

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Coming up with this whole idea of Dynamic Book Six has been supportive by different WhatsApp groups, my learners, lovely family, friends and many academicians. I would like to send my sincere gratitude to the following people for their marvelous assistance towards the completion of this book.

SST/RE teachers of the Gracious Junior School-Mukono, Peak Schools-Ntinda, St. Michael and Thomas-Nansana, Passion Care Schools-Nansana, Buwenge Highway-Jinja, Blufon Junior School-Kawaala, Great SST Forum group, for all technical advice that you rendered during the completion of this book.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all authors whose work I used and made thorough consultations during my research that eventually made this book a fine one.

Thanks to my great parents, Mr. Kakuuku Bogere Swaibu, Tinoyo Sirina, Sarah Kawoozo, Kantono Eunice, for educating me throughout my life. May God bless you.

All members of Great SST Teacher's Forum with whom I worked with, during editing and giving continuous advice helped me to come up with this great book.

Lastly, I am so grateful to the Almighty God-the sustainer and creator of the Universe for embracing me with His knowledge, love and wisdom that have been able to come up with this book.

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Editorial: Dynamic Publishers

Printed: Acquire investments Limited

ABOUT THIS BOOK

This P.6 Dynamic book has been written based on the experience and research by the author. The whole intention is simplifying the SST content for the semi-candidate class from its simplicity to dynamic results.

The readers and users of this book will notice that the content has been arranged in a manner to ease revision. I have also included very many examples that are easily relatable with. Most importantly, it is a reliable book for both the readers and semi-candidate.

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FIRST PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY 2024

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Dedicated To My Great Parents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TERM ONE

- **THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.....5**
- **THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA.....29**
- **EARLY FOREIGNERS TO EAST AFRICA.....60**
- **POPULATION IN EAST AFRICA.....66**

TERM TWO

- **MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA.....73**
- **TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION IN EAST AFRICA.....125**

TERM THREE

- **THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA.....141**
- **RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN THE EAST AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT.....190**

TERM ONE
THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

- ❖ **The East African Community** was a common market which united the three East African countries.
- ❖ **A common market** is an organization of countries who have agreed to trade freely with each other.
OR: Is a group of countries that have accepted to work together with the major aim of promoting trade.

OTHER NAMES TO MEAN A COMMON MARKET:

- ❖ Regional economic groupings
- ❖ Regional integration
- ❖ Economic blocs
- ❖ Regional blocs
- ❖ Trading blocs

Examples of common markets operating in Africa

Common market	Region of operation	Member states	Headquarters
East African Community(EAC)	East African Region	1.Old Members: ❖ Uganda ❖ Kenya ❖ Tanzania 2.New Members: ❖ Rwanda ❖ Burundi ❖ South Sudan ❖ Somalia	❖ Arusha-Tanzania
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.(COMESA)	Both Eastern and Southern African regions	❖ Uganda ❖ Kenya ❖ Burundi ❖ DRC ❖ Egypt ❖ South Africa ❖ Zambia ❖ Malawi ❖ Rwanda	❖ Lusaka-Zambia
Economic Community of West African States(ECOWAS)	West African region	❖ Benin ❖ Nigeria ❖ Cabo Verde ❖ Burkina Faso ❖ Mali ❖ Senegal	❖ Abuja-Nigeria
Intergovernmental Authority on Development(IGAD)	Horn of Africa	1FOUNDERS: ❖ Sudan ❖ Ethiopia ❖ Kenya ❖ Uganda	❖ Djibouti-Djibouti

		❖ Somalia ❖ Djibouti 2.New member: ❖ Eritrea	
Economic Community of Central African States(ECCAS)	Central African region	❖ Angola ❖ CAR ❖ Cameroon ❖ Gabon ❖ Equatorial Guinea ❖ Rwanda	❖ Malabo-Equatorial Guinea.

Interesting information:

- ❖ The European Union (EU) is the largest common market in the world.
- ❖ COMESA is Africa's largest regional bloc
- ❖ Tanzania is the only East African country which is not a member of COMESA. She withdrew its membership in 2000.
- ❖ She is also not a member of The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development(OECD)
- ❖ **OECD** is a unique forum where the governments of 37 democracies with market based economies collaborate to develop policy standards that promote economic growth

Reason why Tanzania is not a member of COMESA yet she is in East Africa.

