PRIMARY FOUR SOCIAL STUDIES LESSON TERM 1

TOPIC –LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

LESSON 1 – LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT.

- Learners should name their district
- Learners should state neighbouring districts.
- Learners will draw the map of their district showing divisions and counties / municipalities.

EVALUATION

Children should answer oral and written questions.

1. Name the division / municipalities that make up Kampala district.
2. State the neighbouring districts of Kampala / Wakiso.
3. Why is Kampala considered a special district.
4. Draw the map of Kampala.
5. Give a reason as to why Kampala is highly populated.
6. How useful is Kampala as a city to the people of Uganda.

TOPIC: LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

- Learners should give the functions of their district.
- Learners should mention the requests (needs) of people in the district.
- Learners should give a brief history of their district.

<u>Brief history of Kampala / Wakiso</u>

- Kampala was names after an animal called Impala.
- Kampala was built on seven hills, namely
    1. Namirembe
    2. Rubaga
    3. Kibuli
    4. Makerere

5. Old kampala
6. Muyenga
7. Mengo

It's administrative centre were located on old Kampala hill.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

- It is an administrative unit. (centre)
- It creates employment to people.
- It serves as a commercial centre.
- It leads to easy delivery of social services.
- It serves as a communication centre.

EVALUATION

1. From which animal was Kampala named?
2. Mention the seven hills on which Kampala was built.
3. On which hill were the administrative headquarters before independence?
4. What makes Kampala district different from other districts.
5. Why is Kampala district densely populated?
6. Write down four functions of a district.

LESSON 3

REQUESTS OF PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT (NEEDS)

- Learners should mention the needs of people in their district.
- Learners should mention the places where different needs can be got from.
- Needs are things we need in our day today life.

Examples of requests / needs

- Medical care.

- Security
- Transport
- Communication
- Water

How people meet their requests / needs

- The government is supposed to provide all the basic needs to its people.
- People must also work hard in order to earn a living.
- Some non government organizations also provide needs to people.

LESSON 4

IMPORTANT PLACES IN OUR DISTRICT.

- Learners should is identify the important places in our district.
- Learners should name where their district headquarters are found.
- Learners should name neighbouring schools and important cultural sites.

Examples of important places in our district

- District headquarters.
- Schools
- Health centres.
- Cultural and historical sites.
- Markets.
- Radio stations.
- Places of worship

LESSON 4

THE COMPASS DISRECTION.

- Learners use their knowledge about the compass direction which they learnt in P.3
  a) Give the importance of a compass.
  b) Name the four main points of a compass.
- Learners read the tests about the points of a compass and name the secondary points.
- Learners will draw the compass direction and show both the cardinal and secondary points.

EVALUATION

1. Draw a compass showing cardinal and secondary points.
2. Give the importance a compass.
3. Mention any four groups people who use a compass while doing their work.
   A compass is an instrument used to show to show direction
   A compass rose is a drawn compass.

   Cardinal points are the main points of a compass semi- Cardinal points are the points that lie between the cardinal points.

   Cardinal points

   North South East West

   Semi – cardinal points

   North East North west South East south west

LESSON 5

MAPS AND PICTURES

- Learners use their knowledge about maps and pictures which they learnt in P.3 to define the following.

  a- Maps b)-pictures
- Learners read the text about maps and pictures and give relevant examples.
- Using a well prepared chart and text books learners will differentiate between maps and pictures.
- Learners will draw maps and pictures of different objects.

EVALUATION

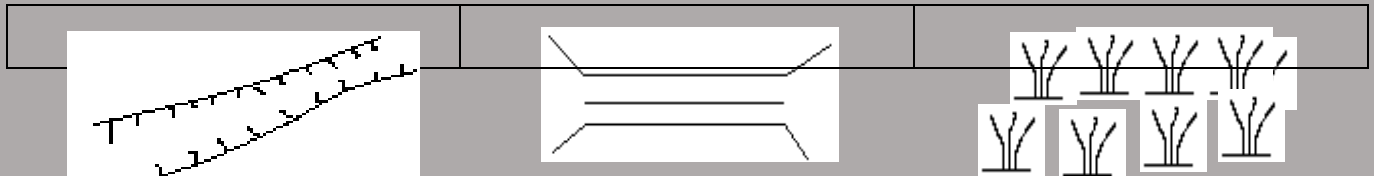
1. Define the following terms
   a) Map
   b) Pictures

- Learners read the text about maps and pictures and give relevant examples.
- Using a well prepared chart and text books,
- Learners will differentiation between maps pictures.
- Learners will draw maps and pictures of different objects.

EVALUATION

1. Define the following term
   a) map
   b) pictures
2. Draw maps and pictures of the following.

   Pot, cup, tree house
3. State the different between a map and a picture.
4. Why are symbols used on maps instead of real objects?
5. Name one feature on a map which is represented by symbols.
6. State four attributes of a well drawn map.
7. Name the following map symbols.



LESSON 8

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF A MAP / THE USES

- Learners use their knowledge about elements of a good map they learnt in P.3
- Learners read the text about elements of a good map and name them.
- Using text books, learners should be able to give the importance of the elements of a good map.
- A well drawn map should have the following elements or attributes.

i) Key Compass

ii) Scale Title

iii) Boundary / frame

USES OF EACH

Key – Interprets symbols and signs used on a map.

Scale – Measures the actual ground distance between places on as map.

Compass – Used to show directions on a map

Title (Heading) – Explains what the map is all about.

Boundary / Frame – Encloses the map.

EVALUATION

1. State the value / importance of the following map elements to a map reader.
   i) Compass
   ii) Scale
   iii) Title key
   iv) Boundary
2. Name the following map symbols

a)

b) 0 350km

3. Which direction does a compass always face when it's at rest?

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

These are natural land forms found on the earth's surface.

Examples of physical features.

Hills, mountains, plateau, valleys plains (Relief features),rivers Lakes oceans seas(drainage features) physical features in our dirstict. (Kampala, Wakiso

LAND FORMS

Land forms are the features(feature) that give land shape. i.e hills, mountains, valleys etc.

EVALUATION

1. What are land forms
2. Name the land forms found between two hill.
3. What are physical features?
4. Write down the physical features found in your district.
5. How are physical features important to the people who live near and a round them.

RELIEF

Relief is the appearance of the land's surface.

There are relief features that commonly appear in most parts of Uganda.

There are Hills, mountains, plateau, valleys and plains

Plateau.

A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.

It covers the largest land in our district/ Uganda.

Mountains.

Mountains are large raised steep pieces of land.

Mountains form the highest physical features of Uganda.

Examples of mountains in Uganda.

Rwenzori (Highest) Elgon Moroto, Mufumbiro,

Hills –These are fairly raised masses of land (hills)

Rivers.

A river is a mass of flowing water.

The major rivers in Uganda are:-R.Nile, Kafu, Achwa Katonga Semliki

N.B The longest river in Uganda is R.Nile.

Lakes

A lake is a mass of water in a basin.

The major lakes in our district are L.Victoria (the biggest fresh water lake) Kabaka's lake (man – made) in Rubaga division.

Other lakes in Uganda.

L. Kyoga the most swampy lake.

L.Albert has oil wells.

L.Edward

L.Katwe for salt production.

L.Kwania

L.Wamala

L.Bisina

Altitude

Altitude is the height of land above sea level

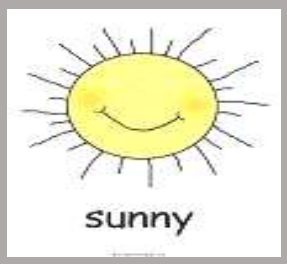
EVALUATION.

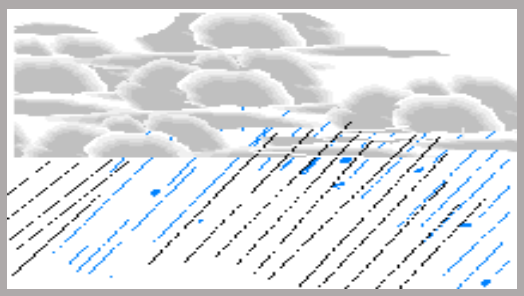
Define the following:

- Altitude
- Plateau
- Mountains
- Valleys
- Highlands
- Lakes
- Rivers

INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES ON CLIMATE/ ANIMAL LIFE

- Learners will use the knowledge about physical features to tell how physical feature influence climate.
- Tell how physical features affect animal life.
- A diagram showing the formation of relief rainfall.



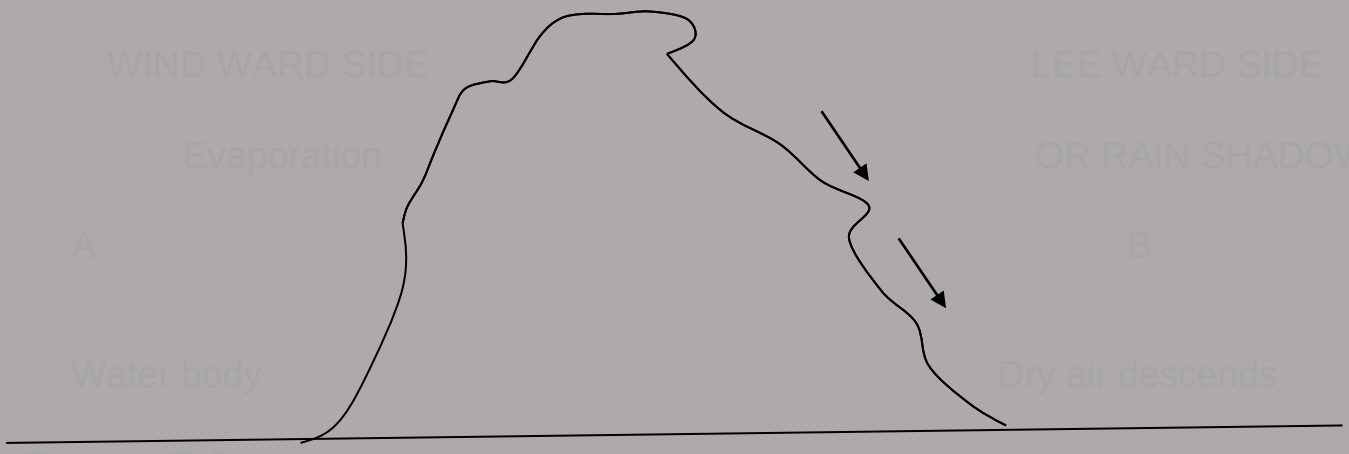


Sun rays Condensation

WIND WARD SIDE LEE WARD SIDE

Evaporation OR RAIN SHADOW

A B



Water body Dry air descends

EVALUATION

1. What type of rainfall formation is shown above?
2. Name the two processes involved in the above rainfall formation.
3. State the importance of features marked with letter “K”
4. Name the sides A…… B ……
5. Which side of the mountain receives?
6. Why does the above mentioned side receive little or no rainfall?
7. Identify the economic activities carried out on the plateau.

HOW PHYSICAL FEATURES AFFECT ANIMAL LIFE

- Learners will read the text about physical features and tell how physical features affect animal life.
- Physical features of an area determine the work of people in that area.
- They provide water, food and shelter to animals such as goats cows sheep and giraffe.
- Physical features such as mountains have fertile volcanic soils which favour the growth of pasture for animals to feed on.

EVALUATION

1. State two values of physical features to animal life.
2. How are physical features a problem to the transport industry.
3. State four values / importance of physical features to people.
4. How are physical features a disadvantage to people and animal life?
5. What makes farming possible on the slopes of mountains?
6. How do farmers in hilly areas control soil erosion?

USES OF PHYSICAL FEATURES.

- Learners should state different physical features in their district.
- Learners will write the uses of the different physical features mentioned.

Mountains.

- They attract tourists.
- They are sources of minerals
- They help in rain formation
- They have fertile volcanic soils on their slopes for farming.
- They are sources of some rivers.
- They are used for recreation

LAKES AND RIVERS

- They help in rainfall formation.
- They are used for fishing.
- They used for transport.
- They attract tourists.
- They provide running water for Hydro electricity generation.
- They are sources of minerals (i.e. salt, oil)

Swamps.

- These are water logged areas with some vegetation (vegetated areas with high water levels.

Uses of swamps.

- They are homes for wild animals.
- They attract tourists.
- They provide grass and papyrus to the craft industries.
- They provide clay for pottery
- They provide fish.
- They are used for farming.

Dangers of swamps.

- They keep vector that spread diseases. (They are breeding places for mosquitos.
- They keep dangerous animals that can harm or kill people.

- Swampy areas flood during heavy rainfall.

EVALUATION

1. What are swamps?
2. State four values of swamps to people.
3. State four values / importance of mountains to people.
4. How are lakes and river useful to people? (give four reasons)

USES OF PHYSICAL FEATURES.

