

UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL STUDIES

Pupil's Book

6

@Kaweesi Publishers



2ND EDITION

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Topic 1: The East African Community (EAC)

Section 1.1: Latitudes and longitudes

Identifying a location on the surface of the earth/map

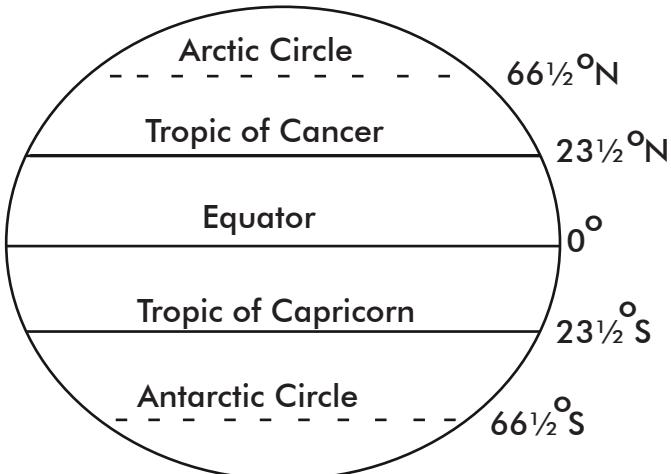
Latitudes and longitudes are used to quickly and accurately locate places and features on the earth's surface/map.

Latitudes

Lines of latitude are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from East to West. They are called imaginary lines because they do not physically exist. They are also called **parallels**. Latitudes are used to define the North-South position of a location on the planet. **Latitude** is the distance North or South of the Equator. The following are the major lines of latitude.

- Equator marked zero degrees, 0° .
- Tropic of Cancer marked $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ N$.
- Tropic of Capricorn marked $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ S$.
- Arctic Circle marked $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ N$.
- Antarctic Circle marked $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ S$.

Diagram showing major latitudes



Equator

Equator is marked zero degrees (0°) because it is the starting point of measuring all other lines of latitude. It is called the Equator because it divides the earth into two equal parts called hemispheres, that is, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. A **hemisphere** is a half of the world or sphere or Earth.

East African countries crossed by the equator

- Uganda
- Kenya

Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda are not crossed by the equator.

Importance of the equator/lines of latitude

- It is used to locate places on the map/earth's surface.
- It helps to determine the climate of an area. Places on or near the equator, are warm all year long because they receive the same amount of sunshine during the year.

Longitudes

Lines of longitude are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from the North pole to the South pole. They are numbered in degrees. They are used to define the East-West position of a location on the planet. They are also called **meridians**. **Longitude** is the distance East or West of the Greenwich Meridian. The following are the major lines of longitude.

- **Prime Meridian:** It is the line of zero degrees (0°) longitude. It is the starting point for measuring distances both Eastwards and Westwards around the Earth. It is also known as the **Greenwich Meridian** because it passes through the place called Greenwich in London. In Africa, it passes through Accra in Ghana. Prime Meridian also serves as the basis for the world's **Standard Time Zone System**.
- **International Date Line:** It is the line of 180° longitude. This line separates days of the week in the Western and Eastern regions.

Importance of lines of longitude

- They are used to locate places on the map/earth's surface.
- The Prime Meridian is used as the basis for the world's time zones.
- The International Date Line is used to determine days and dates.
- They are used to demarcate time zones.



Activity 1.1

1. Name the most central line of latitude.
2. How do line of longitude help in locating places?
3. Which line of longitude separates one day from another.
4. Write down the East African countries that lie both in the Northern and Southern hemisphere.

Time zone

A time zone is a region of the Earth with the same standard time. This time is usually referred to as the local time. **Local time** refers to the time of a place determined on the basis of movement of the earth. East African countries have the same time because they lie in the same time zone. The time zone for East African countries is known as **East African Standard Time (EAST)**. Rwanda and Burundi are not in the East African Standard Time because they are in a different time zone. **Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)** is the standard time in London which is used to calculate the time in the rest of the world.

Calculating time using lines of longitude

One day is 24 hours long, therefore one can use this to calculate time corresponding to a given longitude.

One hour of time difference corresponds to 15° of longitude

$$(360^{\circ}/24 \text{ hours} = 15^{\circ}/\text{hour})$$

4 minutes of time difference corresponds to 1° of longitude

$$(15^{\circ}/60 \text{ minutes} = 1^{\circ}/4 \text{ minutes})$$

When calculating the time of a given longitude, the following steps are taken.

Step 1: Find the difference between the two given longitudes .

Step 2: Multiply the difference by 4 minutes.

Step 3: If the given longitude is to the East of Greenwich Meridian, then add the calculated minutes to the actual time of GMT to know the local time on that longitude. If it is to the West, subtract these minutes from the actual time of GMT.

Example 1

It is 4:00 p.m at Greenwich. What time will it be in country T which is 45° East of the Greenwich?

Solution

$$1^\circ = 4 \text{ minutes}$$

Difference in time: $45 \times 4 = 180$ minutes

$$\frac{180}{60} = 3 \text{ hours}$$

Since country T is to the East, add 4:00 p.m + 3 hours
= 7:00 p.m.

Alternative method:

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

Difference in time: $\frac{45}{15}$

$$= 3 \text{ hours}$$

Since country T is to the East, add 4:00 p.m + 3 hours
= 7:00 p.m.

Example 2

If it is 6:00 p.m in Accra, Ghana, what time will it be in town Y which is 30° W of the Greenwich?

Solution:

$$1^\circ = 4 \text{ minutes}$$

Difference in time: $30 \times 4 = 120$ minutes

$$\frac{120}{60} = 2 \text{ hours}$$

Since Y is to the West, subtract 6:00 p.m - 2 hours
= 4:00 p.m.

Alternative method:

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

Difference in time: $\frac{30}{15}$

$$= 2 \text{ hours}$$

Since Y is to West, subtract 6:00 p.m - 2 hours
= 4:00 p.m.

Example 3

The time in Nairobi is 12:30 p.m.What time will it be if one moves 45° W of the Prime Meridian?

Solution

$$1^\circ = 4 \text{ minutes}$$

Difference in time: $45 \times 4 = 180$ minutes

$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ - 60 \\ \hline 120 \end{array} = 3 \text{ hours}$$

Since one moves West, subtract 12:30 p.m - 3 hours

$$= 9:30 \text{ a.m.}$$

Alternative method:

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

Difference in time: $\frac{45}{15}$

$$= 3 \text{ hours}$$

Since one moves west subtract 12:30 p.m - 3 hours

$$= 9:30 \text{ a.m.}$$

Note:

- **A.M** stands for Ante Meridiem meaning before midday or before noon.
- **P.M** stands for Post Meridiem meaning after midday or afternoon.

Other ways of locating places

- Using the compass.
- Using the position of the sun.
- Using neighbouring places.
- Using physical features.
- Using landmarks like tall trees.

Activity 1.2

1. How can Melvin who has no compass locate places?
2. How can Joshua use the sun to locate places?
3. Mention any two local ways of locating places.

The universe

The universe is the whole space and everything in it. The scientific study of the universe is called **cosmology**. The universe consists of stars, planets, human beings, energy and every other visible object in the universe.

Planets

A planet is a large round object in space that moves around the sun. Examples of planets are Venus, Earth, Mars, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Mercury and Jupiter. **Mercury** is the smallest and nearest planet to the sun. **Jupiter** is the biggest planet.