- ❖ Tanzania is a member of both SADC and EAC

FACTS BEHIND THE FORMATION OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY IN 1967

- ❖ **On 1st January, 1948**-The East Africa High Commission (EAHC) was formed established with the intention of providing common services to the British-administered Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.
- ❖ **EAHC** had its headquarters in Nairobi-Kenya.
- ❖ **EAHC** had replaced the East Africa Governor's Conference

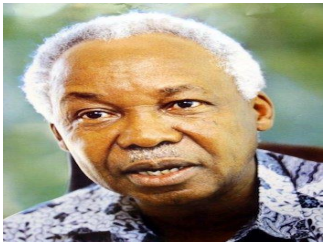
FLAG OF THE EAHC



- ❖ **The EAHC** was later replaced by East African Common Services Organization (EACSO) on 9th December, 1961 when Tanganyika became the first of the then East African territories to become independent.
- ❖ **EACSO** had its headquarters in Nairobi-Kenya.
- ❖ When all the three East African territories gained their independence, the three Presidents by then signed a treaty that changed the name from EACSO to East African Community.
- ❖ East African Community came into existence on **1st December 1967** and lasted for only 10 years until 1977 when it collapsed.

- ❖ EAC had its headquarters in **Arusha**-Tanzania. The headquarters were transferred from Nairobi to Arusha-Tanzania depending on serious complaints from Uganda and Tanzania that Kenya was enjoying a lot of benefits than the other East African countries.

FOUNDER MEMBERS OF THE FORMER EAC OF 1967

Founder	Country	Year in Office
Dr. Apollo Milton Obote 	Uganda	1966-1971, 1980-1985
Mzee Jomo Kenyatta 	Kenya	1964-1978(after his death)
Julius Nyerere 	Tanzania	1964-1985

Interesting information

- ❖ All the above mentioned presidents led their respective countries to their independence.
- ❖ President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania was the only President in East Africa who retired from Presidency voluntarily.
- ❖ None of the above presidents is still alive. May their souls rest in eternal peace

REASONS FOR THE FORMATION OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY IN 1967

- ❖ To have a common tax on imports and exports.
- ❖ To promote unity among member countries.
- ❖ To create a wider market for goods and services
- ❖ To allow free movement of goods and services in the region.
- ❖ To promote transport policies.
- ❖ To improve the quality of life of the people.

BENEFITS OF THE EAC BEFORE IT COLLAPSED IN 1967

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

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE FORMER EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

- ❖ Banking
- ❖ Revenue Collection
- ❖ Research
- ❖ Communication
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Transport

DEPARTMENTS/CORPORATIONS OF THE FORMER EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

- ❖ The East African Development Bank (EADB) with headquarters at Kampala.
- ❖ The East African Civil Aviation school (Soroti)
- ❖ The East African Examination Council – EAEC with headquarters in Nairobi
- ❖ The East African Inter-University Council with headquarters in
- ❖ The East African Railways and Harbours with headquarters in Nairobi
- ❖ The East African Airways with headquarters in Nairobi.
- ❖ East African Income Tax department with headquarters in Nairobi
- ❖ East African Customs and Excise Duty with headquarters in Mombasa
- ❖ East African Meteorological Department.
- ❖ East African Trypanosomiasis Research with headquarters in Tororo
- ❖ East African Literature Bureau with headquarters in Nairobi
- ❖ The East African Flying School with headquarters in Soroti

Problems faced by the former East African Community.

- ❖ Political differences among member states.
- ❖ Political instability in some member states
- ❖ Poor transport and communication
- ❖ Production of similar goods
- ❖ Lack of a common currency.
- ❖ Shortage of funds to provide services to the peoples.

Contributions of the former East African Community

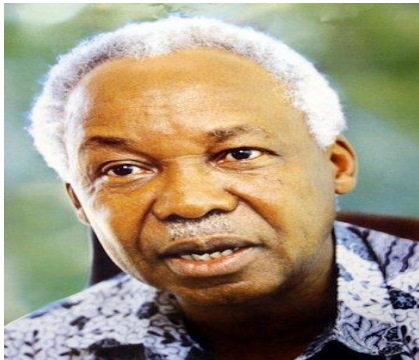
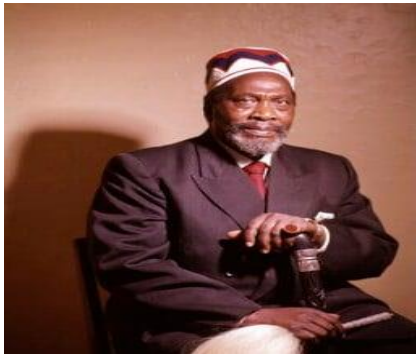
- ❖ EAC managed to create a wider market for goods
- ❖ It promoted unity among member states
- ❖ It promoted regional co-operation
- ❖ It promoted industrial development through East African Development Bank

Qn: How did the EADB promote industrial development among member states of the EAC?

