



## CREAMHILL SCHOOLS – MULAGO

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### PRIMARY SIX

### S.S.T

**Dear Parent/Guardian;**

Below is part of the work that was left to complete term one's work. Encourage the child to copy the notes into their class work books and later attempt the questions that follow. Teachers will handle it from there when we resume business.

## THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE EAC

Name the organization that existed before the East African Community.

- The East African High Commission found in 1948
- The East African Common Services Organisation formed in 1961 to replace the East African High Commission.

Where were the headquarters of the East African High Commission?

-At Nairobi in Kenya.

Name the countries that formed the East African Community in 1967.

- Uganda
- Kenya
- Tanzania

The president of East Africa who formed the East African Community in 1967.

- i) Uganda
- ii) Kenya
- iii) Tanzania

The president of East Africa who formed the East African Community in 1967.

- i) H.E. Dr. Apollo Milton Obote of Uganda.
- ii) H.E. Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya
- iii) H.E. Julius Kambarage Nyerere of Tanzania.

*Where are the headquarters of the East African Community?*

In Arusha Tanzania

*Objectives/ aims or reasons for the formation of the EAC.*

- To promote trade among the member countries
- To promote unity among member countries
- To promote cooperation among member countries.
- To create a common market for goods and services.
- To allow free movement of goods and services.
- To allow fair or reduced taxes on goods.
- To promote and strengthen closer ties among member states.
- To help bring economic balance among the states.
- To help establish similar customs, tariffs.
- To set up similar currency value by validating each sister country's currency.
- To equally share the former East African Common Services organization.

*How did the countries of East Africa benefit from the EAC before it collapsed in 1967.*

- Member countries paid reduced taxes on goods.
- There was free movement of goods and people among member countries.
- Member countries got goods they didn't produce.
- Member countries got ready market for their goods.
- There was unity and cooperation among member countries.

*Services provided by The EAC (1967 – 1977)*

- Banking through the Inter – university council school of Library and Information service – Nairobi.
- Transport through the East African railways and harbours – Nairobi.

*Departments or Corporations of the former EAC.*

- The East African Development Bank (EADB) with the headquarters at Kampala in Uganda.
- The East African Civil Aviation School (Soroti)
- The East African Examination Council (EAEC) Nairobi.
- The East African Inter – University Council.
- The East African Railways and Harbours – Nairobi.
- The East African Airways – Nairobi.

- The East African Court of Appeal
- The East African Income Tax Department – Nairobi.
- The East African Customs and Excise – Mombasa.
- The East African Meteorological Department – Nairobi
- The East African Trypanosomiasis Research – Tororo.
- The East African Literature Bureau – Nairobi.
- The East African Legislative Assembly – Arusha.

Mention the problems which were faced by the EAC.

- Political differences among member states.
- Lack of a common currency.
- Shortage of funds to provide services to the people.
- Misunderstandings between member states.
- Increased envy led to border closures between Kenya and Tanzania.

Reasons for the collapse or decline of the EAC.

- Shortage of funds
- Misunderstandings among the presidents of East Africa e.g Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Idi Amin Dada of Uganda.
- Different political ideologies among member countries e.g Uganda and Kenya were capitalist while Tanzania was a socialist state.
- Regional imbalance
- Border conflicts
- National pride.

NB:

Capitalism is a system of government where individuals are allowed to own their personal property while socialism is a system where most property and business are owned by the government.

REVIVAL OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.

1. The EAC was reborn or revived on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2001.
2. The list of the heads of state that revived the EAC.
  - President Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania
  - President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda.
  - President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.

### *The current members of EAC.*

- Uganda
  - Kenya
  - Tanzania
  - Rwanda
  - Burundi
  - South Sudan – 2016.
- } 18<sup>th</sup>, June 2007

### *Why was EAC formed?*

- To revive free movement of people, goods, money and services.
- To create a common tax (tariff) in order to fight against smuggling.
- To promote regional cooperation.
- To create a large market for services and goods.
- To promote trade among member states.
- To promote peace and unity among member states.
- To strengthen the existing institutions of EAC e.g EAD.
- To develop transport and Communication network.

### *Departments of the former East Africa Community that still exists today.*

1. The East African Development Bank.
2. The East African School of Library and Information Science at Makerere.

### *Who was the first Secretary General of the revived EAC?*

Hon: Francis Muthaura from Kenya

### *Qn: Who was the former Secretary General of the EAC?*

-Ambassador Dr. Richard Sezibera from Rwanda.

### *Qn: Who is the current Secretary General of the EAC?*

Ambassador Mfumukeko Liberat.

### *Qn: Who is the current chairman of the EAC?*

H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni from Uganda.

### 4. The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)

- This is the Parliament of the East African Community.
- It is made up of nine members from each member state.

