

NEW ORDINARY LEVEL HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION RESEARCH BOOK (DETAILED)

SENIOR ONE TO SENIOR FOUR

“LEARNER’S RESEARCH BOOK”

BASED ON THE NEW LOWER SECONDARY CURRICULUM

By





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Preface

This learner's research book has been written in line with the revised history syllabus for the new lower secondary curriculum.

The main reason as to why We have written this book, is to make research easier to learners as they are making their own notes in history. Therefore, this is a detailed research book for the new revised history ordinary level syllabus. This research book has been written in a Simplified way to help students read and understand the competence based history and political education on individual basis as they are coming up with their own notes. Therefore, learners understand key concepts and apply them in real life.

This learner's research book is one of the materials which are to be used to support the teaching and learning process of the new lower secondary curriculum.

Lwanga Books Ltd feels confident that this Book will be of immense value to both the learners and the teachers.

Any suggestions for improvement of this book are most welcomed, thanks.

“It is not what We do for you but what We will teach you to do for and by yourselves that will eventually make you successful beings in the society”

Acknowledgement

Lwanga Books Limited is deeply indebted to all those who participated in the development of **Lwanga William S1-S4 History And Political Education Learner's Research Book**.

Special thanks go to **Mr. Lwanga William**, the CEO Lwanga Books Ltd for his valuable insights and advice on all publishing matters.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to all those who worked tirelessly towards the production of this learner's research book.

First and foremost, we would like to thank our families and friends for supporting all our initiatives both financially and spiritually, Lwanga William's parents; **Mr. William Lwanga** and **Mrs. Harriet Lwanga**, his brother; Mr. Nsubuga Grace.

The initiative and guidance of the publishing partners, Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) and National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC) in development and implementation of the New Lower Secondary Curriculum are highly appreciated.

We thank God for the wisdom He has given us to produce this volume of work. May the Almighty God bless all the students that will use this book with knowledge of making their own notes as they are making research.....**AMEN**. We welcome any suggestions for improvement to continue making our service delivery better.

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FINDING OUT ABOUT OUR PAST

History as a discipline, originated during the time the early Greek scholars such as Herodotus and Thucydides wrote documents concerning past activities of man. This activity of recording past events developed over time until the period when the written records began being imparted to learners in schools.

In East Africa, the missionaries introduced the first formal schools. It was in these formal schools that history was introduced as a discipline. Since then history has been taught in schools and colleges. History has helped in shaping the people of East Africa intellectually.

The meaning of History

The term “History” comes from a Greek word “Historia” which implies “to enquire, to search or to ask for the truth” and there after report what you have found.

History can therefore be defined as “the study or account or story of man’s true events of the past out of his interaction with his environment.”

History is being made from everyday news which concern mankind such that what we regard as news now is treated as history next hour.

It is not easy to record all past events of man. The historian considers only what he thinks is important and ignores what he thinks is not important. He arranges historical happenings in chronological order considering the period events occurred. The events are considered to have occurred before the birth of Jesus Christ (BC) while others occurred after the birth of Christ (AD). In Latin AD implies Anno domini or “the year of our Lord”.

All known un-recorded history is referred to as Pre-history.

Three major areas of study of history are *social, political and economic*.

Social history deals with the cultural practices and traditions of the people. It deals with social institutions such as tribe, clan, age-set and families. Social history also deals with religious beliefs and practices such as sacrifice and mode of worship. It also deals with other cultural aspects such as rights of passage and many other societal values.

Political history deals with wars, leadership, systems of government and settling of disputes.

Economic history deals with things concerning activities such as cultivation, pastoralism, mining, trade, hunting and industry.

The characters of historical events

All events of history have the following characteristics:

- a) Historical events should contain elements of truth either from first-hand information or from second-hand information.
- b) Historical events mainly dwell on past happenings.
- c) All historical events must concern man. This implies that they must somehow be connected with man.
- d) Historical information may exist in either written or oral form.
- e) All historical events must have evidence for them to qualify to be true.