The Earth

The Earth is made up of land and water. The part of the Earth covered by water is called **hydrosphere**. The part of the earth above is called atmosphere. **Atmosphere** is a mixture of gases that surround the earth. The atmosphere is surrounded by the Ozone layer. The Ozone layer protects the earth from the harmful ultraviolet radiations from the sun. The underground part of the Earth is called **earth's core**.

Note: A **globe** is a model of the earth.

Rotation of the Earth

Rotation is the Earth's movement about its axis or centre. The Earth rotates from the West towards the East. It rotates on its axis once every 24 hours with respect to the sun. This causes day and night. An **axis** is an imaginary line that goes through the Earth from the North pole to the South pole.

Effects of the rotation of the Earth

- It causes days and nights.
- It affects the direction of winds, ocean currents and formation of tides.

Revolution of the Earth

It is the movement of the earth around the sun. It takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days (one year) for the earth to revolve around the sun. The path followed by the earth around the sun is called an **orbit**.

Effects of the revolution of the Earth

- It causes changes in seasons, that is, summer, winter, autumn and spring.
- It causes changes in the length of days and nights.

Section 1.2: The East African Community (EAC)

Historical background of the East African Community

- The East African Community started as the East African High Commission (EAHC) in 1948.
- It was later transformed into the East African Common Services Organisation (EACSO) in 1961.
- The East African Common Services Organisation was later replaced by the East African Community in 1967.
- The East African Community is an economic union among the East Africa states.
- It is also a common market which was created through cooperation of the East African governments.
- The East African leaders signed an agreement in 1967.
- It was signed by presidents; **Milton Obote of Uganda, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.**
- The East African Community was formed as a result of the Phillips Commission's recommendations.
- It had its headquarters in **Arusha**, Tanzania.

Location of countries that formed the EAC

Countries of the East African Community found in the ;

- (a) Northern hemisphere
 - Kenya
 - Uganda
- (b) Southern hemisphere
 - Tanzania
 - Kenya
 - Uganda
- (c) Both hemispheres
 - Uganda
 - Kenya
 - Democratic Republic of Congo.

East African Community countries, capital cities and founder presidents

Country	Capital city	Founder president
Uganda	Kampala	H.E Apollo Milton Obote
Kenya	Nairobi	H.E Jomo Kenyatta
Tanzania	Dodoma	H.E Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere

Objectives / aims / reasons for the formation of the East African Community in 1967

- To promote trade among the member countries.
- To promote unity and cooperation among the member countries.
- To create a bigger common market for goods and services.
- To allow free movement of people, goods and services.
- To have fair or reduced taxes on goods.
- To promote peace and security in the region.
- To have a common currency.

Organisations that were established to provide common services to the member states that formed the EAC

1. East African Railway Corporation (EARC)

Its headquarters were in Nairobi. It offered the following services.

- It provided railway services to the countries of the EAC.
- It provided bus services in areas where the railway services could not reach.

2. East African Development Bank (EADB)

Its headquarters were in Kampala. It offered the following services.

- It provided loans to both individuals and member states to start developmental projects.
- It offered banking and financial advices to the people of the EAC states.

3. East African Posts and Telecommunication Corporation (EAPTC)

Its headquarters were in Kampala. It provided communication services to the member states.

4. East African Literature Bureau (EALB)

Its headquarters were in Nairobi. It offered the following services:

- It produced books for use within the East African region.
- It also promoted writing of African stories.

5. East African Court of Appeal (EACA)

Its headquarters were in Nairobi. It heard appeal cases from courts of member states.

6. East African Airways (EAA)

Its headquarters were in Nairobi. It provided air transport services.

It was responsible for the development of airports and airfields in East Africa.

7. East African Customs and Excise Department (EACED)

Its headquarters were in Mombasa. It handled taxes charged on goods made within and outside the region of East Africa.

8. East African Meteorological Department (EAMD)

Its headquarters were in Nairobi. It provided services such as weather forecasting, climate study and data collection.

9. East African Examination Council (EAEC)

Its headquarters were in Nairobi. It was responsible for setting, marking and releasing of results of PLE (Primary Leaving Examination), Ordinary Level and Advanced Level Examinations.

Benefits of the East African Community

- It promoted free movement of goods and people in the region.
- There was cooperation, peace and unity among the member countries.
- It started industrial projects through the East African Development Bank.
- It encouraged the growth of large scale production of goods.
- It promoted free trade among the member states.
- It improved transport through building roads to join the member states.
- Projects set up provided jobs to people.
- It created a wider market for goods produced within the region.

The disintegration/collapse/decline of the EAC (1977)

Although the EAC had a lot of benefits, it collapsed in 1977 due to the following reasons.

- Unfair sharing of benefits where by Uganda and Tanzania thought that Kenya was benefiting more than them.
- Limited funds to run the activities as countries failed to contribute to the central treasury.
- Misunderstandings among the heads of state especially Amin of Uganda and Nyerere of Tanzania.
- Nationalisation of community assets in Kenya and Tanzania
- Difference in political and economic ideas among the member states. For example, Kenya and Uganda were capitalists while Tanzania was a socialist state.
- Insecurity in Uganda due to political instability. This brought the community to a stand-still since it led to the closure of the boundaries.
- Harassment of Kenyans in Tanzania intensified hostility.

Effects of the disintegration/collapse/decline of the EAC

- It limited movement of people and goods in the region and across the borders.
- It led to the loss of co-operation between the member states.
- It led to high taxation on goods in the region.
- It led to loss of the East African common currency.
- It increased hostility between the East African countries.
- It led to collapse of some departments of the former East African Community.
- It led to loss of jobs by people since some departments collapsed.
- It led to changes in the education system. After the disintegration of the EAC, each member state had to control its own education system and establish its own examination board.



Activity 1.3

1. How did the disintegration of the East African Community affect the education system of East Africa?
2. Give any one way the decline of the East African Community affected the political state of the member countries.
3. Give any two economic effects of the collapse of the EAC.
4. Which body was set up in Uganda to replace the African Examination council?

Section 1.3: The revival of the East African Community

After the collapse of the EAC for about twenty years, the three heads of state started negotiations in 1994 to revive the EAC. This was through signing the treaty by the three heads of state in Arusha on 7 th July, 2000. However, the EAC was officially launched in 2001.

