**SOCIAL STUDIES TERM 1 WRITING TOPICAL BREAKDOWN.**

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| **S/N** | **TOPIC/SUB TOPIC/ COMPETENCE** | | **R** | **U** | **A** | **TOTAL** | **K** | **C** |
| 1 | OUR SCHOOL & NEIGHBOURHOOD | * Location of the school ( things that show where our school is ) * Trees * Sign post * Village * Zone * Road * Water source * Symbols of the schools. * Uniform * Badge * Flag * Anthem * Motto * Benefits to the school from the community: * Labour, food, land, building materials, instructional materials, money, children, medicine, security. * Benefits to the community from school: * Provision of education, meeting place, recreation centre employment , market….. * Causes of problems between school and community: * Theft, quarrels, trespassing , breakages and damages. * Ways of preventing problems between school and community, weed for respect, observing rules and regulations, weed to cooperate. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | OU HOME & COMMUNITY | * Relationships among family members: * Nuclear family, Extended Family, * Roles of different people in the community: * Doctors, Nurses, Midwives, police officers, carpenter, teachers, religious leaders, barber, drivers, shoppers. * Cultural practices and values in the community: * Acceptable behaviour according to different cultures. * Roles of different family members. * Activities in our community , fishing, keeping cattle agriculture. * Important places in our community. * Schools, hospitals, post office, radio/T.V stations, markets. * Places of worship, banks, police stations, recreation centres. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | WEATHER  P.1-P.5 | * Elements and types of weather: * Elements of weather. * Types of weather * Activities for different seasons. * Effects and management of weather. * Effects (slides, floods, storms, erosion, drought) * Management (clothing for different types of weather, mulching, watering) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION  P.1-P.6 | * Types of transport. * Water, air, road, railway, pipeline. * Means of transport (modern and traditional) * Importance of transport. * Measures related to transport ( time, money, distance, speed, size) * Advantages and disadvantages of various types of transport. * Problems of transport network in East Africa. * Road safety * Safe ways of using roads, * Unsafe ways of using roads. * Dangerous things on our roads ( pot holes, broken wires and poles of electricity). * People who help in traffic. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | PEACE & SECURITY P.1,P.2,,P.3,.P.1-P.7 | * Factors that promote peace in homes/ schools/ community. * Causes of insecurity in homes/district/country…. * People who keep peace and security and their roles. * Ways of promoting peace. * Importance of promoting peace and security. * Effects of insecurity and security. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | CHILD PROTECTION P.2, P.3.P.4, P.5,P.7 | * Child rights * Importance of child rights and needs * Child responsibility. * Importance of child responsibility. * Child abuse. * Forms of child abuse. * Causes of child abuse. * Effects of child abuse. * Rights of citizens/citizenship * Responsibilities * Child labour education. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | OUR LEADERS IN THE DISTRICT P.4 | * Types of leaders in our district. * Political leaders. * Civil leaders * Religious leaders. * Voluntary leaders * How leaders are chosen in our district . * By election. * By appointment * Through inheritance * By volunteering * Qualities of a good leader. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | HOW TO MEET PEOPLE’S NEEDS IN OUR DISTRICT. | * Explain what social services are: * Types of social services used to meet people’s needs in our district. * Education service. * Medical service. * Security service. * Transport service. * Water service * Electricity service * Housing service * Road maintenance * Banking * Postal and communication like telephone , faxes, email and the web sites. * People who provide social services in our district. * Local leaders, teachers, doctors, veterinary officers, nurses, police officers, farmers, drivers, carpenter, bankers , chiefs , parents, shopkeepers, army officers * Problems in meeting peoples needs in our district. * Poverty, bad weather, shortage of food, theft corruption, irresponsibility/not caring, laziness, idleness, high population, poor attitude to work. * Suggested solutions to problems, identified. * What are social service centres? * Schools, hospitals/ medical centres, markets, police stations, posts, banking, water sources, petrol stations, post office, churches and mosques. * Caring for social service centres. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. | CLIMATE OF UGANDA & AFRICA | * Climatic Regions ?zones * Equatorial * Mediterranean * Desert * Temperature * Mountain/ montane * Semi desert * Tropical * Factors that influence climate. * Nearness to the water bodies. * Winds ( local and trade winds) * Altitude/relief * Human activities. * Vegetation cover * Ocean currents * Land mass * Latitude * Influence of physical features on climate. * Influence of climate on human activities. * Problems faced by people in different climatic zones. * Solutions to problems. * Influence of human activities on climate. