Read & Master
NEW
Revised and updated
Terms 1, 2 & 3
P. 7
Social studies
Harroan
Read and master
2 in 1
Pupil's read & work book
Primary
7
Making reading fun & interesting
Contact: 0757998376/ 0780492637

This copy is not a full book

It's a sample for advert purpose

- Full book is on 240 pages hard copy with all the work for terms 1, 2 & 3 and with question spaces where pupils try out

Contact: 0757998376/ 0780492637

All the sent samples for p.7 science and p7 sst are not full books.

Full books are available for sale in hard copy

1 book at shs. 25,0000

10 or more books at shs. 15,000 each

Read & Master Science

Full book with

220 pages

Read & Master SST

Full book with

240 pages

Terms 1, 2 & 3

Harroan Read and Master series

Every school every child

Social studies

Pupils work book for

P.7

Terms 1, 2 & 3

Pupil's information.

Name……..……..……..

School……..……..……..……..

Class……..……..……..……

Stream……..……..……..……

Let's make reading fun & interesting

Table of content

Term one		
Topic no	Topic name	
Topic 1	Location of Africa on the map of the world	
Topic 2	Physical features of Africa	
Topic 3	The climate of	
Topic 4	Vegetation of Africa	
Term two		
Topic no	Topic name	
Topic 5	The people of Africa ethnic groups and settlement patterns	
Topic 6	Foreign influence in Africa	
Topic 7	Nationalism and the road to independence of Africa	
Topic 8	Post independence in Africa	
Term three		
Topic no	Topic name	
Topic 9	Economic development in Africa	
Topic 10	Major world organisations	

Harroan Publishers

Kampala

For orders; 0757998376, 0780492637

1st published 2025

All rights reserved no part of this publication should be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, recording or by any other means without the prior written permission from **Harroan**

To get permission or inquire anything contact **Harroan 0757998376/0780492637**

Acknowledgements

Special thanks go to the author who wrote the content in the book: Lumasa Richard

Special thanks go to the editorial team: Mubiru Catherine and Lumasa Richard

This copy is not a full book

It's a sample for advert purpose

- Full book is on 240 pages hard copy with all the work for terms 1, 2 & 3 and with questions where pupils try out

All the sent samples for p.7 science and p7 sst are not full books.

Full books are available for sale in hard copy

1 book at shs. 25,0000

10 or more books at shs. 15,000 each

Full book with

220 pages

Full book with

240 pages

Term I

Topic 1: Location of Africa on the map of the world

Topic content

- Continents of the worlds……. page 2
- The continent of Africa……...…page 4
- Lines of Latitude …...…..……. page 7
- Lines of Longitude ……..…… page 8
- Features along Africa's coast…..…… page 12
- African countries ……..…..…… page 14
- Land locked countries ……... page 19

Revision notes

Introduction to the world

- is our home planet which is made up of land and water
- **Hydrosphere** is the part of the earth made of water.
- **Hydrosphere** consists of water bodies such as oceans, lakes, rivers, seas.
- **Oceans of the world include**: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian ocean, arctic ocean.
- **Seas of the word include**: Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Dead Sea, Caspian Sea.

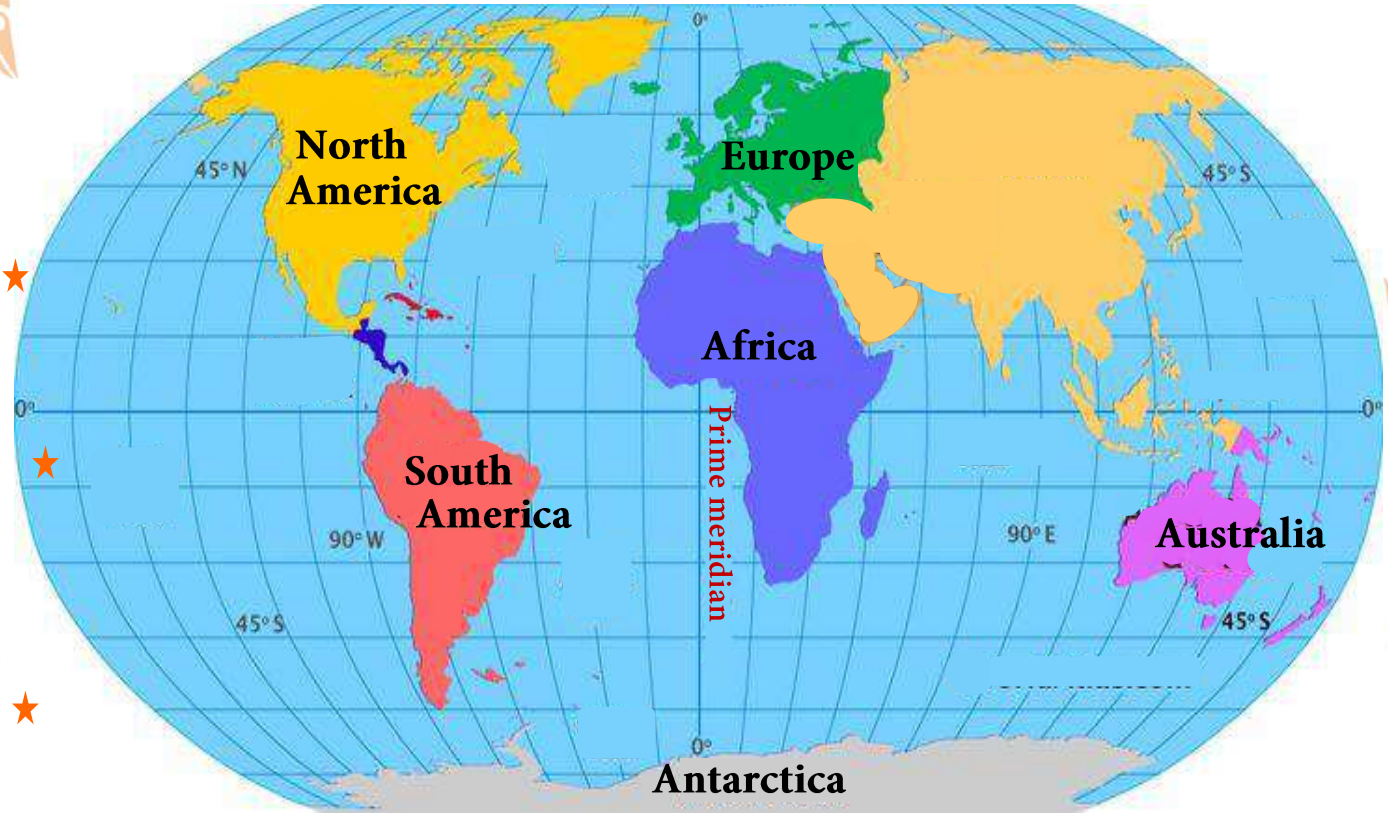
Continents of the world

A continent is a large mass of land on the earth's surface surrounded by waterbodies.

There are continents which include:

- Europe
- South America
- Antarctica
- North America
- Australia

Location of continents in the world



NOTE

- **largest continent**, followed by Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.
- **Antarctica** is the coldest, driest and windiest continent on Earth.

- **Australia** is the smallest continent and it is known for its **unique wild life** as kangaroos.
- **Europe** is the second smallest continent but densely populated and rich in history and culture
- **South America** is known for the **Amazon rain forest**, the world's largest tropical rain forest.
- **North America** is the third largest continent with diverse land scapes such as Rocky Mountains.
- is the second largest continent located in the central region of the world and known for its rich wild life such as lions, elephants,
- is the largest continent in terms of both land area and population.
- **Antarctica** is the only continent which is not inhabited by people because it experiences very cold climatic conditions.

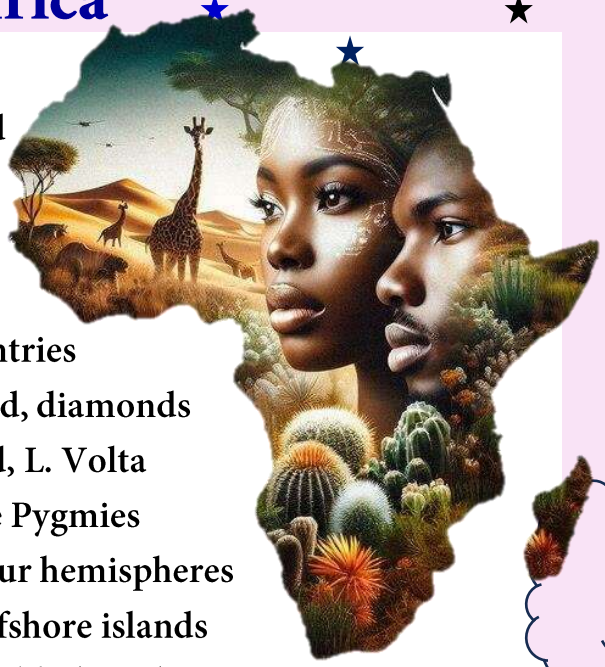
Africa is known for its rich wild life such as zebras

South America is known for the Amazon rain forest, the world's largest tropical rain forest.

North America is known for land scapes such as Rocky Mountains

Antarctica is the coldest, driest and windiest continent on Earth.

The continent of Africa



- Africa is the second largest continent after Asia
- Africa is located in the central region of the world
- Africa has the longest river in the world, R. Nile
- Africa has the longest canal i.e. the Suez Canal
- Africa has the largest race of black people.
- Africa has the highest number of landlocked countries
- Africa is the leading producer of minerals e.g. gold, diamonds
- Africa has the largest man made lake in the world, L. Volta
- Africa has the shortest people in the world i.e. the Pygmies
- is the only continent that lies within the four hemispheres
- Africa has the largest number of countries and offshore islands
- Africa has the largest and hottest desert in the world, the Sahara Desert

the longest river in the world.

A tourist with pygmies.

Why did early Europeans refer to Africa as a dark continent

The Early Europeans referred to Africa as a dark continent because they had little knowledge about the interior of Africa.

Factors that kept Africa's interior unknown to the Europeans for so long

- Presence of dangerous wild animals in the interior of Africa.
- Lack of proper routes to the interior of Africa.
- Presence of hostile people in the interior of Africa
- Presence of thick forests in the interior which harboured disease vectors.