THE BLACK OUT (COLLAPSE) OF THE FORMER EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

- ❖ **In June 1977**, member states failed to agree on the General Fund Services budget.
- ❖ Kenya refused to commit any funds to finance the 1977/78 budget and announced its withdrawal.
- ❖ After the failure to keep afloat the General Fund Services, the EAC ceased to operate in July 1977.

Presidents at the time EAC blacked out in 1977

		
Idi Amin Dada of Uganda	Julius Nyerere of Tanzania	Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya

CAUSES OF THE BLACK OUT (COLLAPSE) OF THE FORMER EAC IN 1977

- ❖ Kenya demanded for more seats than Uganda and Tanzania in decision-making organs
- ❖ Disagreements with Uganda dictator Idi Amin
- ❖ Each country wanted to develop on its own
- ❖ Shortage of funds
- ❖ Failure to agree on the General Fund Services budget(**main cause**)
- ❖ Political differences that is Kenya and Uganda were capitalist while Tanzania socialist state.
- ❖ Inequitable distribution of gains
- ❖ Failure to recognize Idi Amin as a President.(Nyerere even refused to call for a meeting)
- ❖ The closure of the border between Kenya and Tanzania after a serious quarrel

Questions:

- (a) Why should President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania be blamed for the collapse of the former East African Community in 1977?
- (b) Give a reason why Julius Nyerere never called for a meeting yet he was the chairperson by then.

Interesting information:

- ❖ **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.

RESULTS OF THE BLACK OUT OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY IN 1977

- ❖ Trade declined
- ❖ There mistreatment of people from member states
- ❖ All community assets were shared
- ❖ It led to total enmity among leaders
- ❖ It led to increased smuggling of goods
- ❖ Movement of people, goods and services became limited.

Interesting information:

- ❖ Dr.Apollo Milton Obote was the President of Uganda at a time EAC was formed in 1967
- ❖ Idi Amin Dada was the President of Uganda at a time EAC blacked out or demised in 1977
- ❖ His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni is the President of Uganda who revived the EAC

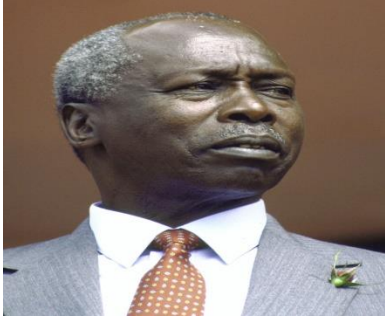
Departments that remained operating after the collapse of EAC in 1977

- ❖ East African Development Bank(EADB)
- ❖ East African Flying School(EAFS)
- ❖ East African School of Library and Information Science.

The Rebirth (revival of the East African Community.

- ❖ The revival of the East African Community started in 1993 and it was spearheaded by the three heads of the East African states.
- ❖ This was done through the formation of Permanent Tripartite Committee for the cooperation among the states.
- ❖ **On 30th November 1999**, the EAC was revived when the treaty for its re-establishment was signed at Amri-Abed Stadium in Tanzania.
- ❖ It came into force on 7th July 2000

The heads of state that revived the EAC.

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
HE Yoweri Kaguta Museveni	HE Daniel Arap Moi (Late)	HE Benjamin Mkapa. (Late)
		

The current members of the current East African Community.

Country	Current President	Its Capital City
Uganda	Yoweri Kaguta Museveni	Kampala City
Kenya	William Samoei Arap Ruto	Nairobi
Tanzania	Samia Suluhu Hassan	Dodoma
Rwanda	Paul Kagame	Kigali
Burundi	Evariste Ndayishimiye	Gitega
South Sudan	Salva Kiir Mayardit	Juba
DRC	Felix Tshisekedi	Kinshasha
Somalia	Hassan Sheikh Mohamud	Mogadishu

Interesting information:

- ❖ President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni is regarded as the Father of East African Community with many differing visions.
- ❖ President Hassan Mohamud(Sheikh) is the founder and current chairman of the Union for Peace and Development Party

THE MILESTONES OF THE REBIRTH OF THE NEW EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.