History is one of the oldest disciplines, dating back to the classical times.

It was founded by **Herodotus** who wrote works based on the activities of man based on events in the dated past during 5th B.C.

It was later improved by **Thucydides** who improved it, when he introduced inquiry as means of constructing historical evidence.

History is derived from the Greek word Historia which means information or an inquiry designed to find out the truth.

History is an account of the unchanging past. [**Aristotle 356-322 BC**].

History is the record of the human past or record of events which occurred in the past.

History is man and his story.

History is the story of man's struggle against the hostile environment that is against nature, against the wild beasts and some of his kind. [Other world and dangerous human beings].

History is the memory of the past glory or gloom of the nation or race.

History is an account of the course of historical events in progress ideas.

History is a detailed account of the past events written down following a chronological order.

History is the record of the past events that is important unusual or interesting to observers.

History is a chronological record of events as the life of development of people or institution, culture, traditions often including an explanation of or commentary on those events.

History as a slang one that is no longer worth consideration. For example one may say why you worry about, she is history.

History is a formal written account of related natural phenomena, for example occurrences of volcanic eruption, earthquake.

History is collective memory, the store house of experience through which people develop a sense of their society identity and their future prospects. [Tosh j. 1984]

History is the record of the acts of great men and women.

In simple terms History is the study of the past which have dialogue with the present to determine the future.

The pace of contemporary change does not in any way render the past irrelevant but to the contrary it helps us to weigh the influence of the past and interpret its lesson [Tosh]

History is the discipline that deals with the past events and relates the present historical events with the past and the future.

History is the study of accounts and records of events of man's development and civilization arranged in chronological order explaining how and why these events happened.

History is the discipline that inquires the past of the people, earth and other areas whose historical sources can be available for the study.

Past events such as population movements, past oppression of the weak by the strong, past religious movements, invasions and massacres, battles and wars, all of have a bearing on the present day human society.

Human existence on earth is the product of the past events

History as a slang is something no longer worth consideration.

History is a formal written account of related natural phenomena e.g. occurrences of volcanic eruption, earthquakes, flood.

According to **Edward Carr** history is a continuous process of interaction, a dialogue between the Historian and the facts of the past and relative weight of individuals and social elements on both sides of the past and the present.

R.G. COLLINGWOOD defines history as the re-enactment of the past thoughts.

It's the study of past events, particularly in human affairs.

It's the whole series of past events connected with a particular person or thing.

It's the study of the past events especially those relating to a particular place or subject.

It's the branch of knowledge that records and explains past events.

HOW DIFFERENT SCHOLARS AND PERSONALITIES DEFINED HISTORY

NAPOLEON.

Is the set of lies that people have agreed upon.

R.G. COLLINGWOOD.

-Man cannot understand himself unless he knows what he can do;

-And no knows what he can do unless he knows what he has done.

-And the surest way of knowing what man has done is to study man's history.

SIR CHARLES FIRTH.

History is not only 'A branch of learning that should be studied for its own sake, but

knowledge which is useful to men in their daily life.

J. BUKHARDT.

History is the record of what one age finds worthy of note in another [generation]-the past is only intelligible through the present.

JOSEPH KIZERBO.

The teaching of history must promote the aspiration of African unity. History must develop an historical conscience according to African tradition.

FRANCIS BACON.

It is history that makes men wise.

Political education

Is the study of formal and non formal teaching and learning processes with aim of developing civic competences.

Or

It's the Study of how societies are governed

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

Similarities

- ❖ They are both humanities.
- ❖ They focus on politics.
- ❖ They interdependent on each other.

