
- Shortage of market

QUESTIONS:

- a) Mention the area in East Africa where mixed farming is developed.
- b) Give two factors that have contributed to the development of mixed farming in Kenya highlands.
- c) Give two reasons why mixed farming is not common in East Africa.

Dairy Farming in Africa

This is the rearing of animal for milk production

Factors that influence the starting of a dairy farm

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A large piece of land ➤ Good pastures ➤ Favourable climate ➤ Reliable source of water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Good veterinary services ➤ Availability of market ➤ Sufficient Capital ➤ Good breeds of animals |
|--|--|

Advantages of dairy farming

- Employs people
- A farmer gets a lot of income
- Good breeds of cattle can be got
- Sources of raw material for the dairy processing factory

Disadvantages of dairy farming

- It requires skilled labour
- It is expensive
- It needs a large piece of land
- Lack of ready market for dairy products

Problems affecting dairy farming

- Animal diseases and parasites.
- Poor transport network.
- Lack of pasture for animals.
- Lack of water for the animals
- Lack of ready market
- Poor breeds of cattle.

Ways in which dairy farming can be improved in Africa;

- By improving on veterinary services
- By improving on transport services

Livestock farming in Africa

This is the rearing of domestic animals and birds.

Systems of livestock farming

(a) Ranching in Africa

- The rearing of cattle mainly for beef production.

Examples of product got from a ranch

- Beef
- Hides and skins
- Horns

How can a ranch contribute to the development of an area where it is located

- Provides employment to people.
- Helps to develop infrastructure in the region.
- People get beef from the farm
- They get skins from the farm.

(b) Nomadic Pastoralism

Qn. What is nomadic pastoralism?

- This is the movement of cattle keepers from one place to another looking for water and pasture for their animals.

Reasons why people keep cattle

- To get milk and beef.
- Source of income / for home use.
- For bride price.
- For prestige.
- For hides and skins.
- For ploughing

Examples of pastoral tribes in Africa

- Hausa
- Fulani
- Turkana
- Masai
- Tuareg
- Bahima
- Dodoth
- Boran

Modern methods of keeping cattle

- Zero grazing
- Paddocking
- Tethering

Herding is a traditional method of keeping cattle

Disadvantages of herding as a method of keeping cattle

- Animals destroy people's crops.
- Animals can be stolen.
- Lead to spread of diseases.
- There were conflicts among people.

Advantages of keeping local breeds over exotic breeds

- Local breeds are more resistant to diseases than exotic breeds.
- Local breeds are more resistant to harsh climate than exotic breeds.
- Local breeds produce better meat than exotic breeds.

Advantages of keeping exotic breeds over local breeds

- Exotic breeds mature faster than local breeds.
- Exotic breeds produce more meat than local breeds.
- Exotic breeds produce more milk than local breeds.

Importance of livestock farming

- Creates employment.
- It is a source of government revenue through taxes
- It is a source of income by selling the animals and products.
- Source of raw material.
- Source of food.

Problems facing livestock farming

- Animal diseases and parasites.
- Shortage of water and pasture.
- Climatic changes.
- Cattle rustling

Different ways of improving livestock farming in East Africa

- By crossbreeding the animals.
- Constructing valley dams to provide water to animals.
- By feeding the animals well.
- By vaccinating animals to control diseases.
- Planting drought resistant pasture for animal.
- By disarming the cattle rustlers.

AFRICA'S CHALLENGES OR PROBLEMS

- Africa remains the most underdeveloped among the comity of continents across the world.
- It contains over 70% of the least developed countries (LDCs) in the world.
- There are 33 countries that are classified as least developed countries in Africa, 8 in Asia, 3 in Oceania (Australia) and 1 in the Americas.
- The continent is less industrialized, many people are still illiterates, medical care is insufficient, diseases are rampant and few people feed on a balanced diet.
- Africa as a continent, exports unprocessed goods that are bought at a cheaper price.
- The Gross National Product (GNP) per person is very low

NB: Gross National Product per capita refers to the total value of goods produced and services provided divided by total number of people.

How is the GNP (Gross National Product) assessed?

