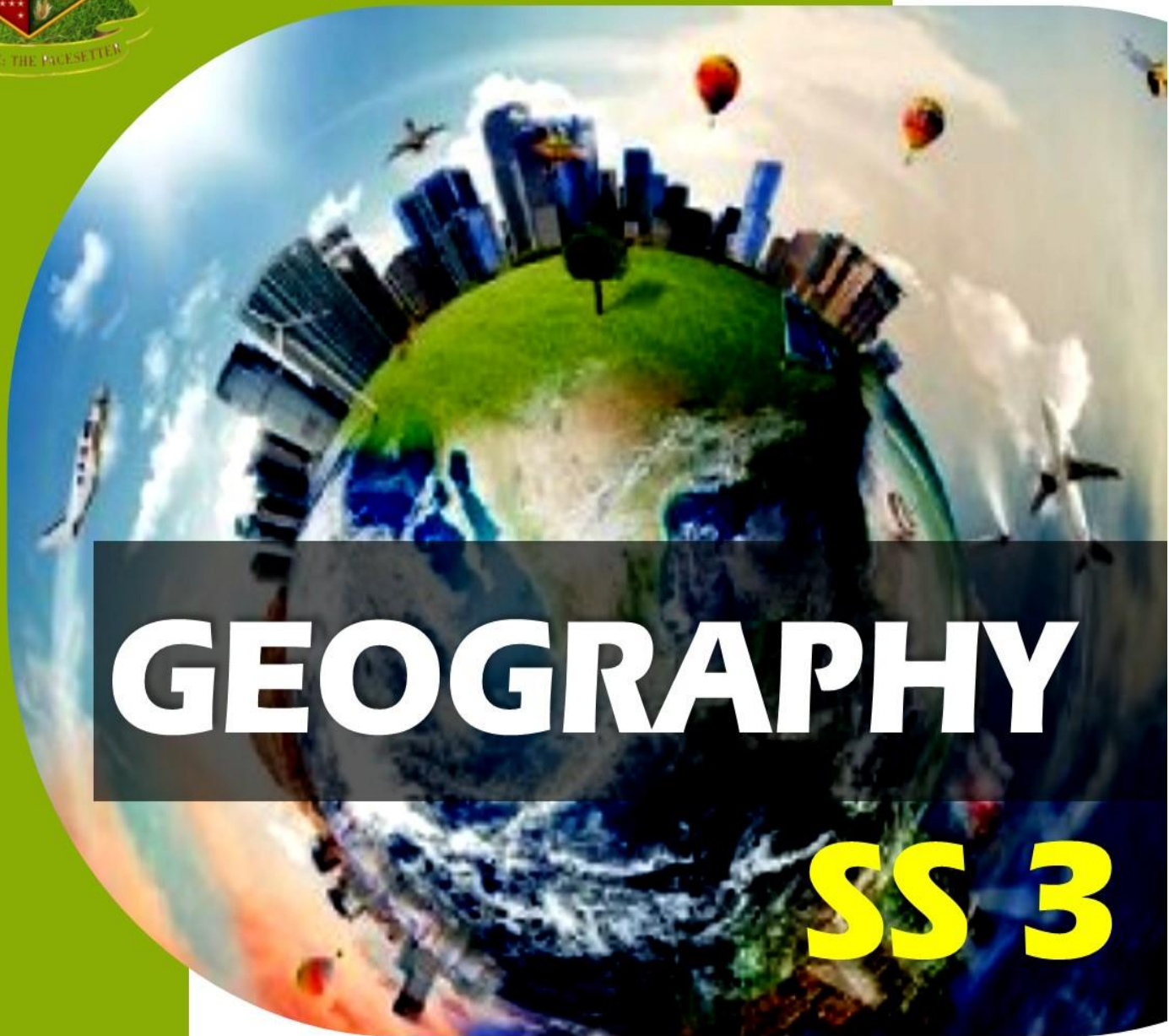




## OYO STATE LECTURE NOTES



# GEOGRAPHY

## SS 3

**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

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## SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL 3 (SS3)

## FIRST – SECOND TERM SUBJECT NOTES ON GEOGRAPHY

### 1<sup>ST</sup> TERM SUMMARY SUBJECT NOTES ON GEOGRAPHY FOR SS3

#### CONTENTS FOR FIRST TERM

#### [A] EARTHQUAKES

- (i) Meaning
- (ii) Causes
- (iii) Effects

#### [B] VULCANITY OR VOLCANISM

- (i) Meaning
- (ii) Effects of Volcanism

#### [C] LIMESTONE OR KARST TOPOGRAPHY

- (i) Meaning
- (ii) Characteristics of Limestone region

- (iii) Surface features of a Limestone region

**[D] DENUATIONAL PROCESSES**

- (i) Meaning
- (ii) Sequences of Denudation
- (iii) Weathering
- (iv) Factors affecting Weathering
- (v) Processes of Weathering