### 5. The East African Court of Justice (EACJ)

- It consists of respectable judges from members states.
- It ensures Justice in member countries.

### 6. Sectoral committee.

### Benefits of Common markets to member states.

- Promotion of regional trade among member states.
- Creation of a wider market for their goods.
- Enhances free movement of goods, services, capital and labour in the region.
- Smuggling of goods is curbed.
- It promotes industrialization in the region.
- There is increase of production of goods.
- They lessen the dependence on overseas important goods.

### Symbols of the East African Community.

1. The East African Community Flag.
2. The East African Community Emblem
3. The East African Community Anthem
4. The East African Community Motto.

### Diagrams of the above symbols of EAC.

- *The East African Legislative Assembly.*
- *The East African Civil Aviation School.*

### Departments that replaced the former departments of E.A.C.

- Uganda Revenue Authority – replaced the East African Income Tax department.
- Air Tanzania, Kenya Airlines, Air Uganda replaced the East African Airways.
- UNEB replaced the East African Examination Council.

### INSTITUTIONS OR ORGNSA OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.

#### 1. The Summit.

- This is the main body of the EAC.
- It is made up of the heads of state of member states.

#### Roles:

- To direct the general activities of the organization.
- It gives guidance and directions to ensure the achievement of objectives.
- To promote trade and improve the Standards of Living.
- It appoints judges to the EAC court of Justice.
- It admits new members to the community.

#### 2. The Council of ministers.

- It consists of the foreign affairs ministers from member states.

#### Role:

- It makes decisions on behalf of the summit.

### 3. The Secretariat:

- It is headed by the Secretary General.
- The secretary General is the overall executive officer of the EAC.

### Location of countries of the East African Community.

The East African Community is made up of six member countries namely;

1. Uganda
2. Kenya
3. Tanzania
4. Rwanda
5. Burundi
6. South Sudan.

East Africa lies between lines of latitude  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} N$  to  $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} S$  of the Equator and lines of longitude  $29^{\circ} E$  to  $42^{\circ} E$  of the Greenwich meridian

East Africa includes islands in the Indian ocean namely;

- Zanzibar
- Mafia
- Pemba

### East Africa and her neighbours.

*Give the capital city of each of the following neighbours of East Africa.*

1. South Sudan – Juba
2. Ethiopia – Addis Ababa
3. Somalia – Mogadishu
4. Mozambique – Maputo
5. Malawi – Lilongwe
6. Zambia – Lusaka
7. Rwanda – Kigali
8. Burundi – Bujumbura

### **EVALUATION ACTIVITY**

1. Define the term location.
2. Mention any two ways of locating places.
3. What term is used to mean the method of locating places using latitudes and longitudes?
4. State the effect of the rotation of earth.

5. What causes changes in seasons of the year?
6. State the time zone for East African countries.
7. What is GMT in full?
8. If it is 10pm at GMT, what time will it be in East Africa which is  $45^{\circ}$  E of Prime Meridian?
9. What shows that Uganda is in both Northern and Southern hemispheres?
10. Identify any two neighbours of Uganda crossed by the Equator.
11. Give a reason why the Equator is always marked zero degrees.
12. Name the capital city of each of the following neighbours of Uganda:
  - (a) Kenya
  - (b) Tanzania
  - (c) South Sudan
  - (d) Rwanda
  - (e) DR Congo.
13. What is a common market?
14. Write down any four common markets you know
15. How are common markets important to member states
16. Write down any two challenges faced by common markets
17. Which common market unites countries in east Africa
18. In which year was the eastafrican community formed
19. Which organization gave birth to the east African community
20. Name the organization that was replaced by east African community in 1961
21. Write down any two founders of the EAC
22. In which year did the EAC collapse
23. Where were the headquarters of the EAC before it collapsed
24. Why did the EAC collapse in 1967
25. How did Idd Amin Dada contribute to the collapse of the EAC
26. In which year was the EAC revived
27. State any three reasons for the revival of the EAC
28. In which year did Rwanda and Burundi join the EAC
29. Which country joined EAC latest
30. How is Arusha town important to the EAC member states
31. Mention any four organs of the EAC
32. Identify any four symbols of the EAC
33. How does the EAC benefit its member states
34. What role was played by Julius Nyerere towards the formation of the EAC

## THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA.

We learn about the history of East Africa through different sources.

### SOURCES OF AFRICAN HISTORY.

1. *Oral tradition*: - Here information is obtained by word of mouth from one generation to another.
2. *Written record*:- Here information is obtained by reading written materials e.g books, diaries, magazines, newspapers etc.
3. *Anthropology*:- This is the study of cultures of different people in societies e.g way of dressing, dances, ceremonies, food etc.
4. *Linguistics*:- This is the study of languages.
5. *Archeology*:- This is the study of fossils.
  - Fossils are remains of early man, plants and animals.
  - People who study about fossils are called Archeologists.
  - The process of digging up fossils is called excavation.