- It is used for farming
- It is used for fishing
- It is used for building
- It is used for mining
- It is used for tourism
- It is used for industrialization

WATER FALLS

- They are used to generate electricity.
- They are used for recreation. i.e. Bujagali falls, karuma and Ripon falls.

HIGH LANDS

- They have fertile soils for farming.
- They help in rain formation.
- They have cool climate.
- They are mining grounds (stone mining) quarry

EVALUATION.

1. Define the following terms.
   i) Relief
   ii) Plateau
   iii) Altitude

iv) Land forms

2. State four values / uses/ importances of the following to people.
   a) Plateau
   b) Waterfalls
   c) High lands
3. Mention 3 water falls found a long R. Nile.

DANGER OF PHYSICAL FEATURES.

- Learner will be able to state the dangers to state the dangers of different physical features to both people and animals life.

Dangers of mountains to people.

i) They cause land slides in case of heavy rains.
ii) Volcanic mountains erupt and kill people.
iii) They make transport difficult.
iv) They harbour dangerous wild animals.
v) They are easily affected by soil erosion.

DANGERS OF LAKES AND RIVERS

- They flood in case of heavy rainfall.
- People drown in lakes and rivers.
- They harbor dangerous water animals which kill people.
- They are homes for some living organisms which spread diseases.

SWAMPS

- They are bleeding places for mosquitoes.
- They can easily flood in case of heavy rainfall.
- They harbor dangerous animals which kill people.
- They make construction of roads / house difficult.

EVALUATION

1. Why is it advisable for people to settle near mountain slopes?
2. How are mountains a disadvantage to people who live near their slopes?
3. Name the tragedy that befell the people of Bududa in 2010.
4. How have the people in mountainous areas solved the problem of transport?
5. State two dangers of lakes and rivers to people who sail on them.
6. Why is water transport difficult on some rivers in Uganda?

LESSON 15

CARING FOR PHYSICAL FEATURES.

- Learner with the assistance of the teacher will be helped to state ways of protecting physical features.
- Naming organizations that help to protect the physical features.

Ways of protecting the physical features.

- A void pollution
- A void swamp drainage
- Setting laws against environment degradation
- Covering with soil areas where bricks have been made.
- A void over cultivation on mountain slopes.

N.B: Environmental degradation is the lowering down the quality of the environment.

Or Ant thing done to destroy the natural state of the environment.

Ways of degrading the environment.

- Polluting the environment.
- Practicing swamp drainage
- Brick making in wet lands.
- Over cultivating the land.

EVALUATION

1. Define environmental degradation.
2. State four ways through which man degrades the environment.
3. State four ways of protecting physical features.
4. Name two organizations in Uganda that play a great role in protecting the environment.

ACTIVITIES OF NEMA/ NFA

- Learners will write NEMA and NFA in full form.
- Learners will state the activities of NEMA and NFA
- National environment management Authority
- This is the organization which protects the environment in Uganda.
- It is under the ministry of water and environment.

ACTIVITIES OF NEMA

- Educate the public on the values of environment.
- Educates the public on the dangers of environmental degradation.
- Educates people the dangers of encroachment on wet lands / forests.
- Protects wet lands / swamps against encroachers.

EVALUATION.

1. Write in full
2. Under which ministry is NEMA?
3. State 3 activities of NEMA
4. Name the organization that protects wet lands/ swamps in Uganda from encroachers.

PRIMARY FOUR SOCIAL STUDIES LESSON TERM II

TOPIC –VEGETATION IN OUR DISTRICT

Vegetation is the plant cover of an area.

TYPES OF VEGETATION

- Natural vegetation
- Plantation vegetation

Natural vegetation is the plant cover of an area that grows on its own

Examples: bushes, swamps, shrubs, savanna

Natural

Plantation vegetation/ planted vegetation

The plant covers of an area that is grown by man.

Types of natural vegetation.

- Equatorial vegetation 9Tropical rain forests.)
- Savanna vegetation .
- Semi – desert
- Mountain vegetation
- Swamps.

Examples of trees under natural forests.

- Muvule (Troika)
- Ebony
- Rose wood
- African walnut
- Nkago
- Musizi

Natural forests provide people with hard wood timber

Things made from hard- wood.

- Bed
- Cup boards
- Tables
- Chairs
- Doors etc

SAVANNA VEGETATION.

- This type of vegetation covers the largest part of Uganda.
- It is subdivided in to savanna grass land and savanna wood land.

Examples of trees growing under planted forests.

- Cyprus
- Eucalyptus
- Pines
- Spruce
- Cypress
- Fig trees
- Conifers

Products made from soft wood (Trees from planted forests produce soft wood)

- Ply wood
- Match boxes
- Papers
- Pencils
- Some rlers
- Furniture

Examples of natural forests

- Mabira } biggest natural forest
- Budongo }
- Bugoma
- Malabigabo
- Bwindi impenetrable.

Examples of planted forests.

- Lendu – biggest planted forst.
- Magamaga
- Mafuga
- Nyabyeya
- Bugamba

Importance of forests to man

- They are sources of timber
- They are sources of wood fuel.
- They attract rain formation
- They attract tourists
- They are a habitat for wild life.
- They are used for scientific study and research
- They are sources of herbs.
- They help in controlling soil erosion.

REASONS WHY PEOPLE CUT DOWN TREES.

- To get land for farming, industrialization road construction e.t.c
- To get wood fuel.
- To get timber
- To get herbal medicine.

Human activities which affect the vegetation

- Deforestation
- Bush burning
- Over grazing
- Uncontrolled cultivation
- Un controlled lumbering

Problems facing forests.

- Wild fires
- Encroachment on their land.
- Defforestation

Ways of conserving forests.

- Afforestation
- Re- afforestation
- Practicing Agro-forestry
- Enforcing laws against deforestation
- Gazetting land for forest.
- Massive sensitization of people on uses of forests.

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB – TOPIC: ELEMENTS OF WEATHER

Lesson content

What is weather?

Is the condition of the atmosphere at a given time and place

Elements of weather.

These are also called weather makers

- Temperature
- Rainfall
- Humidity
- Sun shine
- Cloud cover
- Wind movement
- Air pressure / Atmospheric pressure.

Meteorologists: Are people who study and tell us about the weather conditions of particular places.

Meteorology: is the study of weather conditions / elements.

The weather experts can tell what the weather condition of a particular palce will be. This is called weather forecasting.

In Uganda the main meteorological centre is found in Entebbe, Wakiso district.

1. Explain what weather is
2. State the elements of weather.
3. What is weather forecasting?

TOPIC: WEATHER IN THE DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC TEMPERATURE

CONTENT

What is temperature?

This is coldness or hotness of a place or an object.

How is temperature measured?

- Temperature is measured in units called degrees.
- An instrument called a thermometer is used to measure temperature.

Types of thermometers.

1. Minimum and maximum thermometer.
- It was also called six's thermometer.
- It was invented by a man called James six.
- The minimum and maximum thermometer is kept at the weather station in the Stevenson screen.
2. Clinical thermometer.
- It is also called the doctors thermometer.
- It is used in clinics and hospitals.
- Liquids used in thermometers are mercury and alcohol.

Activity

1. What is temperature?
2. Draw and name.
   a) Minimum and maximum thermometer
   b) Clinical thermometer

TOPIC WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC SUNSHINE

LESSON CONTENT

Sunshine refers to the sun's heat energy received on the earth's surface.

Measuring sunshine.

It is measured using an instrument called the sunshine recorder/ Campbell stokes.

- It records the length of time it has shined on a particular day in a given place (intensity of sunshine)
- State any four uses of sunshine
- Give any four dangers of sunshine
- Draw and name the sunshine recorder.

WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC RAIN FALL

LESSON CONTENT

Rain: is water falling from clouds in separate drops.

Rainfall: is the amount of rain that falls in a certain area at a given time.

Two processes that help in the formation of rain.

a) Evaporation
b) Condensation
c) Heating
d) Transpiration

Condensation

- When the rays of the sun heat water bodies like lakes and rivers and vegetation, there is loss of water which rises to the sky.

Areas of evaporation

a) River ,Lakes, Swamps, Oceans, streams etc
b) Plants/vegetation
c) Soil

Condensation: This is when water changes from vapour to liquid form.

Activity: Draw a diagram showing how rainfall is formed.

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC TYPES OF RAINFALL

LESSON CONTENT

- Convectional rainfall
- Relief / orographic rainfall
- Cyclonic rainfall

Convectional rainfall

This type of rainfall is formed in areas of lakes, rivers, forests and swamps.

Diagram showing how convectional rainfall is formed.

Exercise

a) What is
   i) Evaporation
   ii) condensation
b) Mention any three areas that receive convectional rainfall.

Lesson evaluation

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

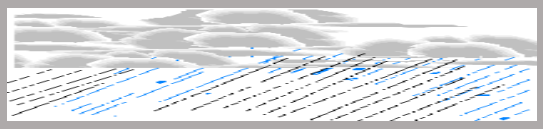
SUB- TOPIC: RELIEF RAINFALL

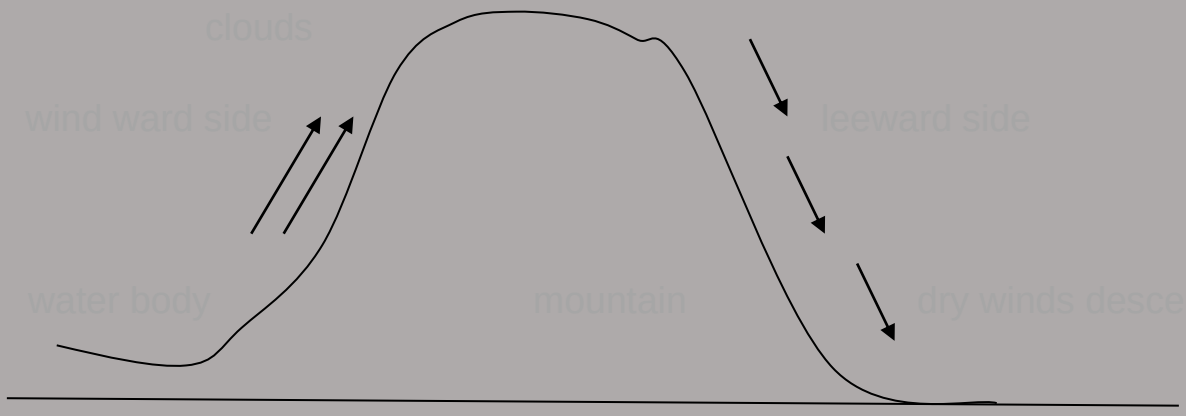
LESSON CONTENT

- Relief rain fall is also called orographic rainfall
- Areas that receive relief rainfall are

a) Mountainous / hilly / highlands

- Moist wind rises to the top of the mountain and cools down to form rainfall.
- Rainfall is only received on the wind ward side which receives moist wind.
- The leeward side receives little or no rainfall because by the time wind crosses to this side, it will be dry.





Activity

1. Which side of the mountain receives much rainfall?
2. Why does the leeward side of the mountain receive little or no rainfall?

Lesson evaluation.

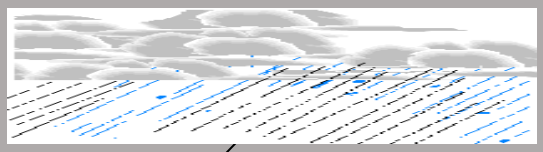
TOPIC WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC CYCLONIC RAINFALL

LESSON CONTENT

- This type of rainfall is experienced when warm air meets cool air.
- It is always followed by thunder and lighting
- The line separating the two air masses is called a front

- Cyclonic rainfall is also called frontal rainfall



clouds

rain

Warms moist air front

rises cold air

Activity

1. Which areas receive cyclonic rainfall?
2. Which line separates the two air masses in the formation of cyclonic rainfall?
3. Give any four uses of rainfall
4. State four dangers of rainfall

Lesson evaluation

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC MEASURING RAINFALL

LESSON CONTENT

- Rain fall is measured in units called millimeters.
- We use the instrument called a rain gauge to measure rain fall.
- A rain gauge consists of the following
  - i) Funnel
  - ii) Measuring cylinder
  - iii) Metal can
- It is always placed about 30cm above the ground to prevent running water from entering the cylinder.
- It should be placed away from trees and water sheds to trap the correct amount of water.

Activity

1. What is the use of a rain gauge at a weather station?
2. Why is a rain gauge placed about 30cm above the gorund
3. Why is it placed in an open place?
4. Draw and name parts of a rain gauge.

Lesson evaluation

TOPIC WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC WIND

LESSON CONTENET

- Wind is moving air in the atmosphere.
- We can not see, smell, touch wind but we can feel it and see its effects.