**[E] MASS MOVEMENT OR MASS WASTING**

- (i) Meaning
- (ii) Factors affecting Mass Movement
- (iii) Types of Mass Movement

**[F] CLIMATIC CHANGE**

- (i) Meaning
- (ii) Causes of Climatic Change
- (iii) Consequences of Climatic Change

**[G] ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)**

- (i) Foundation of ECOWAS
- (ii) Aims and Objectives of ECOWAS

**SUMMARY SUBJECT NOTES**

**[A] EARTHQUAKES**

**i. Meaning:**

An earthquake is a violent tremor within the earth's crust which sends out a series of vibrating waves in all directions.

**ii. Causes of Earthquake**

- 1. Faults from collision of tectonic plates
- 2. Sudden release of stress
- 3. Some regions are natural prone to earthquakes.

**iii. Effects of Earthquake**

- 1. Displacements of earth's crust
- 2. Raising and lowering of coast rocks
- 3. Raising and lowering of ocean floor
- 4. Destruction of buildings, roads, bridges, railways and telecommunications
- 5. Death of people and animals

**[B] VULCANICITY OR VOLCANISM**

**i. Meaning**

Vulcanicity is the process by which molten magma is forced into the earth's crust or to the earth's surface.



Volcanic eruption

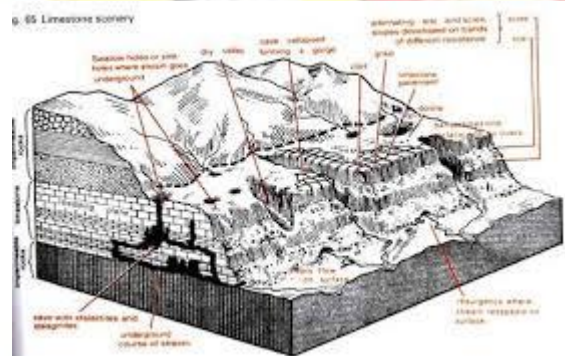


**ii. Effects of Volcanism**

1. Destruction of buildings, roads, bridges, railways, and telecommunications
2. Death of people and animals
3. Displacement of earth's crust
4. Raising and lowering of coastal rocks
5. Raising and lowering of ocean floor
6. Landslides and cracks

**[C] LIMESTONE OR KARST TOPOGRAPHY**

- i. Meaning:** Limestone is a sedimentary rock consisting of at least 80% calcium carbonate.



Limestone Topography

**ii. Characteristics of Limestone Region**

1. Presence of depressions
2. Absence of Luxuriant Vegetation
3. Absence of Surface drainage
4. Presence of joints and rugged topography
5. Presence of dry surface valleys
6. Solubility

**iii. Surface features of Limestone Region**

1. Grikes
2. Cliets
3. Shallow holes or sink holes
4. Doline
5. Urala
6. Poljes

**iv. Underground features of Limestone Region**

1. Caves of caverus
2. Limestone gorge
3. Resurgence or springs
4. Stalactites
5. Stalagmites
6. Pillar

**[D] DENUDATIONAL PROCESS**

- i. Meaning**

Denudation is the process of breaking down, lowering and wearing away of the earth's surface through the agents of denudation such as wind, running water, ice and waves.

**ii. Sequences of Denudation**

Weathering → Erosion → Transportation → Deposition

**iii. Weathering**

Weathering is the gradual breaking down of rocks by either physical (mechanical) or chemical process.

**iv. Factors affecting Weathering**

1. Climate
2. Types of rocks
3. Relief
4. Living organisms

**v. Processes of Weathering**

1. Physical or Mechanical Weathering
2. Chemical Weathering

**[E] MASS MOVEMENT OR MASS WASTING**

**i. Meaning**

Mass movement is the movement of weathered material under the force of gravity.