The heads of state that revived the EAC

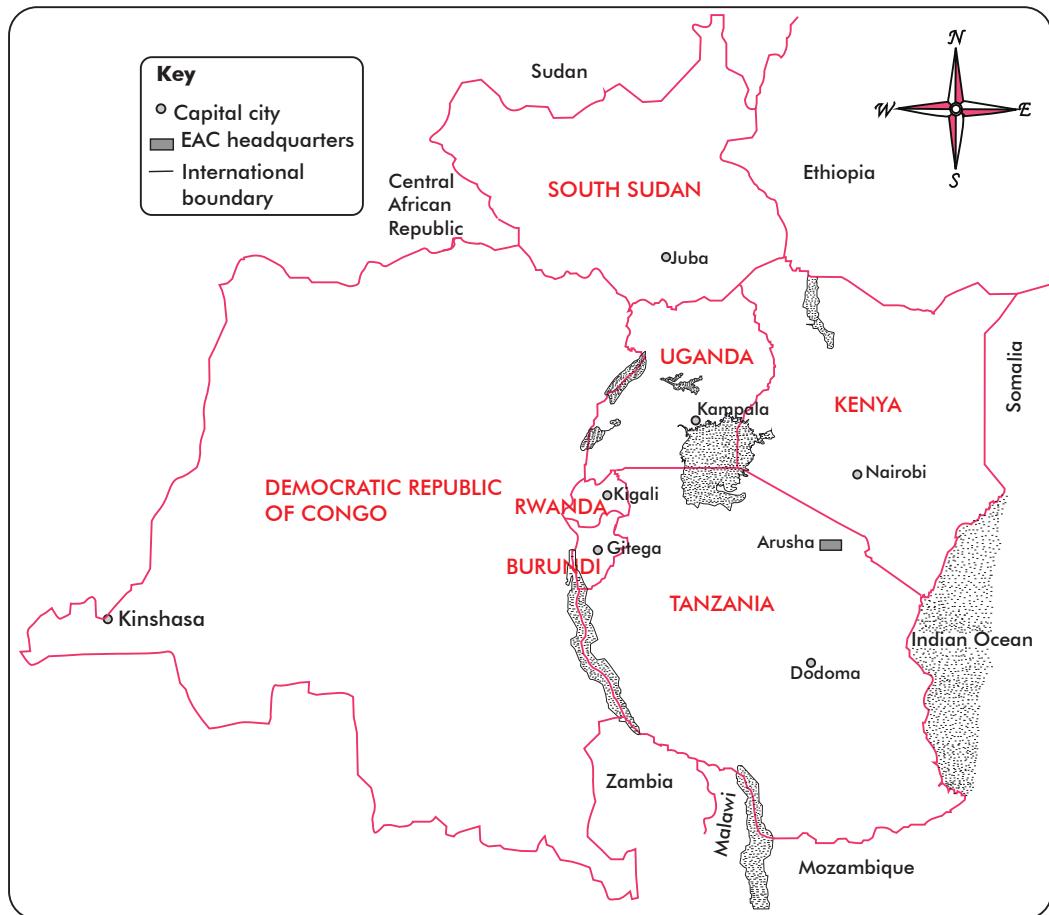
Country	President
Uganda	H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
Kenya	H.E Daniel Arap Moi
Tanzania	H.E Benjamin Mkapa

The current member states of the EAC

In 2007, Rwanda and Burundi joined the community and South Sudan joined in 2016 and Democratic Republic of Congo latest in 2022. Therefore, the following are the current member states of the EAC.

- Uganda
- Kenya
- Tanzania
- South Sudan
- Burundi
- Rwanda
- Democratic Republic of Congo

Map showing the current EAC member states and their neighbours



Current presidents of countries of the EAC

Complete the table below.

Country	Current president	Capital city
Uganda	Kampala
Kenya	Nairobi
Tanzania	Dodoma
Rwanda	Kigali
Burundi	Gitega
South Sudan	Juba
Democratic Republic of Congo	Kinshasa

Objectives for the revival of the EAC

- To promote peace and cooperation among member countries.
- To promote free movement of people and goods among member states.
- To strengthen the existing institutions of the former EAC.
- To improve on transport and communication networks in the region.
- To have a common currency among member states.
- To eliminate high taxes on goods within the region.

Organs of the East African Community

- **The Summit:** This is the main body of the EAC. It is made up of the heads of state. It is headed by the chairperson selected from the heads of state and serves for a period of one year. The current chairperson of the EAC is.....

Roles of the Summit

- (i) It directs the general activities of the organisation.
- (ii) It admits new member states to the organisation.
- (iii) It reviews the achievements of the organisation.
- (iv) It appoints judges to the East African Court of Justice.
- (v) It regularly holds meetings to discuss vital (important) issues of the community.
- (vi) It appoints the Secretary General of the EAC.

- **The council of ministers:** It consists of the foreign affairs ministers from the member states.
- Roles of the council of ministers*
- (i) It is responsible for making decisions on behalf of the summit.
 - (ii) It also approves the annual budget of the secretariat.

- **The secretariat:** It is headed by the **Secretary General** who is the overall executive officer of the EAC. Its headquarters are located in Arusha in Tanzania. It is responsible for overseeing the day to day activities of the EAC. It is the administrative organ of the EAC. The current Secretary General of the EAC is
- **The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA):** This is the parliament of the EAC. It is found in Arusha, Tanzania and is made up of nine members from each member state. Members are elected by the legislatures (members of parliament) of each country. The current speaker of the EALA is Hon. Joseph Ntakirutimana from Burundi (2022).

The roles of the EALA

- (i) To make and amend laws of the East African Community.
 - (ii) To approve the budget of the East African Community.
 - (iii) To discuss matters related to the East African Community.
- **The East African Court of Justice (EACJ):** It consists of respectable judges from member states. They are appointed by the summit. It is found in Arusha, Tanzania.

Roles of the EACJ

- (i) To ensure justice in the member countries.
- (ii) To ensure that the constitution of the East African Community is followed by member states.
- (iii) To defend activities of the member states in relation to the laws of the East African Community.
- (iv) To settle disputes among the member states.

Departments of the former EAC that still exist

- The East African Development Bank in Kampala.
- The East African School of Library and Information Science at Makerere University.
- The East African Legislative Assembly.
- The East African Civil Aviation School.

Departments that replaced the former departments of the EAC

- Uganda Revenue Authority(URA) replaced the East African Income Department.
- Air Tanzania, Kenya Airlines and Uganda Airlines replaced the East African Airways.
- Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEB) replaced the East African Examinations Council.

Benefits of the revived EAC to member states

- It helps to create jobs for the people of the member states.
- It has helped to create a large market for goods.
- It has promoted free movement of workers and goods.
- It has promoted trade through reducing taxes on goods produced by member states.
- It has promoted cooperation among the member states.



Activity 1.4

1. How is the East African Community important to the people in the region?
2. Give any two ways the East African Community has promoted trade among its member states.
3. Mention one political benefit of the East African Community to the member states.
4. Write down the Judicial organ of the EAC.

Major trading partners of the EAC

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| • Japan | • European Union member states | • China |
| • Saudi Arabia | • The United Arab Emirates (UAE) | |

Reasons why EAC member countries cannot develop together

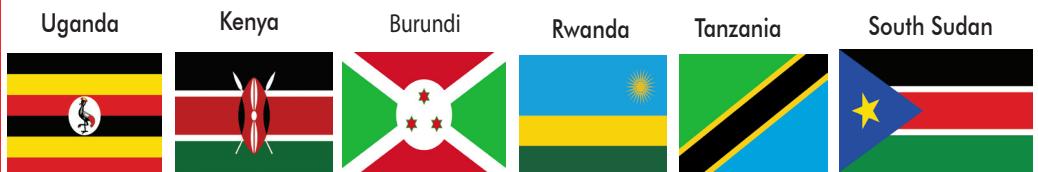
- Some of the East African Community countries are landlocked.
- Some countries joined the East African Community late.
- East African Community member states have different economic systems.