Types of wind

1. Galle wind
2. Hurricane
3. Sea and land breeze

Advantages of wind

1. Wind helps in winnowing
2. Lights up fire.
3. Helps fire.
4. Helps in flying kites
5. Drives away bad smell
6. Can be turned in to power by wind mills.
7. It helps our clothes and dishes dry faster.
8. Pollinates flowers by transferring pollen grains from one flower to another.

Activity

1. State four dangers of wind
2. How is wind useful to sailors?

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING WIND

LESSON CONTENT

a) Wind vane- Shows the direction of wind
b) Anemometer – Measures the speed of wind.
c) Wind sock – Measures the strength / wind direction

A wind vane is placed in an open place or on top of the buildings to prevent wind obstruction.

Activity

a) Draw and name the following wind instruments. State the uses of each.
   i) Anemometer
   ii) Wind vane
   iii) Wind sock
   iv) Hygrometer
   v) Barometer
   vi) Sunshine recorder
b) Why is the wind vane placed in an open place?

Lesson evaluation

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC CLOUDS

LESSON CONTENT

- What are clouds?
  Clouds are droplets of water vapour which keep floating in the atmosphere.
- The height and movement of clouds can indicate the type of weather that is likely to occur.

Activity

1. Mention five types of clouds you have observed
2. Which type of clouds is most liked by farmers?
3. Mention the highest clouds in the sky.

Lesson evaluation

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TPOIC: HOW WEATHER AFFECTS PEOPLE'S ACTIVITIES

LESSON CONTENT

- Weather can influence people's activities in various ways such as farming.Too much sunshine / rainfall can destroy people's crops.
- Dressing can also be affected by weather for example, people in hot areas like karamoja put on light clothes while those in cold areas put on heavy areas.
- People carry umbrellas on sunny and rainy days.
- People who work in open areas are affected by sunshine and rainfall.

Activity

1. State three ways in which weather affects us.

N.B: Some information about the Stevenson screen.

- Drawing a diagram and instruments kept in it.

Qn: Why should a Stevenson have louvers?

- Why is it painted white?
- Why is it built with metallic stands?

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: SEASONS AND CORRESPONDING ACTIVITIES

LESSON CONTENT

- Seasons are periods of time in a year when the same weather conditions are experienced.
- Seasons usually last for 3-4 months.
- There are only two seasons experienced in our district .These are:
  i) Dry season
  ii) Wet season
- Some countries have more than two seasons e.g.
  a) Autum
  b) Spring
  c) Summer
  d) Winter

Farmers do different activities in the different seasons.

<u>Dry season</u>

- Harvesting ready crops.
- Drying yields
- Preparing / ploughing the land
- Seed storing
- Repairing machines

Wet season

- Planting of crops
- Weeding / pruning / spraying

Activity

1. State the activities done by farmers during
   a) Wet season
   b) Dry season
2. Why is it necessary to harvest crops during the dry seasons?
3. Why is there need to have proper storage of harvests?
4. What is the use of a granary to the farmer?

Lesson evaluation

PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

LESSON THREE: THE STONE AGE PERIOD

- Learners should tell what Stone Age is.
- Learners should out line the stages of the Stone Age.
- Learners should state the important discoveries in each stage.
- Learners should tell what marked the end of the Stone Age period.
- Learners should draw some of the tools used by early man.
- Stone Age is the period when early man used stone tools and weapons.

Stages of the Stone Age period.

- Early Stone Age / old.
- The middle stone age.
- The new/ late Stone Age period.

The Old Stone Age.

Needs of man during this period

- Shelter
- Food
- Protection

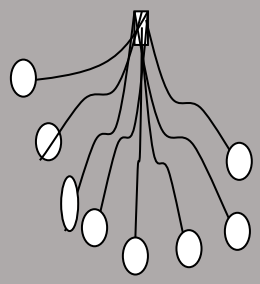
Shelter

- They lived under big trees and caves
- Near lakes and rivers.

Food

- They ate raw meat and birds, roots, fruits and honey

TOPIC: HOW PEOPLE LIVED LONG AGO

			
Bolas	Hand axe	cleaver	Thumb nail scrapper
Bone needle	Spear head	Club	Pick

Use of each tool / weapon.

Bolas – for trapping fast running animals

Hand axe

Thumb nail scrapper } skinning animals

Bone needle – joining skins

Club – for hitting trapped animals to death

Cleaver – for splitting

Pick – for digging holes

Evaluation

1. The Stone Age period why was it called so?
2. Mention the three stages of the Stone Age.
3. Draw any three stone tools used by early man.
4. Mention any two Stone Age sites found in Uganda.

TOPIC: HOW PEOPLE LIVED LONG AGO

LESSON MIDDLE STONE AGE

LESSON CONTENT

- This was the second stage of early man after millions of years.
- The appearances of people changes
- Major changes and discoveries under this stages.
- The most important event during the period was the discovery of fire by rubbing two sticks together and hitting stones.
- The discovery of fire greatly improved the life of early man.

Uses of fire to early man.

a) It was used to roast meat.
b) It could warm his body at night and during cold weather.
c) Fire was used to scare away wild animals
d) It gave him light and was able to sleep in the cave with out fear.

Other important discoveries.

- Man used skins and leaves as clothes.
- Making pots for domestic use.
- New ways of trapping and hunting animals.
- Buried their dead.
- Hunting tools were made better.

Activity

1. Mention the most important discovery during the middle stone age.
2. State any four uses of fire to early man.
3. Write down two other important discoveries during the middle stone age.

TOPIC: PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC THE NEW / LATE STONE AGE

LESSON CONTENT

- The life of man during this period also greatly changes improved.
- People began to make much better weapons from stones. It was late or new Stone Age many of the things which people of this period use had been found, so a lot is known about the new Stone Age.
- The people of this period learnt to make friends with animals and tamed them.
- The dog chased / drove away enemies and helped early man in hunting.
- They stayed in one place for a basket as they built huts and formed villages.

- People started growing food crops.
- New tools like knives, hoes and baskets were invented to help dig the land , sow and harvest crops.
- Drawing and painting on walls of rocks (pictures of animals)
- Rock painting in Uganda can be found in Nyero caves near Soroti.
- Many tools and weapons of earlier times have been collected from many parts of Uganda

They are kept in the Uganda museum.

A museum is a building where objects of art, history, science e.t.c are displayed

Activity

1. State any four discoveries that took place during this Stone Age period.
2. How important is a museum to school children to the country?
3. Which Stone Age site is well known for rock painting?
4. Name any one Stone Age site found in Kampala district.
5. Write four Stone Age sites found in Uganda.

TOPIC: PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

LESSON ARCHAOLOGY

LESSON CONTENT

Archeology is the study of the remains of early man.

Archeologists are scientists who dig in the ground to find out more of early man's life.

They study the tools and weapons used.

Bones of people and animals

They also sites are places where early man is believed to have lived.

Dr. Luis Leakey was the most commonly known archeologist in East Africa.

Dr discovered the oldest skull of early man at old vai Goerge in Tanzania.

Examples of Stone Age sites in Uganda.

1. Sango Bay
   Nsongezi
   Magosi
   Paara
   Luzira
   Nyero- in Kumi district where rock painting was done.
   NOTE: Learners will draw a map of Uganda showing Stone Age sites.
   Evaluation
1. Who are the archaeologists?
2. What are Stone Age sites?
3. Mention any five Stone Age sites you know in Uganda.
4. Which Stone Age site is known for rock painting?

TOPIC PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

LESSON ARCHAEOLOGY

LESSON CONTENT

Archaeology is done by excavation

Excavation is done in places where early man lived.

How early man got food.

- By gathering wild honey
- By hunting
- By collecting wild honey
- By fishing

Examples of food eaten by early man

- Raw meat
- Some plant leaves
- Some insects.
- Delicious roots and stems
- Honey.

Stone Age sites are places where early man is believed to have lived.

TOPIC: PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: ETHNIC GROUPS

LESSON CONTENT

An ethnic group is a of people with the same origin and almost speak the same language

Major ethnic groups.

- Bantu
- Nilotics
- Nilo hamates
- Hamates

THE BANTU

The Bantu is the biggest ethnic group in Uganda

They are believed to have come from Cameroon in West Africa. They entered Uganda from the Western direction through DRC

The Bantu were mainly farmers.

Examples of tribes under the Bantu.

- Baganda
- Banyankore
- Bagisu
- Basoga
- Bakiga
- Batooro

TOPIC PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC ETHNIC GROUPS

LESSON CONTENT

What is a tribe?

A tribe is a group of people who speak the same language, have the same custom and beliefs

- Learners should define ethnic groups
- Learners should tell the major ethnic groups in Uganda.
- Learners should tell the movement patterns of ethnic groups.
- Learners should tell the causes of ethnic migrations.

Causes of ethnic group migration

- Over population
- Shortage of land
- Drought
- Civil wars
- Epidemic diseases

Factors that influence the settlement patterns

- Soil fertility

- Rain fall
- Security
- Jobs
- Vegetation
- Climate

TOPIC MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS.

SUB TOPIC RESULTS OF ETHNIC MIGRATIONS

- Over population
- New culture due to intermarriages
- Land conflicts
- New economic activities

Major economic activities

Bantu – farming

Nilotics – pastoralism

Nilo – hamates – pastoralism

Hamates – pastoralism

TOPIC PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRIC

SUB TOPIC ETHNIC

LESSON CONTENT

- Tribes found in different ethnic groups

BANTU

- Baganda

- Bakiga
- Basoga
- Banyankole

NILOTICS

- Acholi
- Alur
- Lugbara
- Jopadhola e.t.c

NILO - HAMITES

- Karimojong
- Sabiny- sebei (place) – kup – sabiny language)
- Kumam
- Iteso
- Jie

HAMITES

- Bahima
- Batutsi

Legends told by different ethnic groups

Bantu

- Kintu and Nambi
- Isaza and Nyamiyonga
- Njabala
- Mundu and seers (The first Bagisu)

Nilotics

The spear and the bead.

TOPIC PEOPLE INOUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC ECONOMIC ACTIVITES

- Learners should explain what economic activities are
- Learners should out line the different economic activities carried out in our district.
- Learners should define commercial centres
- Learners should mention the problems faced by the people in carrying out economic activities.

Lesson content

What are economic activities?

- These are activities that people do in order to get money.
- When people get money, they can meet their basic needs.
- Give examples of economic activities in your district.
- Traditional / local economic activities in your district.

Definition bark cloth making

These are activities that were done by people long ago in order to earn a living.

Examples of traditional economic activities.

- Basket making.
- Pottery
- Basket making
- Brick making
- Black smithing
- Craft making

Modern economic activities.

These are activities that are done by people today in order to earn a living.

Example of modern economic activities

- Mining
- Building
- Trade
- Tourism
- Transport
- Industries
- Farming
- Communication
- Fishing

Evaluation

a) What are economic activities
b) Mention any four examples of economic activities.
c) Modern economic activities.

TOPIC PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC ECONOMIC ACTIVITES

Problems faced by people in carrying out economic activities.

LESSON CONTENT

- Insecurity
- Diseases
- Poor health
- Poor transport
- Lack of enough skills
- Climatic / weather changes
- Laziness of people
- Poverty
- Unstable prices of commodities.

- Thieves
- Accident

Importance of economic activities.

- They help people to get money
- Economic activities create employment to people
- Economic activities promote unity
- Economic activities break boredom.
- Economic activities import skills among people.

TOPIC: PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN OUR DISTRICT.

LESSON CONTENT

Social activities are activities that bring people together.

Learners should out line the importance of social activities.

Examples of social activities in our district

- Introduction in marriage.
- Weddings.
- Naming of children.
- Circumcision
- Burial of the dead.
- Entertainment
- Dressing
- Initiation of children

Importance of social activities.

- They keep different families together.
- They promote culture e.g. feeding, dressing, language.
- They unite people.

- They promote acceptable behavior
- They promote working together
- They strengthen family calamites and norms

Factors contributing to people's way of life.

- Work
- Availability of food
- Security
- Education
- Diseases
- Un employment
- Poverty
- Trade
- Transport
- Communication.

TOPIC: PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: COMMERCIAL CENTRES

What are commercial centres are busy business areas

Whereeconomic activities take place.

Examples of commercial centres in Kampala include.

- St. Balikuddembe
- Nakasero
- Nakulabye
- Ndeeba
- Schools
- Industries.
- Bakuli
- Nateete
- Katwe
- Banks
- Hospital

-

PRIMARY FOUR SOCIAL STUDIES LESSON TERM III

TOPIC: ADMINISTRATION / LEADERSHIP IN OUR DISTRICT.

SUB- TOPIC: DISTRICT LEADERSHIP (L.C SYSTEM)

Decentralization: This is the transfer of power from the central government to district levels.

Advantages of decentralization.

- It creates job opportunities to people.
- Services are brought nearer to people
- Leads to easy monitoring of government programmes.

