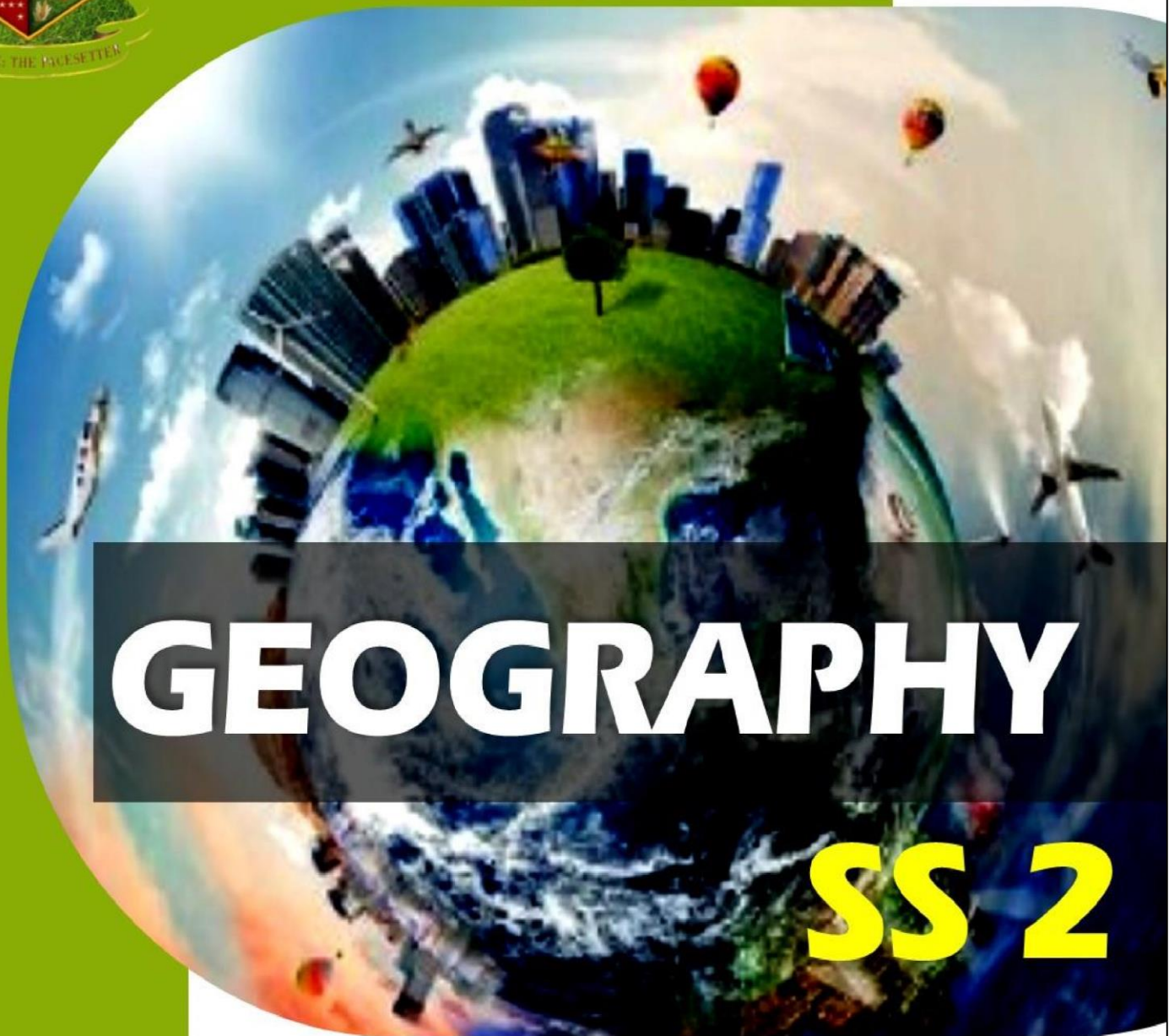


OYO STATE LECTURE NOTES



GEOGRAPHY

SS 2

COMPILED BY: Mr. A.S. Akinajo

REVIEWED BY: Dr. O.J. Taiwo (Geography Department,
University of Ibadan)

EDITED BY: Mr. D.I. Oladipo

DESIGNED BY: BROWT -ESSCON

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION science and
technology , OYO STATE OF NIGERIA

**AJUMOSE LECTURE NOTES
GEOGRAPHY**

COMPILED BY: Mr. A.S. Akinajo

REVIEWED BY: Dr. O.J. Taiwo (Geography Department, University of
Ibadan)

