

PRIMARY SEVEN SOCIAL STUDIES SCHEME OF WORK

WK	PD	UNIT	TOPIC	OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	METHODS	ACTIVITES	LEARNING AIDS	REFERENCE
1	3	LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES OF AFRICA	LOCATION OF AFRICA.	Learners should be; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locate Africa using longitude and latitudes. - Name the major lines of latitude and longitude. - 	Position of Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 38°N and 35°S (altitude) - 17°W and 50°E longitudes. Major latitudes and longitudes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prime meridian 0°(Greenwich) - International date line (180°W) - Equator 0° - Tropic of cancer (23 ½ °N) - Tropic of Capricorn Neighbouring continents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Europe –North - Asia – N. East - S. America - N. America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion - Discovery - Illustration - Inquiry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -group discussion -map reading and drawing -taking notes Inquiry 	Wall map of Africa/world globe	Primary SST Atlas. Trs. guide Functional SST P.7 Sharing our world MK BK 7 SST Fountain BK 7
1	5		PHYSICAL FEATURES OF AFRICA AND THEIR FORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -list down the major physical regions and features of Africa. -Describing and illustrate formation of given physical features. State problems	Geographical regions and countries found there. (their capital cities) <u>Physical regions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - coastal plain - plateau - mountain ranges 	- Do	Do	Do	Do

				<p>associated with lakes and rivers.</p> <p><u>physical features</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lakes and rivers - the Great Rift valley and escarpments - mountains and hills - depressions - Coastal features i.e. coral reefs. - Lagoons, harbors - plateau - 					
2	4		RIFT VALLEY	<p>Learners should be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the two branches of the Great Rift valley. - Mention the rift valley and the non rift valley lakes. - Illustrate the formation of rift valley. - State the benefits of the rift valley. - Outline the dangers of the rift valley. 	<p><u>Rift valley</u></p> <p><u>Eastern Branch</u></p> <p>Turkana, Magadi, Naivasha, Nakuru, etc</p> <p><u>Western arm</u></p> <p>Tanganyika, Albert, Kivu, Bunyonyi etc</p> <p><u>Characteristics of Rift valley lakes</u></p> <p><u>Formation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - compression force theory - tensional force theory - faulting process - fault lines, 	- Do	Do	Do	Do

					escarpments <u>Economic activities</u> - tourism, farming, mining -				
	5		MOUNTAINS	Learners should be able to - Mention the types of mountains. - Describe the formation of mountains - Locate mountains on the map of Africa. - State the values of mountains - Point out the dangers of mountains.	<u>Types of mountains</u> <u>Block /Host</u> Rwenzori, Usanbara <u>Volcanic</u> Elgon, Kenya, Mufumbiro, Kilimanjaro, Cameroon <u>Fold</u> Atlas, Cape ranges A map showing location of mountains <u>Values of mountains</u> - Minerals/mining - Tourism - Farming - Rain formation - Recreation <u>Dangers</u> Eruptions	- Do	Do	Do	Do

					Landslides				
3	3		PLATEAUS AND DEPRESSIONS	<p>Learners should be able to; Draw a map showing location of these plateaus</p> <p>Describe the human activities on plateaus</p>	<p><u>Plateaus in Africa</u> JOS Fouta Djallon (Guinea) i.e. A map showing location of plateaus and depressions in Africa.</p> <p><u>Depressions</u> Qattara Danakili Bodere</p> <p><u>Human activities</u> Farming, lumbering, mining, tourism, settlement, fishing Depressions Tourism</p>	- Do	Do	Do	Do
3	4		COASTAL FEATURES		<p><u>Coastal features</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lagoon lakes - Coastline - Coastal plain - Coral reefs - Harbours , bays, headlands <p><u>Gulfs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gulf of Eden 	- Do	Do	Do	Do

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gulf of Guinea - Gulf of sirte - Gulf of Gaves <p><u>Formation of Lagoon lakes and coral reefs</u></p> <p>Values of lagoon lakes, coral reefs and coastal plains</p>				
4	1		MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS	<p>Learners should be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List down the major multi-purpose projects. - Locate them on the map of Africa. - State factors considered for their location. - Mention the benefits of multi-purpose projects. - Enumerate problems facing multi-purpose river projects. 	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>A multi-purpose project is a project set up on rivers to provide more than one purpose e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nalubale - Kiira - Aswan highdam - Sennar dam - Volta project on R. Volta - Kainji on R. Niger <p><u>Factors for</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - narrow gorge (valley behind) - Presence of a water source. - Gentle sloping landscape - Presence of storing rocks - Presence of man power. 	- Do	Do	Do	Do
4	2	VEGETATION	VEGETATION	Learners should be	<u>Vegetation –</u>	- Do	Do	Do	Do