District leadership

- Our country is divided in to smaller areas called districts for easy administration.
- The district leadership is set up like this.

Local council	(LC)	V	Districts
	(LC)	IV	Counties
	(LC)	III	Sub-counties
	(LC)	II	Parishes
	(LC)	I	Villages

Village community

- The district local council is the highest governing body in a district
- It is headed by the district chair person who is elected by the people through voting.
- For cities like Kampala, the district chair person is given a special title Lord mayor.
- Kampala city is has a minister who is responsible for activities in the city. The body that runs activities in Kampala city is KCCA. It's headed by executive director.

- The head of the civil servants in KCCA is Mrs.Jenipher Musis Semakula.
- The lord mayor of Kampala is Hajji Erias Lukwago.
- The district chair person is helped by councilors to run district affairs
  - 2 councilors representing each sub- county
  - 2 councilors representing the youth.
  - 2 councilors representing people with disabilities.
  - 2 women councilors
- The chair person forms executive committee from the elected members of the council.

Activity

1. Write LC in full
2. Who is the chair person of your district?

TOPIC: DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

SUB- TOPIC: OTHER LEADERS IN OUR DISTRICT

CONTENT

Types of leaders.

- Appointed leaders.
- Elected leaders.
- Cultural leaders
- Religious leaders
- Civic leaders (Appointed by the district services commission)

Other important leaders in our district and their duties.

1. District chairperson / LCV chairperson
- He / she is the political head of the district.
- Chairs meeting of the executive committee of a district.

2. The district speaker.

- Controls councils meetings.

3. Chief administrative (C.A.O)

- He/ she is the highest civil servant in the district
- He / she is responsible for payment of all civil servant in a district (in Kampala city he / she is the C.E.O)

4. District Directors of Education .(D.D.E)

- He makes sure that the standards of Education in a district is good.

5. District Director of Health services. (D.D.E)

- Responsible for people's health in a district.
- He / she is the first person to act if there is an out break of a disease in a district.

6. District planner (DP)

- He /she plans for the development of the district.
- Discourages the building of structures that are not well planned.

Activity

1. Mention any five important leaders in our district and state their roles.

TOPIC: ADMINISTRATION IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: OTHER IMPORTANT LEADERS IN OUR DISTRICT

CONTENT

7. Resident district commissioner. (RDC)

- He is appointed by the president and represents the central government in the district / Represents the present in a district.
- He is in charge of security in a district.

8. District director of veterinary services((DDVS)

- He /she advises farmers on how to look for their livestock(animals and birds)

9. District director of agriculture(DDA)

- Advises farmers on better farming methods and how to care for their crops.

10. District director of fisheries (DDF)

- He /she is in charge of fisheries in the district.
- He /she discourages over fishing and catching of young fish.

11. District director of forestry (DDF)
- He / she is in charge of conserving (protection) of forests.

12. District director of probations. (DDP)
- He / she is in charge of children's affairs.
- He settles family conflicts.

13. District police commands / district of police (DPC/ DDP)
- He makes sure that all people keep law and order.

Activity

1. Write the following in full
   a) DDVS
   b) DDA
   c) DDF
   d) DPC
2. How many members make up local council 1 committee?
3. Which member of the local council is in charge of children's affairs?

TOPIC: ADMINISTRATION IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: Qualities of a good leader.

CONTENT

Qualities of a good leader.

- Ability
- Respectful
- Approachable.
- Tolerant
- Understanding
- Cooperative

- Confident
- Responsible
- Careful
- Faithful
- Trust worthy

How people acquire leadership.

- By election
- By appointment
- Through inheritance.
- By voluntarism.

Activity

1. State three ways how people acquire leadership.
2. State four qualities of a good leader.
3. How is democracy practiced in your school?
4. Why are school rules important in a school?

TOPIC: ADMINISTRATION IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: ENFORCING LAW AND ORDER.

CONTENT

- By – laws: These are laws made and passed by the local government
- Importance of by- laws
- They promote peace
- They promote security
- They promote smooth running of both district and government programmes.
- They promote good behaviours and morals.
- The chairperson LCV is the political head.

- They promote smooth running of both district and government programmes.
- They major is the political head of the city/ municipality.
- The chief Administrative officer in a district / officer in charge of paying civil servants in a district.
- The resident district commissioner is the officer in charge of security in a district/ president's representative in a district.
- The district education officer is the officer in charge of education / all schools in a district.

Evaluation

1. What are by – laws?
2. How are by- laws important in a district?
3. Who is the political head in a district?
4. What title is given to the following?

- Highest and civil servant in a district.
- Political head in a city
- President's representative in a district.

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Learners will explain what social services are.
- Give examples of social services.
- Social services are benefits given to people to live a good life.

Groups of people who provide social services.

- The government
- Local leaders.
- Doctors / medical workers, security organs.
- Teachers.
- Veterinary officers.
- Farmers

- Drivers
- Bankers.

Examples of social services.

- Education services
- Medical services
- Security services
- Transport services.
- Water services
- Electricity services } social amenities
- Banking services
- Road maintenance
- Posta and communication services.

Examples of social services centres.

- Schools.
- Hospital / clinics.
- Markets
- Police stations Barracks
- Roads, railway stations.
- Water bodies
- Banks bodies
- Post office.

N B- These are places where social services can be got.

Evaluation

1. What are social services?

2. Give four social services offered to people by the government in your district.
3. What social services is offered at Kawempe police post?
4. State one problem that has hindered the government from delivering these social services to people effectively:

Types of leaders.

Decentralization

This is the transfer of from the central government to district levels.

Advantages of decentralization.

- It creates job opportunities to people.
- Services are brought nearer to people.
- It leads to easy monitoring of government programmes.

Types of leaders.

- Appointed leaders
- Elected leaders
- Cultural leaders.
- Religious leaders.
- Civil leaders (Appointed by the district services commission)

Members that make up the district local council

- Chairperson
- Sub- county councilors.
- Two youth councilors
- Two councilors for the disabled.

Evaluation

1. Define the term decentralization

2. State two advantages of decentralization.
3. Write down four types of leaders.
4. Name three political leaders in your district.
5. What title is given to Buganda's cultural leaders?
6. Name any other three cultural leaders in Uganda.
7. Who is the current Arch Bishop of Uganda?
8. Mention two of the members of who make up the district service commission.

Duties of district leaders.

Leaders will identify the responsibilities of each district leader.

1. District chairperson
- He is the political head of a district/ chairs the meetings of the executive committee of a district.
2. District chief administrative officer(CAO)
- He is the chief accounting officer in a district pays civil servants in a district.
- Officiates legal marriages on behalf of the government.
3. District education officer (DEO / DDE) district director of education.
- Heads all education departments in a district.
- Ensures that all education programmes in a district.
- Ensures better standards of education in a district.
4. District directors of health services9DDHS)
- He /she is responsible for all medical departments in a district.
- Supervises all medical workers in a district.
5. District director of veterinary services (DDVS)
- Advises farmers on how to look after the livestock.
- Teaches people how to improve on their quality of animals.
- Treats sick animals in a district.
6. District director of agricultural services (DDAS)
- Advises farmers on better farming methods.

- Encourages farmers to grow more food to ensure food security

Duties of district leaders.

1. District police commander DPC / district director of police (DDP)
- Controls the commander DPC / district director of police (DDP)
- Ensures that police force in a district.
- Gives permission before public rallies take place in a district.
2. Resident district commissioner RDC
- Represents the president at the district level.
- Ensures security in the district.
- Chairs the district security committee in a district.
3. District forest officer DEFO / district director of forestry / fisheries.
- Ensures forest conservation in a district.
- Encourage tree planting in a district.
4. District fisheries officer / district director of fisheries. (DDF)
- Control over fishing and catching young fish in a district.
- Encourages farmers to dig up ponds for fish farming.
- Teaches people the proper methods of fishing.
5. District probation officer DPO/ district director of probation DDP
- He /she is in charge of children's affairs in a district.
- Settles family disputes in a district.
- Helps people with special needs especially those affected by disaster.
6. District planner DP / district director of planning (DDP)
- Plans for development in a district.
- Discourages building in the district that are not planned.

Qualities of a good leader.

- Learners will out line ways in which people acquire leadership.
- State the qualities of a good leader.

How people acquire leadership.

- By election
- By appointment
- Through inheritance.
- By voluntarism.

Qualities of a good leader.

- Ability
- Respectfulness
- Kindness
- Approachable
- Tolerant
- Understanding
- Cooperative
- Confident
- Responsible
- Careful

Evaluation.

1. State three ways how people acquire leadership.
2. State four qualities of a good leader.
3. How is democracy practiced in schools today?
4. Why are school rules important in a school?
5. State the importance of the following in a school.

- Time table.
- School register

People' rights in a district.

- Learners will define a right.
- State the rights of people in a district.

People's rights in district.

- Aright to food.
- Aright to education
- Aright to security
- Aright to medical care
- Aright to privacy
- Aright to get information
- Aright to association
- Aright to work
- Aright to fair judgment

Responsibilities of people in our district.

- Obeying laws.
- Participating in community work.
- Reporting wrong doers.
- Participating in making sanitation
- Involving in proper activities.
- Helping and caring for others.
- Caring for the sick.

Evaluation

1. What are children's rights.
2. State four rights of children.
3. How are children's rights violated in Uganda today?
4. How can the government of Uganda control violation of children's rights.

Groups of people that provide security.

- Learners will give the groups that provide security.
- State the name of Uganda's National Army

Security organs

- Police
- Army
- Private security guards
- Prisons
- Local council

Police s under the ministry of internal affairs. The police in Uganda is headed by the inspector general of police, major general Kale Kayinhura.

The minister for internal affairs is Hon. Hilary Onek

Departments of the police

- CID – Investigates crimes.
- Dog section – responsible for training and look after police dogs.
- Fire brigade department – responsible for putting out fire.
- General / duty – Receives any kind of complaints from the public.
- Traffic department – handles traffic matters on roads.
- Passport department – Issues passports and other travel documents.
- Police air wing- handles emergency issue / cases especially on plane crashes.
- The radio section – responsible for communication with radios and signals in the police.
- The patrol section – patrols on foot or motor vehicle.
- Anti riot police – to stop riots.

The general functions of the Uganda police.

- Investigates on crimes.]
- Stops riots.

- Puts out fire
- Locates lost and crushed planes.
- Arrests wrong doers.
- Protects people and their property.
- Teaches the public the proper use of roads.
- Issues out travel documents like passports to people.
- The Uganda prisons department.
- The department is responsible for transforming law breakers in to good law abiding citizens. It is under the ministry of internal affairs.

Functions of the Uganda prisoners

- To look after prisoners.
- To take suspects to court for trails.
- To transform prisoners in to law abiding citizens.
- To teach prisioners vocational skills such as carpentry.
- The Uganda prisons are headed by the commissioner. Mr Johnson Byabashaija.

The Army

Uganda's national army is Uganda's people's defence force.

- It's main duty is to defend the country against enemies.
- The Army is under the ministry of defence.
- Dr. Crispus Kiyonga is the minister for defence.

Problems faced by people in meeting their needs.

- Embezzlement
- Poverty
- Bad weather
- Shortage of food.
- Laziness
- Over population

- Accidents
- Diseases
- Insecurity

Solutions to the problems.

- Creating employment opportunities for young people
- Providing education on methods of producing more quality food.
- Providing medical services.
- Controlling population growth
- Introducing group farming
- Fighting against corruption.

Evaluation.

1. State four problems faced by people while meeting their needs.
2. State four solutions to the above problems stated in i) above.
3. State three ways the government of Uganda has put in place to fight illiteracy

Ways of caring for social service centres.

- Respecting people who care for social services
- Avoid misuse of public office
- Mobilizing communities.
- Cleaning social service centres.

Evaluation

1. What are social service centres?
2. Give four examples of social service centres.
3. State 3 ways of caring for social service centres.
4. How are market places important to people?
5. State one way the local government benefits form market places.

Revenue

- Learners will explain what revenue is
- Outline the sources of government revenue.

Revenue is money for the government.

Sources of government revenue.

- Takes
- Loans
- Grants tourism
- Tourism
- Profits from its companies
- Donations
- Court fines

Uganda revenue Authority is the body responsible for collecting revenue in Uganda Tourism is the largest foreign exchange easier for the government today. It is referred to as an invisible export because it does not involve the exchange of goods.

Evaluation

1. State 4 sources of government revenue
2. State 4 things on which the government specific its revenue.
3. Write URA in full.
4. Which body in Uganda is responsible for collecting its revenue?
5. Which is Uganda's large foreign exchange earner?

Aspects on which the government spends its revenue

The government spends its money / revenue on the following.