Images showing factors that kept Africa's interior unknown to the Europeans for so long

Presence of dangerous wild animals in the interior of Africa

Presence of hostile people in the interior of Africa

Lack of proper routes to the interior of Africa.

Presence of thick forests in the interior which harboured disease vectors

Revision exercise

What is a continent _____

_____

2. Mention any continents of the world.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Mention the only continent of the world which is not inhabited by people

_____

This page is not part of the printable pages for the book. It's an advert page showing the book's pricing. Printable pages have a page number or letter.

For sale:

1 BOOK available for sale at shs. 25,000

10 or more books available at 15,000 each

colour printing

Contact us

0757998376

0780492637

1 BOOK available for sale at shs. 25,000

10 or more books available at 15,000 each

colour printing

10 or more copies; shs.15,000

This page is not part of the printable pages for the book. It's an advert page showing the book's pricing. Printable pages have a page number or letter.

Table of content

Term one		
Topic no	Topic name	
Topic 1	Location of Africa on the map of the world	
Topic 2	Physical features of Africa	
Topic 3	The climate of	
Topic 4	Vegetation of Africa	
Term two		
Topic no	Topic name	
Topic 5	The people of Africa ethnic groups and settlement patterns	
Topic 6	Foreign influence in Africa	
Topic 7	Nationalism and the road to independence of Africa	
Topic 8	Post independence in Africa	
Term three		
Topic no	Topic name	
Topic 9	Economic development in Africa	
Topic 10	Major world organisations	

This copy is not a full book

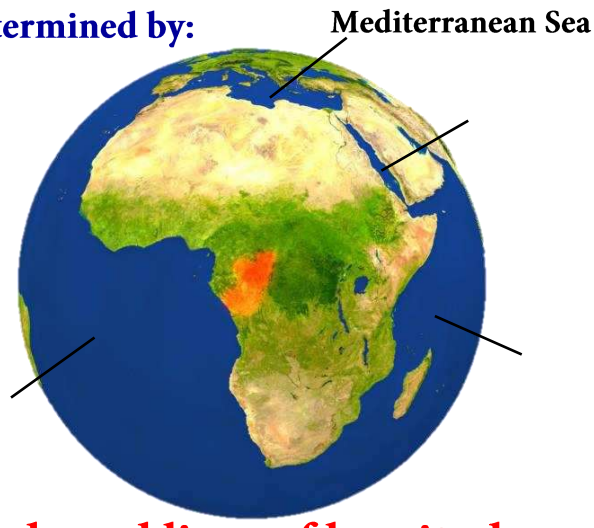
It's a sample for advert purpose

- Full book is on 240 pages hard copy with all the work for terms 1, 2 & 3 and with question spaces where pupils try out

Location of Africa on the world

The location of Africa on the world map is determined by:

- Water bodies surrounding it.
- Latitudes and longitudes
- Neighbouring continents



Large water bodies surrounding Africa

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

Locating Africa using lines of latitude and lines of longitude.

- The method of locating places using latitude and longitudes is called **reference system.**

Lines of latitude

- **Lines of latitude** are imaginary lines drawn on the map from East to West.
- All lines of latitude are called parallels because they do not meet at any point
- **Latitude** is the distance in degrees North or South of the equator.
- Lines of latitude help in determining climate of places and determining how far a place is North or South of the equator.

Major lines of latitude

- The Equator (0^0)
- Tropic of Cancer ($23½^0$N)
- Tropic of Capricorn ($23½^0$S)
- Arctic circle ($66½^0$N)
- Antarctic circle ($66½^0$S)

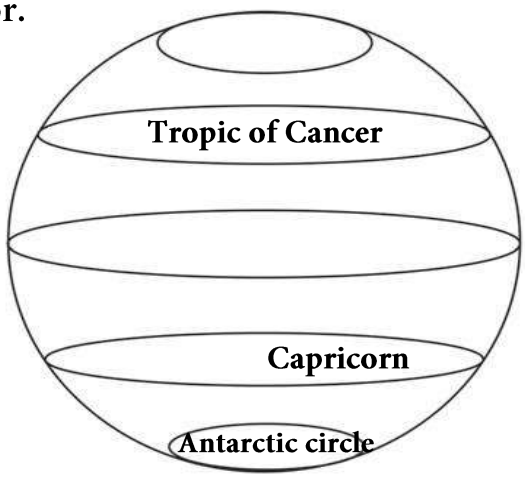


Figure showing lines of latitude

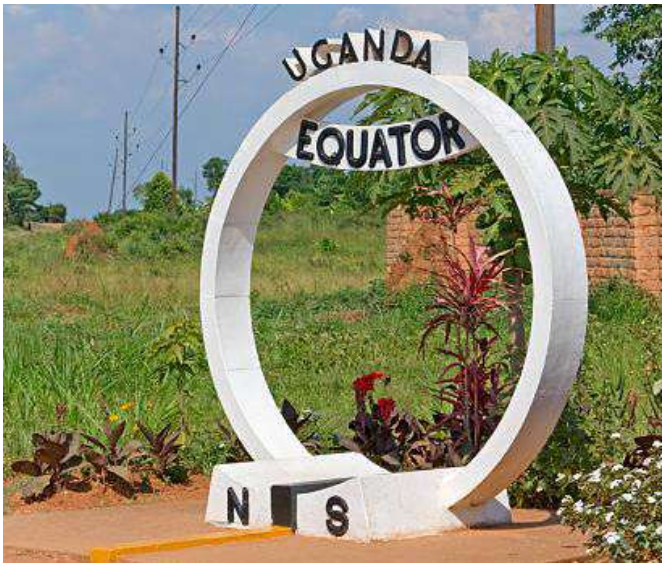
- The area between the Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is called the Tropical region.
- The biggest part of Africa lies within the tropics.

The Equator

- The Equator divides the world into two equal hemispheres. **A hemisphere** half part of the world.
- **Equator is marked 0^0** because it is the starting point of measuring latitudes.
- All countries which are crossed by the equator lie in both the Northern and Southern hemisphere.
- **African countries crossed by the Equator** include: Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, Uganda, Kenya and Somalia.

Images showing signs of Equator crossing in African countries

People and tourists along the road sign for the Equator line crossing in Nanyuki Kenya



Equator line crossing sign monument in Uganda placed on Kampala road between Buwama and Lukaya.

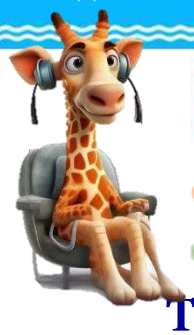
- **African countries crossed by the Tropic of Cancer include:** Egypt, Libya, Niger, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Western Sahara
- **African countries crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn include:** Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Madagascar.

Lines of longitude

- **Lines of longitude** imaginary lines drawn on map from North to South
- The general name for all lines of longitude is **Meridians.**
- **Longitude** is the distance in degrees East or West of the Prime meridian.
- Lines of longitudes also help in locating places on a map

Major lines of longitude

- The Prime meridian/ Greenwich meridian (0^0)
- The International dateline. (180^0E or W)



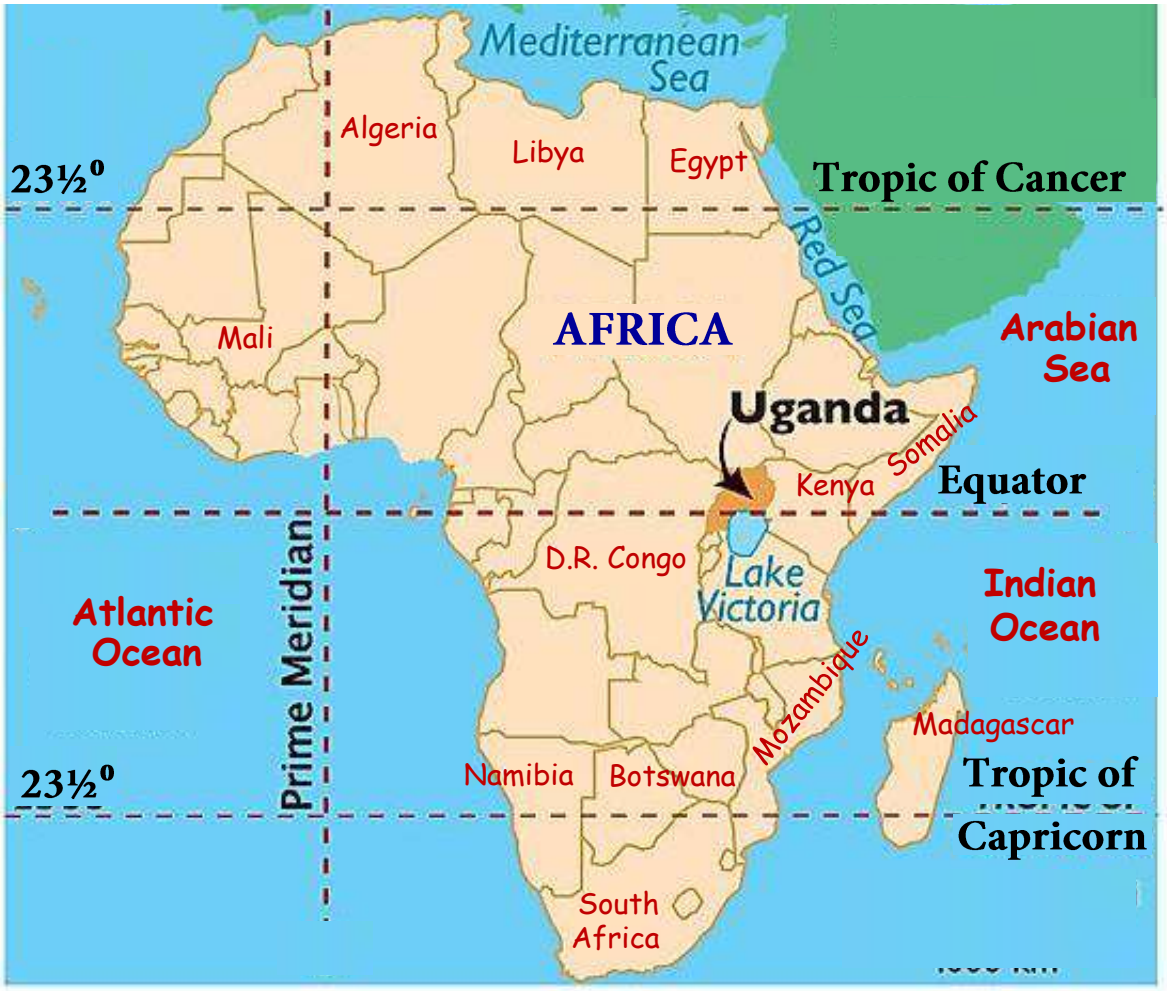
Note

- The Prime meridian helps in telling international time.
- The International dateline separates one day from the next day.