### ARCHAEOLOGICISTS IN EAST AFRICA.

1. *Who is an archaeologist?*

A person who studies about fossils.

- a) Dr. Louis SB Leaky.

Dr. LSB Leaky and his wife Mrs. Mary Leaky discovered the oldest skull of early man at Oldivai Gorge in Tanzania.

- b) Dr. Merrick Ponansky – He dealt with Bachweziempire.

- c) JS Kirkman and Neville Chitick worked at the East African coast.

*How are museums important in the development of East Africa?*

- They attract tourists who bring income.
- They provide employment to people.
- They promote research or source of historical information.

Note : Dr. and Mrs. Leakey's findings at Oldivai Gorge is said that oldest human being lived in East Africa. He was named Zinjanthropus.

Zenj was the word used to mean black and anthropus means man therefore Zinjanthropus means black man.

### THE STONE AGE.

*What is meant by the term stone age?*

The period when early man used most tools made of stone.

### Examples of stone tools.

Stone knives, hand axe, spear, cleavers, bolas.

The stone age period is divided into three stages.

- Old or early stone age.
- Middle stone age (metholithic period)
- New or late stone age. (Neolithic period)

*What is meant by zenj Empire?*

- The land of the black people.

*Why did the Arabs refer to the East African coast as the zenj Empire?*

- It was occupied by the black people.

*What title was given to the chiefs or leaders of the coastal towns in the Zenj Empire?*

- Sultan

*Why was it not correct for the Arabs to call the coast of East African Zenj?*

- Each coastal state was independent with its own leader.

MAP SHOWING THE ZENJ EMPIRE.

### BARTER TRADE.

1. Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods or goods for services.
2. Goods or items brought by Arabs; Guns, clothes, beads, mirrors, knives, carpets, zebu cows.
3. Goods or items taken by Arabs from East Africa ; - slaves, tortoise, shells, ivory, hides and skins.

### Advantages of barter trade.

- It enabled people get goods they couldn't produce.
- It promotes unity.
- It promotes friendship among people.

### Disadvantages of barter trade.

- It was difficult to get a trader partner.
- It was difficult to balance the value of the items.
- It was difficult to transport bulky goods for long distances.

*Qn: Why is barter trade not commonly practiced today?*

Due to the availability of money.

*Qn: Which type of trade replaced barter trade?*

Monitory trade.

### THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE:

*1. What was Long Distance Trade?*

This was the trade that was carried out between the coastal people and those in the interior of East Africa.

## 2. Why was Long distance trade called so?

It involved traders moving long distances from the coast to the interior of East Africa.

## 3. Tribes that participated in Long Distance trade.

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Baganda	Kikuyu	Nyamwezi
Banyoro	Kamba	Yao
		Ngoni
		Hehe

## Famous or Notorious traders during Long Distance Trade.

- a) Tipp Tip
- b) Msiri
- c) Mirambo

Long distance trade was conducted along three main routes;

- The southern route
- The central route
- The Northern route

NB: Bagamoyo was the main entry point to early visitors of foreigners into East Africa.

## Effects of the Arab Traders in East Africa.

1. They introduced Islam in East Africa.
2. They introduced the Zebu cattle
3. They led to introduction of Swahili culture.
4. They developed coastal townse.gKilwa.
5. They introduced new crops e.g rice, cloves.
6. They introduced slave trade.
7. They introduced new items.

## THE OLD OR EARLY STONE AGE (PALLAEOLITHIC)

1. During this period, man lived a very simple life.
2. Ways early man used to get food.
3. Trough hunting
4. By gathering wild fruits and honey.
5. Through fishing.

## *How did early man live?*

Shelter of early man was in caves, under trees, in bushes. He had strong teeth and jaws to enable him grind hard food e.g roots and berries.

During old stone age, early man moved naked but later started covering himself with leaves and animal skins.

*Important discoveries of earlyman during old stone age.*

- The discovery of fire.

*Giving the importance of fire to early man.*

- Fire was used for roasting meat.
- Fire was used for light.
- Fire was used for warmth.
- Early man used fire to scare dangerous wild animals.

### MIDDLE STONE AGE.

- During this period, early man started making sharper stone tools.
- People learnt to fix stone tools on wooden handles.
- People made better hunting tools like bows and arrows.
- Early man's thinking ability started developing, then he was called **Homosapien**.
- Early man made fire by rubbing dry sticks fixed in the hole of a piece of wood.
- In the middle stone age period, man tamed a dog.
- The dog was later used in hunting.