		OF AFRICA	ZONES	<p>able to: Define vegetation Natural vegetation and plantation vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List down vegetation zones of Africa. - Identify characteristics of each vegetation zone. - State human activities that are carried out in each vegetation zone. 	<p>refers to the plant cover of a landscape. <u>Natural vegetation</u> refers to the plant covers of a landscape that grows on its own.</p> <p><u>Plantation vegetation</u> refers to all plants on landscape that are planted by man.</p> <p>Vegetation zones of Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equatorial rainforests - Savanna - Woodland savanna - Semi desert - Desert - Mediterranean 				
4	3		VEGETATION ZONES	<p>Outline factors that influence vegetation distribution</p>	<p><u>Factors that influence vegetation distribution in Africa.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate - Latitude - Human activities - Relief - Altitude - Nature of soils - Land drainage 	- Do	Do	Do	Do

					<u>Importance of vegetation to people</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source of food/fruits - Raw materials for pulp and paper. - Timber - Herbal medicines - Rainfall formation - Soil conservation <u>Importance of animals</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shelter, food, protection - 				
4	4		VEGETATION ZONES	Outline the effects of vegetation use by mankind	<u>Effects of mankind activities on vegetation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deforestation - Swamp drainage - Bush burning - Extinction of plant species <u>Man's activities that destroy vegetation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrialization - Urbanization - Farming - Establishment 	- Do	Do	Do	Do

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of infrastructure - Lumbering - Settlement - Charcoal burning - Mining - Grazing - 				
4	5			Suggest ways large scale use of vegetation affects the environment	<u>Dangers of large scale use of vegetation on environment. (Destruction) of natural environment.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil erosion - Change in climatic pattern - Reduction of rain - Soil exhaustion - Global warming - Mining - Grazing 	- Do	Do	Do	Do
5	1		TOURISM IN AFRICA	Learners should be able to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define terms - Identify tourist attractions in Africa. - State factors that promote tourism in Africa. - Importance of game parks in Africa. 	<u>Definition of terms</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism - Poaching - Tourist as an industry - Tourism as an industry - Tourism as invisible trade - Game parks and game reserves 	- Do	Do	Do	Do

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify problems faced by people who live near game parks. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wild life - Game parks/reserves - Tourism attractions in African that promote tourism in Africa. 				
5	2	CLIMATE OF AFRICA	CLIMATIC REGIONS OF AFRICA	<p>Learners should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Define the following</u> - Weather - Climate - List down the climatic regions of Africa. - Outline characteristics of each climatic region in Africa - State the human activities in each climatic region. - 	<p>Definitions</p> <p>Weather is the condition of the atmosphere of a given place at a particular time.</p> <p>Climate is the average condition of a place recorded for a long period of time.</p> <p>Climatic region of Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equatorial climate - Tropical climate - Temperate/high veld - Montane - Mediterranean 	- Do	Do	Do	Do
5	3			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outline factors affecting climate - Outline effects of man's activities on climate - State the causes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hot deserts - Semi deserts - Characteristics of each climatic region - Human activities 	- Do	Do	Do	Do

				and effects of global warming	in each climatic regions - Factors affecting the climate of Africa - Effects of human activities on climate - Causes and effects of global warming - Definitions				
	4	THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA	MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS OF AFRICA	Learners should be able to; - Name the major ethnic groups of Africa.	- Major ethnic groups - Bantu - Semites – Arabs, Egyptians etc - Berbers	- Do	Do	Do	Do
5	4	THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA	MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS OF AFRICA.	- Locate their settlements - Identify their economic activities - Outline causes of their migrations - State problems faced during tribal migrations - Mention effects of tribal migrations in Africa.	- Nilotics e.g. River-lake Nilotes, Highland Nilotes, Plain Nilotes - Hamites (cushites) - KhoiKhoi (Hottentos) khoisan - Sans (bushmen) - Pygmies - Europeans • Map showing ethnic settlement • Economic activities of	-			

					each ethnic group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of ethnic migrations • Problems faced during migrations • The great trek <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cause of the great trek. - Effects of the great trek 				
5	5		ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA.	Learners should be able to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify kingdoms in Africa. - Define trans-Saharan trade - Mention people involved and terms of trade - Outline the effects of the trans-Saharan trade to the people of West Africa. 	<u>Kingdoms in Africa</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - West Africa - Central Africa - Southern Africa - Definition - Trans Sahara trade was the ancient trade between North and West Africa across the Sahara desert. <u>People who were involved in TST</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arabs - Berbers - Tuaregs - Flani - Hausa etc <u>Effects of TST</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - West Africa was linked to N. Africa - Islam was introduced 	-			
5	5			-	- In west Africa	-			