- By considering the country's health conditions
- By considering people's life expectancy
- By considering education levels
- By considering people's diet
- By considering population growth

However, Africa experiences political, social and economic problems

1. Political challenges facing African continent:

- Poor governance
- Dictatorship
- Civil wars
- Corruption
- Refugee
- High levels of illiteracy
- Nepotism
- Tribalism

Solutions to the political problems facing Africa

- By promoting good governance
- By promoting unity among people
- By promoting education
- By promoting political stability

2 . Economic challenges facing African continent.

- Poverty
- Poor roads
- Ignorance
- Diseases
- Unemployment
- Low life expectancy
- Political instability
- Famine

Solutions to the economic challenges facing Africa.

- By modernizing agriculture
- By improving life expectancy
- By improving on roads
- By improving on health services
- By promoting political stability
- By increasing incomes.
- By expanding job opportunities

Social problems facing African continent.

- High rate of unemployment
- Infant and child morbidity and mortality
- Maternal mortality
- Rapid population growth
- Environmental degradation
- Growing population of refugees

Solutions to the social challenges facing Africa

- By expanding job opportunities
- By promoting industrialization
- By improving on health sector
- By advising people to improve on their nutrition
- By increasing access to contraception
- By encouraging people to use family planning methods.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS:

1. Give four reasons why Kampala has become the industrial centre of Uganda.
2. Give the difference between a factory and an industry.
3. List down the types of industries.
4. Give the effects of industrial development to the following;
 - a) Environment
 - b) People
5. Why are most industries / factories found in towns?
6. In which way does rural electrification contribute to the development of rural areas?
7. In which way does industrial development lead to high population density in an area.
8. Which industries / factories can be opened up in the following areas?
 - a) Kalangala
 - b) Mbarara
 - c) Mukono
 - d) Tororo
9. Give two reasons why most African countries export unprocessed goods (raw materials).
10. State the disadvantages of exporting processed goods.
11. Give the advantages of exporting processed good (finished goods).
12. What steps has the Uganda government put in place to promote industrial?
13. Mention four factors that hinder industrial development in Africa.
14. Mention the most industrialized countries of Africa.
15. Mention the factors that have promoted Egypt's industrial growth.
16. Which factors have influenced Nigeria's industrial growth?
17. What is an economy?
- 18 Define the following terms?
 - (a) Renewable resource
 - (b) Nonrenewable resource
 - (c) Primary industry
 - (d) Quaternary industry
19. How is land important to the deceased family?
20. Name the mining areas of copper in:
 - (a) Zambia
 - (b) DRC
21. How is industrialization important to a country like Uganda?
22. What breed of goats are reared mainly in South Africa?
23. Where mostly is dairy farming carried out in East Africa and why?
24. What term is used to mean the removal of sheep wool?
25. Which minerals are mainly extracted at:
 - (a) Witwatersrand
 - (b) Kimberly
 - (c) Williamson mine
26. Who are refugees?
27. What are the indicators of under development in a country?
28. State any two differences between a rich country and the poor one
29. State any four political problems facing Uganda.

30. What measures can the government of African countries take to solve the problem of?

- (a) Unemployment
 - (b) Poverty
 - (c) Brain drain
 - (d) Corruption

31. Which office in Uganda fights against corruption?

32. How does unemployment affect the economic development of a country like Uganda?

33. Outline any four causes of poverty among people in Africa.

34. Which program has the NRM government introduced in Uganda in order to reduce poverty among its people?

35. Why should African countries modernize agriculture?

36. What is agriculture mechanization?

37. Write the following abbreviations in full:

- (a) NAADS
 - (b) NARO
 - (c) UCDA
 - (d) UWA
 - (e) NFA

TOPIC TEN: MAJOR WORLD ORGANISATIONS

Expected outcomes: In this topic, the learner will be able to appreciate the interdependence of nations and how the United Nations and its agencies are helping to solve challenges in Africa and the rest of the world. Additionally, he/she will be in position to appreciate the duties performed by the Commonwealth of Nations.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

- This was the war that involved almost all the countries in the world
- It took place from 1914- 1918.
- In East Africa, first world war was fought in Tanganyika(Tanzania)

Major cause of First World War

- The assassination of Arch Duke of Austria.
- The rise of nationalism in Europe.