### NEW STONE AGE PERIOD (NEOLITHIC)

- People started living a settled life.
- People started living in simple huts.
- People started farming.

*How did farming improve the life of early man?*

- Man got food from gardens instead of gathering.
- It enabled early man live a settled life.

*How did farming help early man to live a settled life?*

- Man stayed in one place to take care of his crops.

*The discovery of farming marked the end of the middle stone age period and the beginning of the new stone age period.*

## IRON AGE.

- The discovery of iron marked the end of the Stone Age Period.
- During this period, man learnt how to make tools out of iron.

*How did the discovery of iron improve early man's way of living?*

- He made better hunting tool and farm tools.
- He made better weapons for protection.

## STONE AGE SITES.

*What are Stone Age Sites?*

These were the settlement areas of early man or places where early man used to live.

*How are Stone Age sites important in the development of East Africa?*

- They attract tourists who bring income.
- They are used for education research.
- They provide employment to people.

*Name the following stone age sites in East Africa.*

- Largest or old stone Age site – Oldivai Gorge in Tanzania
- Known for rock painting – Nyeo Stone Age Site.  
-Kondoa in Tanzania.

*The map showing Stone Age sites in East Africa.*

## MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN EAST AFRICA.

1. What is an ethnic group?

An ethnic group is a group of people who shares the same origin, speak related languages.

2. The major ethnic groups in East Africa include;-

- Cushites (Hamites)
- Bantu
- River – lake Nilotes
- Plain Nilotes
- Highland Nilotes.

The present distribution, settlement and language of people reflect their past migration into the region.

Different ethnic groups originated from different homelands into East Africa.

Ethnic group	Cradle land
a) Cushites (Hamites)	Ethiopian (Asia)
b) The Bantu	Cameroon highlands
c) River – lake Nilotes	Bahr – el – Ghazel
d) Plain Nilotes (NiloHamites)	Ethiopian highlands (Asia)
e) The highland Nilotes	South Western Ethiopia
f) Sudanics	South Sudan (Juba)

General causes of tribal migrations.

1. Due to drought and famine in their cradleland.
2. Due to epidemic in their homeland
3. They were running away from internal and external conflicts.
4. They were looking for fertile land for farming e.g the Bantu
5. They were looking for pasture and water for their animals.
6. Due to need of land for settlement.
7. Due to love for adventure in East Africa.

THE CUSHITES.

1. This was the first tribal group to migrate into EA.
2. The Cushites are believed to have originated from Ethiopian highlands.
3. Ethiopia is located in the Horn of Africa together with Djibouti, Eritrea and Somalia.

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Bahima Tutsi	- Cralla - Somali - Boran - Rendille	Iraq Mbugu Sandawe Bunguni

- The Cushites introduced the idea of iron working in East Africa while in Uganda, the idea was introduced by the Bachwezi.
- The major occupation of the Cushites was and is still pastoralism.

Effects of the Cushites in East Africa

- They introduced the idea of iron smelting.
- They introduced new crops in East Africa e.g millet.
- They brought in livestock e.g cattle, sheep and goats.

THE BANTU.

The Bantu are the largest ethnic group in East Africa. The Bantu are the group of people who speak a common language with a suffix “Ntu” while referring to a person or human being (omuntu).

*Where did the Bantu originate from?*

Cameroon highlands.

Other places where the Bantu are believed to have come from;

- Around River Congo in DRC, between River Niger and Benue in Nigeria.

The Bantu are sub – divided into four groups.

- a) The western Bantu – These Bantu tribes entered E.Africa through the North Western route e.g Busoga, Buganda.
- b) The Southern Bantu – These used the southern route to enter East Africa e.g Ngoni, Hehe.
- c) The central Bantu – They used the central route to enter East Africa e.g Polomo.
- d) The Highland Bantu – These tribes settled around highland areas e.g Kikuyu, Embu, Meru in Kenya, Chagga in Tanzania and Bagisu in Uganda.

Why did the Bantu mainly settle in the interlacustrine region in East Africa?

- Due to presence of fertile soils for farming.
- Due to presence of reliable rainfall for farming.
- To carry out fishing.

What do you understand by the term interlacustrine region of East Africa?

This refers to the area around the great Lakes of East Africa.

*Name the last Bantu tribe to enter East Africa.*

Ngoni from South Africa.

### NILOTES/ NILOTIC.

1. The Nilotes are the second largest ethnic group in E.A
2. They are divided into three major groups:-
  - a) The river – lake Nilotes / Luo
  - b) The plain Nilo – Hamites
  - c) The Highland Nilotes.