**ii. Factors affecting Mass Movement**

1. Gradient of the slope
2. Human activities
3. Nature and weight of materials
4. Presence of lubricating moisture
5. Presence of vegetation

**iii. Types of Mass Movement**

1. Soil creep
2. Soil flow or solifluction
3. Rockfall
4. Landslides

**[F] CLIMATIC CHANGE**

**i. Meaning**

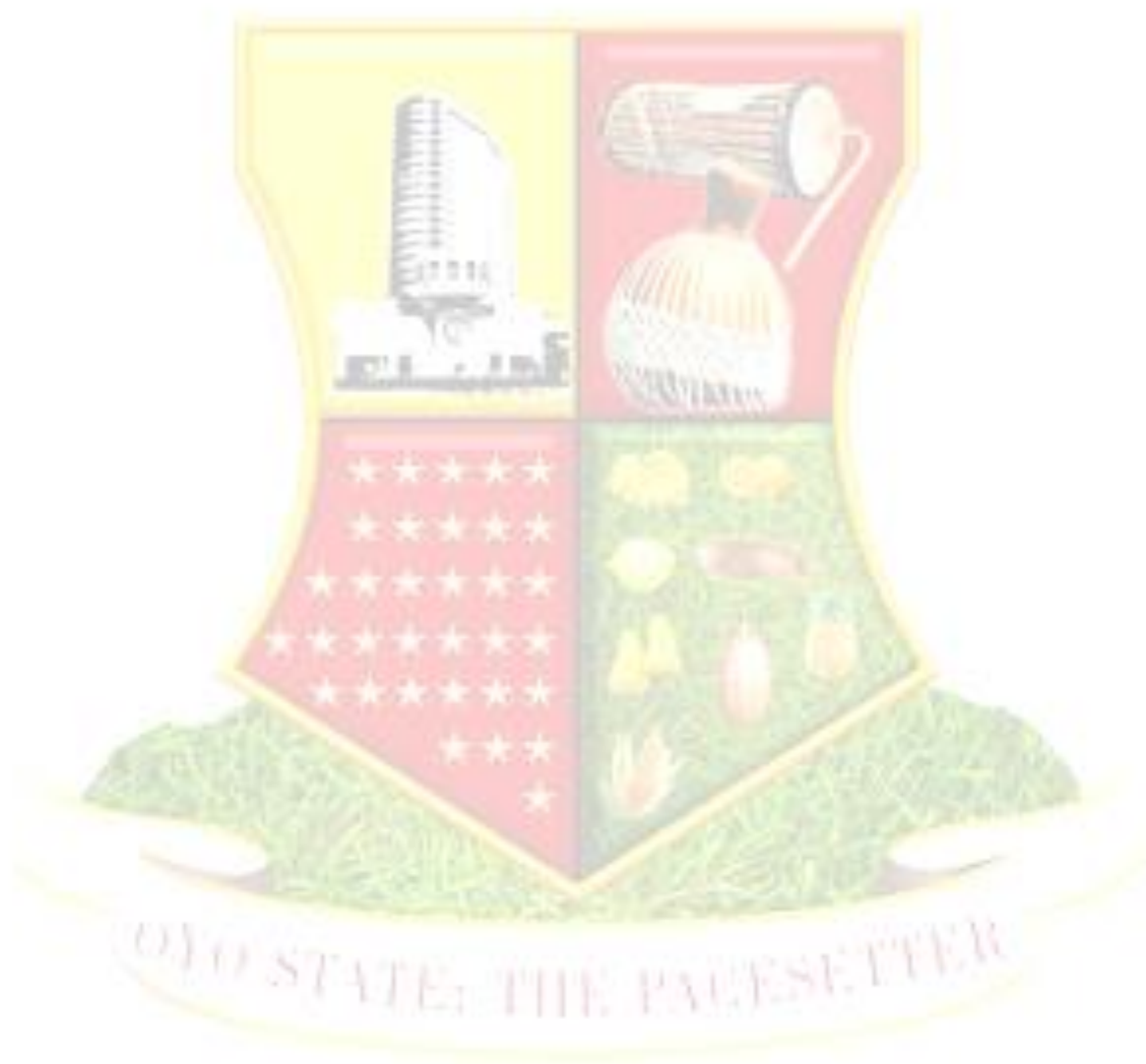
Climatic change is the change in the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time.

**ii. Causes of Climatic Change**

1. Green house effect
2. Ozone layer depletion
3. Chloro-floro carbon (CFC) gases
4. Deforestation
5. Gas flaring
6. Carbon emission

**iii. Consequences of Climatic Change**

1. Melting of ice caps
2. Increasing temperatures
3. High rainfall
4. Submergence of coastal cities
5. Desertification



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**[G] ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)****i. Foundation of ECOWAS**

The Economic Community of West African States was established in May 28, 1975 by a treaty called Lagos Treaty by fifteen West African States. Guinea Bissau later joined to make up 16 countries.