Effects of the First World War.

- Loss of lives.
- Destruction of property.
- High number of refugees / displacement of people.
- It led to the formation of League of Nations.

NB: Tanganyika suffered most in World War I because it was a colony of Germany which started the First World War

Punishments given to Germany for causing World War 1

- Germany lost all her colonies
- Germany was made to pay heavy reparations
- Germany was forced to reduce its army
- She was made to give up all of its overseas colonies

African countries that were colonized by Germany.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| ➤ Tanganyika | ➤ Cameroon |
| ➤ Rwanda | ➤ Namibia |
| ➤ Burundi | |

Questions (PLE 2017)

- a) Name any two countries that were colonized by Germany apart from Tanzania.
- b) Why did Germany lose her colonies in East Africa after the First World War?

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

- This was the first worldwide intergovernmental organization whose principal mission was to maintain world peace.
- League of Nations was formed on 10th January, 1920 after the First World War
- The idea to form L.O.N was brought by **President Woodrow Wilson** of U.S.A

The logo of League of Nations



Countries that formed the League of Nations:

- Britain
- France
- Italy

Why the League of Nations was formed?

- To promote peace and security worldwide.
- To promote respect for human rights.

Reasons why the League of Nations failed or collapsed.

- It lacked a military force.
- It lacked funds.
- It had few member countries.

Member countries were interested in their domestic affairs.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The weakness of the League of Nations.

- Germany wanted to regain its lost glory (revenge)
- The world economic depression
- Failure of appeasement
- The rise of militarism in Germany and Japan

Interesting information,

- Since Germany had lost the First World War, **the treaty of Versailles** was very harsh against Germany.
- It required that Germany pay huge sum of money called reparations.

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Which European country ruled Tanganyika to the time of her independence?
- (b) Why Tanganyika was called a mandate territory?
- (c) How did contribute to her achievement of independence?
- (d) What name was given to Kenya and Uganda during colonial time?

THE SECOND WORLD WAR (1939-1945)

- The second World War took place from 1939 – 1945 when Germany attacked Poland under the leadership **Adolf Hitler**
- This drove Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany marking the beginning of World War 2

Main combatants in the Second World War

Axis powers	The Allies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Germany➤ Italy➤ Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ France➤ Great Britain➤ The U.S.A➤ The Soviet Union➤ China (to a lesser extent)

Causes the Second World War

- The Treaty of Versailles(Required Germany to pay huge sum of money)
- There was need for independence.
- Need for revenge by Germany

The effects of the Second World War

- Loss of lives.
- Destruction of property.
- The formation of United Nations.

THE FORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION (UNO)

- Roosevelt sought to convince the public that an international organization was the best means to prevent future wars.
- The Senate approved the UN Charter on 28th July, 1945, by vote of 89 to 2
- The UN came into existence on **October 24th, 1945** with its headquarters in the New York City-U.S.A
- It replaced the League of Nations.

NB: A **charter** is a written document outlining the rights and obligations of a company or organization

UN LOGO



UNITED NATIONS

Reasons why UNO was formed.

- To keep peace and security worldwide.
- To promote co-operation among member countries.
- To promote respect for human rights.

The organs of UN.

- The UN Security Council.
- The UN secretariat.
- Economic and social council (ECOSOC)
- International Court of Justice.(ICJ)
- General Assembly.
- Trusteeship council.

Role played by each of the organs of UN.

a) The UN Security council

- It comprises of 15 members of which 5 are permanent members.

The five permanent members of the UN Security Council

- United Kingdom
- United States of America.
- France
- Russia
- China

Roles played by the UN Security Council

- It sends peace keepers to countries with political instability.
- It encourages peace talks.

b)The UN Secretariat

- It is headed by the General Secretary.

Duties played by the UN Secretariat:

- It runs the day to day affairs of United Nations.
- It makes the budget for UN.
- It makes the agenda for the UN General assembly.

Interesting information.