The Prime meridian/ Greenwich meridian

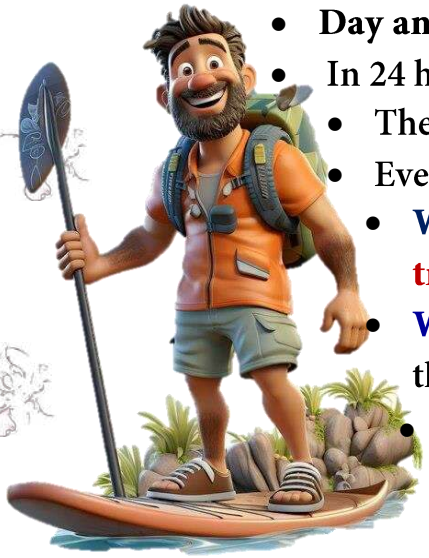
- **The Prime meridian** is also called the **Greenwich meridian** because it crosses Greenwich town in London.
- The Prime meridian divides the world into the Western and Eastern hemisphere.
- **Prime meridian is marked 0^0** because it is the starting point of measuring longitudes.
- All countries crossed by the Prime meridian lie in both the Eastern and Western hemisphere.
- **African countries crossed by the Prime meridian include** Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali and Algeria.
- Accra is the only city in Africa crossed by the Prime Meridia

Location of major lines of latitude and lines of longitude on the map of Africa



Finding Time According to GMT (Greenwich mean time)

- Different regions of the world have different time zone according to the distance from the **Prime meridian**
- **Time in each time zone** is calculated basing on the **Greenwich mean time (GMT)** which is at **0^0 longitude**
- Places which are in the **same time zone** have the **same standard time**



- **Day and night** is caused by the **rotation of the earth** on its axis
- In 24 hours (1 day), the earth makes one complete rotation of 360^0
- Therefore, it rotates through an angle of **15^0 in every 1hour (60min)**
- Every 15^0 E or W of the Greenwich meridian is a time zone.
- **When you travel 15^0 eastwards** **gain an hour**
  travelling 15^0 westwards **an hour**
- **We add (+)** for places which are in the East and **subtract (** the time when finding the time for places which are in the West.
- Changing the time to and from 24hr clock (by either adding or subtracting 12) affects the units in which the time is given.

Examples

1. Find the time in Rwanda which is 30^0E if it is 4:00pm at GMT.

15^0=1hr

$\frac{30}{15}$

Time in Rwanda

_____

_____

Therefore, time in Rwanda

2. What time will it be in a country which is 60^0W if it is 3:00pm at GMT.

15^0=1hr

$\frac{60}{15}$

Time in that country (+12hours)

4.00hrs

15.00hrs

4.00hrs

11:00 am

The time in that country will be 11:00 am

Revision exercise

Why is the equator marked 0

Why are lines of latitude sometimes called the parallels

3. Mention 3 African countries crossed by the Equator.

4. Which Island country in Africa is crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn

5. Mention the city in West Africa which is crossed by the Prime meridian

Find the time in Uganda which is 45 E if it is m in England.

7. What is a latitude?

8. State the importance of lines of latitude and lines of longitude

Why is the Prime meridian sometimes called the Greenwich meridian?

Mention two major physical features crossed by the Equator in Uganda

11. Which line of latitude is marked

12. Mention the line of latitude which crosses an African island country Sao Tome and Principle which is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean.

The shape and size of Africa

- Africa is the second largest continent on planet Earth covering **30,244,000 sq km** including its adjacent islands.
- It comprises 23% of the world's total land area.
- **wide in the North** **narrow in the south**
- Africa stretches 8,000 km measured from its northernmost point to the southernmost tip.
- Horizontally, Africa is about 7,400km from the far East to the far west.
- Africa has a regular coastline characterized with a few bays and gulfs.
- **A coast** is an area of land besides the sea or ocean.
- **A coastline** is the land lying along the coast.

Features along Africa's coastline

- Isthmus
- Peninsulas

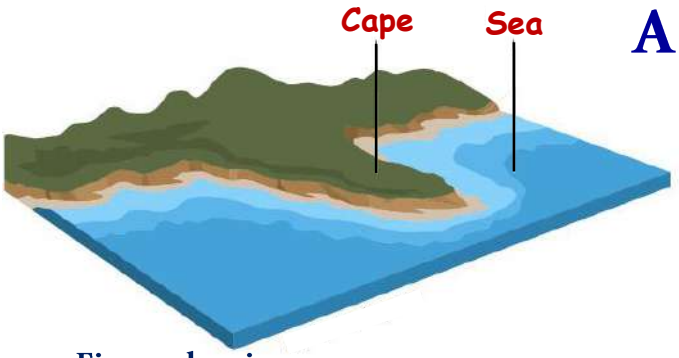


Figure showing

A cape

is an area of land that protrudes into

Examples of capes in Africa

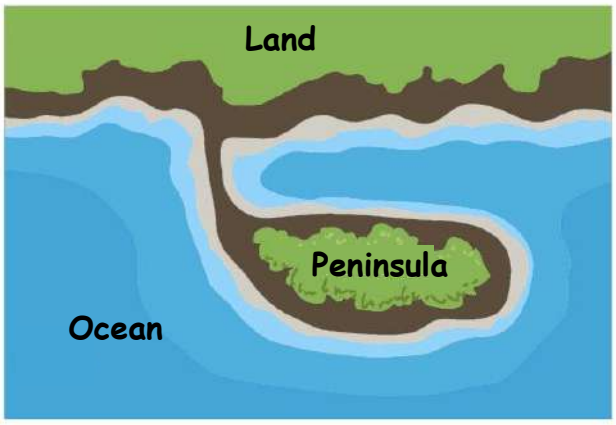
- Cape Agulhas in south Africa.
- Cape Vert in Senegal

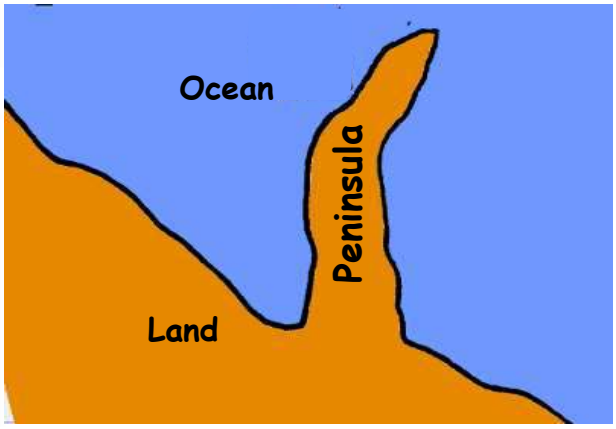
Peninsula

- A peninsula is an area of land that is almost surrounded by a water
- A peninsula has three sides surrounded by a water body

Examples of peninsula

- The Horn of Africa
- The Sinai Peninsula
- The Arabian Peninsula





s showing peninsula

Island

- An island is a small piece of land surrounded by a water body.

Examples of island countries of Africa

- Madagascar
- Seychelles
- Mauritius
- Comoros
- Cape Verde
- Sao Tome and Principe

s showing islands

- Madagascar is the largest island in Africa.
- Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius and Comoros are surrounded by the Indian ocean.
- Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe are surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean.

Isthmus

An Isthmus is a narrow land connecting two landmasses that would otherwise be separated by wate

Examples of isthmus

- The Suez isthmus

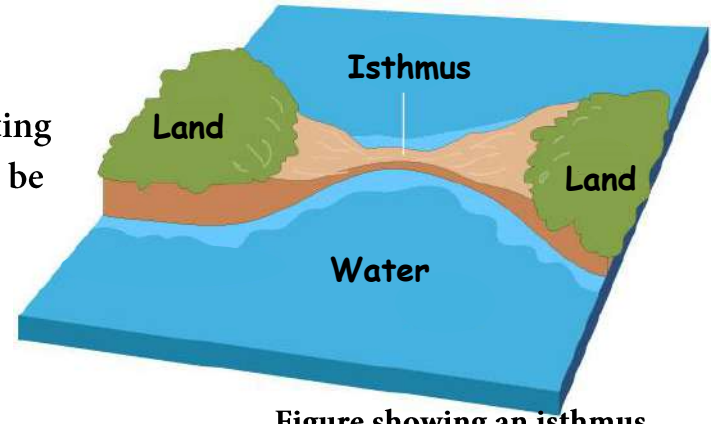


Figure showing an isthmus

Gulfs

is a large area of sea that is partly enclosed by land

Examples of gulfs of Africa

- Gulf of Aqaba
- Gulf of Aden
- Gulf of Guinea
- Gulf of Suez

This page is not part of the book. It shows the 10+ package

1 copy; shs.25,000

10 plus copies; shs.15,000 each

Grab 10 or more Harroan read & master series books at 15,000 each. Involve colour printing and spaces where learners write.

Contact us

0757998376

0780492637

Contact us

0757998376

0780492637

Read & Master SST

Read & Master Science

Term I

Topic 2: Physical Features of Africa

Topic content

- Types of physical features……. page 2
- Plateaus in Africa……...…page
- Mountains in Africa…… . page
- Highlands in Africa…… … page
- The African great rift valley…… page
- Basins, coastal plains & coral reefs
- akes in Africa……...page
- Rivers in Africa……. page 39
- Dams and power stations in Africa ……page 46

Physical features of Africa

- **Physical features** are natural landforms on the earth surface.