EDITED BY: Mr. D.I. Oladipo

SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL 2 (SS2)

**FIRST – THIRD TERM
SUBJECT NOTES ON GEOGRAPHY**

OYO STATE

GOVERNMENT

**1ST TERM SUMMARY SUBJECT NOTES ON GEOGRAPHY FOR SS2
CONTENT FOR THE FIRST TERM**

A. EARTH'S EXTERNAL PROCESSES AND LANDFORM DEVELOPMENT

1. Action of Running Water

- Stages of a River
- Characteristic, Process and Features in each stage
- Importance of River to Man

2. Action of Wind in Desert

- Types of Desert
- Action of Wind Erosion
- Features of wind erosion and deposition

3. Action of Glacier in Temperate Region

- Features of Glacier erosion in highland and lowland
- Features of Glacier deposition in lowland

4. Action of Waves in Coastal Area

- Mechanism of Waves erosion
- Features produce by wave erosion and deposition
- Types of Craft

B. CLIMATIC CLASSIFICATION

1. Meaning
2. Climatic Classification
 - Greek System of Climatic Classification
 - Koppen Classification
3. Differences between Koppen and Greek Classification

C. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

1. Meaning
2. Types of Environmental Resources
3. Renewable and Non-renewable Resources

D. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD (PROBLEMS)

1. Meaning
2. Types of Heir Meaning, Causes, Effects and Control

E. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

1. Meaning
2. Reasons for Conservation
3. Method of Conserving, Wildlife, Water, Forest, Soil, Air and Mineral Resources
4. Benefits of Conservation
5. Problems associated with Conservation.

SUMMARY SUBJECT NOTE

A. EART'S EXTERNAL PROCESSES AND LANDFORM DEVELOPMENT

1. ACTION OF RUNNING WATER

Running water is one of the most important agents of denudation. Rivers involve erosion, transportation and deposition.

STAGES OF A RIVER

The stages of a river include:

(i) Upper (ii) Middle and (iii) Lower course

i. Upper Course – Characteristics

1. It is the source of a river
2. It has steep side, V-Shaped valleys
3. The dominant river flows swiftly
4. Vertical erosion is dominant etc.

The Feature of the Upper Course include: Cataracts, Waterfall, Rapid, Plunge Pool, Pot Hole, Gorge etc

ii. Middle Course – Characteristics ‘ 1. Lateral erosion is dominant

2. Wide V-Shaped/Valley
3. Presence of River Clift
4. Increase in the volume of water
5. The main work here is transportation

The Features in this stage include: Meander, Wide V-Shaped Valley, Interlocking spoor, River Clift etc

iii. Lower Course – Characteristics

1. The main work of the river at the lower courses is deposition
2. Active lateral erosion
3. Increase in volume of water
4. Drastic reduction in the speed of the river

The features at the Lower course include: Flood plains, Levees, Ox-bow lakes and delta.

Process of River Erosion

1. Hydraulic action
2. Corrosion
3. Attrition and
4. Solutions

Processes of River Transportation

1. Solution
2. Suspension
3. Saltation
4. Traction

Importance of Rivers

1. Medium of Transportation
2. Generation of Hydro Electric power HEP
3. Provision of water for irrigation
4. Formation of flood plain by rivers provide fertile soil for agricultural
5. Provision of food
6. Provision of employment
7. Provision of water for domestic and industrial uses
8. For political boundaries
9. Centres of tourist attraction
10. Promotion of sports

11. For animal uses (e.g. cattle, sheep etc)
12. Source of Mineral (eg gold, diamond)

2. ACTION OF WIND IN THE DESERT

The action of wind is dominant in desert and semi desert regions of low rainfall, high temperature, cold currents and high evaporation.

TYPES OF DESERT

1. Sandy/Erg
2. Hamada/Rocky
3. Reg/Stony
4. Badlands and
5. Mountain desert

ACTIONS OF WIND EROSION

1. **Deflation:** The lifting and blowing away of loose sand and pebbles by wind.
2. **Abrasion:** Sand particle are used by wind to blast or wear away rock surfaces.
3. **Attrition:** Wind borne particles collide with one another resulting in wearing away of one another.