- Transport
- Communication
- Salaries for civil servants.
- Agriculture

- Medical services
- Water supply
- Electricity

Evaluation

1. What is transport?
2. How does the government spend its money on transport?
3. Under which ministry are roads in Uganda?
4. How does the government collect its revenue?
5. State one problem facing the Uganda revenue authority as it collects taxes?
6. Why body is Uganda distributes electricity to its customers?
7. Write down four means of road transport.

TOPIC: ADMINISTRATION IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: OTHER IMPORTANT LEADERS IN OUR DISTRICT

- District veterinary officer DVO

  He / she advises farmers on how to look for their livestock (animals and birds)
- District agricultural officer DAO

  Advises farmer on better farming methods and how to care for their crops.
- District forest officer DFO

  He is in charge of conservation (protection) of the forests.
- District fisheries officer DFO

  He is charge of fisheries in the district

  He discourages over fishing and catching of young fish.
- District probation officer DPO

  He is in charge of children's affairs

  He settles family affairs
- District police commander DPC

  He makes sure that all people keep law and order

Evaluation

1. Write the following in full
   a) DVO DPC DPO
   b) DAO DPO
2. How many members make up local council 1 ?
3. Which member of the local council is in charge of children's affairs?

Enforcing law and order.

- Good citizens must observe law and order so as to live peacefully.
- Bad citizens disobey and break the law.
- Beating , burning and killing of suspected law breakers is not good. This is called mob – justice
- Suspected law breakers should be reported to the police.
- The police will take the suspects to courts of law.
- Then the magistrate / judges will decide who is right and who is wrong. The guilty will be fine or taken to prison.

<u>The police force</u>

The main duty of the police force is to enforce law and order.

How the police enforces law and order.

- Guarding important places and people
- Arresting law breakers.
- Taking suspect to courts of law.
- Investigate crimes.
- Controlling traffic
- Fighting fires.
- The top most person in the Uganda police is the inspector general of police (IGP).The correct IGP is major general Kale Kayihura.

- The police is under the ministry of internal affairs.

Evaluation

1. What is the main duty of the police?
2. State any 4 ways the police enforces law and order
3. To which ministry does the police belong?
4. What title is given to the top most person in the Uganda police?

Sections / Departments of police

Criminal investigation department (CIB)

- It is responsible for investigating crimes.

Fire brigade

- This department is responsible for putting out fire and help save lives of people and animals is danger.

Dog section

- Is responsible for producing, training and looking after police dogs. Dog are used in investigating cases and enforcing law and order.

General duty section.

- This section receives complaints and sends them to the concerned departments.

Traffic section

- This handles traffic matters on roads.

Passport section

- This section ensures that passports and other travel documents are not forged.

Police Air Wing

- It uses light air crafts and deals in delicate emergency cases for example if a plane crashes and disappears in forests it can trade it.

Patrol section.

- They move from place to place to keep law and order.

Radio and signal section.

- This section is responsible for communication.

Evaluation

1. Mention four departments / sections of the Uganda police
2. Write CID in full.
3. Which section of the police helps to control movement on a roads?

The Uganda prisons.

- The Uganda prisons works hand in hand with the police in enforcing law and order.
- The prison is under the ministry of internal affairs.

General functions of Uganda prisons.

- To look after prisoner
- To take suspects to court for trail
- To transform prisoners.

The biggest prison in Uganda today is Luzira prison.

Evaluation

1. Under which ministry is Uganda prisons?
2. Mention any four duties of the Uganda prisons.
3. What title is the top most person in Uganda prison?

TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES

CONTENT

- Natural resources are things providing by the earth and used by people.

Examples of natural resources.

1. Land
2. Lakes and rivers
3. Swamps
4. Minerals
5. Vegetation
6. Mountains
7. Climate

Groups of natural resources are

i) Renewable resources
ii) Non renewable resources

Renewable resources are those resources that can not be exhausted(finished for good)

Examples of renewable resources are

- Land
- Sunshine
- Wind
- Water

Non renewable resources are those that can get exhausted(finished)

Examples of non renewable resources.

- Minerals e.g. sand, clay, and salt
- Vegetation.

Activity

1. What are natural resources?
2. Give examples of natural resources
3. Define
   a) Renewable resources.
   b) Non renewable resources
4. Give three examples of each of the above.

TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES

CONTENT

- Land is the most important natural resource.
- All other natural resources are found on land.

Uses of land

1. Land is used for growing crops.
2. It is used for building houses, factories etc.
3. Land is used for construction of roads railway lines and air ports.
4. Land with pasture is used for grazing of animals like goats , cattle etc
5. Land is used for mining of minerals e.g. sand, limestone, copper etc
6. Some land is turned in to game parks for protecting wild animal

Activity

1. Why is land the most important natural resource?
2. State the uses of land.

TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: WATER RESOURCES

CONTENT

- These are places where we can find water.
- Water resources include: lakes, wells, rivers, springs, ponds, and streams.
- The main source of water is rain.

Other natural sources of water are

1. Lakes
2. Rivers
3. Natural wells.
4. Streams
5. Springs

Uses of water resources

- Water resources provide water for home use and domestic animals.
- Some farmers water their plants during the dry season.
- Some water resources provide fish.
- We can get minerals e.g. salt from L.Katwe.
- Lakes and rivers can help in rain formation.
- They can attract tourists.
- They can be used for water transport.

Exercise

1. Mention any natural sources of water.
2. Write down three uses of water sources.

TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES

CONTENT

- A forest is an area with many trees growing together at different heights.

Types of forests

1. Natural forests.
2. Plantation forests
3. Give three examples of each of the above.

Natural forests Plantation forsts.

Uses of forests

1. Home of wild animals (habitats)
2. Provide fire wood
3. Provide timber for making furniture.
4. Provide local herbs.
5. We can get fruits.
6. Help in rain formation
7. Regulate temperature
8. Forests attract tourists.
9. They help to reduce the speed of blowing wind.
10. Forest provide shelter to people
11. Forests purify air.

Activity

1. What is a forest?
2. What type of wood is got from?
   a) Natural forests?
   b) Plantation forests?
3. State any four uses of forests to man.

4. What type of rainfall is received a round forests?

TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES

SUB- TOPIC: IMPORTANCE OF LAKES AND RIVERS.

CONTENT

- Provide water for domestic use.
- Lakes and rivers provide us with fish
- We can use lakes for water transport.
- We can get salt from some lakes e.g. L.Katwe
- Rivers with water falls can be used for building dams that generate hydro electricity.
- Lakes can be used for leisure activities like swimming and boat racing.
- River water can be used in the irrigation of crops especially in dry season
- They help in rain formation.

Activity

1. Give three examples of lakes in Uganda.
2. Mention any six uses of lakes and rivers to man.

TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: EFFECTS OF MISUSING NATURAL RESOURCES

CONTENT

1. Uncontrolled cutting down of trees. This can lead to
- Prolonged drought
- Out break of famine
- Shortage of pastures for animals
2. Clearing and draining of swamps: This can lead it.
- Decrease in fish production
- Water animals can runa way or get killed

- Shortage of raw material s for hand crafts e.g. papyrus.

3. Over grazing and overstocking of animals. Can lead to soil erosion.
4. Dumping of garbage near our water sources: This can lead to

- Out break of disease
- Contaminates our water sources

5. Overfishing is also dangerous because it leads to no more fish in future.

Activity

1. List down any four human activities that can lead to deforestation
2. What problems can be caused by draining swamps?

TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES

CONTENT

1. What are natural resources?
2. Give four examples of natural resources
3. List down any four ways in which natural resources can be misused.

TROPICAL QUESTIONS

LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT IN UGANDA (TERM 1)

1. Define a map

   Drawing of an object as seen from above.

2. What is the difference between a map and a picture.

   Is seen from above as a picture is seen from the side.

3. Name the four main points (cardinal) of a compass direction

   - North - South

   - East - West

4. Draw a compass direction and show the four secondary points

   a-North East c North West

   b- South East d South west

5. State any three ways of locating places locally.

   i)Using Shadows

   ii) Land Marks

   iii) Position of the sun.

6. List down the four main elements of a good map.

   - Key - Title

   - Scale - Compass direction.

7. Give a reason why Kampala is considered to be a special district.

   It is the capital city of Uganda.

8. How useful is Kampala as a city to the people of Uganda.

   It is a commercial centre.

9. How many division s / sub counties

   5 divisions.

10. Give any three reasons why Kampala / Wakiso is divided in to divisions / sub countries

    i)To create jobs

    ii) To extend services nearer to people

11. State the use of a key to a map reader.

    A key interprets map symbols and colours.

12. Draw the map symbols for these features.

Quarry	Bridge	Water falls	Dam
Swamps	Seasonal river	Permanent lake	Canal

13. Identify any four important places in your district.

    i) Schools

    ii) Banks

    iii) Hospital

    iv) Markets.

14. Why should a good map have a scale?

    To determine the actual distance between places on a map

15. Which district neighbours Kampala in all directions.

    Wakiso

16. From which animal was Kampala named?

    Impala.

17. Give one reason why Kampala is highly populated.

    It has better social services.

18. Which division neighbor Kampala central division in the following directions?

    a) North – Kawempe

    b) South - Makindye

    c) East – Nakawa d) West – Rubanga

19. Which is the biggest division in Kampala district?

20. Name any three small towns found in Kampala.

Nateete Kasubi

Ndeeba Katwe

21. In which division are police headquarters found?

Central division

22. Give two ways how people meet their needs in your district.

i) Through trade

ii) Through farming

23. State any problems faced by people as their meet their needs.

- Civil wars

- Epidemic diseases.

24. Why are symbols used on a map?

To avoid over crowding on a map.

25. Identify any four problems faced by people in Kampala district.

i) Traffic jam

ii) High crime rate

iii) High cost of living

iv) Poor sanitation.

v) Pollution

vi) Easy spread of disease.

PHYSICAL FEATURES IN OUR DISTRICT

1. What are physical features?

Natural land forms.

2. What is another name for physical features?

Land forms

3. Give any four examples of physical features.

i) Lakes

ii) Hills

iii) Plains

iv) Mountains

v) Valleys

4. Name the biggest physical feature in Kampala district.

Lake Victoria

5. Which physical feature covers the biggest part of Kampala?

Plateau

6. Name any two lakes found in Kampala district.

i) Lake Victoria

ii) Kabaka's lake

7. Which man made lake is found in Kampala district?

8. Identify any two uses of physical features.

i) Some physical features help in rain formation.

ii) Some physical features are tourist attractions.

9. State any two dangers of

a) Mountains

i) Causes land slides.

ii) Lead to soil erosion.

b) Rift valleys

i) Causes land slides

ii) Leads to soil erosion.

10. State any two ways of caring for physical feature.

i) By use of terraces.

ii) By practicing afforestation

iii) Discouraging people from dumping wastes in lakes.

11. Give two problems faced by lakes and rivers.

i) Dumping wastes in to them (pollution)

ii) Prolonged drought.

12. Write any two problems faced by people living around lakes and rivers.

i) They experience floods during heavy rain falls.

ii) They keep dangerous wild animals.

iii) They harbor disease vectors / breeding places for diseases vectors.

iv) They are hiding places for.

13. State any four uses of lakes and rivers to people.

i) Source of fish

ii) Source of water

iii) Tourist attraction

iv) Help in rain formation

v) Used in water transport.

14. Identify any two uses of a plateau to people.

i) Used for farming

ii) Settlement

iii) Industrial development

iv) Fishing

15. Write four economic activities carried out on a plateau.

i) Plateau

ii) Farming

iii) Fishing

iv) Pastroralism

v) Settlement

vi) Trade

vii) Brick making

WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

1. What is weather?

It is the condition of the atmosphere at a given time.

2. Identify any four types of weather (conditions)

i) Rainy

ii) Sunny

iii) Cloudy

iv) Windy

3. State any four elements (factors / components) of weather. (weather makers)
   i) Rain
   ii) Sunshine
   iii) Wind blow
   iv) Cloud cover
4. Write any two weather changes.
   i) From windy to cloudy
   ii) From sunny to windy
5. What term is used to mean the study of weather conditions or elements
   meteorology
6. How do we call people who study and tell us about the weather conditions of particular places? meteorologists
7. What is weather forecasting?
8. State the importance of weather forecasting to farmers.
   It helps farmers to plan for their farming activities.
9. In which district do we find the biggest meteorological centre in Uganda?
   Wakiso district.
10. What is temperature?
    Hotness or coldness of an object.
    b) State the units used to measure temperature. Degrees.
    c) Which instrument is used to measure the temperature of an area?
       Six's' thermometer.
    d) Mention any one liquid used in thermometers.
       Mercury
       Alcohol.
11. Which instrument is used is used to measure the amount of sun shine in an area?
    Sunshine recorder.
    b) State any two uses of sunshine to man.
    i) Source of light. ii) Dries cloths
    iii) Dries harvested seeds. Iv) Source of solar energy

12. State any two processes that help in rain formation.

i) Condensation

ii) Evaporation

iii) Transpiration

b) Name the instrument used of measure the amount of rainfall received in an area? Rain gauge.

c) How is rain gauge useful to farmers?

d) In which units is rain fall measured? Millimeters.