National symbols of countries of the East African Community

Despite the formation of the EAC, no state lost its nationality. Every state remained with its national symbols. These include;

- **National flag:** It is a flag that represents and symbolises a country. A national flag is designed with specific meanings for its colours and symbols.
- **National Anthem:** It is a patriotic song which is officially taken by a country as an expression of national identity.
- **National Coat of Arms:** It is a set of signs which a country uses as a symbol to represent the ideas and things it values important. It is the main symbol on the covers of passports and the documents used internationally to prove the citizenship of a person.
- **National Constitution:** A set of basic principles and laws upon which the state is based.
- **National Emblem:** It is any object used by a country as its official identity sign.
- **National Motto:** A word, phrase, or sentence that expresses the principles or beliefs of a country.

National flags



National coats of arms



Meaning of the features

Uganda

- **Features on the flag:** **Black** represents African people, **yellow** represents Africa's sunshine and **red** represents African brotherhood.
- **Features on the Coat of Arms:** The **shield** and **spears** represent the willingness of the Ugandan people to defend their country. The

shield stands on a **green hill (mound)**, representing fertile land, and directly below are **blue stripes** representing the source of River Nile. The **blue stripes** at the top of the shield represent lakes and rivers of Uganda. The **kob** represents Uganda's wildlife, **black colour** on the shield represents African people, the **drum** represents different cultures of Uganda, the **sun** represents Uganda's tropical climate, **cotton** and **coffee** represents Uganda's traditional cash crops, the **national motto** shows that Uganda is a God fearing country.

Kenya

- Features on the flag: **Black** represents the people of Kenya, **red** represents blood that was shed during the struggle for independence, **green** represents the landscape and natural wealth, and **white** represents peace. The **Masai shield** and **spears** represents unity and the defence of freedom.
- Features on the Coat of Arms: The **two lions** are a symbol of protection. The **shield** and **spears** represent unity and defence of freedom. The shield contains the national colours; **Black** for the people of Kenya, **red** for the blood shed during the struggle for freedom, **green** for the agriculture and natural resources and **white** for unity and peace.

Rwanda

- Features on the flag: The **blue** colour represents happiness and peace enjoyed in Rwanda, **yellow** represents economic development, and the **green** colour represents the hope of prosperity. The **yellow sun** represents enlightenment.
- Features on the Coat of Arms: The **green ring** and a **knot** represent industrial development through hard work. The **shields** represent patriotism, defence of national sovereignty and integrity and justice. A traditional **basket** represents a gift of friendship among the Rwandese.

Tanzania

- Features on the flag: The **blue** colour represents the Indian Ocean, as well as the country's rivers and lakes. The **golden portion** on the flag represents the minerals in the country. **Green** represents the vegetation and agricultural resources of the land. **Black** represents the Swahili natives of the country.

- Features on the Coat of Arms: The **golden portion** represents minerals, the **red portion** represents the rich fertile soils of Africa, and the **wavy bands** represent the land, sea, lakes and coastal lines. The **burning torch** represents freedom and enlightenment and knowledge of the people of Tanzania. The **spear** represents the defence of freedom. Crossed **axe and hoe** represent the tools the Tanzanians use in developing their country. **Man and woman** each holding an elephant tusk indicate the cooperation of people to develop their country.

Burundi

- Features on the flag: The **three stars** represent the three ethnic groups that live in the country; the Hutu, the Tutsi and the Twa. **Red** represents the suffering of the nation during its independence struggle, **green** represents the nation's hope placed on future development and **white** represents peace.
- Features on the Coat of Arms: **Shield and spears** show the readiness of people of Burundi to defend and protect their country. The **national motto** symbolises the unity and determination of the Burundians to work hard for the progress of their country.

South Sudan

- Features on the flag: The **black** colour represents the people of South Sudan. **Red** represents blood that was shed for the independence of the country. **Green** represents the country's agricultural, natural wealth, land as well as progress. **White** represents South Sudan's peace attained after many years of the liberation struggle.
- Features on the Coat of Arms: **African fish eagle** signifies vision, strength, resilience and majesty. **Shield and spears** represent people's readiness to defend and protect their country.

Symbols of the East African Community

There are four major symbols of the EAC.

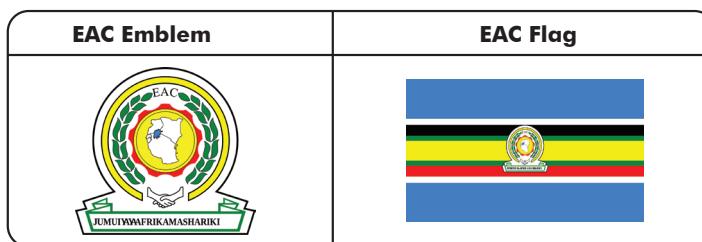
- The East African Community Flag.
- The East African Community Emblem.
- The East African Community Anthem.
- The East African Community Motto: '**One People One Destiny**'.

The East African Community Flag

The EAC Flag has six colours and an emblem in the middle. The **blue** colour represents the waters of Lake Victoria which is shared by the great three EAC member states. **White, Black, Green, Yellow and Red** represent the different colours of the flags of each of the EAC member states.

The EAC Emblem

Map of East Africa in the middle is a reminder that the EAC corporation brings together countries within the region. **Industrial wheel** shows that industrialisation is the major and common goal. **Arch of leaves** represent the rich vegetation and agricultural production. Handshake represents friendship and cooperation.



Problems facing the East African Community

- Inadequate funds among member countries.
- Interference from developed countries.
- Disagreements among some member countries.
- Lack of a common currency.
- Language barrier since countries speak different languages.
- Production of similar goods among member countries increasing competition for market of the goods.
- Insecurity among some member states.



Activity 1.5

1. State any two economic challenges facing the East African Community.
2. Mention any one political problem facing the East African Community.
3. Who composed the East African Community Anthem?

Solutions to the problems facing the East African Community

- Through getting loans from the World Bank.
- Avoid over dependence on foreign aid.
- Having peace talks to solve misunderstandings.
- Developing a common currency to use among the East African Community states.
- Developing Kiswahili as a national language in all member countries.
- Encouraging specialisation on production of goods among member states.
- Creating a stand-by force to maintain security within the region.

Section 1.4: Other regional economic groupings in East Africa

Regional economic groups

Regional economic groups are also known as **common markets/economic blocs**. A regional economic group is an organisation of countries within the same geographical region who have agreed to carry out trade together. Examples of common markets in East Africa include;

- East African Community (EAC)
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD).
- Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Characteristics of common markets

- They reduce taxes charged on imports and exports among member countries.
- There is free movement of people, goods and services among member countries.
- There is free movement of labour among member countries.

Disadvantages of common markets/economic blocs

- Countries that have more goods and services to sell gain more than those that have less to sell.
- Countries without industries find it difficult to develop their own.
- Countries get less revenue due to reduced taxes.
- Countries may buy goods of poor quality.

Conditions necessary for the success of a common market

- Countries should be geographically close to one another.
- All member countries should have political stability and harmony.
- All member countries should be ready to respect or honour the treaties of the common market.

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

- It was originally called the **Preferential Trade Area (PTA)**.
- It is the largest economic grouping in Africa with over 20 members.
- Its headquarters are in **Lusaka**, Zambia.
- It has members in Eastern and Southern Africa.
- It has a COMESA bank in Burundi.

The current chairperson and Secretary General of COMESA is and respectively.