Features of Wind Erosion

1. Rock pedestal
2. Zeugen
3. Yardanges
4. Mesas and buttes
5. Isenberg
6. Ventifacts and Dreckanter
7. Deflation hollow

Features of Wind Deposition in Deserts

1. Sand dunes
2. Barchans dunes
3. Longitudinal or self dunes
4. Loess

3. ACTIONS OF GLACIER IN TEMPERATE REGIONS

The actions of glacier as an important agent of erosion, transportation and deposition of materials are confirmed to mountainous and temperate regions of the world. The action includes:

- i. **Sappin:-** The **breaking** up of rocks by alternate freezing and thawing of water.
- ii. **Plucking:-** The **tearing** away of blocks or rocks which have become frozen in the sides or bottom of a glacier
- iii. **Abrasion:** The **wearing** away of rocks beneath a glacier

Features of Glacier Erosion in the Highland Areas:

- i. Striations
- ii. Corries and Cirque
- iii. Arete
- iv. Pyramidal peak
- v. Bergschund
- vi. V-shaped valley or trough
- vii. Hanging Valley
- viii. Rock Basin and Rock step
- ix. Moraines

Features of Glacier Erosion in Lowland Areas:

- i. Roche Moutonnee
- ii. Crag and tail

Features of Glacier Deposition in Lowland

- i. Boulder Clay
- ii. Terminal Moraine
- iii. Outwash Plain

4. ACTION OF WAVES IN COASTAL REGION

The action of wave as an important agent of erosion, transportation and deposition of material is confined to the coast of seas and ocean.

Mechanism of Waves Erosion

- i. **Corrosion:** The wearing down of the base of the Clift by wave action.
- ii. **Attrition:** The breaking down of materials like pebble, boulders etc against each other during the wave action into smaller particles.
- iii. **Hydraulic Action:** The fast moving wave forces itself into crack and cavities within the base of the Clift.
- iv. **Solvent Action:** This involves disintegration of rock materials such as limestone in the coast by chemical action of the sea.

Features produced by Wave Erosion

- i. Capes and bays
- ii. Cliffs
- iii. Coastal Cave
- iv. Arch
- v. Steak
- vi. Stump
- vii. Cue
- viii. Blowhole

Features of Coastal Deposition

- i. Beaches
- ii. Spits
- iii. Sand bar
- iv. Marine dune and dune belts

Types of Coasts

- a. **Coastlines of Submergence:** They are the coasts that are formed as a result of the sinking of the land or the rise of the sea. These are: (i) Ria Coast (ii) Fiord Coast (iii) Estuarine Coast (iv) Dalmatian Coast.
- b. **Coastal of Emergence:** These are formed as a result of uplift of land or a fall in the sea level. They include: (i) Uplift Lowland Coast (ii) Emergent Upland Coast

B. CLIMATIC CLASSIFICATIONS

Classification of climate is a conscious attempt of grouping different climates with similar characteristics together. The system of classification include the **Greek** and **Koppen** classification.

1. The Greek System of Classification: The basis of this classification is temperature.

It divides the world into three (3) climatic zones. Viz:

(i) Torrid (ii) Temperate and (iii) Frigid zone

- i. **Torrid Zone:** This zone is found within the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn where sunray is vertically overhead throughout the year, resulting in high temperature throughout the year.
- ii. **Temperate Zone:** The zone is found between the Torrid and Frigid Zone, it is referred to as middle latitude where sun is never overhead resulting in moderate temperature.
- iii. **Frigid Zone:** The zone is located at the polar area (Arctic and Antarctic). It is cold throughout the year, and having lost of ice-caps.

Advantage of Greek Classification:

- i. It is very simple to understand
- ii. It is still in use today with some modification where necessary

Criticism of Greek Classification:

i. Based on temperature only

ii. Too simple

iii. Ignores the influence of latitude, altitude, presence of vegetation and wind system
iv. It does not recognize the climates in humid and desert region

The Koppen System of Classification: The system identifies five major climatic groups which correspond with five principal vegetation groups. The summary of the groups are: i. A type = Tropical rainy climates

ii. B type = Dry climates

iii. C type = Warm temperature rainy climate

iv. D type = Sunny and cold climate

v. E type = Polar climate

The sub groups in small letters that reflect propagations pattern are:

f = no dry season generally s = no dry season in summer w = no dry season in winter m = moderate dry season

The capital letters that show the division of dry climate are:

S = Stepee or semi desert

W = Desert or arid

In Polar climates are:

T = means Tundra

F = means Ice-caps

The three sub-group of “A” are:

Af = Tropical rainforest climate

Am = Tropical monsoon climate

Aw = Tropical grassland climate

The sub-group of “B” are:

Bs = Semi desert

Bw = Desert

The sub-groups of “C” are:

Cf = Mild humid climate – no dry season

Cw = Mild humid climate – dry winter

Cs = Mild humid climate – dry summer

The sub-group of “D” are:

Df = Snowy forest climate – no dry season

Dw = Snowy forest climate – dry winter

The sub-group of “E” are:

Et = Tundra climate

Ef = Continuous frost climate

Advantage of Koppen's Classification: i. Simple to understand ii. It is objective iii. Numerical values are used therefore it is quantitative iv. Used in teaching at various educational level

Disadvantage of Koppen's Classification:

- i. Fail to consider highland climate ii. Letter used are too many
- iii. There is no clear distinction of one climate from another

Difference between Greek and Koppen System

- i. Greek system is based on temperature while koppen is based on climate and vegetation.
- ii. Greek system has three belts while koppen has five iii. Greek system is descriptive while koppen is quantitative.
- iv. Greek system does not have subgroup while koppen does

C. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Environmental resources refer to any useful item in the environments. They are living and non-living things occurring naturally within a particular geographical location.

Types of Environmental Resources i.

- Atmosphere
- ii. Water
- iii. Vegetative iv. Human
- v. Mineral and vi. Land resources

- i. **Atmosphere Resources:** These are the elements that are found in the atmosphere. These include: (a) Atmospheric gases (e.g. Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon-dioxide, Water vapour, Ozone layer, and some inert gases like neon, argon and helium), (b) Wind (c) Rain (d) Solar energy.
- ii. **Water Resources:** Sources of water include: oceans, rivers, lakes, rain, springs, reservoir, well and boreholes.
- iii. **Vegetable Resources:** These include all the resources one can get from the forest and savanna from which man and animal benefit. These are: timber, roots, and leaves, bark of trees, latex, fruits, fiber, firewood and wild animal.

Importance of Vegetation resources

- i. Sources of timber ii. Medicinal herbs iii. Sources of food supply iv. Sources of firewood
- v. Development of game resources
- vi. Employment
- vii. Prevention of Erosion
- viii. Provision of furniture ix. Tourism

- x. Industrial use **vi. Human Resources:** All the resources of environment are usually organized by man for optimum use. The ability of man to make best use of the resources depends on education technology and culture.

Factors which determine the size of Human Resources

- i. Birth rate ii. Death rate iii. Migration iv. Fertility level
v. Medical facilities vi. Education vii. Technology viii. Climate and ix. Political stability

Importance of Human Resources i.

- Labour supply ii. Control over other resources
iii. Defence iv. Development v. Power

v. Mineral Resources: Mineral resources are grouped into

- i. Mineral fuel (e.g. petroleum, coal, natural, gas etc) ii. Ferrous and Non-ferrous metals (e.g. iron, copper, tin, aluminium lead and zinc) iii. Individual metal (e.g. gold, mercury, diamond, silver, graphite and limestone) iv. Ornamental mineral (e.g. gold, silver etc)

Importance of Mineral Resources

- i. Sources of fuel ii. Construction purposes iii. Industrial development iv. Sources of ornamental
v. Sources of foreign exchange vi. Provision of employment
vii. Provision of raw materials for industries

vi. Removable and Non-removable Resources:

- a. Removable natural resources are those that are removable e.g. rain, animals, water, air, food and soil.
b. Non-removable are those that cannot be recovered after being exhausted e.g. mineral resources like petroleum, coalition, copper etc.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS (PROBLEMS)

Environmental problems can be referred to as any natural or human-induced event which poses a serious danger or risk to the live and properties of people in their environment.

Types Environmental Problems

- i. Volcanic Eruption ii. Earthquakes iii. Drought iv. Encroachment v. Pollution vi. Deforestation vii. Soil Erosion viii. Coastal Erosion
ix. Flooding

- x. Tornadoes xi.
- Hurricane xii.
- Blizzards xiii.
- Lightning
- xiv. Oil spillage xv.
- Hail xvi. Mass
- wasting xvii. Mining

1. SOIL EROSION: This may be described as the process whereby the top soil is gradually being removed. The agencies responsible for this include water, wind and ice.