13. Why is rainfall measured in millimeters.

To know how deep rain water has gone in to the soil.

b) Mention the three types of rainfall received in an area

i) Convectional

ii) Relief

iv) Cyclonic / frontal } rain fall.

c) Which type of rainfall is received in the following areas?

i) Hilly / mountainous areas..... Relief

ii) Flat areas. ..... Front

iii) Around water bodies.....

iv) Forest ..... convectional

14. What is wind?

Wind is moving air.

d) State any two uses of wind to man

Dries our clothes.

Runs machines

e) Out line any two dangers of wind to man.

Too much wind destroys our crops

Too much wind blows off the roofs of houses.

f) Name the instruments used to measure:

i) Direction of wind – wind vane.

ii) Speed of wind – Anemometer

iii) Strength of wind- Wind sock.

15. Mention any four types of clouds.

i) Cirrus - Cumulus

ii) Nimbus - Stratus

16. Which clouds give rainfall to farmers?

Nimbus clouds

17. How are nimbus clouds useful to farmers?

They give farmers rain.

18. Give any two uses of clouds to man.

They provide rain to man.

They protect us from direct sunshine

VEGETATION IN OUR DISTRICT TERM 2

1. Define the term vegetation. Plant cover of an area.
2. List down the two types of vegetation.
   - Natural vegetation
   - Planted vegetation
3. Out line any four examples of natural vegetation.
   - Forest - Savanna
   - Swamps – Semi Arid
4. State any two uses of vegetation to man.
   - Source of timber
   - Source of firewood
   - Helps in rain formation
   - Helps to control soil erosion.
5. Write down any four human activities that can affect vegetation.

Negative effect	**Positive effect**
- Bush fires	– Afforestation
- Deforestation	– Re-aff0restation
- Uncontrolled lumbering	– Agro - forestry

6. State two ways how people care for vegetation.
   - Practice afforestation.
   - Avoid bush burning
7. What type of wood is got from?
   a) Natural forest – Hard wood.
   b) Planted forests – Soft wood.
8. Give two examples of trees that provide hard wood timber.
   - Muvule - Kahogany
   - Ebony
   - African walnut.

9. What vegetation covers the biggest part of Uganda? Savanna.
10. What is a swamp?

    A swamp is a water logged and vegetated area.
11. Identify any two uses of a swamp.
    - Source of water
    - Source of fish
12. Name the raw material got from swamps.

    Clay / papyrus
13. What common fish is got from swamps?

    Mud fish
14. State any two problems facing wet lands.
    - Dumping industrial wastes in wet lands.
    - Over harvesting of swamp vegetation.
    - Clearing of swamps.
15. Identify any two problems faced by people living near swamps.
    - Swamps are breeding places for disease vectors.
    - Swamps are homes for dangerous wild animals
16. What are plantation forests?

    These are forests that were planted by man.
17. State three examples of trees in planted forests.
    - Eucalyptus - Cypress
    - Conifers - camphor
18. State any three importance of forests to man.
    - Source of timber - Source of fire wood.
    - Help in rain formation
19. Give two reasons why man cuts down trees.
    - To get land for farming - To get wood fuel
    - To get timber
    - Due to droughts.
    - Due to epidemic diseases.

- Looking for jobs
- Running away from conflicts.

20. List down any four types of work done by people.
    - Fishing – Pottery - teaching
    - Farming – trading – office work
21. Identify any four problems faced by people when carrying out their work.
    - Insecurity / wars
    - Diseases of animals and birds.
    - Poor transport
    - Poverty
    - Thieves
    - Un stable prices of commodities
22. Define social activities – Activities which bring people together.
23. Outline any four social activities in an area.
    - Weddings.
    - Naming children
    - circumcision
24. State any three importances of social activities.
    - They keep different families together
    - They keep culture
    - They promote unity
25. Mention four factors contributing to people's way of life.
    - Work - Un employment
    - Availability of food. – poverty
    - Security – Trade.
    - Education – Transport
    - Diseases – Communication.
26. Define the term ethnic groups. Groups of people who share the same origin and almost speak the same language.
27. Write down the four ethnic groups.

- Bantu – Nilo hamates
- Nilotics - Hamites

28. Why did ethnic groups migrate from their home land?
    - Due to civil wars.
    - Due to epidemic diseases.
    - Due to population pressure.
    - Due to famine and drought.
29. Name the original home land (Cradle land) of these groups of people groups of people.
    a) Bantu – Cameroon highlands.
    b) Nilotics – Bahr-el-Ghazel
    c) Hamates – Ethiopia
    d) Nilohamites – Ethiopia.
30. State any two effects of ethnic migration in Uganda.
    - The population increased in areas where they settled.
    - They introduced their culture in Uganda.
31. Out line any four problems faced by the ethnic groups on their way to Uganda.
    - Famine
    - Diseases
    - Attacks from wild animals.
    - Walking long tiresome journeys.

OUR LEADERS IN THE DISTRICT TERM 3

1. List down any four types of leaders in our district.
   i) Political leaders.
   ii) Civic leaders.
   iii) Religious leaders.
   iv) Voluntary leaders.
2. Identify one example of each of these types of leaders.
   i) Political leaders – L.C.1, L.C.5, RDC, D.I SO.
   ii) Civic leaders – C.A.O, D.D.P, D.D.E, district director of agriculture etc.
   iii) Religious leaders.-Bishops, priests, Reverends, Sheikhs, Pastors, Khadhis etc.
3. State 3 ways how leaders are chosen in our distinct.
   i) By election
   ii) By appointment
   iii) Through inheritance.
   iv) Through volunteering.
4. Write down any two qualities of a good leader.
   i) Kindness
   ii) Respectful
   iii) Knowledgeable
   iv) Responsible
   v) Obedient
   vi) confident
5. What are children's rights? These are natural freedom of children.
6. State any three of the children's rights.
   i) Right to eat
   ii) Right to education.
7. What is child abuse? Violation of children's rights
   b) State any four of child abuse.

- denying children from food. Education shelter
- Child labour medical care.

c) Identify any group of people who violates children's rights.

--Rapists kid nappers

- Defilers

8. Define by laws made at a local level.

b) How are by laws important in a district?

-They protect people's rights.-They promote democracy

c) Who is the political head in the district?

Chair man L.C.5

d) What title is given to the following?

- Highest civil servant in a district – C.A.O
- Political head in a city – Lord Mayor.
- Presidents' representative in a district – R.D.C

9. Define the term social services.

Benefits that the government provides to its people to improve on their well beings.

b) Identify any two social services you know

-Education - Medical

Security - Transport.

10. What is decentralization: This is the process when the central government extends some of its powers to local government.

b) Tell any two advantages of decentralization.

It creates jobs to people.

There is easy delivery of services.

There is easy administration

HOW TO MEET PEOPLE'S NEEDS IN OUR DISTRICT.

1. Identify any four groups of people who provide social services in our district.
   - Local leaders
   - Police officers
   - Teachers
   - Bankers
   - Doctors
2. Tell any two problems in meeting people's needs in our district.
   - Poverty
   - corruption
   - Shortage of food.
   - laziness
   - Bad weather
   - Theft
3. Suggest any two solutions to the problems in meeting people's needs.
   - Creating jobs to people.
   - Providing medical services.
   - Introducing group farming.
4. What are social services centres? These are places where social services are provided.
5. Write any four social service centres.
   - Schools
   – Police station
   - Hospitals
   - Banks
   - Markets
   – Post offices.
6. State any two ways of caring for social services centres.
   - Respecting people who care for social service centres.
   - Cleaning social services centres.
   - Mobilizing communities on proper use of social service centres.
7. State any four ways the district raise (get) money)
   - Loans
   – Grants
   - Taxes
   – Donations
8. Write URA in full.

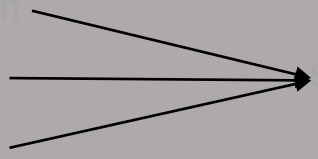
   Uganda Revenue Authority

9. What is the main duty of URA?

   To collect money for the government.

10. Identify any three services on which the district spends her revenue.

    - Education
    - Security
    - Medical



PEOPLE IN OUR DITRICT

1. What is population? Population is the number of people living in an area.
2. Define the term population census.

   Population census is the general official counting of people living in a country.
3. Identify any three reasons why the government carries out population census.

   - To know the number of people
   - To plan for the people
   - To know birth rates and death rates.
4. State any two kind of information needed during population census.

   - Age - sex
   - Religion - Tribe
   - Occupation - marital status
   - Level of education - No of children in a family
5. Define these terms.

   a) Legends – stories of long ago

   b) Clan – A group of people under one fore father.

   c) Tribe – A group of people with same beliefs, culture and language.

   d) Family – A group of people related by blood or marriage
6. Out line any three symbols of a clan.

   - Totem - Naming - Drumming
7. What is population distribution, way hoe people are spread in an area?

   b)State any four factors affecting population distribution.

   - Soil fertility - Reliable rainfall
   - Good security
   - Good education services.
8. Define migration

   Movement of people from one place to another for settlement.

   b) Identify any two causes of immigration.

LESSON NOTES FOR C.R.E P.4 TERM 1 – 2012

LESSON 1

THEME: CHRISTIANS WITH THE SAVIOUR.

UNIT: God's continuing love for his people

- Learners will explore the special place of human beings in God's plan.
- Develop gratitude foe God's love as seen in Jesus' coming as in John 3:17 and the following.

The order & importance of creation and importance of each

- The story of creation is found in the book of genesis written by Moses.
- Genesis means the beginning.
- To create is to bring some thing new in to existence.
- The process of creation took six days and God rested on the sventh day.
- He made this day Holly (Sabath) for people to worship him.
- Sabbath means total rest.
- Creatures are living things created by God.
- Creations are all things created.

THE ORDER OF CREATION. (Gen 1 and 2)

- Learners shall read the order of creation from day one to day six.

EVALUATION.

1. What is to create?
2. In which book of the Bible is the story of creation?
3. Who wrote the book of Genesis?
4. In how many days did God create the universe?
5. How was man's creation different from that of other creatures?

LESSON 2

God's continuing love for his people.

- Learners will explain the different things God created on different days.

SECOND DAY

God created the sky (clouds)

Importance of the sky

The sky protects us from direct sun rays

THIRD DAY

God created several things on this day

- Water bodies.
- Land
- Commanded the earth to produce both grain and fruit producing plants.

FOURTH DAY

God created the sun, moon, stars.

FIFT DAY

God created all water animals and birds.

SIXTH DAY

God created all kinds of animals on land

- He lastly created man (Adam) Adam was created last because he was the must import created.
- He was created to take control over creations.
- Adam was created in God's image; this makes him unique from other creatures.
- It also makes him (Adam) similar to God.

LESSON 3

God's continuing love for his people.

ADAM

Adam was most loved by god, because of these reasons.

- God created him in his own image.
- God gave him control over the garden of Eden.
- God gave him power to control other creations

The story of creation was completed in six days.

THE SEVENTH DAY

- God rested on this day.
- He made it special by blessing it.
- He named this day special and named it Sabbath.
- Sabbath means total rest from work.

EVALUATION

1. What did God create on the following days;

   1st day____, 2nd day _____, 3rd day _____, 5th day _____, 6th day _____.
2. State the importance of the sky in the story of creation?
3. What did God create on the last day?
4. Why was Adam created last?
5. Why was Adam created according to the story of creation?
6. How is man different from other creatures?
7. In which one way is man similar to God?
8. State two indicators that man loved man must.
9. How did God make the Sabbath day special?
10. What does the word Sabbath mean?

LESSON 4

God's continuing love for his people

- Learners will state / out line people's responsibilities towards God's creation.

Our responsibility for God's creation.

- After creation ,God gave man the responsibility of controlling rand caring for all the other creations.
- God wanted people to use all the earthly resources wisely.
  These are forests. Water bodies air, animals, bird and safe.
- We are likely to suffer if we misuse the environment.
- These are some of the ways we may suffer.
  - ❖ Reduce rain fall
  - ❖ Lack fire wood.
  - ❖ Get diseases
  - ❖ Get floods
  - ❖ Lose soil fertility.

<u>Ways people have misused their bodies.</u>

- Un controlled cutting down of trees.
- By pollution
- Poor disposal of wastes.