Types of physical features

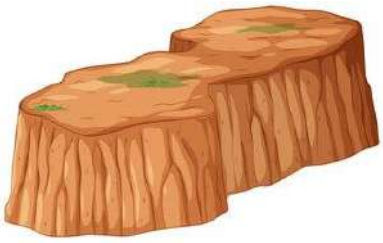
- Relief features
- Drainage features

Relief physical features

- These are the natural land forms that give the shape of the earth.
- is the physical appearance of the land

Examples of relief physical features

- Mountains
- Plateau
- Rift Valleys
- Highlands
- Lowlands
- Coastal plains



Mountain

Lowland

Drainage physical features

- Drainage features are the natural landforms which contain water in them.

Examples of drainage physical features

-
-
- Oceans
- Swamps
-

Importance of physical features

- They attract tourists generating income to African countries
- They form natural boundaries between countries
- They can be used to locate places

This page is not part of the book. It shows the 10+ package

1 copy; shs.25,000

10 plus copies; shs.15,000 each

Grab 10 or more Harroan read & master series books at 15,000 each. Involve colour printing and spaces where learners write.

Contact us

0757998376
0780492637

Contact us

0757998376
0780492637

Economic activities carried out in plateau areas

- Cattle keeping.
- Crop farming.
- Mining.
- Tourism.
- Lumbering
- Fishing

Features found on a plateau

-
- Streams
-
-
-

Reasons 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.

A man growing tomatoes in plateau areas

A building being constructed in plateau areas

Mountains in Africa

- A mountain is a large high raised piece of land, usually higher than a hill.

Types of mountains in Africa

- Volcanic mountains
- Block mountains
- Fold mountains

Volcanic mountains

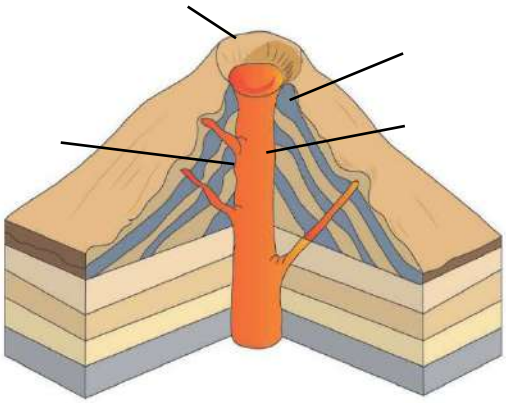


Illustration of a volcanic mountain

- **Volcanic mountains** are mountains formed as a result of volcanicity.
- **Volcanicity** is the process by which magma is forced onto the earth's surface through a vent.
- Volcanicity is also known as **volcanic activity** or volcanic eruption
- **A volcano** is a mountain with a vent through which magma is forced through the earth crust and onto the earth's surface.

- **A Vent** is an opening through which hot molten rocks, water, steam or ash passes to reach the earth's surface.
- **Magma** are molten rocks found under the surface of the earth.
- is the solidified magma that has cooled and it is found on the earth's surface.
- is a depression on a volcanic mountain.

Types of volcanic mountains/ volcanoes

- Active volcanoes.
- Dormant volcanoes.
- Extinct volcanoes.

Type of volcano and its definition	Examples
Active volcanoes volcanic mountains that erupt frequently	• Mountain Ol Doinyo Lengai Tanzania • Mountain Cameroon in Cameroon • Mountain Mufumbiro in Uganda • Mountain Nyamulagira in DRC • Mountain Nyiragongo in DRC
Dormant volcanoes/ sleeping volcanoes are mountains that have not erupted in the recent past but still show signs of eruption.	• Mountain Longonot in Kenya • Mountain Muhavura in Uganda • Mountain Moroto in Uganda
Extinct volcanoes/ dead volcanoes these are mountains that do not show any signs of eruption	• Mountain Elgon in Uganda • Mountain Kenya in Kenya • Mountain Kilimanjaro in Tanzania

Importance of volcanicity

- It leads to formation of fertile volcanic soils favourable for crop growing.
- Volcanic mountains attract tourists bringing in income.

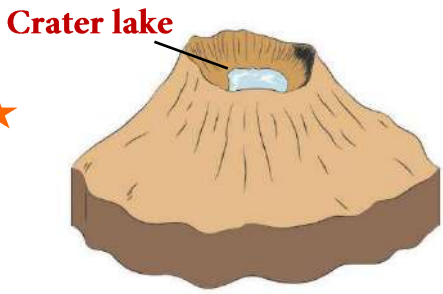
Volcanic mountains attract tourists who bring in foreign income

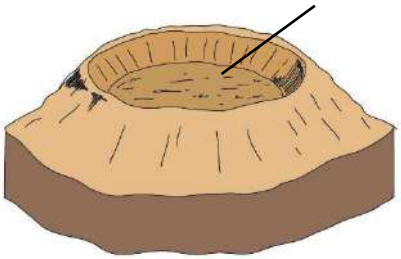
Dangers of volcanicity

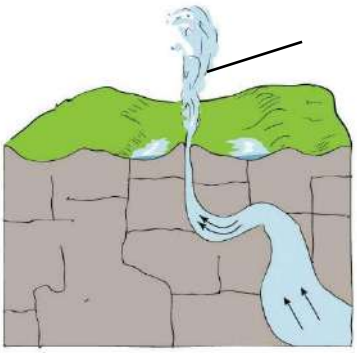
- Volcanicity leads to destruction of property.
- Volcanicity leads to death of people and animals.
- Volcanicity leads to air pollution

Other features formed as a result of volcanicity

- Crater lakes.
- Calderas
- Lava dammed lakes
- Hot springs /geyser
- Inselbergs







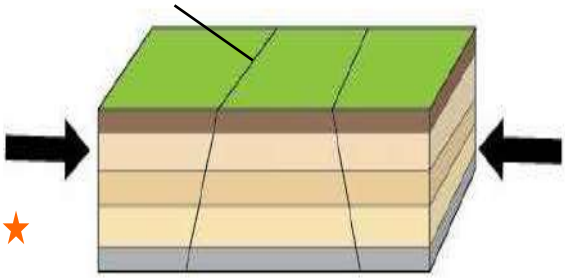
NOTE

- Examples of hot springs in Uganda include: Kitagata hot springs in Bushenyi, Sempaya hot springs in Bundibugyo, Kibiro hot springs in Hoima

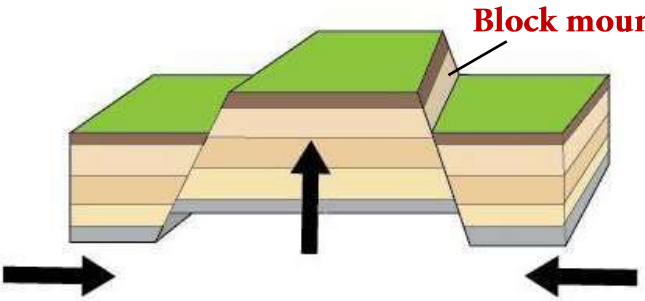
Block/ horst mountains

- Block mountains are mountains formed as a result of **faulting.**
- **Faulting** is the breaking of rocks in the earth's crust.
- Block mountains are formed when the block between faults is lifted up by forces coming from the centre of the earth.
- The middle block is forced to raise above the side blocks forming a block mountain

illustration showing formation of a block mountain.



Faulting of the earth's crust due to forces



The middle block is forced to raise forming a block mountain.

Forces that led to the formation of a block mountain

- Compressional forces
- Tensional forces.

Examples of block mountains in Africa

- Mountain Rwenzori in Uganda
- Mountain Usambara in Tanzania
- Mountain Uluguru in Tanzania
- Mountain Pare in Tanzania
- Mountain Danakil in Ethiopia

Revision exercise

Which physical feature covers the largest part of Uganda

2. Why does Nile flow from Victoria towards Kyoga?

3. State any 3 mportance of physical features

Why are physical features used to create boundaries between places

5. What is a plateau?

6. Mention any 2 examples of plateaus in Africa

7. Mention any 3 reasons why a plateau is good for human settlement.

8. What is faulting?

9. What is volcanicity?

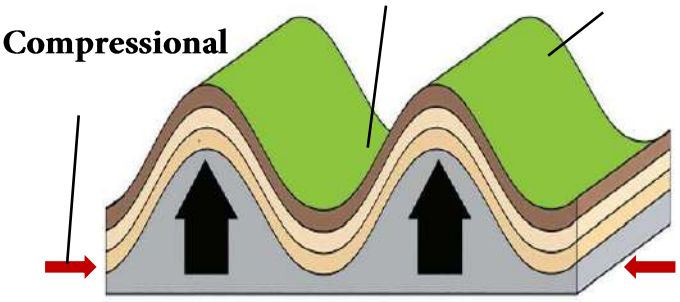
How does volcanicity promote farming activities in an area

Why is it not advisable for people to settle on slopes of volcanic mountains

Mention any three ways volcanicity affects the natural environment

Which type of rainfall is mostly received in plateau areas

Fold mountains



formation of a fold mountain

- Fold mountain are mountains formed as a result of **folding** due compressional forces.
- **Folding** is the process by which land mass is forced to collide due to compressional forces.
- Fold mountains are formed when two land masses are forced to collide by horizontal earth movements causing the rocks to be folded and uplifted.
- The raised parts of a fold mountain are called **anticlines.**
- The sunken parts of a fold mountain are called **synclines.**
- Fold mountains normally cover a large area. The series of mountains formed is **mountain ranges.**

Examples of fold mountains in Africa.

- Cape ranges in Southeast Africa.
- Atlas Mountains in Northwest Africa.

showing fold mountains

Highlands in Africa

- **A highland** is an area of land consisting of hills and mountains.