Causes of Soil Erosion

- i. Bush burning
- ii. Overgrazing
- iii. Cultivation along stone
- iv. Excessive rainfall in wind
- v. Shifting cultivation
- vi. Population pressure on land
- vii. Mining and constructions
- viii. Natural composition of the soil
- ix. Absence of cover crop

Effects of Soil Erosion

- i. Removal of top soil
- ii. Loss of farmlands
- iii. Loss of lives and properties
- iv. Damage of roads
- v. Environmental in-balance
- vi. Water pollution
- vii. Decline in agricultural production

Control of Soil Erosion

- i. Afforestation
- ii. Reafforestation
- iii. Controlled grazing
- iv. Contour ploughing
- v. Cover cropping
- vi. Terracing
- vii. Improve farming method
- viii. Legislation
- ix. Enlightenment programs
- x. Shelter belts (wind break)

2. FLOODING: Flooding is defined as the occurrence of excessive volume of water in areas not usually water logged. It mostly occurs when there is heavy rainfall, when it occurs in the cities it is regarded as urban flooding

Causes of Flooding

- i. Excessive rainfall
- ii. Refuse dumping
- iii. Poor drainage
- iv. Settlement establishment along river channel
- v. Breakdown of dams
- vi. Poor urban planning
- vii. Strong tidal wave

Effects of Flooding

- i. Loss of lives and properties
- ii. Breakdown of socio-economic
- iii. Difficulty in human and vehicular movement
- iv. Health hazard
- v. Pollution
- vi. Washing away of road and rail
- vii. Displacement of people
- viii. Spread of water borne disease
- ix. Destruction of farmland

Control of Flooding

- i. Constructions of culvert
- ii. Avoidance of refuse dumping in water channel
- iii. Proper channelization of floods from city centre
- iv. Constructions of dams
- v. Public enlightenment
- vi. Legislation
- ii. Proper urban planning
- viii. Regular clearance of drainage

E. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Conservation is defined as the planned, control exploitation or judicious use of natural resources to ensure their continuous availability and to preserve the quality and original natural environments

Need or Reason for Conservation

- i. Prevention of destructions of natural resources
- ii. Preservation of naturally beautiful sceneries
- iii. Preservation of rare and valuable species of plants and animals
- iv. Promotion of the recycling of some mineral resources e.g. water
- v. Prevention of destruction of natural E-Systems
- vi. Forest must be conserved for continuous provision of medical herbs, wild life and other valuable.

Natural resources that need to be conserved

- i. Wildlife
- ii. Water
- iii. Forest
- iv. Soil
- v. Air
- vi. Mineral resources

Method of Conserving Wildlife

- i. Establishment of games reserves
- ii. Establishment of zoological garden
- iii. Controlled hunting
- iv. Prohibition of killing of animals in game reserves
- v. Prohibition of bush burning
- vi. Prohibition of indiscriminate cutting of trees
- vii. Public enlightenment

2ND TERM SUMMARY SUBJECT NOTES ON GEOGRAPHY FOR SS2 CONTENT FOR THE SECOND TERM

A. AGRICULTURE IN NIGERIA

- Meaning
- Types of Agriculture
- Important crops produced in Nigeria
- Importance of Agriculture
- Problems of Agriculture
- Solutions
- Fishing in Nigeria
- Lumbering in Nigeria
- Cattle rearing in Nigeria

B. TRANSPORTATION IN NIGERIA

- Meaning
- Contributions of transportation to economic development of Nigeria
- Types of transportation
- Problems of transportation

C. COMMUNICATION IN NIGERIA - Meaning

- Traditional means of Communication
- Telecommunication
- Mass media (Meaning)
- Introduction to the internet
- Importance of Communication
- Problems

D. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA

- Meaning
- Classification
- Factor affecting location of industries
- Contribution of industrial sector to economic development of Nigeria - Problems and Solution

E. COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA

- Meaning
- Types of commercial activities
- Internal Trade
- Stock exchange
- Money market
- Capital market
- Foreign exchange market
- Importance of commercial activities

F. MAP WORK

- Direction and Bearing
- Representation and reflections on photographic map

G. WORLD POPULATION

- Meaning
- Populations concepts
- Factors affecting birth rate
- Advantages and Disadvantages of Overpopulation

- v. Use of irrigation system
- vi. Use of modern farm implements etc

Lumbering: Lumbering is defined as the selling of economic trees in the forest for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.

Lumbering areas in Nigeria include: Benin Sapele, Ondo, Port Harcourt and Calabar.

Fishing: Fishing involves the catering of some fishes in rivers, lakes, pond or ocean either for local consumption, sale or for exports

Fishing in Nigeria is three types

- i. Inland Fishing: River Niger, Benue, Ogun Lake Chad and Kanji
- ii. Lagoon and Creek Fishing: Along coastal area of Nigeria
- iii. Deep Sea (Ocean) Fishing: This is done in the ocean

Cattle Rearing: Cattle rearing is practiced in Northern part of Nigeria like Kano, Sokoto, Maiduguri, Yobe, Katsina etc. The consumption area is in the Southern part of Nigeria like Lagos, Ibadan, Benin, Port Harcourt and Enugu.