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. | VEGETATION UGANDA/AFRICA. | * Types of vegetation. * Natural * Planted * Vegetation zones. * Equatorial rainforest * Mangrove * Mountain * Temperate grass lands. * Savanna Grass lands. * Mediterranean * Desert * Semi desert * Factors that influence vegetation distribution. * Ways vegetation influences human activities. * Importance of vegetation to people and animals. * Dangers of vegetation. * Ways of caring for vegetation. * Influence of human activities on vegetation. * Positive , negative. * Relationship between vegetation and population distribution. * Reasons why animals live in different vegetation zones * Importance of game parks. * Caring for wild animals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. | MAJOR RESOURCES UGANDA/ E. AFRICA /AFRICA | * Land * People * Mineral * Water * Vegetation * Climate * Animals * Crops ( traditional and non cash crops) * Tourism as an industry * Minerals * Types of minerals * Types of mining * Mineral distribution. * Importance of mining * Problems associated to mining. * Water * Problems associated with development of various natural resources. * Caring for natural resources. * Proper land use * Careful development of minerals * Avoid pollution. * Conservation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | PEOPLE OF AFRICA , EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA. | * Origin of different ethnic groups. * Major ethnic groups of Africa, east Africa, east Africa and Uganda. * Settlement patterns of ethnic groups. * Tribes belonging to different ethnic groups. * Reasons for the migration, movements and settlement of ethnic groups in Africa, east Africa and Uganda. * Factors affecting settlement patterns. * Landa, vegetation, climate, soils, water * The cradle of human race in East Africa. * Archaeological sites in east. * Importance of archaeological sites . * Problems et by ethnic groups during their movement and settlement in Africa, East Africa and Uganda. * Effects of migrants * Organizational structure of major ethnic groups in EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA. * Socially, economically, politically, religiously. * Identifies of ethnic groups. * Languages. * Names * Customs * Clans to terns as a symbol * Values * Games * Culture and gender. * Cultural practices, food, importance of customs * Gender ( equity-fair- distribution of work) * Cultural festivals (naming , limitation, marriage, harvesting) * Ways of promoting and preserving culture * Values: measuring, types of norms. * Importance of social norms. * Relationships: meaning types of relationship ( blood, peer, social and marriage relationship) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | THE ROAD TO INDEPENDECE IN UGANDA AND EAST AFRICA. | * The characteristic of colonial administration. * Reactions to the colonial rule * Factors that led to the formation of LEGCO * Struggle for independence. * World war I * World war II * Traditional leaders ( Kabaka Mutesa II) * Political leaders. * Ignatius Musaazi * Ben Kiwanuka * Milton Obote * Mode of administration * The challenges of colonial rule * Impact of colonialists to the people of East Africa. * Positive * Negative * Struggle for independence in the east African countries. * Kenya (colony) * Tanganyika -Tanzania ( territory) * Uganda (protectorate) * Burundi (colony) * Rwanda (colony) * Post independence in east Africa. * -leaders of the independent east African countries * Formation of republics in the east African countries. * Current political parties of the east African countries. * Challenges of post independent east African countries. * Democratic rule in the east African countries. * Meaning of democracy * Importance of democracy * Democratic process * Functions of democracy * Political and civic education * Citizenship basic rights of citizens * Electrical process * Challenges of the electoral * Functions of democracy * Roles of citizens in practicing democracy * Types of elections * Bad practices before during and after voting * Electoral commission, official materials and functions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA & UGANDA. | * Effects of European explorers * European traders in Africa. * The triangular/trans Atlantic trade * Reasons for the coming of traders into Africa. * Effects of European traders. * European missionaries in Africa. * European colonialists in African * The scramble of African. * The partition of east African and Africa. * Establishment of colonial rule in Africa. * European settlers in south Africa. * The causes of the Great trek * Effects of the Great trek * Effects of foreign influence. * Political effects * Social effects * Methods used by colonialists to administer the colonial rule. * Methods of acquiring colonies in Africa. * Ways in which Africans reacted towards colonial rule. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18. | HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION. | * The meaning of nation. * How Uganda became a nation. * The influence of British rule on Uganda as a nation. * The administrative systems Uganda has a protectorate * The British laws in Uganda * Economic * Positive * Negative * Social * Positive * Negative * Political * Positive negative |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | UGANDA AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION | * Meaning of independent Uganda. * The symbols of the nation. * The national flag * National anthem * Coat of arms. * Emblem * Language ( English) * The constitution ( supreme, law) * The significance of the symbols of the nation. * The constitution ( supreme law) * The national Flag * National Anthem * Coat of arms. * Coat of arms * Emblem * Language ( English) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA. | * The role of a government ( the ruling body of a country) * The organs of the government * Executive * Legislative * Judiciary * The constitution * Meaning * Functions * Importance * Relationship between a constitution and elections.   Duties of the government:   * Revenue * Meaning, sources of government revenue * Expenditure of government revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21. | RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN THE AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT. P.6 | * Environmental protection. * Sustainable use of the environment. * Waste management. * National environment management authority (NEMA) * Climate change. * Consequences of irresponsible living in the environment. * Solutions to environmental problems. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22. | NATIONALISM AND ROAD TO INDEPEDNCE P.7 | * Meaning of pan- Africanism, pan- Africanists, nationalism, nationalists, patriotism. * The work of pan- Africanist and nationalists. * African countries that were not colonized: Ethiopia and Liberia * Reasons for maintaining their independence. * Reasons for independence of African countries. * Leading [personalities who fought for Africa’s independence. * Maraus Garvey (Jamaica) * William Du Borris ( America) * Booker T ( Washington & America) * Henery Sylvester Williams ( Trinidad) * Jek Aggrey ( Ghana) * Leopard Senghon ( Senegal) * Kwame Nkrumah( Ghana)Edward Blyden ( Liberia) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | * Leading nationalist who fought for independence of their countries. * Kwame Nkrumah ( Ghana), N. Amai, Azikiwe ( Nigeria) * Hastings Kamuzu Banda ( Malawi) , Nelson Mandela( South Africa) * Patricia Lumumba (DRC), Abdul Nasser ( Egypt) Samora Macheal ( Mozambique), Haile Selassie ( Ethiopia). * Methods used by pan- Africanists in their struggle. * Methods used by the nationalists faced. * Problems pan Africanists faced. * Problems nationalism. * Advantages and disadvantages of both multi-party and single. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23. | POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA. | * Formation of OAU * When it was formed. * Why it was formed. * Founder members. * Objectives of OAU * FUNCTIONS OF OAU * Achievements of OAU * FAILURES OF OAU * Formation of OAU and i * Its objectives. * Organs of OAU * Challenges of OAU * Possible solutions, regional , economic groupings. * ECOWAS ( Economic community of West African States) and ECOMOG ( Economic community monitoring group) * COMESA Common market for east and southern Africa) * East African Community (EAC) * Historical background of the EAC (1967-1977) countries that formed the EAC main characters involved in the formation of EAC ( Obote, Nyerere and Kenyatta) * Objectives of the EAC. * Benefits of the following cooperation’s – east African development Bank east African posts and telecommunication. * Collapse of the EAC * Reasons for dis integration. * Effects of the disintegration. * Revival of the EAC (2001), presidents of the east African countries , objectives, presidents of the present EAC, benefits to individuals the country, the EAC and beyond. * National symbols of the east African countries. * Telecommunication, EARH, EALB, EACJ, The EAA, The EACE, EAMD,EAEC, EATR * East African headquarters, the secretariate, SADC, IGAD, advantages and disadvantage of econ cooperation. * Ways of solving problems faced by economic groupings. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24. | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA P.7 | * Major economic development in Africa * Nigeria ( climate- oil drilling farming project kainje action * Trade and transport * Libya ( climate oil drilling -irrigation farming industrialization tourism) * Sudan: ( Climate Gezira irrigation scheme HEP project the Nile valley * South Africa mining farming trade tourism industrialization * DRC climate mining limbering farming) * Uganda climate farming mining tourism irrigation schemes * Pastoralism * Social challenges, economic challenges, political challenges. * Possible solutions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25. | MAJOR WORLD ORGANISATIONS. P.7 | * Formation of the United Nations. * Original, objectives, functions * Membership of the UN * Organs of the UN * Importance of the United Nations * Cooperative , Unity Technical Assistance , trade, loans Grants and donations. * Agencies of the UN: UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, WHO UNHCR, IMF, UNFPA, IBRD, FAO * Human rights in the UN charter. * Ways in which human rights are violated * Ways of respecting human rights * The common wealth of nations. * Membership * Functions * Comparison of the activities of the UN and common wealth of nation * -challenges of the UN * Insecurity political instability * Limited funding * World dictators * Conflicts among members states. |  |  |  |  |  |  |