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New items of trade were introduced. - Kings and chiefs in West Africa became powerful and rich. - Growth and expansion of West Africa - Development of towns and cities - Slave trade was introduced - Maps showing trade route. 				
6	1	FOREIGN INFLUENCE ON THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES	GROUPS OF FOREIGNERS WHO CAME TO AFRICA	<p>Learners should be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State why Africa was referred to as a dark continent - List groups of foreigners who came to Africa - Outline reasons for the coming of foreigners to Africa. - Point out the problems faced by early foreigners in Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Africa was referred to as a dark continent because Europeans did not have information about its interior - Groups of foreigners who came to Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arabs • Explorers • Missionaries • Traders • Colonialists - <u>Reasons for the coming of foreigners</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To trade raw materials / 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion - Map study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -group discussion - Map drawing - Taking notes 	Maps	<p>MK Standard SST BK 7</p> <p>Functional SST</p> <p>Fountain</p> <p>Sharing our World</p> <p>Teachers guide</p> <p>Comprehensive</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> market To explore To find land for settlement To spread Christianity - <u>Problems faced by the foreigners in Africa.</u> Tropical diseases Hostile tribes Dangerous wild animals Harsh climate Language barrier - Arabs Reasons for slave trade Effects of slave trade Participants and routes End of slave trade 				
	2		EXPLORERS IN AFRICA	Learners should be able to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name the explorers who came to Africa Describe the journeys and contributions made by explorers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europeans explorers who came to Africa Mungo Park Landers (Richard and John), Heinrich, Barth De Brazza Dr David Livingstone, Bradon Laing 	- Discussion	Note taking Answering questions Drawing maps	Maps	Comprehensive SST MK standard SST BK 6 and sharing our world

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributions made by explorers. • Linked Africa to the rest of the world • Sighted and named important physical features. • Identified suitable areas for settlement and mining. • Helped in the abolition of slave trade. • Led to colonization of Africa. - Reasons for their coming - Results / effects - Maps of Africa 				
			MISSIONARIES	<p>Learners should be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the term missionary - State the various missionary groups that came to Africa. - Outline reasons for their coming - Name the individual missionaries who 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A missionary is some one who spreads the word of God in a foreign land. • Church missionary society (CMS) • Roman Catholic missionaries - Reasons for the come of missionaries 	- Discussion	<p>Note taking</p> <p>Answering questions</p> <p>Drawing maps</p>	Maps	<p>Comprehensive SST</p> <p>MK standard SST BK 6 and 7</p> <p>Sharing our world</p>

				<p>came to Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State the effects of missionary work in Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To spread the gospel • To fight against slave trade • To promote their culture and language • Suppressing Islam • Promote formal education • To fight diseases - Individual missionaries • Dr. David Livingstone • Ludwig Krapf • Rebman, Erhardt • Rev CT Wilson • Alexandra Mackey etc - Problems/effects of missionaries in Africa. 				
			TRADERS	<p>Learners should be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give reasons why traders came to Africa. - Name the trading companies that came to Africa. - List down the main item of trade to and out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reasons why traders came to Africa. - Raw materials - Market for goods. - To get areas to invest their surplus capital. - Cheap labour - Trading companies 	-			

				of Africa. - Describe the medium of exchange.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IBEACo • GEACo • The British South African Co. • Livingstone Central Africa Trading Company • International African Association (TAT.T) 				
				-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade items taken out of Africa. • Slaves, minerals • Hides • Crops e.g. coffee, oil palm • Ivory - Activities of trading companies. 	-			
				-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trader items brought to Africa • Gums, glass • Swords, beads, clothes, perfumes, household items - Medium of exchange • Cowry shell • Barter trade - Map showing 	-			