B. TRANSPORTATION IN NIGERIA

Transportation is defined as the movement of people, goods and services (commodities) from one place to another.

Contribution of Transportation to the Economic Development of Nigeria. These are: (i) Movement of goods and services (ii) Movement of people (iii) National and international trade (iv) Opening up of new areas and lands (v) National integration (vi) Diffusion of Ideas and technology (vii) Access to national development (viii) Development of tourism (ix) Employment (x) Generation of revenue etc

Types of Transportation

- i. Land transportation:
Human portage,
Animal portage,
Road transport, rail
transport
- ii. Air transport and
Water
transport

Problems of Transportation

- a. Problems associated with physical factors
 - ii. Presence of highland
 - iii. Presence of marshy areas
 - iv. Presence of many rivers
 - v. Soil erosion
 - vi. Poor visibility
- b. Problems associated with human factors
 - i. Inadequate capital
 - ii. Low technology know-how

- iii. Inadequate spare parts
- iv. Low patronage

C. COMMUNICATION IN NIGERIA

Communication is the process through which meaningful information, feelings, opinion and ideas are being transmitted from one person to another. It involves sending and receiving messages.

Traditional Media Communication

- Wooden/talking drum
- Town criers
- Metal gong
- Palm frond
- Smoke signal
- Gun blast etc

Telecommunication: This involves the use of telephone services, cellular phones, voice mail etc.

Other Communication Network in Nigeria include: Postal service, Radio, Newspaper, Internets, Satellite, courier services etc.

Mass Media: This involves the transmission of message through special media of communication to the public it include: (i) Electronic media (ii) Print media

Introduction of Internet: Internet is a global network of computer and communication devices. It is a public network that connects several computer communication devices and smaller network into a global network. Internet basic include: (i) WWW – World Wide Web (ii) Website (iii) E-mail (iv) Chatting (v) Video conferencing (vi) Computer conferencing (vii) Electronic fund transfer

Importance of Communications

- i. Promotion of commercial activities
- ii. Enhances settlement of international indebtedness
- iii. Creation of awareness for goods and services
- iv. Reduction in cost and risk of transport
- v. Facilitates contact between businessmen
- vi. Communication enhances international trade
- vii. It facilitates mail order business
- viii. Provides information for Government policies

Problems of Communication

- i. Inadequate infrastructure
- ii. Inadequate personnel
- iii. Poor services
- iv. Poor network dimensioning
- v. High tariff
- vi. Inadequate body
- vii. Call failure
- viii. Vandalization of equipment

D. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA

Manufacturing industry is defined as the turning of raw material into new products by mechanical or chemical process at home (cottage) or in the factory.

Classification of Industries

- a. Light: (i) Consumer goods and (ii) Heavy industries
- b. Primary (i) Secondary and (iii) Tertiary industries

Factors affecting location of industries

- i. Proximity to sources of raw material
- ii. Nearness to market
- iii. Nearness to sources of power
- iv. Availability of capital
- v. Availability of labour
- vi. Adequate transport network
- vii. Political stability

Contributions of Industrial Sector to economic development of Nigeria

- i. Increase in gross domestic products (GDP)
- ii. Employment opportunity
- iii. Improvement of balance of trade
- iv. Stimulation of other sector
- v. Inflation control
- vi. Infrastructural development
- vii. Diversification of economy

Problems of Manufacturing Industries

- i. Shortage of raw materials
- ii. Insufficient capital
- iii. High degree of foreign dependence
- iv. Poor quality of industrial labour
- v. Low purchasing power
- vi. Inadequate power supply
- vii. Competition of foreign good
- viii. Shortage of entrepreneur
- ix. Poor management etc

Solutions

- i. Acquisition of skill
- ii. Good Government policies
- iii. Active government participation
- iv. Incentives to local industries
- v. Provision of transport facilities etc

E. COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA

Commercial activities involve the buying, selling and distribution of goods and services in Nigeria.

Types of Commercial Activities i.

Trade

- ii. Transportation and
- iii. Communication

Trade: Trade in Nigeria involves the buying and selling or exchange of goods and services between one region of Nigeria and another.