Differences

HISTORY	POLITICAL EDUCATION
History provides a background for political education.	Political education is a product of History.
History is the study of past events	Deals with the current and social events.
Provides information about the past	Provides civic education and world's administration.
It's basically humanity. Also focuses on the human element	It's also a human; they both focus on the human element.
It's about the political and social-economic issues of the society	It's also handles the political and social-economic issues of the society
It's a social science dealing with the past	It also handles the political and

	social-economic issues of the society.
It's a social science dealing with the past	It's also a social science but deals with the current activities of the human societies
It deals with the issues of a society in the past	It's deals with the political issues of the country, society and the world
Associated with the achievements which occurred in the past	Deals with the political systems of a nation and rights and duties of citizens
Divided in three gross time periods, ancient, medieval and modern History	Helps in making a person aware of the governance system of his country
History shows us where we were and how far we have come	Political education addresses the why and more of the how past
Involves dates, evolution and important past events	It involves a wide range of disciplines, some aspects of economics, politics, history, religion and standalone of studies.
History is time bound and always in a chronological form.	Political education is not time bound and may not necessarily any chronological format.

REASONS FOR STUDYING HISTORY.

- ✓ To know, understand and appreciate what took place in the past and the present so as to predict the future.
- ✓ To know where we are going, we need to know where we are coming from.
- ✓ To know and appreciate our cultural norms, values, attitudes, traditions which govern our society those have evolved from the past.
- ✓ To understand the level of human development over the years and at various stages and time. For instance we get to

know why and how our, cities, empires and nations developed.

- ✓ To develop critical thinking skills, reasoning, judgment, empathy as well as widening our knowledge so as to get solutions for the prevailing situation.
- ✓ It helps us to acquire good listening skills and power of reasoning.
- ✓ It promotes honesty among the Historians. It makes us to know how people made mistakes and we ourselves become honest in our dealings with others.
- ✓ To understand of the present better and more comprehensive so as to handle the current problems.
- ✓ To know the past and present of our country, so as to become good country men and women.
- ✓ History imparts analytical skills to students to analyze issues critically. We make sound decisions leaning on the past and we are able to make wise decisions leaning on the historical knowledge we have acquired from its study.
- ✓ To preserve our heritage and culture.
- ✓ History inculcates in people a sense of tolerance where they differ in thinking values and ideology.
- ✓ History also lays a strong background to other disciplines like Geography and Sciences.
- ✓ History also gives a practical example to new generation after studying the achievement of the great leaders of the past.
- ✓ History is a career subject which prepares learners for courses like administrators, lawyers.
- ✓ It is an interesting subject which gives pleasure to a student.
- ✓ It helps us to solve our daily problems basing on the experiences of our ancestors by borrowing ideas from them.
- ✓ History creates loyalty to one's nation and to fight conflict and ethnicity. It promotes nationalism and patriotism by making people appreciate their origins and culture.
- ✓ History also improves the quality of our writing.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

Politics has been defined differently by various political philosophers.

Some defined as the art and science of management of society.

Others have defined it as the study of political behavior of man in relation to government.

It's also the study of the distribution of power and economic resources.

Political Education is the process by which knowledge, ideas and values on selected political issues are passed on to learners for the purpose of influencing their attitudes towards appropriate political behavior. The basic reason for studying political education includes the following.

To introduce learners to fundamental and at times controversial concepts like state, nation, freedom, democracy and liberty.

To lay a foundation for students aspiring to become political scientists in institutions of higher learning.

To expose students to the ideas of political philosophers like Socrates, Rousseau and Karl Marx.

To help students appreciate the positive role of the liberation movements and international organizations in the struggle for democracy and human rights.

To help students attain liberal minds those examine socio-political and economic issues in broader terms.

To enable learners play a positive role in the political process of the country.

To enable students know their rights and fundamental freedoms that are necessary for the building sustenance of democracy.

BRANCHES OF HISTORY.

Due to the nature of the History, it is divided into manageable units. Traditionally it had three branches Social, Political and Economic History.

Social History.

This is the branch of History which deals with the social issues in the human History. It focuses on cultures like marriage, customs and totality of their practice. It also focuses on the religious practices of the society.

According to Mbiti, 'Africans were notoriously religious; they moved with their religion, they practiced it everywhere.