Examples of highlands in Africa

- Kenya highlands
- Ethiopian highlands
- Guinea highlands
- Adamawa highlands

Importance of highlands (hills and mountains)

- They provide fertile volcanic soils for crop farming.
- They are a home of wild animals e.g. gorillas.
- They have mineral deposits e.g. lime stone, diamonds etc.
- They help in the formation of rainfall.
- Some mountains form natural boundaries between countries

- They earn foreign exchange through tourism.
- have cool temperatures which favour dairy farming

Highlands attract tourists

Highlands provide fertile soils for crop growing

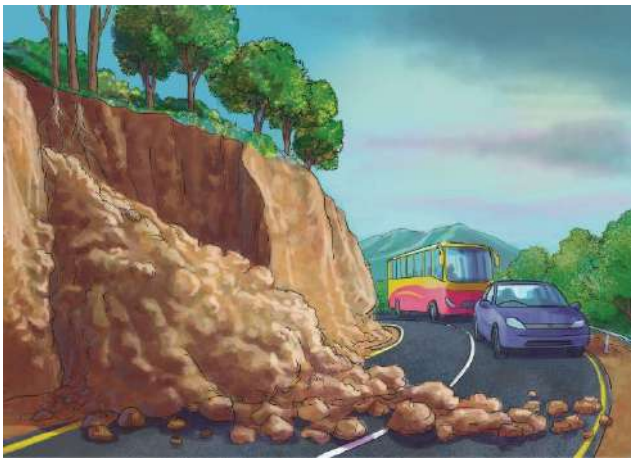
- Mountain Rwenzori creates a natural boundary between Uganda and DRC.
- Mountain Elgon creates a natural boundary between Uganda and Kenya.
- Mountain Mufumbiro creates a natural boundary between Uganda and Rwanda.
- Relief rainfall is the type of rainfall received in mountainous areas

Disadvantages of highlands

- They hinder agricultural mechanisation.
- They make road construction difficult.
- They cause loss of life during eruptions.
- They harbour wrong doers.
- They encourage soil erosion.
- They harbour deadly wild animals.

Problems faced by people living on slopes of mountains

- Severe soil erosion.
- Landslides.
- Poor ground transport.
- Poor agricultural mechanization.



Landslides

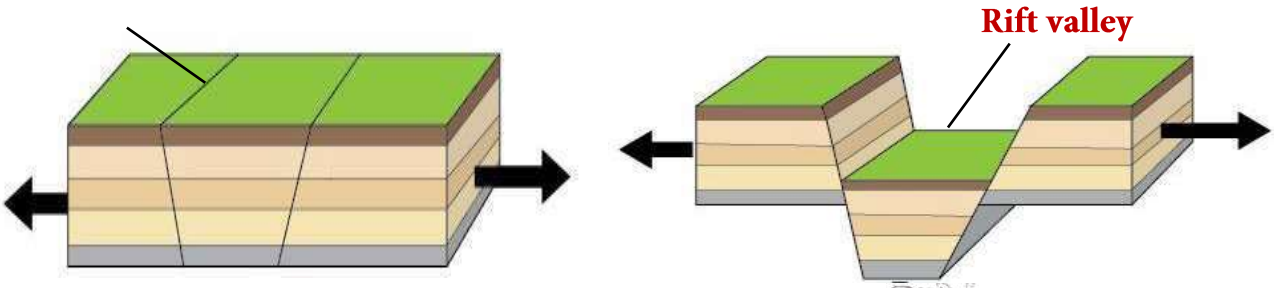
Soil erosion

- Transport is very poor in highland areas because is difficult and expensive to construct roads in mountainous areas.
- Agricultural mechanisation is poor in mountainous areas because the steep slopes make the use of tractors difficult
- **grown on highlands include**: arabica coffee, w and tea. Arabic coffee is grown on the slopes of Mt Elgon and Mt Kilimanjaro.
- **Sheep reared on highlands include** Merino Hampshire Romney Dorset.
- **Goats reared on highlands include** Saanen Togenberg

The African great rift valley

- **A rift valley** is a long and wide depression on the earth's surface with steep sides.
- The steep sides of a rift valley are called **escarpments.**
- The rift valley was formed as a result of **faulting.**
- is a deep crack on the earth's surface.
- Faults are caused by tensional and compressional forces

illustration showing formation of rift valley



Faulting of the earth's crust due to forces

The middle block is forced to move downwards forming a rift valley

- The Great African rift valley starts from Syria and runs through Jordan, Red sea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and ends at Beira in Mozambique.
- The width of the Great rift valley varies from 30 to 100km.

Images of parts of the great rift valley of Africa

Arms/ branches of the great rift valley of Africa

- The Ethiopian rift valley
- The Western rift valley
- The Eastern rift valley
- The Malawian rift valley

Arm of rift valley	Description
The Ethiopian rift	• It enters Ethiopia from Red Sea and runs through Danakil depression. • Its major escarpment is Mega escarpment. • Lakes in the Ethiopian rift valley include: L. Abaya, L. Ashala, L. Azwai, and L. Shamo.
The Western rift	• It runs through Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. • Its major escarpment is Albertine escarpment • Lakes in the Western rift valley include: L. George, L. Albert, L. Edward, L. Kivu and L. Tanganyika.
The Eastern rift	• It runs through Kenya and Tanzania. • Its major escarpment is Mau escarpment • Lakes in the Eastern rift valley include: L. Turkana, L. Manyara, L. Magadi, L. Baringo, L. Nakuru, L. Natron, L. Eyasi
The Malawian	• It runs through Malawi to Mozambique. • Its major escarpment is Muchinga escarpment • Lakes in the Malawian rift valley include: L. Malawi.

NOTE

- L. Tanganyika is the longest and deepest lake in Africa.
- L. Nakuru is a famous tourist attraction because of her flamingo birds
- L. Magadi is where Kenya mines soda Ash and salt.
- Lakes outside the rift valley include: L. Victoria in Uganda, L. Kyoga in Uganda, L. Wamala in Uganda, L. Bisina in Uganda L. Amboseli in Kenya

Economic activities done in Rift valley areas

- Farming
- Fishing
- Tourism
- Mining

Dangers/ disadvantages of the Rift valley.

- It is affected by soil erosion.
- It hinders road and railway construction.
- It experiences very high temperatures due to low altitude.
- There are disease vectors e.g. Tsetse flies.
- There is scarcity of fresh water.
- There is poor transport and communications.

Basins

- **A Basin** is a large low lying land between plateaus and highlands.
- Basins are formed as a result of sinking of land masses/ down warping.
- When water collects in some basins, lakes are formed.

Examples of basins in Africa

- Congo basin
- Chad basin
- Okavango basin
- Niger basin
- Nile basin
- Orange basin
- Limpopo basin
- Victoria basin
- Zambezi basin

Human activities carried out in basins

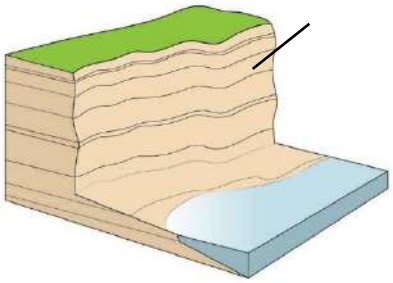
- Farming
- Sand mining
- Fishing
- Brick making
- Tourism

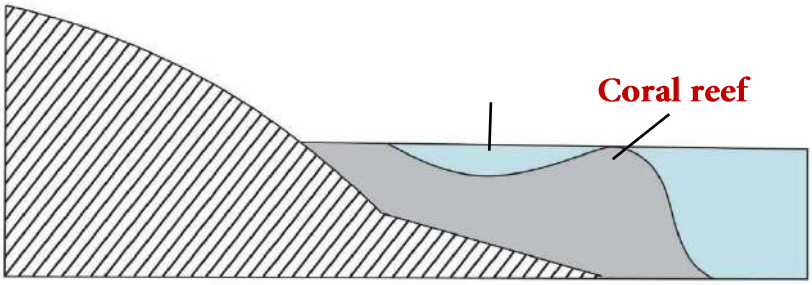
Coastal plains

- **A Coastal plain** is a narrow strip of land along the coast.
- Coastal plains favour the construction of sea ports and also promote tourism.
- The coastline of Africa is not regular due to the effect of waves.

Features found on the coastal plain

- Coral reefs
-
- Beaches
- Lagoons





Coral reefs

- **Coral reefs** rocks formed by remains of dead Sea creatures found at the bottom of the sea.

Importance of coral reefs

- The attract tourists who bring in income.
- They also provide limestone which is used for making cement.

Dangers of coral reefs

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

Economic activities done in the coastal plains

- Farming
- Mining
- Fishing
-
- Oil refining

Revision exercise

How can road transport be made possible in highland areas?

Name the major escarpments of the Western rift valley?

State the major cause of landslides in mountainous areas.

landslides can be controlled in hilly areas

Give any two factors that favour dairy farming in the Kenya highlands.

How is the rift valley similar to block mountains in terms of their formation?

Name the relief feature that lies along the East African coast

Give any two ways coral reefs are economically important.

9. Mention any 4 problems faced by people living around the Kenyan highlands.

soil erosion can be controlled in hi

transport

12. What is a

13. State any two economic activities carried out around basins in Africa.

14. Mention any one example of a basin in Africa.

This page is not part of the printable pages for the book. It's an advert page showing the book's pricing. Printable pages have a page number or letter.

For sale:

1 BOOK available for sale at shs. 25,000

10 or more books available at 15,000 each

colour printing

Contact us

0757998376

0780492637

10 or more copies; shs.15,000

This page is not part of the printable pages for the book. It's an advert page showing the book's pricing. Printable pages have a page number or letter.

This page is not part of the book. It shows the 10+ package

1 copy; shs.25,000

10 plus copies; shs.15,000 each

Grab 10 or more Harroan read & master series books at 15,000 each. Involve colour printing and spaces where learners write.

Contact us

0757998376
0780492637

Contact us

0757998376
0780492637

Table of content

Term one		
Topic no	**Topic name**	
Topic 1	Location of Africa on the map of the world	
Topic 2	Physical features of Africa	
Topic 3	The climate of	
Topic 4	Vegetation of Africa	
Term two		
Topic no	**Topic name**	
Topic 5	The people of Africa ethnic groups and settlement patterns	
Topic 6	Foreign influence in Africa	
Topic 7	Nationalism and the road to independence of Africa	
Topic 8	Post independence in Africa	
Term three		
Topic no	**Topic name**	
Topic 9	Economic development in Africa	
Topic 10	Major world organisations	

This copy is not a full book

It's a sample for advert purpose

- Full book is on 240 pages hard copy with all the work for terms 1, 2 & 3 and with question spaces where pupils try out

Term I

Topic 4: Vegetation of Africa

Topic content

- Types of vegetation…….. ……. page
- Equatorial rain forests……..…page
- Mangrove forests …….…… page 7
- Mediterranean vegetation…… …… page
- Grasslands ……...
- Montane vegetation…….…… page
- Desert & semi desert vegetation……...
- Swamp vegetation……page 82
- Animals in the different vegetation types…page 85
- Game parks and game reserves in Africa….page 87
- Tourism in Africa……..page 90

Vegetation of Africa

- Vegetation is the plant cover of an area.