East African member states of COMESA

- Uganda • Kenya • Rwanda • Burundi

Organs of COMESA

- The Authority of Heads of state.
- The council of ministers.
- The secretariat.
- The COMESA court of Justice.
- The Inter-Governmental Committee.
- The Committee of Governors of the central Bank.

Reasons why COMESA was formed

- To promote trade by removing trade obstacles like taxes.
- To promote peace, security and stability.
- To allow free movement of people and goods.
- To promote research in science and technology.
- To organise regular investments in member countries.

Benefits of COMESA

- It creates a large market for goods from member states.
- It has helped to promote peace and security among member states.
- Member states get loans and travellers' cheques through COMESA bank.
- It has promoted trade among member states.

Ways common markets promote trade among member states

- They allow free movement of people, goods and services.
- Reduced taxes are imposed on goods.
- They organise trade fairs.

Problems facing COMESA

- Most member states produce similar goods.
- Limited funds to run the activities. Many African countries are poor.
- Smuggling of goods which deprives government taxes.
- Political instabilities in some countries.
- Some countries fully depend on agriculture and therefore unable to industrialise.
- Lack of a common language.

Reasons why Tanzania withdrew from COMESA

- It was costly since Tanzania is a member of many other regional groupings.
- Tanzania was not ready to lose her taxes from landlocked countries.
- Tanzania had joined SADC which has similar objectives with COMESA.

IGAD (Inter-Governmental Authority on Development)

Its headquarters are in **Djibouti City**, Djibouti. East African member states of IGAD include;

- Uganda • Kenya

Reasons why IGAD was formed

- To solve the problem of food shortage and drought in the region.
- To promote peace and security in the region.
- To improve transport and communication in the region.

Benefits of IGAD to its member states

- It has tried to promote peace and security among the member states.
- It has tried to solve the problem of food shortage through the use of modern agriculture.

Challenges of IGAD

- Member countries still face political instabilities.
- Shortage of funds to run the union.
- Member countries still face hunger and starvation (famine).

SADC (Southern Africa Development Community)

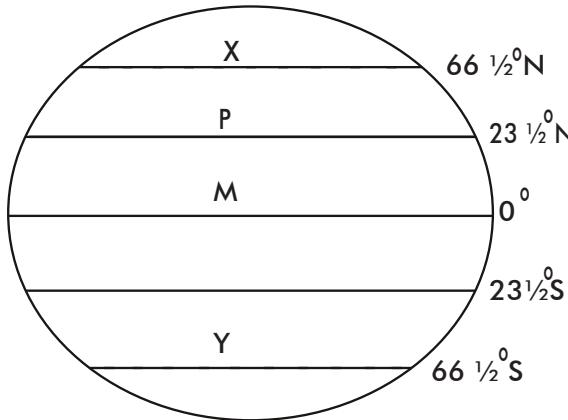
Its headquarters are in **Gaborone**, Botswana. Only Tanzania in East Africa is a member.



Testing exercise 1

- 1(a) Write EAC in full.
(b) What is a community?
(c) Mention any three examples of communities.
- 2(a) What is a common market?
(b) Name any two organizations which include some countries of East Africa.
(c) State any three reasons why a country like Uganda should join the common market
- 3(a) Write COMESA in full.
(b) Give the member country of COMESA from East Africa.
- 4(a) Which body united the East African countries before 1977?
(b) Give any two reasons for the collapse of the above body in 1977.
5. Name the capital city of each of the following countries of the East African Community.
(i) Kenya (ii) Rwanda (iii) Burundi (iv) Tanzania
- 6(a) Name the recent countries to join the East African Community.
(b) Which countries border the following countries of the EAC in the following directions?
(i) Uganda in the SouthWest (ii) Kenya in the North
- 7(a) State any one way of locating places on a map.
(b) What is grid reference?
(c) State the difference between latitudes and longitudes.
(d) Apart from determining time, state any other importance of longitudes.
8. Give any one reason why people in Kabale see the sun later than people in Mombasa.
9. How is the location of Uganda a disadvantage to her economic development?
- 10(a) Why is Uganda referred to as a landlocked country?
(b) State one non-landlocked country that shares borders with East Africa.

11. If it is 1:20 p.m at Greenwich Meridian, what time of the day will it be at town R which is 45° East of the Greenwich Meridian?
12. Why are lines of latitude referred to as parallels?
13. Write the following in full
 (i) GMT (ii) EAST (iii) I.D.L
14. Which non-East African country neighbours Uganda to the West?
15. Name the two parts formed by the equator.
- 16(a) Name one country in East Africa which is not crossed by the line of latitude marked zero degrees.
 (b) Why are lines of latitude and lines of longitude called imaginary lines?
 (c) Why is the equator marked 0° ?
 (d) What do we call the two equal parts divided by the equator?
17. Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name line marked;
 (i) X (ii) P (iii) Y
- (b) Name two neighbouring countries of East Africa crossed by line marked M on the diagram.
- (c) When is the sun over head the line of latitude marked P?
- 18(a) Name the capital city of South Sudan.
 (b) Which country shares border with the Indian Ocean and neighbours East Africa in the South?
- 19(a) Name the personalities involved in the formation of the East African Community in 1967.
 (b) What British commission recommended for the formation of EAC?

- (c) State any four objectives for the East African community in 1967.
- 20(a) Mention the common services which were provided by the former EAC.
- (b) How did the East African Community of 1967 benefit member countries?
- (c) How did countries of EAC in 1967 benefit socially?
- (d) Name two common services of the EAC whose headquarters were set up in Uganda.
21. How did the East African Meteorological Department help to promote agriculture in East Africa?
22. Why was the East African Literature Bureau set up by the East African Community of long ago?
23. How was the East African Development Bank useful to the countries of the EAC?
- 24(a) Why do you think there was great bitterness between Amin and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania?
- (b) Give any two reasons why countries of the East African Community would not develop together?
- (c) What were the challenges of the East African Community?
- (d) How did the presidents of East African countries contribute to the collapse of the East African Community in 1977?
- 25(a) State how the East African Community countries were affected by its collapse.
- (b) Give at least two reasons why the East African Community was revived in 2000.
- (c) Name the current countries of the East African Community.
- (d) Name the presidents involved in the revival of East African Community.
- 26(a) Why did Rwanda and Burundi join the East African Community?
- (b) How do Ugandans benefit from being members of the East African Community?
- (c) Name the current chairperson of the East African Community.
- (d) Mention the symbols of the East African Community.
- 27(a) Mention the features on the East African Community Emblem.
- (b) State the East African Community motto.
- (c) Name the colours of the East African Community Flag.
- (d) Why is the East African Community Anthem sung during the opening of a parliamentary debate in Uganda?