Economic History

This is the branch of History which is concerned with the commercial and economic activities in any human society.

Political History

This is a branch of History which is concerned with political issues such as names of rulers, systems of government, successful rulers. It is also with the study of the political development of any society or nation.

Sources of history

A historical source is the original information that contains important historical information. This information can be obtained from sources like oral tradition, archaeology, anthropology, linguistics studies, videos, written documents, museums, traditional folk songs, monuments. These sources are classified into primary, secondary and scientific forms.

Primary sources

This is first hand information obtained from the people who witnessed a historical event. Examples include oral tradition, tape recorder, photos, and lab reports. Such information can be got through the first person's account found in diaries, letters, interviews, speeches etc.

Secondary sources

This is known as second hand information. Secondary sources are usually produced after an event has occurred. Examples Include; text books, research, project work, collected articles, magazines, quotes, unpublished work, etc.

Scientific sources

This involves the use of technology in finding out the past. Archaeology has mainly relied on Science to trace our past. The main sources of history from which we can obtain reliable historical information are oral tradition, anthropology, historical sites, written records, archaeology, and linguistic studies.etc.

Oral tradition

It's also referred to as **oral history**. It is history passed down from one generation to another by the word of mouth. Oral history was passed over through **songs, proverbs, poems, hymns, legends, myths and tales** by the elders of a given society.

Advantages of oral traditions;

- It provides first hand information which enriches history.
- It's the cheapest source since it's passed down by the word of mouth.
- It preserves and reveals historical information which is not recorded in written or other forms.
- Oral tradition is a convenient source for both literate and illiterate.
- There are moral lessons to learn from oral tradition. It has moral warning and teachings to be picked by the learner or the listener.
- Oral history can supplement or correct the written records.
- It's the major source of the Pre – Colonial History of East Africa.
- It is regularly available in all societies of East Africa.

Disadvantages of oral tradition

- The historical facts may change or be lost over years as information is passed on from one generation to another.
- Some Informers may exaggerate the information and thereby give wrong information.
- If the informer is biased, the truth information may become questionable.
- Some informers have a tendency of deliberately telling lies to fulfill personal interests.
- It's also time consuming since one has to interview several individuals for comparison and accuracy.
- Language differences may make it difficult to accurately get information from the story teller.
- The source requires one to have a strong and powerful memory which if not, one may forget or miss out important information.

- It's not convenient to people who have hearing impairment (deaf) especially if one does not have the knowledge of sign language.
- It's limited to a small group of people who could be a clan or a lineage.
- It can also be distorted as a result of the time span where people tend to forget or change some vital information.
- It may lack of chronology hence it may hard for the Historian to rely on search information as the only source of information.
- The language barrier and changes in language may lead to misinterpretation of the historical facts, hence making this source less reliable.

Written history

This is documented history after it has been collected from various sources. It's in form of dairies, journals, books, news papers, magazines, and written records

Advantages of Written history

- Written records last for a long period of time and there can be used by several generations.
- It provides largely adequate information since its always carefully researched.
- Its saves time and resources to get written history on a particular subject of one's interests. I.e. one can get information in libraries.
- Written records can easily be translated into other languages making it easy for people of different languages to read the information.
- Information in written records can easily be spread and covers a wider area through selling books and other documents of historical importance.
- The written records are a helpful source of information for people doing research.
- It ensures originality of information which historians can use to construct History.
- The information is always provided in chronological nature. Events are recorded in their order of occurrence.

- The information from the Written sources can be easily be interpreted as they occur. For example, the daily newspapers.

Disadvantages of Written history.

- Written records are expensive because it involves buying the written records.
- Written records can give false information if the writer is biased.
- The illiterate people can't get information from written records.
- Written records may not capture information that occurred before the era of writing.
- Written records can be destroyed by fire or floods.
- Some records are written in languages that are difficult to understand or extinct.
- Learners with visual impairment (blind) are disadvantaged because they can't read the text.
- Written history with wrong information lasts longer since many people tend to believe that what is written is the absolute truth.
- May not provide information concerning the small and primitive societies.