Types of vegetation

- Natural vegetation
- Planted vegetation

Planted vegetation

- Planted vegetation is the plant life cover of an area that is planted by people.

Examples of planted vegetation

- Planted trees e.g. conifers.
- Planted grass
- Planted flowers
-

Natural vegetation

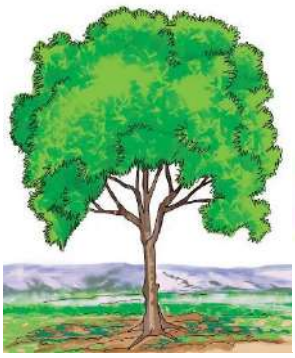
- Natural vegetation is the plant life cover of an area that grows on its own.

Examples of natural vegetation

- Natural forests
- Grasslands
-
- Swamp vegetation
-

Elements of vegetation

-
- Flowers
-
-



Examples of trees in natural forests include African walnut Mahogany Rose wood

Examples of trees in planted forests include Pines, Cedar, Cypress, Fir

Importance of vegetation

- It is a habitat for wild animals.
- It is a source of pasture for animals.
- t helps in the formation of rainfall.
- It is a source of wood fuel. i.e. charcoal, firewood,
- It purifies air by absorbing carbon dioxide from atmosphere
- It provides herbal medicine to people.
- t provides raw materials for crafts industry

This page is not part of the book. It shows the 10+ package

1 copy; shs.25,000

10 plus copies; shs.15,000 each

Grab 10 or more Harroan read & master series books at 15,000 each. Involve colour printing and spaces where learners write.

Contact us

0757998376

0780492637

Contact us

0757998376

0780492637

Grasslands

- These are large areas of land covered with grass.

There are two types of grasslands in Africa namely:

- Savanna grasslands.
- Temperate grasslands

Savannah grasslands/ savanna vegetation

- Savannah is the name given to the Tropical grasslands of Africa.
- Savannah vegetation covers the largest part of Africa.
- Common tree species in savannah vegetation include: Acacia, Baobab, Palm trees

Types of savanna vegetation

- Wet Savannah
- Savannah woodland/dry Savannah

NOTE

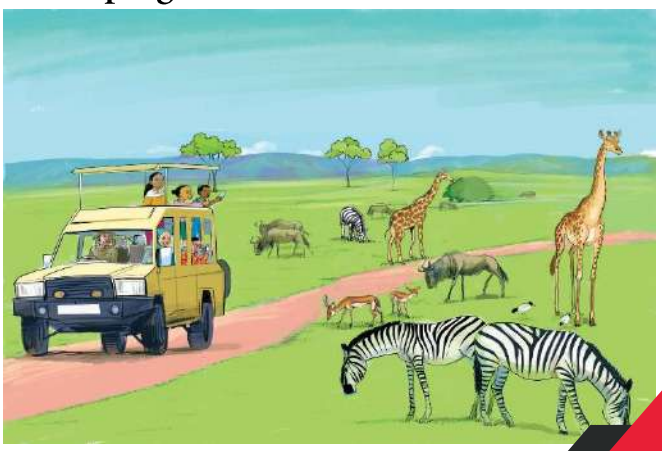
- Savanna grasslands have plenty of grass. They are a major source of pasture, protection and shelter for animals. That is why there are many game parks on the Savannah.
- The wooded Savannah like the Miombo woodland of central Tanzania has many Tsetse flies, which makes cattle keeping and human settlement almost impossible.
- African countries with wet savannah include: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Senegal, Nigeria, South Sudan and South of DRC.
- African countries with dry Savannah include: Miombo in Central Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and South Eastern DRC

Characteristics of Savannah vegetation

- It has tall grass.
- It has scattered trees.
- Trees have long roots.
- Grass appears green during the wet season.

Economic activities commonly done in savannah vegetation

- Tourism
- Bee keeping



Bee keeping

Temperate grasslands

- The temperate grasslands are found in the temperate regions.
- The temperate grasslands of South Africa are called the High veld. They cover areas of Orange Free State, Transvaal and Natal.

Characteristics of temperate grasslands

- 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.

Economic activities carried out in temperate grasslands

- Sheep rearing
- Goat rearing
- Growing of oak trees.
- Crop growing

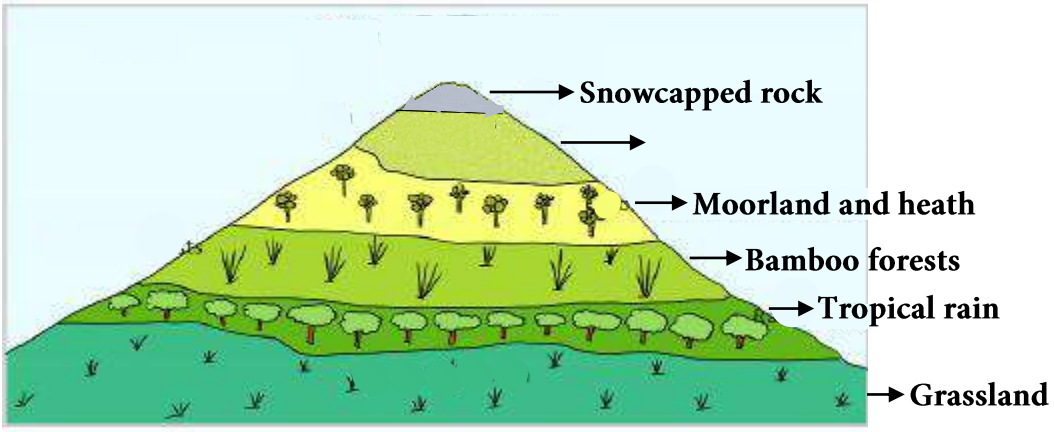
Sheep rearing

Crop growing

Mountain vegetation/ montane vegetation

- It is found in mountainous areas.
- Vegetation changes with increase in altitude.
- It is found on Drakensberg mountains, Mount Kilimanjaro, Kenya, Elgon, Rwenzori and Ethiopian highlands.
- Factors that cause vegetation variation in mountainous areas include: altitude, temperature and rainfall distribution.

Vegetation distribution on a mountain



Characteristics of Mountain vegetation

- The trees are ever green.
- The trees grow very tall.
- The foothills have savannah grasslands.
- There are few plants on top of the mountain.

Economic activities commonly done in Mountain vegetation.

- Lumbering
- Charcoal making
- Bee keeping
- Tourism

Bee keeping

Desert and Semi desert vegetation

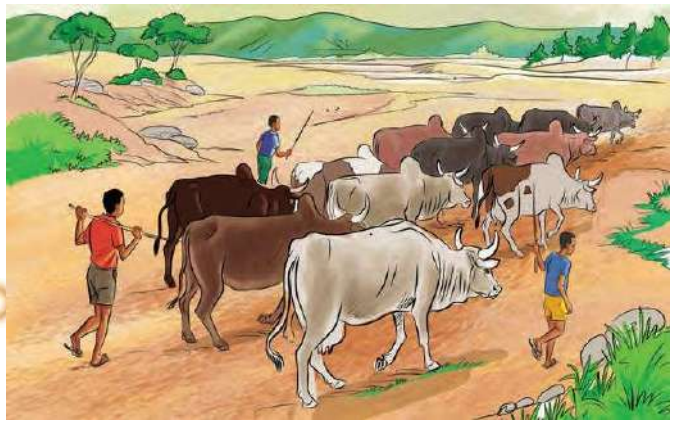
- It is found in areas which receive little rainfall.
- It is found near Sahara and Kalahari Namib deserts, in Karamoja, North eastern part of Kenya and South Sudan.

Characteristics of desert and Semi desert

- It contains rough scattered grass.
- It has few trees.
- The plants have deep roots to absorb water from deep the ground.
- The plants have small leaves to reduce transpiration

Economic activities in desert vegetation

- Oil mining
- Nomadic pastoralism
- Irrigation farming
- Tourism



Nomadic pastoralism

Irrigation farming

Examples of trees in the desert

- Baobab
- Cactus
- Poppies
- Thorny bushes

African countries with Desert vegetation

- Algeria
- Morocco
- Namibia
- Angola

Swamp vegetation

- A swamp is a water logged area with vegetation.
- Swamps are sometimes referred to as wetlands.

A map symbol of a swamp

Examples of swamp vegetation

- Papyrus
- Palm trees

Economic activities commonly carried out in swampy areas

- Growing crops
- Fishing
- Mining
- Pottery

Growing crops

Swamp resources/ craft raw materials got from swamps

- Papyrus reeds used for making baskets, mats, hats
- Palm leaves used for making mats etc.
- used for making products like cups, plates, pots, flower vessels etc
- used for building.

Common crops grown in swamps

- Vegetables
- Sugarcane

Importance of swamps

- They are a source of water.
- They are a source of fish eg. Mud fish.
- They are a source of minerals eg. Sand
- They are habitats for aquatic animals

Ways people misuse swamps

- By dumping industrial wastes in swamps.
- By burning swamp vegetation.
- Through swamp drainage.

Swamp drainage and swamp reclamation

- **Swamp drainage** is the removal of water from swamps.
- **Swamp reclamation** is the act of changing a swamp from its natural state for other uses.
- **Swamp encroachment** is the illegal settlement in swamps

Ways how people drain swamps

- By adding murram in swamps.
- By digging channels in swamps

Reasons why people drain swamps

- To get land for crop growing.
- To get land for settlement.
- To get land for constructing industries.
- To construct roads.

Dangers of draining swamps

- It leads to drought
- It leads to floods
- leads to death of aquatic animals.