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			THE TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE (THE TRIANGULAR TRADER)	<p>Learners should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the reason why it was named so. - List down the items of trade involved. - State what led to the development of the trans-Atlantic trade. - Explain why slave labour was needed in N. America. - Explain the effects of the slave trade in Africa. - Countries where taken - State reasons why it was necessary to abolish slave trade - Identify personalities who played the leading role in the abolitions of slave trade. - Mention the effects of the trans-Atlantic Trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This trade was carried out across the Atlantic Ocean (Trans Atlantic) it was called "Triangular" because the routes formed a triangular shape - Items of trade (From Africa to America and Europe) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaves, gold, ivory • Palm oil (<u>From America to Europe</u>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sugarcane, cotton, copper, tobacco, silver. (<u>From Europe to Africa</u>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guns, cigarettes, clothes, sugar, household items, ornaments, wines. - Factors that led to the development of the triangular trade. • Industrial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion - Inquiry - Guided discovery - Map reading 	Real objects of palm oil Cocoa pods Maps	- do	

					<p>development in Europe which led to the increased demand for human labour on plantations for raw materials and market for surplus goods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reasons why slave labour was needed in America. • Demand for labour on plantations and wines • Working in homes • Carry goods to the coast. <p><u>Effects of slave trade in Africa.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depopulation • Human suffering • And humiliation • Separation of families • Loss of labour leading to famine • Destruction of property • Hatred between chiefs and 				
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					<p>subjects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Islam • New items • New skills • Development of kingdoms. 				
				-	<p><u>Effects of slave trade in countries</u> <u>Where slaves were taken</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the black race • African communities were introduced. • Population increased • Cheap labour which led to development <p><u>Reasons why it was necessary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce human suffering • It was against Christian teaching • Industrial revolution • Declaration of independence of America. 	-			

					<p><u>Abolition of slave trade</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Wilberforce • Dr. David Livingstone • Abraham Lincoln • Heinrich Bath <p><u>Effects of the triangular trade</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slave trade was intensified. • Growth of coastal towns. • Making the African continent poorer • Depopulation • Foreign goods. - 				
			COLONIALISTS IN AFRICA.	<p>Learners should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the terms - State the methods employed by the Europeans to acquire territories in Africa. - Describe the methods of administration as used by the 	<p><u>Terms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonization process by which the African continent was taken over by Europeans - Scramble by Europeans powers. - Colony – a territory ruled by a superior 	-			

				<p>colonialists in Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outline the effects of colonial rule in Africa. 	<p>country for permanent settlement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protectorate: A territory ruled by a superior country for protecting its own interests with no intentions of permanent settlement. <p><u>Methods used to acquire territories in Africa.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signing treaties - Military - Trading companies - Collaborators - Missionaries work - Scramble and petition <p><u>Reasons for scramble</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fueling existing misunderstandings <p>Methods of administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct rule - Indirect rule - Assimilation 				
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					<p>(Advantages and disadvantages) Interests of colonialists in Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for excess population - Market and raw materials - Prestige - Protection of missionaries - Cheap labour in Africa. - To stop slave trade. <p>(categories as political, religious, economic and humanitarian)</p> <p><u>Effects of colonial rule in Africa.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive - Negative - - 				
			SETTLERS IN AFRICA	<p>Learners should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the terms - Mention the foreigners who settled in Africa. - Outline the causes of the great trek. - State the effects of the great trek in Bantustans 	<p>Terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Settlers - foreigners who came from other continents to settle in Africa. - Great trek – massive movement by the Boers and some African groups from the 	-			

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain how Africans reacted towards apartheid. - Mention the most prominent persons who fought against apartheid. 	<p>cape colony northward across river Vaal</p> <p><u>Foreigners who settled in Africa</u> <u>causes of the great trek</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wars between the British and the Dutch and Africans. <p><u>Effects of the great trek</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discovery of gold - Formation of new states i.e. Transvaal and Orange free state from national policies <p><u>Homelands for black</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharpaville, Lebowa, Swazi, Gazankulu, Vendo, Qwaqwa, Kwazulu, Transkei, Ciskei and Kwandebele - Townships accommodated blacks working in cities e.g. Soweto. 				
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					<p><u>Conditions in Bantustans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor housing - Poor sanitation - Insecurity - High crime rate - Poor schools and hospitals - No electricity - Over crowding - Inadequate food <p>Reactions towards apartheid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Africa was excluded from the common wealth and OAU. - Trade sanctions - Travel sanctions - Establishment of armed groups and political parties. - Strikes and demonstrations - Military support from front lines states. <p><u>Personalities who led the fight against apartheid</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nelson Mandela - Oliver Tambo - Robert Sobukwe - Chief Albert Luthuli 				
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					The end of apartheid.				
				-	<u>Definition of terms</u> - Nationalism - Nationalists - Pan Africanism	-			
		Nationalism and the road to independence	Nationalism and pan Africanism	- Learners should be able to: - Define the terms - State reasons for pan Africanism - List down the most prominent Pan Africanists - Give reasons why Africans wanted independence - State the personalities that fought for independence	- Independence Reasons for pan Africanism to resist Italians from taking over Ethiopia. - To empower Africans economically, socially, and politically - To unite Africans to demand for Independence. The most prominent Pan Africanists - Nkurumah - King Hassan - Abdel Nasser - Bourguibe Mohammed etc -	-			
				- Describe the road to independence in some African countries	<u>Reasons why Africans wanted independence</u> - Political exploitation.	-			