### THE RIVER LAKE NILOTES

1. These are people who migrated from Bahr – el – Ghazel and South Sudan.
2. Their main occupation was pastoralism and fishing.
3. The main reason why they are called Nilotes is because they had their origin along the Nile valley.
4. Examples of River lake Nilotes;

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Acholi	Ja – luo	Luo
Alur		
Japadhola		

- When the River – lake Nilotes migrated into Uganda, they first settled at Pubungu present Pakwach.
- The Nilotic tribe that invaded Bunyoro – Kitara formed the Luo – Babito dynasty.
- The Nilotic tribe which settled in Eastern Uganda is Japhadola.
- The River – Lake Nilotics who settled in western Kenya are the Jalu.
- The founder of the Luo – Babito dynasty was IsingomaRukidiMpuga.

#### Plain Nilotes.

- They migrated from Ethiopian highlands.
- Their original occupation was pastoralism
- They are called so because they settled on plains of East Africa.

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Karimojong	Masai	Masai
Iteso, Jie	Turkana	
Kumam / Langi	Samburu	

The plain Nilotes are believed to have entered E.Africa from the North of Lake Turkana. The plain Nilotes tribe found in both Kenya and Tanzania is Masai.

#### THE HIGHLAND NILOTES.

- They originated from South western Ethiopia.
- They are called so because they settled in highland areas e.g around Mt. Elgon.
- Examples of highland Nilotes are:

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Sabiny	Nandi, Kipsigis	Dadong
	Marakweti	

#### EFFECTS OF TRIBAL MIGRATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

- They led to population increase where they settled.
- New cultures were introduced e.g New languages.
- New skills of iron working and farming were introduced.
- They led to displacement of the bushmen.
- Led to inter – marriage.
- Led to introduction of the Luo tribes in Uganda.
- Led to increased interaction and trade between the different ethnic groups.
- Led to establishment of the Babito dynasty in Bunyoro.

### Problems faced by the ethnic groups during their Migration.

- Disease.
- Attacks from wild animals
- Shortage of food
- Attacks from hostile terrain
- Attacks from hostile people.

### MAP SHOWING TRIBAL MIGRATION INTO EAST AFRICA.

### POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS.

1. Before the coming of colonialists, the people of East Africa were organized in;
  - a) Kingdoms (under kings)
  - b) Chiefdoms (under chiefs)
  - c) Clans (under clan heads or council of elders)

### KINGDOMS IN EAST AFRICA (CENTRALISED SOCIETIES)

1. Kingdoms were centralized societies led by kings.

### Examples of Kingdoms in East Africa.

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Buganda	Wanga	Karagwe
Bunyoro		
Ankole		
Tooro		
Busoga		

### Characteristics of kingdoms.

- They have hereditary leaders.
- They have royal regalia e.g royal throne, crown, drums, spears, and stool.
- They have centralized administration with one supreme leader called king.
- Kingdoms have well established cultural institutions.
- People are divided into classes i.e the royal class and the commoners.
- They have special titles given to their kings.

NB: Royal regalia are special objects designed for the king or traditional leaders.

- The burial places for kings were called royal tombs.
- All land in the kingdom was under the king's authority.

### ADVANTAGES OF KINGDOMS.

- They promote peace and unity
- Kingdoms promote culture

- They promote morals in society.
- They mobilise people for development.
- They had well established social and cultural institutions.

#### DISADVANTAGES OF KINGDOMS.

- Kingdoms promote dictatorship
- They encourage and promote a class of system.
- They promote tribalism or Sectarianism.
- The king had the right over the lives of any of his subjects.

#### SOME PRE – COLONIAL SOCIETIES AND TITLES OF THEIR LEADERS.

LEADERS	TITLE OF LEADER
Baganda	Kabaka
Banyoro	Omukama
Batooro	Omukama
Banyankole	Omugabe
Lutya	Nabongo
Basoga	Kyabazinga
Nyamwezi	Ntemi
Iteso	Emorimori
Acholi	Rwot
Bakozzo	Omusinga

NB: The people or tribe of Karagwe are called the Haya or Abahaya.

#### BUGANDA KINGDOM.

1. It is believed that Buganda kingdom was founded by either Kintu or Kato Kimera.
2. At the beginning, it was a small state made up of the three counties namely :-
  - Busiro county
  - Mawokota county
  - Kyadondocounty.
3. Buganda expanded mainly by attacking her neighbour especially Bunyoro.

#### Factors for the growth and expansion of Buganda Kingdom.

- Buganda had enough food due to presence of fertile soils.
- Buganda has a well organized centralized system of administration.
- Buganda acquired guns from foreigners.
- Buganda had a strong army and leaders.
- The coming of the British helped Buganda to acquire more land from Bunyoro.
- Buganda's strategic location near Lake Victoria provided a natural defence against the enemies.
- Buganda participated in the long distance trade which enables her to gain more wealth.