28. State the functions of the organs of the East African Community below.
- (i) Summit of the heads of state.
 - (ii) Council of ministers.
 - (iii) Secretariat
 - (iv) East African Legislative Assembly.
 - (v) East African Court of Justice.
29. What title is given to the head of the Secretariat of the East African Community?
30. How are the representative members of East African Legislative Assembly chosen in Uganda?
- 31(a) Write EALA in full.
- (b) State any one duty of the EALA.
 - (c) State the role of each of the organs below as far as maintaining law and order is concerned.
 - (i) Judiciary
 - (ii) Legislature
- 32(a) What is a time zone?
- (b) It is 11:00 a.m at GMT. What time will it be in Uganda which is 45° E of the Prime meridian?
 - (c) It is 7:00 a.m at GMT. What is the time in Accra, Ghana?
 - (d) The time at G.M.T is 10:30 a.m. Calculate the time at place Y which is 45° W of Greenwich.
- 33(a) Name any two regional economic groupings in East Africa.
- (b) State any two benefits countries get from being members of common markets.
- 34(a) Name the organisation that unites all countries in the East African region.
- (b) What name is given to the Assembly of members of the legislature of the body above?
 - (c) State any two challenges faced by the organisation above.
- 35(a) How did the rise of President Idi Amin Dada affect the EAC?
- (b) Who is the current Secretary General of the East African Community?
 - (c) Why is Julius Nyerere remembered in the history of the East African Community (E.A.C)?
36. What does the sun represent on the Uganda National Coat of Arms?

- 37(a) State the Uganda Motto.
(b) On what symbol of the nation is the Uganda Motto written?
(c) Give the meaning of these symbols on the Uganda Coat of Arms.
(i) Uganda Kob (ii) Coffee and Cotton
38. What does the red colour on Uganda's National Flag represent?
39. Which feature of the Uganda National Coat of Arms shows that Uganda lies in the tropics?
40. When a very important person dies in Uganda, what happens to the national flag?
41. Why doesn't Rwanda experience the same time with Uganda yet they are neighbours?
42. Mention any one problem experienced by the EAC today.
43. What does the blue colour on the EAC Flag represent?
44. Name the town with the secretariat of the EAC.
45. How do common markets promote trade among member countries?
46. State any one obstacle to regional integration.
47. Mention any two countries that joined the East African Community in 2007.
48. How does Uganda benefit from having a good relationship with Kenya?
49. Name the features on the Uganda Coat of Arms which show her major economic activity.
50. Name Uganda's neighbouring country whose capital city is Kinshasa.
51. Name one East African country that lies both in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
52. Why is the late Dr. Apollo Milton Obote remembered in the history of the East African Community?
53. Why is Arusha town important in East Africa?
54. Name the bank that was started by the East African Community.
55. State the difference between legislature and judiciary.
56. Name the country and the city where the headquarters of the East African Community are found.
(i) Country (ii) City
57. Name two regional groupings to which Uganda is a member.

58. Which country in East Africa is a member of SADC?
59. How many countries are members of the East African Community?
- 60(a) What is a planet?
 - (b) Name the movement made by the earth on its axis.
 - (c) What causes days and nights?
 - (d) Give a reason why different regions of the world experience different seasons.

Section 1.5: The people of East Africa

Pre-history

Pre-history was the period that man lived in before history was recorded or written.

History

History is the study of past events in relation to man and his environment.

Importance of history

- History promotes culture.
- History enables one to know how people lived before.
- It helps one to get information on how humans emerged.
- It promotes tourism and research making.

Sources of history

- **Oral tradition (Legends):** This refers to the history delivered by the word of mouth from the old to the young generation.
- **Linguistic:** Study of people's languages spoken in particular regions.
- **Anthropology:** This is the study of people's culture in terms of dressing, ceremonies and tools. The people who carry out this study are known as **anthropologists**.
- **Written records:** Getting information from written records such as books, diaries, newspapers, magazines, letters and posts.
- **Archaeological findings:** **Archaeology** is the scientific study of human history by digging up physical remains. Physical remains include fossils, remains of tools, pottery items, rock paintings or other items. **Fossils** are the animal or plant remains that once lived on the Earth. An **archaeologist** is a scientist who studies human history by digging up physical remains. From the study of physical remains, archaeologists can tell the culture of the people that lived before them. **Excavation** is the process of digging up the physical remains.

Note: **Palaeontology** is the study of fossils. The process of changing living organisms from earlier form to modern form is known as **evolution**.

Archaeologists and their findings in East Africa

- **Dr. Louis Leakey and his wife Mary Leakey:** They discovered the Zinjanthropus skull at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania in 1959. **Zanj** means land of blacks and **anthropus** means man. Being the oldest human skull that was found, Olduvai Gorge was termed as the cradle land of man. Therefore, it is believed that East Africa is the cradle land of the human race.
- **Dr. Merrick Posnansky:** He discovered the remains of the Chwezi at Bigobyamugenyi in Uganda.
- **J.S Kirkman:** He discovered the remains of the Portuguese at the Coast of East Africa.

The physical remains discovered by archaeologists

- Weapons like spears. • Pottery utensils. • Rock paintings
- Iron tools. • Animal bones and teeth.
- Stone tools for example hand axe, bolas, cleaver and spear.