Archaeology

This is the excavation and scientific study of ancient remains of people, building, animals and fossils buried underground. This study aims at finding out how the ancient people lived, the time of existence and activities they carried out.

It's regarded to be a secondary source of history and it involves the use of carbon dating to the age of the objects discovered. Some of the most famous Archaeologists include Dr S.B. Louis and Mary Leakey who discovered the skull of early man at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania.

Advantages of archaeology;

- It provides the remotest information which cannot be provide by other sources of history when one lived.
- It's a reliable source of history since the actual objects of long ago are physically studied.

- It provides a verity of information depending on the remains that have been discovered.
- The remains are kept for public viewing and there by attracts tourists who bring in foreign income.
- Archaeology helps to compliment other sources of history like written source among others.
- History findings cannot be distorted or corrupted since they are based on tangible evidence left behind by the early man.

Disadvantages of archaeology

- It's a very expensive method since it requires excavation by trained historians.
- It may lead to misinformation if the discovered items are misinterpreted.
- It's a time consuming method since one needs a lot of time to prepare, excavate and study the discovered materials.
- It's difficult to locate a historical site or a place where people of long ago lived since most sites are discovered by chance or through oral tradition.
- It gives limited information and leaves a lot of gaps in the gathered information ie. It doesn't give us the information, on which people lived in a given area, their types of leadership etc.
- Some objects are perishable; can easily be destroyed. Therefore some information is difficult to obtain.

Linguistics studies

This is the scientific study and analysis of different languages in order to discover their sound, structure and how theses languages are related to the societies that speak them. It include the study of sound, consonants, vowels, tone, grammar patterns, structure, the names of people, and places, poems, idioms, proverbs and how these are related to other languages.

Advantages of Linguistics studies

- It makes it easier to understand the relationship between tribes, their migration, and settlement pattern.
- It enables one know a variety of languages and their concept, sound,

structure, and formation of various words in different languages.

- It's a source of employment to people who carry out consultations, translation, and documentation.
- It helps to classify people into various language groups for example the Bantu or the Luo.
- It helps us to know when groups or tribes separated from each other.
- This source cannot easily be destroyed.
- It is an interesting source of History.
- It is neither biased nor exaggerated.
- It is the least expensive source where Historian read the work of Linguists.
- It is a readily available source of History.

Disadvantages of Linguistics studies

- The method requires language specialists to effectively study the available historical sources related to language.
- The interpretation and analysis of the findings can lead to misinterpretation of the actual facts about a language. Some tribes have been assimilated by others and share common words and pets like the Banyoro and the Batoro of Uganda.
- It's a time consuming method since one needs a lot of time to prepare and carry out research.
- Language barrier can interfere with a right of interpretation.
- It may mislead historians to make wrong conclusions about the origin of a society.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

This is the study of the present and existing social organizations, cultural values and how they are inter- related in order to explain the past.

It involves the studying of people's culture and know more about its past by living in the community for a long time.

This enables him/her to make connections between culture of the community and its past.

ADVANTAGES OF ANTHROPOLOGY

- It is easy to identify an area of study since it does not require skilled individuals.
- It offers accurate but limited information where particular societies are studied.
- It has no limit over the area of study for example any area can be studied such as a tribe, clan among others.
- It is cheaper compared to other sources of History like Archaeology and Linguistics.

DISADVANTAGES OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

- It's a time consuming method of getting information. ie. The researcher needs ample time to observe, analyze and record findings.
- Anthropologists may carry out research on a community that is not easily accessible to other researchers or foreigners.
- Researchers may find it difficult to adapt fully to the environment during research.

GENETIC STUDY.

Is the study of different groups of people who shares a common history, geography or culture. It is the study of human genes and human adaptation to the environment.

It helps to determine the characteristics that are passed one from one generation to another.

The frequencies of genes in a given population of a human society are significantly determined to map our human relationships as descents from a distant ancestor.