NB: The capital or headquarters of Buganda were at Mengo.

### THE ROLE OF KINGS IN KINGDOMS.

- They served as supreme judges.
- They served as commanders in chief of the army.
- They were responsible for appointing and dismissing senior officials in the kingdom.

Decentralised societies were societies where political power was not given to a single individual.

### Examples of decentralized societies in E.A

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Busoga	Nandi	Chagga
Iteso	Masai	Hehe
Acholi	Gusi	Sukuma

### SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND CULTURE.

1. Social organization of people refers to the language they speak, their food, religion, education and their beliefs.

2. How were the people of East Africa socially organized during the pre – colonial era (time)?

They were organized in clans under clan heads.

3. What are customs?

These are the accepted ways of behavior in a society.

4. Examples of customs.

-Kneeling of girls while greeting among the Baganda.

-Women not eating chicken or grasshoppers (food taboos)

- Decent dressing.

5. What does the term culture mean?

- Culture is the accepted ways of life of a particular society.

6. Types of culture.

- Material culture

- Non material culture.

7. Examples of culture in our society.

-Language

- way of dressing

- Food

- Religion

- Funeral

-Initiation ceremonies

- Marriage ceremonies.

## 8. Importance of culture in our society.

- It promotes morals.
- It promotes peace among people.
- It promotes unity among people.
- It promotes informal education.

## MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING ANCIENT KINGDOMS AND CHIEFDOMS.

### The Early Visitors to East Africa.

1. The first foreigners to come to East Africa were the Arabs from Saudi Arabia in Asia.
2. Reasons for the coming of Arabs.
  - To carryout trade.
  - To spread Islam
  - To seek political refuge.
  - To get land for settlement.
3. The Arab traders sailed across the indian ocean to the coast f East Africa in special boats called dhows.
4. The dhows were driven by the monsoon winds across the Indainocean to and from the coast of East Africa.

## THE ZENJ EMPIRE.

1. The Arabs found the East African coast occupied by black people whom they called the zenj meaning black people.

## SLAVE TRADE.

1. Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.
2. Slave trade was part of the long distance trade in E.Africa.
3. It was introduced by the Arabs.
4. How were slaves acquired or got during long distance trade?
  - Through raiding or ambushing villages.
  - Through inter – tribal wars thus selling war captives.
  - Through buying them from chiefs and kings.
5. Mention the slave market centres in East Africa.
  - Tabora – main inland slave market.
  - Zanzibar – main slave trade market in East Africa at the coast.
  - Kilwa
  - Mombasa
  - Malindi
6. Why did the early foreigners or visitors to East Africa first report to Sultan of Zanzibar?
  - To get porters
  - To get interpreters
  - To get guides.

- To get permission from the sultan.
7. Why did slave trade take long to end in East Africa?
    - It was supported by the kings and chiefs.
    - The African Kings and chiefs were benefiting.
  8. Why did the African Kings and chiefs support slave trade?
    - They were gaining a lot of wealth from it. (gifts e.g guns)
  9. Why was slave trade abolished in East Africa?
    - It was inhuman according to Christianity.
    - Due to the industrial revolution in Europe.

#### Some steps taken to abolish slave trade.

- In 1807, the British parliament stopped all the British from carrying out slave trade.
- It became illegal to own slaves in England.
- The Moresby treaty was signed in 1822 to stop slave trade.
- In 1833, all slaves living in the British Empire were set free.

Who was the British parliamentarian that spearheaded the abolition of slave trade?

- Sir William Wilberforce.

#### Treaties signed to stop slave trade in East Africa.

1. The Moresby treaty (1822)
 

It was signed between Captain Fair fax Moresby and Sultan Seyyid Said.
2. The Hamerton Treaty (1845)
  - This was signed between colonel Seyyid Said.
3. The Free Treaty.
  - This was signed between Sir Bartle Frere and Sultan Barghash.

#### Effects of slave trade.

- It led to the death of people.
- It led to separation of families.
- It led to shortage of labour
- It led to development of coastal towns.
- It led to destruction of property.
- It led to famine.
- It led to displacement of people.
- It led to inter tribal wars.

## **POPULATION IN EAST AFRICA.**

1. What does the term population mean?  
Population is the total number of people living in an area at a given time.
2. Population distribution is the way people are spread in an area.
3. Population structure is the population in terms of age and sex.
4. Population explosion is the rapid or sudden increase in the number of people living in an area.
5. Over population is when the resources are not enough or cannot fully support the people in an area.
6. Under population is when there are very few people compared to the available resources.
7. Optimum population is when the resources can fully support the people in an area.
8. Dense population is where there is a high number of people compared to the size of an area.
9. Sparse population is where there is a small number of people compared to the size of an area.
10. Population density is the average number of people living in an area per square kilometer.
11. Population growth is the gradual increase in the number of people living in an area.