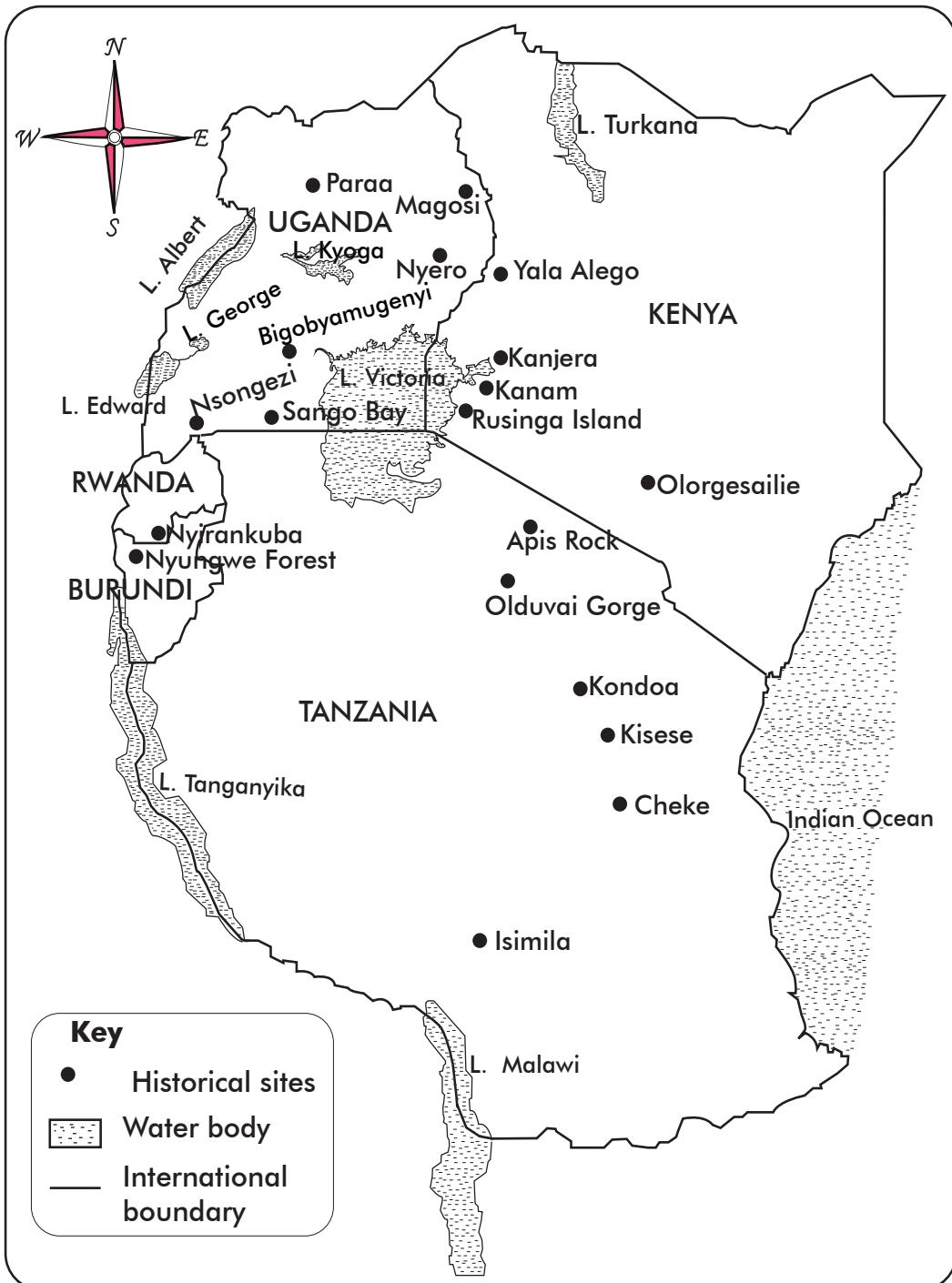
Archaeological sites in East Africa

An archaeological site is any place where the physical remains of past human activities were found.

Country	Archaeological sites			
Uganda	• Para • Bigobyamugenyi	• Sango Bay • Rusinga	• Nsongezi • Ntusi	• Nyero • Magosi
Kenya	• Rusinga Island • Kanjera	• Olorgesailie • Kanam	• Yala Alego	
Tanzania	• Olduvai Gorge • Isimila	• Apis rock • Lake Eyasi	• Cheke	• Kisese
Rwanda	• Nyungwe Forest	• Nyirankuba		
Burundi	• Nyungwe Forest			

Note: • **Nyero** in Uganda is well known for rock paintings.
• **Bigobyamugenyi** is known for the Chwezi.

Map of East Africa showing historical sites



Importance of archaeological sites

- They are used for historical study and research purposes.
- They attract tourists who bring in foreign exchange to the country.
- They provide detailed information about the origin of man.
- They provide employment opportunities to people.
- They help to preserve culture for future generations.
- They act as recreation centres.



Activity 1.6

1. How are archaeological sites important to a P.6 pupil?
2. Give any two ways archaeological sites are important to the economy of a country like Kenya.
3. State two social importance of historical sites.

Museum

A museum is a building where cultural and historical objects are kept for exhibition. A **curator** is a person in charge of a museum. The table below shows examples of museums in East Africa.

Country	Museum
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uganda National Museum• Igongo Cultural Centre Museum• Ssemagulu Royal Museum
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nairobi National Museum• Kisumu Museum• Fort Jesus Museum in Mombasa
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dar-es-Salaam National Museum• The Arusha Declaration Museum• Olduvai Gorge Museum• National Museum of Tanzania

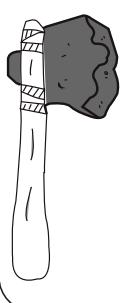
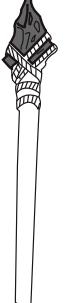
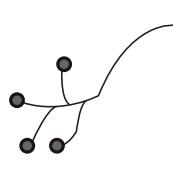
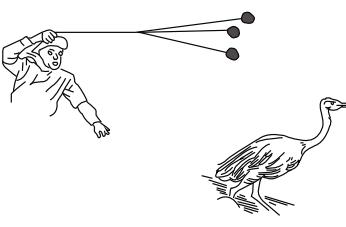
Importance of museums

- They attract tourists.
- They keep things of long ago.
- They provide employment opportunities to people.
- They create market for craft work.
- They promote education research.

Stone age

Stone age was the period when early man used most tools made of stones. Early man was named **stone age man** because he used tools made out of stones. Examples of stone tools were; stone knives, hand axe, cleavers, bolas and spears. Bolas was used to trap fast running animals during hunting. Hand axe, knife and cleaver were used to chop meat/food.

Stone age tools

Stone axe	Stone spear	Bolas	How a bolas was used
			

Divisions of stone age

- Old stage/early stone age.
- Middle stone age.
- New/late stone age/neolithic stage.

Old stone age

During this period, early stone age people lived a wild (primitive) life. These people were also known as **Homo Habilis**.

Ways man used to get food

- Through hunting animals for meat.
- Through gathering fruits and wild honey.
- Through digging roots of plants.
- Through fishing.

Characteristics of early man during old stone age

- Early man had a hairy skin, to keep him warm.
- He slept in bush and under trees, especially near water sources.
- He had strong teeth used to tear meat or for stripping the bark from trees.
- Used stone tools to shape other stones, dig up roots, hunt animals and make other weapons and tools from sticks.

- They had no well developed language. They communicated through sounds, signs and gestures.

Important discovery of early man during the old stone age period

The discovery of **fire** marked the end of the early stone age period and marked the beginning of the middle stone age. Fire was made by rubbing two sticks together. The discovery of fire helped early man to live in caves.

Importance of fire to early man

- For roasting meat.
- For lighting in caves.
- For keeping him warm at night.
- For scaring away wild animals/for protection.
- For hardening pots.

Why early man lived near water bodies

- To carry out fishing.
- To easily get water.
- To trap animals that would come to drink water.

Middle stone age

- Middle stone age people were also known as **Homo Erectus**.
- During this period, early man started making sharper stone tools.
- Man learnt to fix stone tools on wooden handles.
- Man made bows and arrows.
- The dog was tamed by man and it started living in people's homes.
- Some form of communication by combining words, gestures and signs was developed.
- Man started making clothes from animal skin and barks from trees.
- The discovery of **farming** marked the end of the middle stone age period and the beginning of the new stone age.

How farming improved the life of early man

- Man got food from the gardens instead of gathering fruits.
- It enabled man to live a settled life by staying in one place to take care of his crops.

Uses of a dog to the early man

- A dog helped early man to carry out hunting.
- A dog provided security to early man.

New stone age period/Late stone age period

It is also called the **neolithic stage**. The discovery of farming marked the beginning of the new stone age. Late stone age people also known as **Homo Sapiens** had the following characteristics;

- They lived in simple shelters such as simple huts.
- Apart from dogs, they kept other domestic animals like sheep and cows.
- Settled in one place forming simple villages and communities.
- Made pots, baskets, mats and bark together.
- Developed some form of art and drew pictures about their way of life.

At the end of the new stone age, man discovered iron smelting which made him to make better tools, mainly knives, arrows and spears. Therefore, the discovery of **iron (iron smelting)** marked the end of the stone age period.

Iron smelting

Iron smelting is the process of applying heat to an iron ore in order to extract iron. The idea of iron smelting was started by the Cushites of Meroe in Ethiopia and in Uganda it was introduced by the Bachwezi. The headquarters of the Bachwezi were at Bigobyamugenyi currently in Sembabule district.

Uses of iron to man

- For making stronger weapons.
- For making ornaments which were exchanged with other communities.
- It was used for making garden tools.

Problems faced by early man

- Constant attacks by diseases like malaria and yellow fever.
- Limited protection especially from wild animals.
- Shortage of food, clothing and shelter.
- Shortage of advanced medicine.