ECOWAS Members

**ii. Aims and Objectives of ECOWAS**

1. To promote economic co-operations
2. To promote trade
3. To promote free movement of people
4. To ensure cultural co-operation
5. To eventually establish common currency etc.

**iii. Benefits of ECOWAS**

1. Development of common market
2. Free movement of people
3. Trade liberalisation
4. Military cooperation
5. Promotion of unity etc.

## 2<sup>ND</sup> TERM SUMMARY SUBJECT NOTES ON GEOGRAPHY FOR SS3

### CONTENTS FOR SECOND TERM

**[A] TRADE**

- (i) Meaning
- (ii) Types of Trade
- (iii) Benefits of International Trade

**[B] TOURISM**

- (i) Meaning
- (ii) Importance of Tourism
- (iii) Problems of Tourism

**[C] AFRICA'S RESOURCES**

- (i) Minerals
- (ii) Vegetation

**[D] LUMBERING IN AFRICA**

- (i) Meaning
- (ii) Favourable factors for Lumbering
- (iii) Economic importance of Lumbering

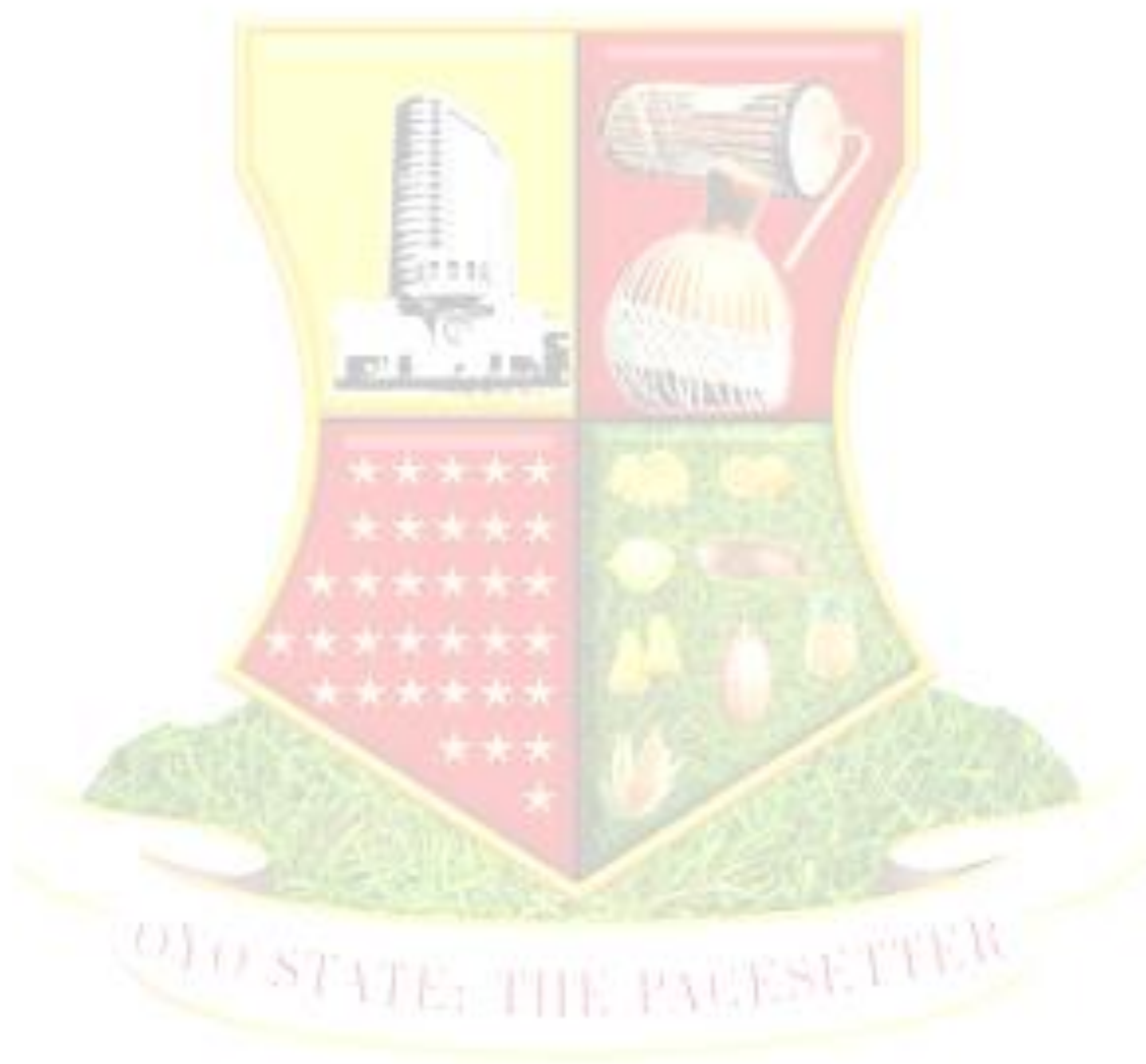
**[E] DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS**