### Factors that influence or lead to population growth or increase.

- Improved medical care.
- High fertility rate in women
- Improved nutrition
- Early marriages
- Polygamy
- Immigration
- Enough food.
- Presence of fertile soils in an area.
- Political stability.

### TYPES OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

There are two types of population distribution namely;

- a) Dense population (thick population)
- b) Sparse population (thin population)

### FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE A DENSE POPULATION.

- Presence of employment.
- Improved security
- Improved transport and Communication.
- Improved medical care.
- High rainfall received in an area.
- Presence of fertile soils.

### FACTORS INFLUENCING SPARSE POPULATION.

- Lack of employment opportunity.
- Insecurity in an area.
- Poor transport and communication.
- Poor medical care.
- Dryness of an area.
- Presence of disease vectors.

### FACTORS INFLUENCING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

#### a) Natural factors;

- Climate
- Soil fertility
- Relief or altitude of an area.
- Drainage system of an area
- Birth and death rate.
- Nature of vegetation.

#### b) Artificial factors.

- Political stability
- Availability of jobs.
- Good transport and communication network.
- Immigration (migration)
- Good hospitals, schools in an area.
- Social amenities in an area e.g electricity.

### POPULATION CENSUS.

Population census is the official or general counting of people in an area or country.

- Census night is the night before the population census.
- Enumerators are people who count people during a population census.
- Demography is the study of population.

### Reasons why the government conducts population census.

- To know the number of people living in an area.
- To plan for the people in a country.

- To know the population structure.
- To know the birth and death rate.
- To determine the population growth rate.

Why is population census carried out after ten years?

- It is very expensive.
- To give chance to population change.

Problems faced during population census.

- Bad weather
- Remoteness of some areas.
- Negative attitude from some people who give wrong information.

Advantages of low population.

- The government can easily provide social services to people.
- There are many chances of employment.
- There is little pressure on natural resources.
- There is enough land for settlement.

Problems associated with a low population density.

- There is a low labour force.
- There is low market for goods.
- There is insecurity.
- Under utilization of resources.
- There is low tax collections.
- It discourages investment.

Advantages of a high population.

- There is a wide market for goods.
- There is a wide tax base.
- It encourages investment.
- There is cheap labour.
- There is security.

Problems associated with high population density.

- Land fragmentation (shortage of land)
- Deforestation
- Unemployment
- Poor sanitation
- High crime rate
- Development of slums
- Leads to high government expenditure.

NB: Land fragmentation is the division of land into small plots in order to accommodate more people.

#### Solutions to the above problems.

- By resettling people to areas with low population.
- By encouraging reforestation.
- By encouraging people to set up small scale industries.
- By educating people about dangers of poor sanitation.
- By improving on security in an area.
- By encouraging family planning lessons to both married and unmarried.

#### MIGRATION.

1. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.
2. Types of migration.
  - Internal migration
  - External migration.
3. Internal migration is the movement of people within the country.
4. Types of internal migration.
  - Rural urban migration
  - Rural – rural migration
  - Urban – urban migration
  - Urban – rural migration.
5. Urban – rural migration is the movement of people from towns to villages for settlement.
6. Rural – urban migration is the movement of people from villages to towns for settlement.
7. Urban – urban migration is the movement of people from one town to another for settlement.
8. Rural – rural migration is the movement of people from one village to another for settlement.

#### Types of external migration.

- Immigration
- Emigration

Immigration is the movement of people into the country from another country.

Emigration is the movement of people out of the country to another for settlement.

#### State four causes of rural – urban migration.

- Looking for better employment opportunities.
- Looking for better medical care.

- Looking for better education services.
- Looking for secure areas.

#### Effects of rural – urban migration to people in towns.

- It leads to over population in urban areas.
- It leads to unemployment in urban areas.
- It leads to high crime rate in urban areas.
- It leads to development of slums.
- It leads to easy spread of diseases in urban areas.

#### Effects of rural – urban migration to people in villages.

- It leads to low food production.
- It leads to distortion of culture.
- It leads to shortage of labour.

#### Ways of controlling rural – urban migration.

- Through rural electrification.
- By setting up small scale industries to create jobs.
- By providing better social services in rural areas.

#### Causes of Emigration Or Immigration.

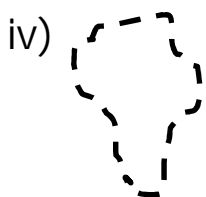
- Insecurity or wars.
- Looking for better jobs.
- Representing a country as an ambassador/ High commissioner
- Running away from nature disasters.
- Joining their families
- Looking for political asylum.