Activity 1.7

1. Why was early man referred to as stone age man?
2. Which discovery helped early man to live in caves?
3. Why was farming called the most important discovery of early man?
4. Which discovery enabled early man to increase food production?

Section 1.6: The major ethnic groups in East Africa and their cradle land

Common terms

- **Ethnic group:** An ethnic group is a group of people who share the same origin and speak related languages. It is also referred to as a **tribal group**.
- **Ethnicity:** It is the state of belonging to an ethnic group.
- **Tribe:** It is a group of people with the same origin, culture and speak the same language.
- **Clan:** It is a group of people with the same totem.
- **Lineage:** This is a series of families that someone originates from.
- **Family:** This is a group of people related by blood, marriage or adoption.
- **Cradle land:** Land of origin.
- **Migration:** It is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.

The ethnic groups in East Africa

These are the major ethnic groups in East Africa.

- Bantu • Nilotes • Cushites (Hamites)

Characteristics of ethnic groups

- They have the same origin.
- They speak related languages.
- They have similar cultural practices.

The Bantu

Bantu is the largest ethnic group in East Africa. The Bantu is a group of people who speak related languages with a common suffix 'ntu' referring to a person or human being (omuntu). Their main occupation was **crop farming/cultivation**.

The origin of the Bantu

The Bantu are believed to have originated from the **Cameroon highlands**.

Migration and settlement of the Bantu

The Bantu are divided into four groups. These groups were given different names depending on their entry and settlements.

- **Western Bantu/Interlacustrine Bantu:** They entered East Africa through the Western route. For example, Basoga, Banyoro and Baganda. They are called the interlacustrine Bantu because they settled around the great lakes of East Africa (interlacustrine region).
- **The Central-Southern Bantu:** They used the Southern route to enter East Africa. For example, the Ngoni and Hehe. The Ngoni from South Africa was the last Bantu tribe to settle in East Africa.
- **The Central Bantu:** They used the Central route to enter East Africa. For example, Pokomo and Mijikenda.
- **The Highland Bantu:** These moved into Central East Africa through the South Eastern direction of Tanzania. These tribes settled around highland areas. For example Kikuyu, Embu, Meru (Kenya), Chagga in Tanzania, Bamba, Bakonjo and Bagisu in Uganda.

Examples of Bantu tribes in East Africa

Country	Examples of Bantu
Uganda	Baganda, Basoga, Banyoro, Batoro, Bagisu, Bamba, Banyankole, Bakonjo, Bakiga and Basamia.
Kenya	Kikuyu, Kamba, Embu, Meru, Mbere, Taita, Luhya, Gusii, Kuria, Mijikenda and Pokomo.
Tanzania	Nyamwezi, Wazanaki, Yao, Hehe, Wachagga, Wahaya, Gogo, Makonde, Zaramo, Sukuma, Fipa, Wakerewe, Makua and Washamba.
Rwanda Burundi	Hutu

Why the Bantu settled in the interlacustrine region

Interlacustrine region was the region between the great lakes of East Africa. These lakes include; Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Edward, Lake George, Lake Kyoga and Lake Kivu. The Bantu settled in this area for a number of reasons.

- The areas receive reliable rainfall that favoured crop farming.
- The presence of fertile soil that favoured crop farming.
- The areas had favourable climate for human settlement.

Reasons for the Bantu migration

- Outbreak of epidemic diseases like small pox in their areas of origin.
- Outbreak of civil and external wars in their cradle land.
- Famine due to prolonged drought.
- Search for fertile soils for farming.
- Increase in population which led to shortage of farm land in their cradle land.
- Harsh climate in their cradle land such as drought.
- The love for adventure.

Effects of Bantu migration

- The population increased in areas where they settled.
- There was introduction of new skills for example, iron smelting.
- The Bantu introduced new crops like bananas.
- Some Bantu tribes formed kingdoms and chiefdoms.
- They introduced new culture.
- They displaced the Bushmen/San who lived in East Africa before.
- There was introduction of Bantu languages in areas where they settled.
- It led to intermarriages, that is, marriage between people of different tribes.



Activity 1.8

1. How did the coming of the Bantu to East Africa affect the Bushmen/San?
2. Mention any two economic effects of the Bantu migration to East Africa.
3. State any two social effects of the migration of the Bantu into East Africa.
4. Compare the Chagga with the Bakonjo in terms of settlement.

Nilotes

They are the second largest group in East Africa. They are called so because they had their origin along the River Nile. They are mainly **pastoralists**. They moved from one place to another searching for water and pasture for their animals. They are divided into three major groups.

- River-Lake Nilotes/Nilotics / Luo
- The Plain Nilotes/Nilo-Hamites
- Highland Nilotes/Nilo-Hamites

River-Lake Nilotes

- They were called River-Lake Nilotes because they settled around lakes and rivers.
- These are people who migrated from **Bahr-el-Ghazal** in the present day South Sudan. Their main occupation was **pastoralism**.
- Their movement was slow and gradual. They were led by Olum.
- They first migrated to **Pubungu** (present day, Pakwach) and later split into different groups due to conflicts. They include; the Luo in Tanzania, Jaluo in Kenya, Japadhola and Acholi in Uganda.
- These people are related to the Madi, Dinka, Shiluk, Anwale and Nuer of South Sudan.
- The Nilotc tribe that invaded Bunyoro-Kitara formed the Luo-Babiito Dynasty.
- The founder of the Luo-Babiito Dynasty was **Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga**.

Reasons for the River-Lake Nilotes migration

- Looking for water and pasture for their animals.
- Outbreak of epidemics such as nagana and sleeping sickness in their cradle land.
- Prolonged drought seasons and famine in their cradle land.
- Population increase in their area leading to scarcity of land for grazing.
- External attacks from neighbouring communities.
- Internal conflicts.

Effects of migration of the River-Lake Nilotes

- Led to the establishment of the Luo-Babiito dynasty in Bunyoro.
- They introduced short horned cattle.
- They introduced new languages like Luo.

- They introduced pet names like Amooti, Akiiki, Abwoli, Adyeri and Apuli.
- They introduced new crops like millet and sorghum.
- Increased population in areas where they settled.
- Intermarriages with other tribes giving rise to new tribes such as the Kumam and Alur.

The Highland Nilotes

- They were originally **pastoralists**.
- They are believed to have come from South Western Ethiopia.
- They are called so because they settled in highland areas, for example, around Mt. Elgon.
- They include; Sabiny in Uganda, Dadog in Tanzania, Kipsigis, Marakwet, Nandi and Pokot in Kenya.

The Plain Nilotes

- They are believed to have originated from Ethiopia.
- They entered East Africa from the North of L. Turkana.
- Their original occupation was **pastoralism**.
- They are called so because they settled on the plains of East Africa.
- They include:-
 In Uganda: • Karimojong • Iteso • Jie • Langi • Kakwa
 In Kenya: • Masai • Turkana • Samburu
 In Tanzania: • Masai
- The Plain Nilotes tribe found in both Kenya and Tanzania are the Masai.
- The Iteso started mixed farming because they settled in areas with fertile soils and reliable rainfall. They were also inspired by the Bantu.

Reasons for the migration of Plain Nilotes

- Search for pasture and water for their animals.
- Population increase in their areas of origin.
- Internal conflicts.
- Famine and drought.
- Outbreak of epidemics such as nagana and sleeping sickness.
- External attacks from neighbouring communities.

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