<u>Ways have misused their bodies.</u>

- Through prostitution.
- Drunkenness
- Drug abuse

All these result in to disease and death

LESSON 5

1. Write down 3 ways how people have misused the environment.
2. How have people misused each of the resources below?
   i) Vegetation ----------

ii) Wild animals----------

iii) Land ----------

iv) Water bodies ----------

3. List some of the things God gave us to look after
4. What happens to us if we misuse our environment?
5. Why is the cutting down of trees bad?
6. Why should we look after our soil?
7. State two ways of looking after our soil?

LESSON 6

THE STORY OF ADAM AND EVE

- The first man to be created by God was Adam.
- The name Adam means “mankind”
- He lived in the garden of Eden
- After creating Adam. God got a rib from him while he was a sleep.
- He created a woman out of the rib and named her Eva.
- The name Eva means “mother of mankind.”
- God put both Adam and Eva in the Garden of Eden.
- They were told to eat all fruits in the garden a part from the fruit from the tree in middle of the garden that gives knowledge of what is good and bad.
- The snakes / serpent tempted Eva in to eating the fruit that she would become as wise as God, and would be able to tell what is good and bad.
- After eating, she gave some to Adam and, this separated them from God.

EVALUATION

1. What do these names mean
   - Adam
   - Eve
2. How did Adam and Eve sin against God?

3. What separated man from God?
4. What was the first sin to be committed on earth?

LESSON 7.

SIN SEPARATES MAN AND GOD. (Gen3:14-24)

- After Adam and Eve eating the forbidden fruit, they already committed the first sin.
- It was called original sin because it was the first sin to be committed on earth.

A sin is an act of disobeying God / an act against God's will.

Results of sin

- Shame – punishment
- Curses – suffering
- Death – diseases.

GOD'S PUNIOSHMENT TO ADAM, EVE AND THE SNAKE

- The immediate punishment was going out of the Garden of Eden.

ADAM

- To get food through sweat.
- To die
- To live in enmity with the snake

EVE

- Give birth in pain / hard labour
- To die
- To live in enmity with the snake.

<u>THE SERPENT / SNAKE</u>

- To eat dust.
- To move on its belly.
- To bite the off springs of man.

- To be crushed to death.

LESSON 8

GOD'S PEOPLE AND THE LAW

EVALUATION

1. What do you understand by the term original sin?
2. Why were Adam and Eve sent out of Eden?
3. What is a sin?
4. Give one reason why sinning is bad.
5. What was the immediate sin given to Adam and Eve?
6. What separated Adam and God?
7. Name the animal blamed for the down fall of man.
8. Who committed the original sin?
9. State four results of sin.
10. How did Adam break his relationship with God?
11. How did God reconcile with man kind?
12. State one reason for the coming of Jesus Christ.
13. What punishment did God give to the following after disobeying him?
    a) Adam
    b) Eve
    c) The serpent / snake

LESSON 9

ASKING GOD FOR FORGIVENESS WHEN WE DO WRONG

PARABLES

- Parables are short stories teaching a spiritual truth.
- Jesus used parables in his teaching for people to believe in him as a messiah.
- He also used them for people to understand him.

Examples of parables used by Jesus

- The lost son
- The ten virgins.
- The rich fool
- The good Samaritan
- The sower
- The vine yard
- The lost sheep

THE LOST SON (Luke 15:11-32)

In the story of the lost son, a man had two sons; the young son was greedy and asked his father to give him his share of the property .The father agreed and shared his property among his sons. The young sold his property and went to a foreign land and spent all his money on everyday thing a miserable life of slavery until he started eating left over

After much suffering, he realized he had done something wrong, he got up, went to his father and asked for forgiveness.

His father felt pity for him and h//e too, forgive him and made a great feast for him.

LESSON 10

ASKING FOR FORGIVENESS FROM GOD WHEN WE DO WRONG.

- Learners will answer the following questions.

1. What are parables?
2. Why did Jesus use parable when teaching?
3. Give four examples of parables used by Jesus.
4. State three lessons we learn from the parable of the prodigal son.
5. When is God ready to forgive us?
6. Match list A with list B

Seeds on good soil produced no grain

Seeds on rocky soil	eaten by birds.
	Dried up
Seeds in thorny bushes	Grew up and multiplied
Seed by the way side	a hundred times.

LESSON 11

THE PURPOSE OF THE COMING OF JESUS

THE MISSION OF JESUS.

Through the sin of Adam and Eve committed, all human beings fell short of God's glory.

No human being was righteous enough to please God.

There was need for a savior.

A savior is some one who is able to get some one out of danger.

God sent his only son Jesus Christ to save us from our sins. In doing so, God reconciled with man.

The name Jesus means savior and Christ means the anointed.

So, Jesus Christ means the Anointed savior.

Through Jesus Christ death, our sins were washed away by this blood.

Ways how Jesus showed love for his people.

- Healed the sick
- Fed the hungry
- Gave sight to the blind
- Cast demons out of people
- Died for their sins.

EVALUATION

1. Who is a savior?
2. Why did man need a savior?
3. What did Jesus do in order to save us?
4. Name any sinner that Jesus visited.

5. Identify any four ways how Jesus showed love for people.

LESSON 12

JESUS MEETS ZACHAEUS.

When Jesus was going to Jericho, he met a rich tax collection called Zachaeus who was not liked by many people because he was a cheat.

Zachaeus was a very short man and could not see Jesus, so, he climbed a sycamore tree in order to see Jesus. When Jesus reached the tree, he called Zachaeus down and he (Zachaeus) said, "j will give half of my belongings to the poor and pay back four times to those I cheated " he said this when Jesus visited his house. Jesus responded to this by saying, "salvation has come to this house", by saying this, he meant Zachaeus had been forgiven of all the sins he had committed.

EVALUATION

1. Name the sinner Jesus visited.
2. Where was Jesus going when he met Zachaeus?
3. Why did Zachaeus climb a sycamore tree?
4. "I 'will give half of my belonging to the poor and pay back four times to those I cheated". Who said these words?
5. Write down the words Jesus said in response to the phrase in no. 4 above.
6. What did Jesus mean by those words?

LESSON 13

ISLAM

PROPHET / MESSENGER

- Learners will describe a prophet.
- Categories the prophet.
- Name the prophets in different categories.

A PROPHET

A prophet is some one who receives messengers / instructions from Allah.

Categories.

- Committed prophets.
- Great prophets.

Prophets in the categories.

Committed

- Adam
- Mohammed
- Ayub

Great ones

- Musa
- Isa
- Dauda
- Mohammed.

Duties of a prophet

- Preach Islam.
- Warn people against doing wrong things.
- Carry Allah's messages.

Qualities of a prophet

- Trustworthy.
- Sounding mind.
- Good morals
- Protected from evil spirits.

EVALUATION

1. What is Islam?
2. Who is a prophet?

3. State three qualities of a prophet.
4. Identify two categories of prophets.
5. Name four categories of prophets.
6. State four qualities of a prophet.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR C.R.E P.4

1. What is co-creation?

   It is to bring new things in to existence by man.

2. Which book in the bible talks about the story of creation?

   Genesis

3. Who wrote the above book? Moses.
4. In how many days did God create the universe? Six days.
5. What did God create on these days?

   1st day – light and darkness

   2nd day – sky (clouds)

   3rd day – water, earth, land and sea, plants

   4th day – sun, moon and stars.

   5th day – animals and birds.

   6th day - man

6. State the importance of the sky in creation.

   It protects us from direct sun rays.

7. What did God create on the last day? Man.
8. Why was Adam created last? To look after other creatures.
9. Why did God make the Sabbath? Because he rested on this day.
10. What does the word Sabbath mean? It means total rest from work.
11. When do Christians go for general prayers? On Sabbath.
12. Write down three ways how people have misused the environment.

    i) In controlled cutting of trees.

    ii) Poor garbage dumping

    iii) Pollution of air and water.

    iv) Swamp drainage.

13. How have people misused each of the resources below,

    i) Vegetation – bush burning, deforestation, swamp drainage

    ii) Wild animals- poaching

iii) Land – pollution

iv) Water bodies - pollution

14. List some of the things God gave us to look after.

Land, water bodies, animals, vegetation.

15. What happens to us when we misuse the environment?

i) Lack rainfall

ii) Shortage of firewood.

iii) Increase in diseases.

iv) Floods

v) Loss of soil fertility

16. Why is the cutting down of trees bad?

i) Leads to soil erosion.

ii) Reduce rainfall

17. How do people misuse their bodies

i) Through prostitution, drug abuse, alcoholism

18. State any two results of misusing our bodies.

i) Can lead to death.

ii) One can get diseases

iii) Self neglect

19. Why should we look after our soil?

i) To conserve soil fertility.

ii) To reduce soil erosion.

20. How can we look after our soil?

i) By mulching, land farrowing, applying fertilizers.

21. What do these names mean?

i) Adam – mankind

ii) Eve – human being.

22. What separated man from God? Sin.

23. What is the original sin? It was the first sin committed on earth.

24. Why were Adam and Eve sent out of Eden? They disobeyed God.

25. What is a sin? It is an act of disobeying God.
26. Give one reason why sinning is bad.
    i) It can bring shame, diseases, punishment, death, hatred, and suffering.
27. What immediate punishment was given to Adam and Eve?
    They were sent out of the Garden of Eden
28. Which animal / creature is blamed for the down fall of man?
    The snake / serpent.
29. Who committed the original sin? Adam and Eve.
30. State four results of sin.
    i) Shame, death, suffering, hatred, punishment
31. How did Adam / man break his relationship with God?
    By eating the forbidden fruit.
32. How did God reconcile with man kind?
    By sending his only son Jesus Christ to dies for man.
33. State one reason for the coming of Jesus. To save man from sin.
34. What punishment did God give to the following for disobeying him?
    i) Adam get food from sweat.
    ii) Eve produce in hard labour
    iii) The serpent eat dust, crawl on its belly.
35. What are parables? They are short stories told by Jesus in his teachings.
36. Why did Jesus use parables in his teaching?
    To confuse his enemies, for people to understand him well, for his followers to understand he was son of God.
37. Give any four examples of parables Jesus used in his teaching.
    i) The sower
    ii) Ten virgins,
    iii) Prodigal son
    iv) Rich fool
    v) Unforgiving servant.
38. State any four lessons we learn from the prodigal son.

i) Avoid greed

ii) Ask for forgiveness

iii) Being king

iv) Being patient

v) Forgiving one another

39. When is God ready to forgive us? When we repent.

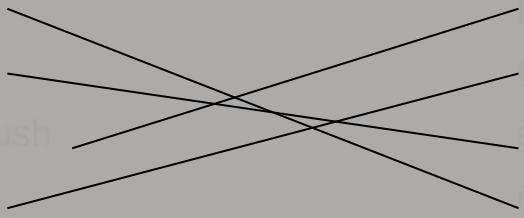
40. Match list A with list B.

a) Good soil — produced no grain

b) Rock soil — eaten by birds.

c) Thorny bush — dried up.

d) Way side — multiplied a hundred times.



41. Who is a savior? He is some one who can get others out of trouble.

42. Why did we need a savior? Because we had run short of God's glory.

43. What did Jesus do in order to save us? He died on the cross for our sins.

44. Name any one sinner Jesus visited. Zachaeus.

45. Give two ways through which Jesus showed love to his people.

i) Healed the sick , made the blind see,

ii) Made the crippled walk,

iii) Fed the hungry.

iv) He died for their sins.

46. In which town did Jesus meet zachaeus? In Jericho.

47. Why did Zachaeus climb the sycamore tree? He wanted to see Jesus.

48. Who said, "I will give half of my belongings to the poor and pay back four times to those I cheated." Zachaeus.

49. To whom were these words said? To Jesus.

50. What did he mean by these words? He had repented his sins.

LESSON NOTES P.4 (I.R.E)

PROPHET / MESSENGER

A prophet is s person who received a message from Allah.

A messenger is a person who was order by Allah to take his message to their people.

N.B All messengers were prophets but not all prophets were messengers.

Categories of messengers / prophets of Allah

a) Only prophet (Nabi) e.g. Adam.
b) Prophet and messenger Rasul e.g. prophet Muhammad
c) Committed messengers e.g. Isa.
d) Great messengers.

Greater messengers (ulul Azmi)

- Prophet Muhammad
- Prophet Isa
- Prophet Musa
- Prophet Ibrahim.

Duties of a prophet.

- To preach Islam in public
- To warn people from ding evil
- To bring messages from Allah to people and from people to Allah.

Qualities of a prophet

- Should be trust worthy
- Should be of sound mind.
- Should have good beaviour.

THEME: Three

Dress for prayers. (Fiqh)

Before any prayer is said, one has to make sure that she / he is properly dressed.

QUALITIES OF A GOOD DRESS FOR PRAYER.

- It must be clean, and free from dirt.
- The cloth should cover the private parts of the person praying.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PROPER DRESSING FOR PRAYER.