## Exercises

1. Name any one way by which people in Uganda get information.
2. List down any one service the post office provides to the people of Uganda.
3. Which ministry is responsible for the activities of the Post office in Uganda?
4. Suggest any one way in which the police help to maintain law and order in Uganda.
5. In which town is the headquarters of the East African Community?
6. Name the two cash crops shown on the Uganda coat of Arms.
7. Which animal on the Uganda coat of Arms represents wildlife of the country?
8. What do the blue stripes on the Uganda Coat of Arms stand for?
9. Name any one way in which a veterinary officer helps the community.

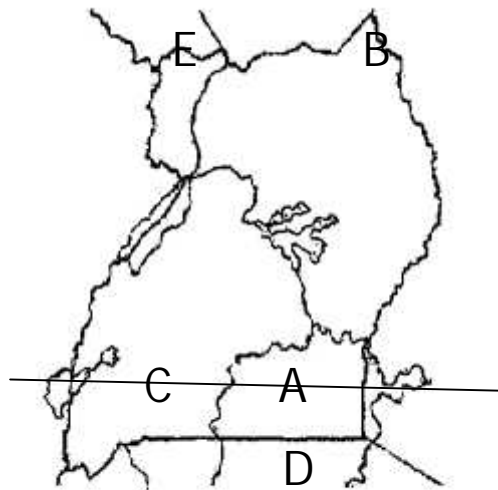
### SECTION.

10. Under which arm of government does each of the following belong.
  - a) Judges
  - b) Ministers
  - c) Civil servants.
  - d) What is the national motto of Uganda?
11.
  - a) What is a bill?
  - b) When does a bill become an act?
  - c) What is a by – law?
  - d) Name the body that appoints Public servants in Uganda.
12. a) What does each of the following symbols below represent on a map?



## Exercise II

1. What is a national constitution?
  2. What is a government?
  3. List down any one duty of a parliament in Uganda
  4. Name one African country that is still colonized
  5. Why is it that most African countries are exporters of raw materials in steady of finished goods?
  6. Name any one economic resource of Uganda.
  7. How do farmers control soil erosion in the mountainous areas?
  8. Which climate is best described as hot and wet throughout the year?
  9. What name is given to the floating island along the Nile in south Africa?
10. Study the map of Uganda and answer the questions that follow.



1

11. What is the name of the country marked 1?
12. What is the name of the latitude marked A?
13. Which one of the areas marked B,C,D receives the highest amount of rainfall?
14. Which crop in the area marked D is blamed for deforestation?
15. Name the first ethnic group to come and settle in Uganda.
16. Give two tribes that belong to that ethnic group
17. Why did the above group settle in central Uganda?
18. Why is budgeting important in a country?
19. Which ministry in Uganda is responsible for preparing national budget?
20. Mention the parts of a budget.

### Exercise III

1. Name one perishable good transported by air.
2. In which country of East Africa are the headquarters of East African community?
3. How is Uganda similar to Kenya in terms of colonization?
4. Write down one example of modern means of communication.
5. Give one way in which Arusha town is important to East African community.
6. Point out one way in which a notice board is important in your school.
7. In the space below, draw an element of a map that is used in showing directions of places on a map
8. In which way can the pupils care for the school compound?
9. Mention the sea port that handles most of the Uganda's imports and exports.
10. Mention two economic activities carried out in a community.
  - b. How are the following people useful in a community?
    - i. Black smith
    - ii. Farmers
11. Mention one way the Bachwezi contributed to the economic development of Uganda.
  - b. How are the places like Bigobyamugenyi important to our country today?
  - c. How did the iron smelting make the Bachwezi strong?
  - d. State the reasons for the decline of Bunyoro Kitara empire.
12. What is communication?
  - b. Give two examples of mass media.
  - c. How do mass media promote the development in a country?

## Exercise IV

1.
  - a) What are physical features?
  - b) State the two types of physical features.
  - c) Identify the physical feature that occupies the largest part of your district.
  - d) Identify any two human activities that are carried out on the plateau areas.
  - e) Which physical features has escarpments?
  
2.
  - a) What is tourism?
  - b) State any two invisible exports of Uganda apart from tourism.
  - c) Why is tourism called an invisible export?
  - d) Point out two problems (factors) limiting the growth of tourism industry in Uganda.
  
3.
  - a) Define the term child abuse.
  - b) Identify any two forms of child abuse.
  - c) State any two causes of child abuse.
  - d) How is child abuse be controlled in a community?
  - e) In which way have the children been responsible for the violation of their rights?
  
4.
  - a) What are social activities?
  - b) Give any two ways social activities are important in a community.
  - c) Why is marriage called a social activity?
  - d) What social activity is done by the Bagishu to initiate the male to adulthood?