- Antonio Guterres is the current Secretary general of UN
- Boutros Boutros Ghali from Egypt served as the first African Secretary general of UN
- Koffi Annan from Ghana served as the second African secretary general of UN

c) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- ECOSOC has its headquarters in New York City
- It is responsible for coordinating the economic and social fields of the organization
- It works through UN agencies to make life better for people.

e) The UN General Assembly

- This is the main policy making organ of the UN
- It is composed of representatives of all the member nations.
- It admits new members.
- It also provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the international issues

e) International Court of Justice (World Court)

- It is also called the World Court
- It is the main judicial organ of the UN
- The Seat (headquarters) of the Court is at the **Peace Palace in the Hague**(Netherlands)
- It settles disputes among member countries.

Achievements of United Nations Organization

- It has maintained world peace since its formation.
- It has promoted respect for human rights through.
- It has settled border conflicts.
- It has lived up to today trying to improve the welfare of people.

Challenges of United Nations Organization

- It has failed to maintain peace in some parts of the world.
- It has failed to eradicate poverty in some parts of the world.
- It has failed to control AIDS.

The United Nations specialized Agencies

- These are international organizations working within the UN, in accordance with relationship agreement between each organization and the UN
- These specialized organizations under United Nations have a process for admitting members and appointing their administrative head.
- The UN agencies work hard to improve the social and economic welfare of people.

N.B

- **Economic Commission for Africa** (ECA) is the one of the UN agency in Africa.
- The UN agencies get funds from United Nations Organization.

EXAMPLES OF UN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

SPECIALIZED AGENCY	HEADQUATERS	ITS FUNCTION
Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO)	Rome-Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-It helps in providing quality seeds to farmers.-It provided food to countries affected by famine.-It helps to teach farmers better methods of farming.
International Civil Aviation Organization(ICAO)	Montreal-Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-It helps to facilitate international civil air transport that is safe, secure and efficient
International Fund for Agricultural Development(IFAD)	Rome-Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-It helps people to overcome poverty and achieve food security
International Labour Organization(ILO)	Geneva-Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-It creates a good working relationship between employers and employees.-Labour day is celebrated on 1st May every year.
International Monetary Fund(IMF)	Washington, DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-It lends money to poor nations to pay their debts.-Advises poor nations on how to run their economy.
International Maritime Organization(IMO)	London-United kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-It helps to improve the security and safety of international shipping

International Telecommunication Union(ITU)	Geneva-Switzerland	-It helps to facilitate international connectivity in communications network
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization(UNESCO)	Paris-France	-It improves standards of education worldwide. -It promotes scientific advancement in research -It promotes preservation of the cultural heritage
United Nations Industrial Development Organization(UNIDO)	Vienna-Austria	-To promote industrial development for poverty reduction
United Nations World Tourism Organization(UNWTO)	Madrid-Spain	-It promotes the value of tourism as a driver of economic growth. -It also offers leadership and support in advancing knowledge and tourism policies worldwide.
Universal Postal Union(UPU)	Berne	-To offer structured assistance with reform -To raise the profile of postal reform among international financial institutions
United Nations Commisioner High for Refugees(UNHCR)	Geneva-Switzerland	-To protect and safeguard the rights of refugees -To deliver life-saving assistance in emergencies
United Nations Children's Emergency Fund(UNICEF)	New York	-It has provided drugs for immunization. -It has funded schools / provided books to schools. -It has constructed health centres. -It has provided safe water to schools. -It has constructed latrines in schools.
World Bank	Washington,D.C	-It provides technical and financial support to countries -It helps to reduce poverty by lending money to government of its poorer

			members
World Organization(WHO)	Health	Geneva-Switzerland	-It approves newly invented drugs for international use. -It carries out research in the field of drugs and diseases. -It provides medical support to underdeveloped countries
World Meteorological Organization(WMO)	Meteorological	Geneva-Switzerland	-It helps in coordinating activities of national Meteorological services in the member states.

CASE STUDY OF UNICEF IN RELATION TO CHILDREN's RIGHTS

Children's rights are rights every child must enjoy.

Examples of children's rights

- A right to have a name
- A right to food
- A right to education
- A right to protection
- A right to medical care
- A right to shelter.

Qn: What is child abuse?