- (i) Remote Sensing



- (ii) Satellite
- (iii) Satellite Remote Sensing

[F] APPLICATION OF SATELLITE REMOTE  
[G] APPLICATION OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM  
[H] PROBLEMS OF GIS IMPLEMENTATION IN NIGERIA



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**SUMMARY SUBJECT NOTES****[A] TRADE****i. Meaning**

Trade refers to buying and selling of goods and services between one region and another in the same country, or between one country and another.

**ii. Types of Trade**

1. Internal Trade
2. International Trade or External Trade

**iii. Benefits of International Trade**

1. Provision of foreign exchange
2. Provision of employment
3. It fosters international cooperation
4. Provision of new products
5. Diffusion of ideas
6. Improved living standard
7. Generation of income to individuals etc.

**[B] TOURISM****i. Meaning**

Tourism is the act of visiting places of interest for pleasure.

**ii. Importance of Tourism**

1. Foreign exchange earning
2. Generation of employment
3. Income to individuals
4. Development of towns
5. Conservation of wild life
6. Development of local craft industries etc.

**iii. Problems of Tourism**

1. Inadequate funding
2. Lack of access roads
3. Poor publicity
4. Lack of private investment
5. Inadequate infrastructure
6. Security problems etc.

**[C] AFRICA'S RESOURCES****(i) Mineral**

Mineral are natural, chemical substances which make up the rocks of the earth's crust  
Some of the minerals in Africa are:

<b>Mineral</b>	<b>Major Producing Countries</b>
Gold	South Africa, Ghana, Zimbabwe
Petroleum	Nigeria, Libya, Algeria
Copper	Zambia, South Africa, Congo Basin, Zimbabwe

**Importance of Minerals**

1. Employment

2. Revenue generation
3. Foreign exchange earning
4. Raw materials for industries
5. Improvement of standard of living
6. Growth of towns etc.

#### [Cii] **VEGETATION OF AFRICA**

Vegetation refers to the community of different species of plants growing together in an area and possessing a certain general physical appearance.

##### **Types of Vegetation in Africa**

1. Tropical Rainforest
2. Tropical Savannah (Grassland)
3. Mediterranean Vegetation
4. Desert Vegetation

##### **Economic Importance of Vegetation**

1. Trees provide wood for construction
2. Livestock farming due to presence of abundant grasses
3. Employment
4. Foreign exchange earning
5. Generation of income
6. Fruits production especially in Mediterranean Vegetation

#### [D] **LUMBERING IN AFRICA (ZAIRE & NIGERIA)**

##### (i) **Meaning**

Lumbering is the felling of economic trees in the forest, which can be used for domestic, industrial or commercial purposes.



Lumbering

Lumbering areas in Zaire and Nigeria are:

Zaire – Provinces of Kinshasa, Huri and Eastern equator  
 Nigeria – Benin, Sapele, Ondo, Port-Harcourt and Calabar

##### (ii) **Favourable factors for Lumbering**

1. Presence of dense tropical forest
2. Market for the Timber products
3. Efficient sawmill industries
4. Efficient transport system
5. High rainfall and temperature all year rounds

##### (iii) **Economic importance of Lumbering**

1. Foreign exchange earning

2. Employment
3. Raw material
4. Construction purposes
5. Source of income

**[E] DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS**

- (i) **REMOTE SENSING** – Acts of obtaining information about something without direct contact with it.
- (ii) **SATELLITE** – It is an artificial body placed in orbit round the earth or another planet in order to collect information or for communication.
- (iii) **SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING** – It is a satellite which studies the earth's surface and atmosphere.

**[F] APPLICATION OF SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING**

Satellite remote sensing can be applied in the following field. These are:

1. Forestry
2. Environment
3. Agriculture
4. Telecommunication
5. Transportation

**[G] APPLICATION OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM**

Geographic information system can be applied in the following field. These are:

1. Defence
2. Agriculture
3. Urban development
4. Mapping
5. Surveying
6. Transport
7. Census

**[H] PROBLEMS OF GIS IMPLEMENTATION IN NIGERIA**

1. Inadequate power
2. Inadequate personnel
3. Inadequate capital
4. Poor communication
5. Low technology transfer
6. Lack of GIS institutions