Problems faced by people living near swamps

- Floods during the rainy season.
- Poor road transport.
- Attacks from aquatic animals.
- Disease vectors which stay in swamps

Floods during the rainy season

Poor road transport

Revision exercise

1. Mention any two economic activities that are commonly done esert vegetation.

_____

_____

2. Mention any two economic activities that are commonly done in savanna vegetation.

_____

_____

3. Mention any two economic activities that are commonly done in swamp vegetation.

_____

_____

4. Mention economic activities commonly done in temperate grasslands.

. Mention economic activities commonly done mountain vegetation.

Name any two districts in Uganda that have Semi desert vegetation.

Why is Miombo woodland of Central Tanzania sparsely populated?

Why are most game parks in Uganda located in Savannah grasslands?

What are eciduous trees?

State the major economic activity carried out in Miombo woodland.

Give any two ways oases are useful to the desert dwellers.

State any two problems that are commonly faced by people living in swampy areas

State any swamp drainage is dangerous to the environment.

14. Mention two ways people carry out swamp drainage

15. Give any two reasons why people carry out swamp drainage

16. What is swamp drainage?

17. What is swamp reclamation?

18. Mention any two problems associated with swamp reclamation.

Table of content

Term one		
Topic no	**Topic name**	
Topic 1	Location of Africa on the map of the world	
Topic 2	Physical features of Africa	
Topic 3	The climate of	
Topic 4	Vegetation of Africa	
Term two		
Topic no	**Topic name**	
Topic 5	The people of Africa ethnic groups and settlement patterns	
Topic 6	Foreign influence in Africa	
Topic 7	Nationalism and the road to independence of Africa	
Topic 8	Post independence in Africa	
Term three		
Topic no	**Topic name**	
Topic 9	Economic development in Africa	
Topic 10	Major world organisations	

This copy is not a full book

It's a sample for advert purpose

- Full book is on 240 pages hard copy with all the work for terms 1, 2 & 3 and with question spaces where pupils try out

Term II

Topic 6: The people of Africa

Topic content

- The people of Africa……. page
- Ethnic group…….....…page
- The Bantu…… …. page
- The Nilotes……..… page
- Cushites……..…… page 1
- Sudanic, Semites, Khoisans……..…… page 1
- Pygmies, Negros, Coloureds…… ... page 1
- Migrations …… page 108
- Political organisation among people of colonial Africa…… page 114
- Culture …….. page 117

The people of Africa

- After the discovery of many of the oldest tools, and remains of early man in Africa, historians believe that Africa is the cradle land of man.
- Africa is believed to be the cradle land of man because the oldest skull of man was discovered in Africa by **Dr. Louis Leakey** **Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania**
- The oldest skull is believed to have been for a man called **Zinjanthropus"** means Black man.
- We get information about the past through the study of history.
- History is the study of the past events.
- **Sources of historical information include the following:** archaeology, written history, oral tradition, anthropology, linguistics.

The indigenous people of Africa include;

- The Berbers in North Africa.
- The Tuaregs of the Sahara.
- The Oromo, Afar, Beja and Somali of the Horn of Africa.
- The Yoruba, Fulani and Igbo of West Africa.
- The Pygmies (Bambuti) of Central Africa.
- The Khoikhoi (also called the Hottentots) of Southern Africa.
- The Bushmen of East Africa.

North Africa

Tuaregs of the Sahara

Pygmies of Central Africa

Khoikhoi of Southern Africa

Ethnic group

- **An ethnic group** is a group of people with the same origin, same traditional occupation and speak related languages.

Characteristics of an ethnic group

- People speak related languages.
- People share the same origin.
- People have the same ancestor

Other terms related to ethnic groups

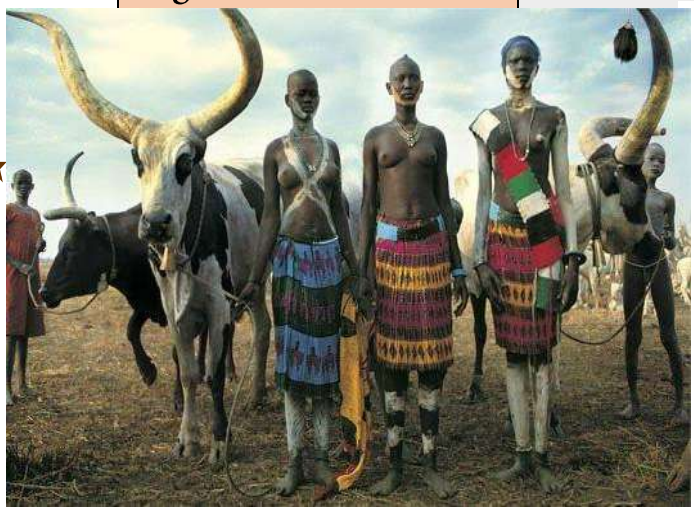
- **A tribe** is a group of people with the same origin, and speak the same language.
- is a group of people who share the same totem.
- **A totem** is an object that is respected as symbol in a clan.
- **Culture** is the accepted way of behavior in society.
- **Customs** are accepted practices of society.

Major ethnic groups in Africa

- The Bantu
- Khoisans
- The Negroes
- Semites
- Afrikaners
- Cushites
- Hamites
- Nubians

Origins of major ethnic groups in Uganda and their traditional occupations

Ethnic group	Traditional occupation	
	Crop growing	Cameroon highlands
Lake Nilotes	Animal rearing	
Plain Nilotes	Animal rearing	Ethiopian Highlands
Cushites	Animal rearing	Ethiopia
Highland Nilotes	Animal	Ethiopian Highlands



The traditional occupation of the Nilotes is pastoralism

The traditional occupation of the Bantu is crop growing

Factors that affected settlement patterns of ethnic groups into East Africa

- Climate
- Availability of land.
- Water bodies
- Nature of the Soil
- Vegetation
- Occupation

This page is not part of the book. It shows the 10+ package

1 copy; shs.25,000

10 plus copies; shs.15,000 each

Grab 10 or more Harroan read & master series books at 15,000 each. Involve colour printing and spaces where learners write.

Contact us

0757998376

0780492637

Contact us

0757998376

0780492637

Interlacustrine region

- This is the area found between the great lakes of East Africa.

Kingdoms that were formed in the interlacustrine region:

- Buganda kingdom
- Ankole kingdom
- Karagwe kingdom
- Wanga kingdom
- Toro kingdom
- Bunyoro kingdom

Great lakes of East Africa

- Victoria
- Tanganyika
- L. Albert
- L. George
- L. Kyoga
- L. Edward
- L. George
- L. Malawi

The Nilotes

- The Nilotes are called so because their origin was the Nile valley mostly in the region of upper Nile and its tributaries.
- Pastoralism is the main occupation of Nilotes

NOTE

- The Nilotics first settled at Pubungu (presently known as Pakwach) when they entered in East Africa.
- The Legend of the Spear and the Bead explains the separation of the Nilotics while at Pubungu.
- The Alur tribe came into existence as a result of intermarriages between the Nilotics and the Lendu.

Sub groups of Nilotes

- lake Nilotes/ Nilotics/ Luo speakers
- Plain Nilotes/ Nilo Hamites
- Highland Nilotes

River lake Nilotes/ Nilotics

- They are believed to have migrated from Bahr el Ghazel in South Sudan.
- The countries they migrated into include: Uganda, Kenya, and South Sudan.
- Examples of tribes under the river lake Nilotes include: Acholi, Alur, & Japhadhola of Uganda, Jaluo of Kenya and Dinka, Nuer, & Azande of South Sudan.

Dinka tribe

Acholi tribe

Highland Nilotes

- They are believed to have come from Ethiopian highlands.
- In Uganda, they mainly occupy the district of Kapchworwa
- They are mainly cultivators and the main crops grown include: Maize,
- Examples of highland Nilotes include: Sabiny of Uganda, Nandi, Marakwet, Tugen and Keijo of Kenya, and Dadong of Tanzania
- **NB: Kapchorwa is the leading producer of wheat in Uganda**

Sabiny tribe

Nandi tribe

The Plain Nilotes (Nilo Hamites)

- They are believed to have come from Ethiopian highlands.
- They entered Uganda/East Africa from North Eastern region
- They were mainly cattle keepers but today, they also practice farming.
- Examples of Plain Nilotes include: Iteso, Karimojong, Langi, and Kumam of Uganda, Masai, Turkana and Samburu of Kenya, Masai and Barabaig of Tanzania

Masai tribe

Iteso tribe

Reasons why some tribes of the Nilotes changed from pastoralism to mixed farming.

- They settled in areas with fertile soils.
- They settled in areas that receive reliable rainfall.

Cause of the migrations of the Nilotes into East Africa

- Shortage of pasture for animals.
- High population which led to shortage of land.
- Internal and external attacks.
- Prolonged drought in their cradle land.
- Outbreak of epidemic diseases.
- Outbreak of famine in their cradle land.

Positive effects of the migration of the Nilotes

- They introduced Luo language where they settled.
- They increased the number of domestic animals East Africa.
- They formed chiefdoms where they settled.
- They introduced new crops such as millet, sorghum in East Africa.

They increased number of domestic animals

formed chiefdoms

Negative effects of the migration of the Nilotes

- They displaced people where they settled.
- The Luo invasion led to collapse of Bunyoro Kitara empire.
- Their migration resulted into shortage of land.

The Cushites

- The Cushites migrated from Asia and settled in the Horn of Africa.
- They were the first people to move and settle in East Africa. Their main occupation is cattle keeping.
- Examples of tribes under the Cushites include: Bahima, Basita and Bahinda of Uganda, Tutsi of Rwanda and Burundi, Rendille, Boran , Galla and Somali of Kenya, Mbugu and Iragu of Tanzania, Afar, Ogaden and Oromo of Ethiopia

Oromo tribe

Ogaden tribe

The Sudanic

- These are believed to have migrated from Juba in South Sudan and settled in the Nile sub region of Uganda.
- They carried out mixed farming
- Tribes under the Sudanic in East Africa include: Lugbara, Okebu, Madi and Lendu.