Types of Trade

- i. **Local Trade:** This involves buying and selling of goods in the local market in villages and town
- ii. **International Trade:** Buying and selling of goods and services within the country.
- iii. **Stock Exchange:** This is a highly organized market where investors can buy and sell existing securities like shares, stocks, debentures, gilt edge cite.

Importance of Stock Exchange

- i. Avenue for raising capital
- ii. Employment opportunity
- iii. Provision of information to investors
- iv. Market for investment
- v. Parameter for measuring performance of companies
- iv. **Money Market:** Money Market can be defined as a market for short term loan.

Instruments used in money market are:

- i. Treasury bill
- ii. Bill of exchange
- iii. Call money fund

Institutions involve include:

Central Bank, Commercial Banks, Acceptance Houses, Finance Houses, Discount Houses and Insurance Companies.

- **Capital Market:** It is market for medium and short term loan, instrument include stocks and shares. The institution includes issuing house, development bank, stock exchange, agricultural bank, etc.
- **Forex Exchange Market:** The foreign exchange market is a global decentralized market for the trading of currencies.

F MAP WORK

Measurement of direction and bearing

Direction is the relationship between two locations in compass points – North, South, West, East, North East, North West, South East and South West (Four and Eight cardinal points). Bearing is based on the degrees in the compass measure from the North clockwise. North (0°, 360°), East (90°), South (180°) and West (270°).

Methods of Representation of reliefs in Topographical Map

- i. Contour
- ii. Form lines
- iii. Contour layering
- iv. Hill shading
- v. Hatchures
- vi. Spot height
- vii. Trigonometrical station
- viii. Bench mark

Reliefs represented by Contour

- i. Valleys
- ii. Spur
- iii. Conical hill
- iv. Round top hill

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| v. Isolated hill | vi. Knoll |
| vii. Ridge | viii. Col or Saddle |
| ix. Pass or gap | x. Plateau |
| xi. Escarpment/Cuesta | xii. Gorge |
| xiii. Water shed | xiv. Undulating island |
| xv. Flood plain | |

Slopes: Uniform, gentle, steep, concave and convex slope.

G WORLD POPULATION

Population is the total number of people in an area at a particular time. Therefore world population is the whole total of people inhabiting the earth. The world population in 1804 was 1billion, 1927 was 2billion, in 1960 was 3billion, in 1974 was 4billion, in 1987 was 5billion and 6billion in 1999. 7billion was projected in 2011 while it is estimated to be 8billion by 2025-2030.

Population Concept

- i. Overpopulation ii. Under population
iii. Optimum population
iv. Population density

Factors affecting Birth rate i.

- Early marriage ii. Desire for large families
iii. Religion belief
iv. Improved medical service
v. Government aids
vi. Improved standard of living

Advantages of Overpopulation

- i. Large labour ii. Large market
iii. Effective planning
iv. Togetherness
v. Quick information dissemination
vi. Defence

Disadvantages of Overpopulation

- i. Pressure on natural resources
ii. Increase in crime wave
iii. Insufficient fund
iv. Unemployment
v. Inadequate housing
vi. Traffic congestion
vii. Environmental pollution
viii. Pressure on social amenities
ix. Inadequate health services
x. Development of slum & ghettos

Factors influencing population growth a.

Physical Factors: These are

- i. Climate
ii. Relief

- iii. Availability of water
- iv. Soil
- v. Presence of minerals

b. Human Factors: These are

- i. Agriculture ii. Religion
- belief iii. Industry iv. Immigration
- v. Transportation network
- vi. Improved social facilities

3RD TERM SUMMARY SUBJECT NOTES ON GEOGRAPHY FOR SS2 CONTENTS FOR THIRD TERM

A. HUMAN SETTLEMENT

- Meaning
- Classification
- Urbanization

B. LAND RECLAMATION

- Meaning
- Reasons for land reclamation
- Methods and importance

C. GIS – GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

- Meaning of Data
- GIS Data source

D. AFRICA

- i. Location, Position and Size
- ii. Physical settings of Africa - Relief & Drainage

THE SUMMARY NOTE FOR THIRD TERM SS2

A. Human Settlement: Human settlement can be defined as the collection of buildings with people living in them.

Classification of Settlement

Settlement could be classified based on (a) Types (b) Density/Size (c) Pattern and (d) Function

- (a) By Types: (i) Rural and (ii) Urban Settlement
- (b) By Density/Size: (i) Homestead (ii) Farmstead (iii) Hamlet (iv) Village (v) Town (vi) City (vii) Conurbation (viii) Megalopolis
- (c) By Pattern: (i) Linear (ii) Dispersed (iii) Nucleated and (iv) Nodal settlement
- (d) By Function: (i) Market town (ii) Industrial town (iii) Commercial town (iv) Administrative town (v) Mining town (vi) Holiday resort (vii) Educational town (viii) Ecclesiastical or religious town (ix) Royal town (x) Satellite town (xi) Ports e.g. Sea port, Entre port, Rocket station out port and river port.