- Child abuse is the denial of children's rights

Ways children's rights have been misused or violated

- Through defilement
- Through denying them education
- By giving them corporal punishment
- By denying them food
- By forcing them into marriage (mostly young girls)

Causes of child abuse

- Poverty
- Ignorance about children's rights
- Alcoholism
- Greed for riches
- Neglect by parents
- Drug abuse

Effects/results/consequences/outcomes of child abuse

- Leads to deformity
- Leads to traumatization
- Leads to early pregnancies
- Leads to street children
- Leads to easy spread of diseases e.g HIV/AIDS
- May lead to death
- It may lead to school drop out

Ways child abuse can be stopped

- By sensitizing people on children's rights
- By arresting people who practice child abuse
- By having full representation of children in the LC.1 Executive committee
- By teaching children their rights

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Write down any three forms of child abuse
- (b) Name the body in Uganda that protects human rights
- (c) Name the Ministry in Uganda that makes a follow up and overseas children's cases
- (d) How is Red Cross similar to UNHCR?
- (e) How is Red Cross different from UNHCR?
- (f) Mention any three UN agencies operating in Uganda.
- (g) Mention any one way in which children benefit from UNICEF. (PLE 2017)

THE COMMON WEALTH ORGANISATION

- It is the organization that unites colonies, dominion and protectorate of Great Britain.
- It is headed by the king of England.(King Charles III)
- It was formed in 1931.
- It has its headquarters in London.
- The current secretary general of common wealth is _____

Interesting information:

- a) **Dominions:** -These are countries that regard the king of England as their head.
 - They use laws made by British Parliament.
 - For example Canada, Australia, New Zealand.
- b) **Colony:** -They were formerly controlled by Britain with the aim of making settlements e.g Kenya, Zimbabwe.
- c) **Protectorate:** -Countries controlled by a stronger country for only economic exploitation.

The aims of the common wealth

- It was formed to assist former British colonies, in matters of education, health and agriculture.
- To unite member states into one big family.
- To promote trade among member state.

Benefits of common wealth to member states

- They get common fund to improve agriculture and industrialization.
- They get scholarship.
- Sharing of expertise like Doctors.
- Participating in common wealth games.
- Grants and donations.

Similarities between Commonwealth member states:

- They use English as their official language.
- They regard the King of England as their head.
- They are similar education system.
- The common wealth heads of government meeting.
- The common wealth games.
- Organizes trade fair.
- Monitoring elections.

The challenges of common wealth

- Constant civil wars in some member countries.
- Failure to remove dictatorship from power.
- Poverty among some member countries.
- Failure to promote democracy.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. What are common wealth countries?
2. In which way does Uganda benefit from being a member of Common Wealth?
3. How does common wealth promote democracy among member countries?
4. When did Uganda host CHOGM?
5. How did Uganda benefit from hosting CHOGM?
6. State the activities organized by the Common Wealth?
7. Give three reasons why Common Wealth was formed?
8. How is Common Wealth different from United Nations?
9. What do Common Wealth countries share?
10. Write following abbreviations in full:
(a) LON (b) CWO (c) UNO (d) WTO
11. Write down any three of the permanent members of the UN Security Council
12. How did the UN help South Africa to end Apartheid?
13. Where do we find the headquarters of UNO?
14. How has UNICEF helped to improve the lives of children in member states?
15. In which two ways does IMF help developing countries?
16. State any two similarities between UNO and AU
17. Which UN agency helps to control outbreak of diseases in the whole world?
18. Which organization was formed after World War 1 to maintain world peace?
19. Which East African country suffered most during World War 1?
20. How did African countries try to promote trade after World War 1?
21. State the difference between a colony and a protectorate?
22. Define child abuse.
23. Mention any two forms of child abuse.
24. What are fundamental human rights?
25. Which body in Uganda protects human rights?
26. Write UHRC in full.
27. Name the UN agency that caters for the welfare of workers in the whole world.
28. How does UN promote political stability among member states?
29. State any two causes of Second World War.
30. How did Second World War come to an end?
31. How did Second World War influence African nationalism?