Lugubara

The Semites

- The Semitic group has a mixture of Arabic and Jewish blood.
- They came as a result of intermarriages between the Arabs and the Jews.
- They Semites live in Northern Africa and in the Middle East.
- They are pastoralists.
- Tribes under Semites include: the Amhara, Bagara, Tigreans of Ethiopia Eritrea of Eritrea, Nubians of Sudan and Uganda and the Arabs of Sudan.

Amhara tribe

Tigreans

The Khoisans

- The Khoisans are the earliest inhabitants of Southern Africa.
- They comprise of the Khoi Khoi and the Sans.
- The Khoisan speak a language with click sound.
- They are pastoralists and hunters.
- They were displaced by Bantu and Europeans from their homelands.
- Today they live in Kalahari desert, Namibia and Botswana

The pygmies

- They lived in the tropical rainforests of Democratic Republic of Congo.
- They are short and dark skinned with broad nose.
- They are about 137cm tall.
- They are hunters and fruit gatherers

A pygmy man

Pygmies singing

The Negroes

- The Negroes are considered to be Bantu.
- Their origin is from the forests of West Africa.
- They are mainly crop farmers.
- Examples of Negroes in Africa include: Mandika of Mali, Asante of Ghana and the Yoruba and Igbo of Nigeria

The Coloureds

- These were groups of people formed as a result of intermarriages between the whites, blacks and Asians.

Coloureds

NOTE

- The Pygmies are the shortest people in the world
- The Fulani of West Africa (Nigeria) is the world's largest pastoral tribe
- The Tuaregs are the oldest inhabitants of the Sahara.
- Baganda, Kikuyu and the Sukuma are the largest tribes in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania respectively.
- The Zulu is the largest tribe in South Africa.

Revision exercise

How is Pubungu important in the history of the Nilotics?

Which tribe under the Plain Nilotes is found in both Kenya and Tanzania?

Which tribe under the Highland Nilotes is found in both Uganda and Kenya?

State one way the immigration of the Nilot into East Africa affected Bunyoro Kitara empire.

Mention any auses of the migrations of the Nilotes into East Africa

State any three negative effects of the migration of the in East Africa.

State any three positive effects of the migration of the in East Africa.

Mention any easons why some tribes of the Nilotes changed from pastoralism to mixed farming

9. State any two examples of tribes under the plain Nilotes.

10. State any two examples of tribes under the Cushites.

12. Mention the traditional occupation of the Cushites.

13. State any two examples of tribes under the Semites.

14. Mention the traditional occupation of the Semites.

This page is not part of the printable pages for the book. It's an advert page showing the book's pricing. Printable pages have a page number or letter.

For sale:

1 BOOK available for sale at shs. 25,000

10 or more books available at 15,000 each

colour printing

Contact us

0757998376

0780492637

10 or more copies; shs.15,000

This page is not part of the printable pages for the book. It's an advert page showing the book's pricing. Printable pages have a page number or letter.

Term III

Topic 9: Economic development of Africa

Topic content

- Economic resources in Africa…….. page 2
- Economic development in Africa…..……...…page 2
- Industrial development in Africa…… page 2
- Energy resources in Africa……page 2
- Multipurpose river projects ……..page 2
- Agricultural development in Africa……page 210
- Mining industr in Africa…… ……...page
- Fishing industry in Africa ……page 216
- Nigeria ……...page 217
- The republic of south Africa……page 220
- Libya……...page 221
- Sudan……page 222
- Uganda……...page 224
- Challenges affecting economic developments in Africa……page 2

Introduction to resources

- **A resource** is any component of the environment that can be used to satisfy man's needs.
- **Economic resources** are the things can use to generate income
- **Natural resources** are components of the environment that exist on their own and can be used to satisfy man's needs.
- Natural resources are classified into renewable and non renewable resources.
- **Renewable resources** are natural resources that can be replenished naturally over time and are not depleted when used sunlight, water, and wind
- **renewable resources** are natural resources that cannot be replenished in a short amount of time metals, rocks, minerals, and fossil fuels

Economic resources in Africa

- Vegetation
- Minerals
- Climate
- Human labour
- Wild life

Importance of land as an economic resource

- Land is used for crop growing.
- Land is a source of income when sold.
- We build industries on land.
- We construct roads on land.
- We get minerals from land.
- We use land for brick making.

Land is used for crop growing

We use land for brick making

Importance of human labour as an economic resource

- They provide services to other people
- They help in management of other resources
- They pay taxes to the governmen

NOTE

- Types of human labour include: skilled labour, semi skilled labour and unskilled labour.
- Unskilled labour are people without training to do something.
- skilled labour are people who have some training to do something.
- Skilled labour are people who are trained to do something

Ways improve human labour in Africa

- By training workers.
- Constructing vocational institutions

Ways In which the unskilled labour has affected Africa's econom

- t has created unemployment.
- It has promoted a dependence on developed countries.
- It has caused low industrial development.
- It has led to importation of skilled labour which is expensive.

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.
- It attracts tourists for income.
- It is a source of rubber.
- We use vegetation to graze animals.

Importance of wildlife as an economic resource

- They attract tourists for income.
- They create employment opportunities
- They provide hides and skins.
- They are sources of wild mea

generating foreign exchange to African countries

A game ranger is one of the employment opportunities created by wild life

Importance of water bodies as economic resource

- They are used for fishing purposes.
- They provide water for irrigation.
- They are used for water transport.
- They attract tourists for income.
- They generate hydroelectricity.
- They provide water for domestic

Water bodies are used for fishing purposes

Water bodies for water transport

Importance of inerals as economic resource

- They are a source of income when sold.
- They are used as raw materials in industries.
- Mineral exports earn foreign exchange.
- They are a source of employment.

Factors hindering effective resource utilisation in Africa

- Low level of technology.
- Shortage of skilled labour force
- Political instability in some parts of Africa
- Limited capital invested in resource utilisation.

Economic developments in Africa

- Economic development refers to the gradual growth in the economy of an area.
- Economy is the way goods and services of a country are produced, distributed and consumed

Indicators of Economic development in Africa

- High levels of technology.
- High levels of employment.
- Infrastructural development
- Improved social services.

Factors that have promoted economic development in Africa

- Presence of natural resources.
- Increased levels of literacy.
- Availability of skilled and unskilled labour force.
- Peace and security in most parts of Africa

Economic activities

- These are works which people do to earn income

Examples of economic activities carried out in Africa

- Fishing
- Farming
- Tourism
- Mining
- Animal rearing
- Lumbering

Animal rearing

Services

- Services are activities done by people to improve their standards of living.

Examples of services

- Health services
- Transport services
- Security services
- Banking services
- Insurance services
- Education services
- Tourism services

Industrial development in Africa

- An industry is a combination of firms producing related products.
- Industrialisation is the development of industries in an area on a large scale.

Types of industries

- Primary industry
- Secondary industry
- Tertiary industry

- **Primary industry:** is an industry that deals with the production raw materials e.g. farming industry, lumbering industry, fishing industry and mining industry.
- **Secondary industry:** s an industry that processes raw materials into manufactured goods. e.g. meat processing industry, fish processing industry.
- **Tertiary industry:** is an industry that deals with the provision of social services. ransport industry anking industry ourism industry

Fishing is an example of primary industry

Transport is an example of a tertiary industry

Importance of establishing an industry in an area

- It creates job opportunities to people.
- It is a source of government revenue through taxing an industry.
- creates market for goods produced in the community.
- It promotes the development of infrastructure like roads.

Benefits of people to a nearby industry

- People provide labour force in industries.
- provide market for industrial goods.
- People provide raw materials to industries.

Factors to consider before setting up an industry in an area

- Availability of land.
- Availability of capital.
- Market for goods
- Peace and stability.
- Government policy
- Energy source
- Presence of raw materials
- Availability of a water source.
- Availability of labour force.

Importance of each of the above factors

	Importance
	• for establishment of structures and expansion of an industry
Capital	• for buying raw materials, paying labour and meeting expenses.
Raw materials	• manufacturing goods
	• cooling machines in industries.
Energy	• machines in industries
communication	• helps buyers and sellers to get in touch.
Transport	• raw materials and processed goods
Market	• for selling off the processed goods
Labour	• management of industrial processes

Disadvantages of setting up industries in an area

- It leads to pollution of the environment.
- It promotes deforestation.

Industries cause air pollution

Setting up industries promote deforestation

Factors that have promoted Industrial development in Africa

- Presence of raw materials.
- Improved peace and security.
- Availability of capital.
- Presence of energy sources.
- Presence of cheap labour force.
- Availability of market for industrial goods.

Contributions of Industries to Africa's development

- provide job opportunities to people.
- They promote the development of towns.
- Exported industrial goods earn foreign exchange.
- Industries encourage agricultural production.
- They provide goods to people at cheap prices.

Problems affecting Industrial production in Africa

- Limited energy supply.
- Shortage of funds.
- Limited supply of raw materials.
- Shortage of skilled labour force.
- Limited market for industrial goods.
- Political instability in some parts of Africa.

Revision exercise

at is a resource

at is a natural resource

3. Mention any two examples of renewable resources.

4. Mention any two examples of non renewable resources.

Why is land considered to be the most important resource?

6. Give any two ways wind act as a resource.

7. Give any two ways sunshine act as a resource.

Give any two reasons why some natural resources in Africa are not yet exploited.

Mention any factors that have promoted industrial development in

a large population has promoted industrial production in Kampala.

Give any three ways people benefit from a nearby industry in their area.

problems that result from establishment of industries in an area.

State any one challenge that affect industrial development in Africa

Table of content

Term one		
Topic no	**Topic name**	
Topic 1	Location of Africa on the map of the world	
Topic 2	Physical features of Africa	
Topic 3	The climate of	
Topic 4	Vegetation of Africa	
Term two		
Topic no	**Topic name**	
Topic 5	The people of Africa ethnic groups and settlement patterns	
Topic 6	Foreign influence in Africa	
Topic 7	Nationalism and the road to independence of Africa	
Topic 8	Post independence in Africa	
Term three		
Topic no	**Topic name**	
Topic 9	Economic development in Africa	
Topic 10	Major world organisations	

This copy is not a full book

It's a sample for advert purpose

- Full book is on 240 pages hard copy with all the work for terms 1, 2 & 3 and with question spaces where pupils try out