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outline problems encountered in the struggle for independence in Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social freedom - Influence of 2nd World War. <p><u>Personalities that fought for independence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kaunda, Nkurumah, Azikowe, Nyerere etc. - Methods employed to demand for independence <p>Road to impendence in some African states.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe etc <p>Problems encountered in the struggle for independence</p>				
			<p>1ST AND 2ND WORLD WARS</p> <p>UNO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners should be able to; - State the causes and effects of the wars. - Describe the formation and the objectives of the League of Nationals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Causes of the effects of the World Wars. - Formation of the League of National (LON) - Objectives of LON - Failures of the 	- Do	Do	Do	Do

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain reasons for its formation - State the organs, agencies and their duties and headquarters - Explain the reasons for its formation - State the organs, agencies and their duties and headquarters - State the success and failures of UNO. 	<p>LON</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reasons for the formation UNO - Organs and agencies. - Headquarters of these agencies - Successes and failures of UNO. 				
			COMMON WEALTH OF NATIONS	<p>Learners should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain the meaning of common wealth - Give examples of common wealth countries and the things they share in common. - State the objectives of the common wealth. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What common wealth countries are; - Examples of common wealth countries and things they share. - Objectives of the common wealth. - Common wealth secretariat. - High commissioners and ambassadors - Dominion states 	-			

			EUROPEAN UNION	<p>Learners should be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mention the member countries - State the major objectives of the EU. - Explain how Africa relates with EU - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members states of EU. - Major objectives of the EU. - Ways of Africa relates with EU. 	-				
			OAU	<p>Learners should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the formation of OAU. - State the objectives of OAU - State the founder members of OAU. - Outline the successes and failures of OAU. - Reasons why OAU changed to AU. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain the process that led to formation of OAU. - Objectives of OAU (economic, political, and social) - Founder members of OAU. - Organs of OAU and their duties - Successes and failures of OAU. - Reasons why OAU changed to AU. - OAU had accomplished most of its aims. - Africa was facing new challenges. - Objectives of AU 	-				

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State the organs of AU - Outline the objectives of AU - State the challenges facing AU and possible solutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting peace - Promoting security - Promoting stability - Promoting socio-economic development - Promoting democratic governance. - Promoting human rights. - Challenges facing AU and the solutions. 	-				
		POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA	REGIONAL CO-OPERATION	Learners should be able: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the terms - Outline the need for cooperation in Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation - Regional markets - Neo colonialism - Common markets - Regional cooperation - Need for cooperation in Africa. 	-				
			AFRICA'S ECONOMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List down regional groupings and their aims. - Identify problems facing regional cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional groupings, membership aims - Problems facing regional cooperation and solutions. 	-				
					<u>Terms</u>					

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic development - Economic activities - Economy - Economic resources and their uses <p><u>Land use</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of farming - Advantages and disadvantages <p><u>Case studies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana, Nigeria, Sudan, Libya - 				
		AFRICA'S ECONOMY	NATURAL RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define terms - Name economic resources and their resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Africa, DR Congo - Horn of Africa countries - Egypt, Rwanda and Burundi - Zambia 	-			
		AFRICA'S CHALLENGES	CHALLENGES SOLUTIONS TO AFRICA'S PROBLEMS	<p>Learners should be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A numerate political, economic and social challenges of Africa. 	<p><u>Definition of terms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Challenges - Birth rates - Economic growth - Illiteracy - Infant – maternal mortality rates - Fertility rates <p><u>Challenges of Africa</u></p>	-			

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political - Economic - Social - Solutions to challenges - - 				
				-	-	-			

END