FREQUENTLY ASKED ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION	IN FULL
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
O.A.U	Organization of African Unity
U.R.A	Uganda Revenue Authority
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UJCC	Uganda Joint Christian Council
IBEACO	Imperial British East Africa Company
LEGCO	Legislative Council
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. Give three ways UNICEF is helping to improve health in Uganda
2. How are members of Commonwealth similar?
3. What is a national budget?
4. Give reasons why a country should make a national budget?
5. Which type of tax is levied from?
 - (a) Imported goods
 - (b) Exported goods
 - (c) Locally manufactured goods
6. State any two occasions at which the National anthem is sung
7. Give a reason why the following people are still remembered in Uganda's history:
 - (a) Late George William Kakoma
 - (b) Grace Ibingira
 - (c) Gregory Maloba
 - (d) Paul Mukasa
8. Give any two aims of the Organization of African Unity
9. How is AU trying to solve conflicts among member states?
10. What was the work of LEGCO during colonial days?
11. How was the work of LEGCO similar to that of Parliament today?
12. Write down the first three Ugandan representatives on LEGCO in 1945.
13. Give two reasons why it is very difficult for people to satisfy their needs
14. State two reasons why Africa's resources are not fully utilized.
15. In which country is Gezira irrigation scheme located?
16. Give three results of the 1900 Buganda agreement
17. Write IBEACO in full
18. Mention any two reasons why IBEACO was formed
19. Suggest any two ways the government can control population growth in Uganda
20. How does illiteracy affect the economic development in a country like Uganda?

21. How were the following mountains formed?
- (a) Mountain Rwenzori
 - (b) Drakensburg highlands
 - (c) Atlas mountains
22. Give any two reasons why people should promote culture
23. State any two contributions of the Bachwezi:
- (a) Political contribution
 - (b) Economic contributions
 - (c) Social contributions
24. Name any one tribe that belongs to:
- (a) Plain nilotes
 - (b) Highland nilotes
 - (c) River-Lake nilotes
25. In which one way is democracy practiced in schools?
26. Give any one reason why recycling is important
27. Why is it important for a farmer to know about weather forecasting or seasons of a year?
28. Mention any one way in which the government spends its revenue
29. How is peace and security maintained at home?
30. Why does lowland (coastal areas) experience high temperatures?

COMMON MISTAKES MADE BY CANDIDATES IN SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS.

- ✓ **Spelling mistakes** make it difficult to comprehend the work of candidates for instance the word **accommodation** is wrongly written as acommodation and the word **Ethiopia** is wrongly written as Ethopia by most candidates and the name **Captain Frederick Lugard** wrongly spelt as **Captain Fredrick Lugard**.
- ✓ **Incomplete sentences** (hanging statements). This makes the work of the candidate sketchy and in most cases meaningless. For example no marks are awarded to incomplete definitions
- ✓ **Grammatical errors** for example using wrong tenses
- ✓ **Poor handwriting** which leads to loss of flow of interpretation thus no mark awarded.
- ✓ **Untidy work:** This is dirty work with lots of crossing and all sorts of deletion. Such work makes an examiner difficult to flow hence, no marks awarded
- ✓ **Poor time management:** This is shown in candidates failing to complete the work during the stipulated time. This is sometimes caused due to panic.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Katwalo Saleh, born of Buwenge-Jinja district by two great parents Kakuuku Swaibu Bogere and Tinoyo Sirina .

He attained his Primary education from Muwangi Primary School from there he joined St. Gonzaga Sec School for Ordinary Level

He joined St.Peter's College-Jinja and later joined Jinja PTC for a Grade III certificate, and later advanced to a Diploma at AFRU.

He is currently pursuing his Bachelor's Degree in Education at Africa Renewal University-Buloba Campus.

He has enough experience in teaching and has taught in St.Majorine Junior School-Mukono, Abuzinadda Islamic School, and Greencircle P/S-Fort Portal and currently teaching at Peak Schools-Ntinda

He is the CEO Dynamic Education Consultants

Books soon to be published by Dynamic publications:

- Dynamic approach to PLE SST/RE Examination past papers
- P.7 SST Dynamic SST Master Guide
- P.6 SST Dynamic Text Book
- P.5 SST Dynamic Text Book
- P.4 SST Dynamic Text Book
- P.3 Lit II Dynamic Learners Book