- It helps the worshiper to remain clean after getting ablution.
- It helps to protect the attention of the rest of the worshippers.
- It reduces the force of admiring people of the opposite sex.
- It helps to maintain the infention (Niyyah) of the worshippers.

Theme four

HADITH (PROPHET'S TRADITIONS)

IMPURITIES

- Impurities are things which should not be eaten or which should be cleared from our bodies and dress.

Examples of impurities.

- Faece - Pork / pig
- Nose of a dog - Blood
- Vomit - Urine
- Alcohol

<u>Two traditions of Prophet Muhammad concerning impurities.</u>

1. Alcohol

   On alcohol, which is an impurity, prophet Muhammad said "Allah has cursed wine and a person who drinks, serves it, sells it. Makes it. Carries it and the person to whom it is carried.

2. Hadath

Abu Hurairah reported that the prophet said; the prayer of a person who does Hadath (passes out urine, stool or wind) is not accepted till he performs ablution.

Theme five

HISTORY OF ISLAM

EARLY CONVERTS IN ISLAM

A convert is a person who has changed to a different religion. The first people to believe in Muhammad's message from Allah are known as the early converts.

a) Khadija (wife to the prophet) - was the first to accept among all ladies.
b) Zaid Ibin Harith (a servant of the prophet) – was the first among all slaves.
c) Aubaker (A close friend of Muhammad) – was the first men.
d) Sali bin Abu-Talib (cousin to prophet Muhammad) was the first among all the youth.

NB Khadija was the first person to accept Muhammad's message among all people.

The suffering of the prophet and the early converts to Islam.

Prophet Muhammad and his followers underwent the following suffering.

- Mud and stones were thrown at Muhammad
- Thorns were laid in the path of Muhammad
- Some of the new converts were beaten up.
- They tried to kill Muhammad.
- Wars broke out e.g. the battle of Badr, the battle of Uhud and the Battle of Khandaq.
- Some moslems left Mecca and went to another country e.g. Ethiopia.
- Muhammad and his followers left Mecca and settled in Medina.

Examples of the early convert who suffered a lot.

1. Yasir – His legs were tied on two camels. Then the camels were driven in opposite directions. As a result, the body of Yasir was torn in to pieces.
2. Bilal – Heavy sdtones were put on his chest.
3. Uthuman – His uncle tied up his legs and arms.
4. Lubaina – She was beaten up by her maste until he become tired.
5. Sumaya – was the first Muslim martyr in the world killed by pagan Meccans.

Reasons why the Meccans rejected Islam.

- The meccan chiefs believed that Islam would stop them from being respected.
- The idol worshippers rejected Islam because Muhammad abused and disrespected their gods.
- The traders rejected Islam because they feared to lose support of the idol worshippers who used to buy.
- Their goods during their pilgrimage to Mecca to worship their idols.
- Islam was preaching equality of all people including the master and their slaves.
- Sinners were not interested in Islamic preaching which said that they would be punished for their wrong doing.

Lessons we learn from the suffering of Prophet Muhammad and the early converts.

- People experience (face) problems because of their belief.
- People who believe in Allah will always succeed

TERM II

Theme: TAWHID (FAITH)

The twenty five prophets.

1. Adam
2. Un (Noah)
3. Idris
4. Swalen
5. Ibrahim (Abraham)
6. Musa (Moses)
7. Yunus (Joaha)
8. Zul –Kifl
9. Al – yasa (Elias)
10. Il – yasa(Elisha)
11. Ismail
12. Ishaq (Isaac)
13. Yaqub (Jacob)
14. Yusuf (Joseph)
15. Daudi (David)
16. Salayman (Solomon)
17. Zakariya (Zachariah)
18. Yahya (John)
19. Shuib
20. Ayyub (Job)
21. Hood
22. Harouna (Aaron)
23. Isa (Jesus)
24. Muhammed)

Brief information about some prophets

1. Adam

- He was the first person to be created
- He was the first prophet of Allah
- His wife was Hawa
- His sons were Habeel (Abel) and Qabeel (Cain)

2. Nuuh (Noah)

- Allah sent him to teach to his people the proper way of worship
- He built an ark to protect him self and his family from floods.
- Allah saved him from floods.

3. Ibrahim (Abraham)

- He built the Kaaba
- His wife was Sarah.

4. **Musa (Moses)**
   - His father was Imram
   - Allah gave him many miracles to support his message
   - He delivered his people from slavery in Egypt.
5. Isa (Jesus)
   - He was born with out a father
   - His birth was a sign of Allah's power.
   - His mother was Mariam.
   - Allah supported his work by many miracles.

Prophets who received the holy books.

Book	**prophet**
Taurat	Musa
Zaburi	Dauda
Injir	Isa
Quran	Muhammad (P.B.U.H)

Categories of prophets / messengers.

a) Only prophet (Nabi)
   1. Adam
   2. Hood
   3. Yakoub (Jacob)
   4. Ishaq

b) Prophets and messengers (Rasul)
   1. Muhammad
   2. Dauda
   3. Sulaiman

4. Zakariya
5. Yahya
6. Isa

Committed messengers (Alul Azim)

These prophets spent most of their time spreading the word of Allah to their people.

1. Ibrahim
2. Nuuhu
3. Musa
4. Isa
5. Muhammad

THEME 3 FIQH (PRACTICES)

ORGANISATION FOR PRAYERS.

Preparation before prayer

- Should get ablution.
- Should have an intention.
- Should dress well and decently

Parts washed during ablution

Hands, mouth, nose, face, arms up to the elbows, head, ears and the feet up to the ankles.

Organization to congregational prayers.

These prayers are said in the Mosque and in a group.

(They are also called Jama prayers)

1. Imaam

   Leads Muslims in the prayer

   Duties of an Imaam.

   - Lead Muslims in prayers
   - Collects zakat
   - Unties Muslims with in an area by settling disputes.
   - He must be knowledgeable.
   - Organizes for Islamic functions with in his area.

2. Followers

   Followers in a mosque are the worshippers. They are also called (ma-amuma).Their position is behind the Imaam.

3. Queue. (line)

   Muslims pray in the mosque when arranged in lines

4. Women

   During prayer in a mosque, women pray behind men. There is some times a curtain which separates men worshippers from women.

   It helps men not to admire women.

   General importance of the organization of congregational prayers in a mosque

- It eases the flow of information from the Imaam to the followers.
- It helps to keep discipline in the Mosque.
- It arouses intention.
- It avoids disturbances in the Mosque.
- To allow easy movement of worshippers during prayers.
- It helps worshippers to get more rewards from Allah.

ISLAM – TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR P.4

1. Write a single word which means "total submission to the will of Allah".
   Islam.
2. In which city was Prophet Mohammed born? **Mecca.**
3. Cleaning some parts of the body before prayers is referred to as – **Ablution.**
4. What should a Moslem do before doing any thing acceptable in Islam?
   Bismillah.
5. What is another word for Iman?
   Faith / Belief
6. Why do Moslems remove shoes before entering the mosque?
- It is a sign of respect for the Holy place.
- It is an order in Islam
7. Why should all creatures be obedient, pray and worship?
- God / Allah created them purposely to worship him.
- He is the creator.
8. Where do Moslems face when praying? Qibra / Direction of the K'aba
9. What is meant by Tayammum?
10. What do we use to perform this type of ablution? Sand or dust.
11. Under what circumstances is tayammum applied?
- When there is no water in the area.
- When there is danger at the water source.
- When water can cause harm to your body.
- When the available water is not enough for basic necessities
12. List down three benefits of ablution.
- Purity.
- Hygiene.
- Sense of holiness.
- Cleanliness

13. State four components of dua.
- Praise God
- Repentance to Allah
- Praying for our needs.
- Asking for our God's mercy and guidance.

14. Who were the parents of Prophet Mohammed? (SAW)
- Mother – Amina
- Father – Abdullah

15. When was Mohammed born? In the year 570 AD, / In the month of Rabil Awwal.
16. Write at least four attributes of Allah.
- The most generous.
- The king of Kings
- The provider
- The most merciful
- The most peaceful.
- The sustainers

17. List down four of the six articles of Iman (faith)
- Believe in the oneness of Allah.
- Believe in Allah's books..
- Believe in Allah's angels.
- Believe in Allah's messengers.
- Believe in the day of judgment.
- Believe in Allah's power of action.

18. Give four advantages of showing respect to elders.
- One gets rewards.
- Gets Allah's blessings.
- Gets help.

- Gets love.
- Grows in harmony
- One gets respect.

19. Name the following prophets of Mohammed.
- Foster mother- Halimah
- Grand father – Abdul – mutwalib
- Uncle – Abu- Talib

20. Mention four types of water used to perform wudhu.
- Tap water.
- Rain water
- Well water.
- Spring water
- Borehole water.

21. What is Islam?

Islam is the total submission to the will of Allah.

22. Mention five pillars of Islam.
- Shahadat / Testify the oneness of Allah and Mohammed his messenger.
- Salat / praying five times a day.
- Saum / fasting during Ramathan
- Zakat / pay zakat.
- Hijja / making a pilgrimage to Mecca

23. How do angles differ from human beings?
- Angels are created from light and man from soil.
- Angels are neither male nor female.
- Angels follow orders and man has wisdom to decide what he wants.
- Angels serve Allah while man worships Allah.
- Angels are invisible while man is visible.
- Angels fly while man walks.

- Angels do not eat or drink while man does so.

24. When should “BISMILLAH” be recited?

When one is going to perform any thing acceptable in Islam.

25. Which salat is performed at this time of the day?

i) After noon – zuhuri

ii) At night - Isha

iii) At dawn – Subuhi

iv) At dusk – Magrib

26. Give at least four qualities of prophet Mohammad (S.A.W)

i) Most merciful

ii) Most trust worthy

iii) Most God fearing person

iv) Most honest

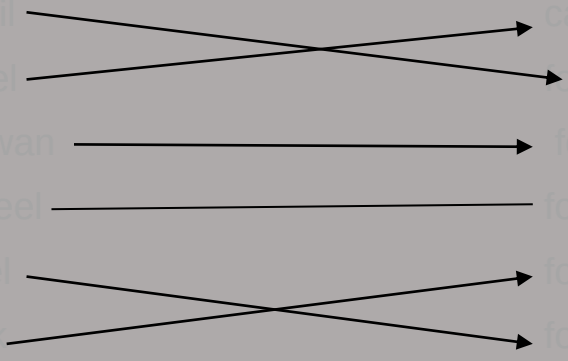
v) Most patient

vi) Most kind

vii) Best of Allah’s creation.

27. Match the angles of God with their responsibility.

Angel	responsibility
a) Mikail	carrying messages from God.
b) Jibriel	for rain
c) Rithwan	for paradise
d) Israfeel	for the day of judgment
e) Israel	for hell
f) Malik	for death



28. Name five importances of salat / prayer.

- Fulfillment of the second pillar of Islam
- To communicate to God
- To get rewards

- To repent
- T o praise and glorify God.
- To get Allah's blessings.

29. Who was the first wife of Prophet Mohammad? Khadijah.
30. Name the three children of Prophet Mohammad.
    - Lukayya
    - Kassim
    - Zanab
    - Fatima
    - Abdallah
    - Ibrahim.
31. Give the Arabic term for the following.
    - Prophet – Nabbi
    - Messenger of God – Rasl –llah
    - God is the greatest – Allah – Akbar.
32. What similarity is there between prophet Mohammad and Mariam (Mother of Jesus) Both received messages from God through angel Gabriel.
33. Give the meaning of the following
    a) Adham – calling Moslems for prayers.
    b) Imam – leader of Moslems in a prayer.
    c) Nadith – Prophet Mohammad's saying deeds.
    d) Sunna – optional things done in Islam.
34. Who was the uncle of Khadija who comforted Mohammed after receiving the first revelation? Waraqa bin Nawfal
35. Which part of Africa did the first followers of Mohammed Abbysinia / Ethiopis?
36. What is Hadith? They are saying / deeds of Prophet Mohammed.
37. How many prophets were mentioned in the Holy Quran?
    Twenty five (25) prophets.

38. Why did Allah create Hawa?

    To comfort Adam / to give company to Adam.

39. Give any one condition where a Muslim is exempted from salat.(prayer)

- If one is insane / mad
- When one is on a long journey.
- When one is in a deep sleep.
- When one is unconscious.
- When one has forgotten.

40. What is the importance of circumcision in the Islamic faith?

    For hygiene purposes / cleanliness / purity/ reduces/ infections/ initials male Muslims in to Islam.

41. What is the name of the prayer which is performed on Friday afternoon?

    Juma prayers.

42. Where did the early converts to Islam face when praying?

    They faced Jerusalem. (Masjid Al- Aqsa)

43. What is the importance of separationg males from females when praying?

    To avoid temptations.

44. In which city is the Ka'aba found? In Mecca city

45. What title is given to the head of the Islamic faith in Uganda?

    Mufti.