It also involves the study of the genes of plants which enable the botanist to determine where the centre of the first domestication was of plants was.

Advantages.

It helps to determine the characteristics handed from generation to another.

It is a reliable scientific source.

It cannot be corrupted and it's not biased.

Disadvantages.

It needs a specialized knowledge to interpret it. So it can be carried out by non specialists.

Human interference in terms of hybridization of plants and animals may distort genetical information.

It is an expensive source of History.

ETHNO –BOTANY.

This is the study of plants and the patterns of their spread among different communities in order to trace the past relationship between the communities.

Plants such as bananas, yams and cassava are grown across communities. This tells us something about how people moved or traded with others in the past.

CARBON-DATING

- It measures the rate of decay of carbon 14 in fossils and organic substance. Carbon 14 is found in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. It is absorbed in plants and consequently by living organism/organic matter including animals during their life time.

- When the organism dies, the carbon already absorbed begins to disintegrate at affixed rate. Using laboratory equipment's, the scientists examine the fossils and calculate the period since the death of the organism.

- The more the carbon in an object, the young the organism is and the lesser the carbon, the older the object. In the above sample, one can tell when an animal died, while a piece of wood can show when a tree was cut down.

ROCK ART.

This is a study of the art works left by the early man. People of long ago left behind paintings in caves, on wood, bones, back cloth and on skins which helps us to tell their lifestyle.

ADVANTAGES.

It portrays the activities of early man.

It easy to interpret.

It is a cheap source of History.

It is reliable and not open to over exaggeration.

There is no language barrier.

DISADVANTAGES.

It may not portray all aspects of human activities.

It may not show the origin of a particular group of people.

The dating of the Rock work may not depict exactly when they drawn.

DENDROCHRONOLOGY.

This is a scientific method of dating based on the analysis of patterns of the rings in a trunk.

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AND MODERN SOURCES OF HISTORY.

They both interdependent on each other.

They both give limited information.

COMPARING TRADITIONAL AND MODERN SOURCES OF HISTORY

TRADITIONAL SOURCES	MODERN SOURCES
Based on mythology and stories	Base on research and evidence
Don't need skills	Needs skilled personnel
Give different information depending on the society	Information is uniform
Information is known and limited to a particular society	Gives international information
Gives the first hand information	Some given 1 st and 2 nd hand information
Lacks empirical evidence	Base on empirical evidence

Doesn't involves science

It involves science

HISTORICAL [paleontological /heritage] SITES IN EAST AFRICA

- Historical sites are official places where pieces of the past are kept to preserve their heritage, value and significance for the future.
- These are special places where the past human remains as well as the past human tools and implements can be found for public viewing.
- Some of the materials or items found at historical sites includes the following human tools, human and animal remains among others.

Major Historical sites in East Africa include the following

UGANDA	TANZANIA	KENYA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nsongezi lock shelter. • Bigobyaamu genyi. • Kasubi Royal Tombs. • Wamal Royal Tombs • Sango Bay • Nyero rock paintings • Olgar Selle • Dufire • Uganda national museum • Magosi and Ishago 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oldvuai Gorge • Songea • Slave caves in Zanzibar • Mtwala • Karibu heritage sites • Shinyanga • Mbeya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ismillah • Gedi ruins • Garissa • Mt Kenya • Fort Jesus in Kenya. • Moyale • Wajir • Marsabit.

IMPORTANCE OF HISTORICAL SITES.

- Historical sites preserve historical information for the coming generations.
- Historical sites are symbols of social cultural heritage to the society.
- Historical sites are useful source of information.

- They are a source of revenue to the local people and the government at large they attract visitors and tourists in particular.
- Historical sites are a source of identity, pride and continuity for the future generation because people without History are people not worth their salt.
- They encourage economic development in areas where they are located in form of infrastructure development.
- They provide employment opportunities in their areas of location.
- They are important recreational centers where those who visit them have a lot to see.
- They are important learning resources centers from where research work can be done.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN

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