Urbanization

Urbanization means a change in the functions of a settlement from a rural character to an urban character. Urbanization is as a result of increase in the physical size of a town. Examples of Urban centres are New York, London, Paris, Moscow, Lagos, Accra, Ibadan, Kano, Enugu and Pretoria.

Factors of Urbanization

- (i) Accessibility
- (ii) Economic activities
- (iii) Administration
- (iv) Social Amenities
- (v) Nature of soils
- (vi) Absence of disaster
- (vii) Relief
- (viii) Climate

B. LAND RECLAMATION

Land reclamation is the process of recovering bad or wasteful land and turning it to a useful or beneficial one. In Nigeria, land reclamation is common around coastline area like Victoria Island, Ajah, Ikoyi, Lekki all in Lagos State, Warri in Delta State, PortHarcourt in Rivers State, Calabar in Cross River State and Uyo in Akwa-Ibom State.

Reasons for Land Reclamation

- (i) Insufficient land
- (ii) Population pressure
- (iii) For pleasure purposes
- (iv) For residential purposes
- (v) For commercial purposes
- (vi) For industrial purposes (vii) For social cultural purposes

Methods of Land Reclamation

- (i) Afforestation
- (ii) Construction of barriers
- (iii) Sand filling
- (iv) Emboldening
- (v) Construction of drainages (vi) Control of erosion

Importance of Land Reclamation

- (i) Increase in land area
- (ii) Promotion of agriculture
- (iii) It encourages tourism (iv) Natural preservation of farms (v) Environmental quality etc.

C. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (DATA SOURCE)

Data Input refer to the procedure of automatization of the data and the conversion into forms that can be stored and analyzed in computer.

Sources of GIS Data

- (i) Land surveying
- (ii) Remote sensing
- (iii) Map digitizing
- (iv) Field investigation (v) Tabular data

D. AFRICA

Location: Africa is located between latitude 37°N and 35°S of the Equator and between 17°W and 51°E of the Greenwich Meridian. Longitude 0° passes through near Accra, Ghana.

Position: Africa is bordered in the North by the Mediterranean sea, in the South by Atlantic ocean, in the East by Indian ocean, in the North East by Suez canal, the Red sea and the Gulf of

Aden which separated Africa from Asia. Africa is the most tropical of all the continents about 43% lies between the Tropic of cancer and Capricorn.

Size: Africa is the second largest continent after Asia. It is a large continent occupying the total land area of the world. It covers approximately 30.3million square kilometre, stretching for about 8,000km North to South and 7,500km East to West.

Political Divisions: Africa consists of about 48mainland countries and several islands. Some islands on Indian Ocean include Malagasy (the largest in the world), Zanzibar, Gmoro, Mauritius etc. On Atlantic ocean are Sau Tome, Cape Verde, Principe canary and Equatorial Guinea.

Relief and Drainage of Africa

Relief of Africa can be grouped into the following:

- (a) East – Partly Mountain
- (b) West – Partly Highland
- (c) South – Mainly Plateaux and
- (d) North – Mainly Range
- In East Africa are Kilimanjaro Mt (895m), Cameroon Mt, Ethiopian Mt, Elgon Mt, Ruwensori and Mt. Kenya.
- In West Africa are Fouta D’Jellin Highland, Adamawa Highland and Jos Plateau. -
In the South Africa is Drakensberg Mt.
- In the North Africa are Ahaggar, Tasilli, Tibesti, Dafur and Atlas mountains.

Drainage

There are many large rivers in Africa. Out of these may rivers, five are outstanding, these are: River Nile (6,600km) the longest river, River Niger (4,200km) sourced from Fouta D’Jellin Highland, Guinea River Zambeji (2,400km), River Orange (1,600km) and River Congo (Zaire). Others are Limpopo, Volta, Senega, Gambia, etc.

Characteristics of African Rivers

- i. Change in Volume with season ii.
- Presence of rapid, cataract and falls iii.
- Presence of debris iv. Short course into high speed v. Shallowness vi.
- Development of sand bank vii.
- Change in colour with season