- ❖ **On 30th November 1993:** First Summit of East African Heads of State sign Agreement establishing the Permanent Tripartite Commission for East African Co-operation in Kampala, Uganda
- ❖ **14th March 1996:** Secretariat of the Commission for East African Co-operation launched in Arusha, Tanzania.
- ❖ **On 28th April 1997:** EAC Member States sign Tripartite Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation.
- ❖ **On 29th April 1997:** Second Summit of the East African Co-operation Heads of State is held in Arusha, Tanzania:
- ❖ **On this day, the following came into existence:**
 - (a) First East African Co-operation Development Strategy
 - (b) East African Flag
 - (c) East African Passport
- ❖ **On 30th April 1998:** Ninth Meeting on the Permanent Tripartite Commission in Arusha launches a draft Treaty for establishment of the East African Community.
- ❖ **On 30th November 1999:** Fourth Summit of East African Heads of State held in Arusha at which Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community. This marked the full revival of the New East African Community.
- ❖ **On 7th July 2000:** The Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community enters into force: new regional organization, the East African Community, comes into being.
- ❖ **On 18th June 2007:** The Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Burundi officially joins the New East African Community.

Interesting information:

- ❖ **Between 1993-1999,** The New East African Community was known as the **East African Co-operation.**
- ❖ Currently EAC is made up of 8 member states Somalia being the latest to have joined on Friday December 15th 2023

Reasons why Burundi, Burundi, DRC, South Sudan and Somalia decided to join the East African Community.

- ❖ They wanted to get goods they don't produce
- ❖ They wanted to enjoy a wider market of goods
- ❖ They wanted to promote cooperation and unity with the neighbours
- ❖ They wanted to enjoy free movement of goods, people and services
- ❖ They also wanted to promote friendship with their neighbours.

Reasons why the East African Community was revived

- ❖ To have a common tax on imports and exports.
- ❖ To promote unity among member countries.
- ❖ To create a wider market for goods and services in member states.
- ❖ To revive free movement of goods and services in the region.
- ❖ To promote transport and communication for easy flow of trade.
- ❖ To strengthen the existing institutions of the E.A.C
- ❖ To revive peace and security
- ❖ To control smuggling of goods

THE CURRENT MEMBER STATES OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY IN THEIR ORDER OF SIZE

Country	Currency used	Area of land(Sq.km)
DRC	Congolese Franc(CDF)	2,344,858
Tanzania	Tanzania SHS(TSHS)	945,087
South Sudan	South Sudan Pound(SSP)	644,329
Somalia	Somali shillings(Sh.So.)	637,657
Kenya	Kenya Shillings(KSHS)	582,646
Uganda	Uganda shilling(Ug.shs)	241,038
Burundi	Burundian Franc(BIF)	27,834
Rwanda	Rwandan Franc(Rwf)	26,338

Map showing the location of the current member states of the East African Community.



Departments that replaced the former departments of the EAC.

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

Institutions/organs of the East African Community

(a)The EAC Summit

- ❖ This is the main, topmost and highest organ of the EAC.
- ❖ It is headed by the chairperson of the Summit
- ❖ The current chairperson is _____ from _____
- ❖ It is made up of the heads of state of member states.

Role:

- ❖ To direct the general activities of the organization.

(b)The Council of Ministers.

It consists of the foreign affairs ministers from member states.

Roles:

- ❖ To make decisions on behalf of the summit.
- ❖ To implement the EAC policies
- ❖ To monitor the implementation policies of the organ

(c)The EAC Secretariat

- ❖ It is headed by the Secretary General.
- ❖ The Secretary General is the overall executive officer of the EAC.
- ❖ The secretariat runs the day to day activities of the EAC

Secretary Generals of the EAC since 1996

Name	Country	Year in office
Francis Mathaura	Kenya	1996-2001
Amanya Mushega	Uganda	2001-2006
Juma Mwapachu	Tanzania	2006-2011
Dr.Richard Sezibera	Rwanda	2011-2016
Dr.Liberat Mfumukeko	Burundi	2016-2021
Dr.Peter Mutuku Mathuki	Kenya	2011 to date

(d)The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)

- ❖ This is the Parliament of East African Community.
- ❖ This organ is responsible for making laws
- ❖ It is headed by the Speaker of EALA
- ❖ The current speaker of EALA is _____ from _____
- ❖ It is made up of nine members from each member state.

The EALA speakers since its rebirth

Name	Country	Year in Office
Abdulrahman Kinan	Tanzania	2001-2006
Abdirhim Abdi	Kenya	2006-2011
Hon.Margaret Zziwa	Uganda	2012-2014
Hon.Fred Kidega Daniel	Uganda	2014-2017
Hon.Ngoga Martin	Rwanda	2017-2022
Hon.Ntakirutimana Joseph	Burundi	2022-2027

(e)The East African Court of Justice (EACJ)

- ❖ It consists of respectable judges from member states.
- ❖ It is headed by the Judge President

Roles:

- ❖ It settles disputes among member states
- ❖ It ensures justice in member countries.

Current departments of the new East African Community

Department	Headquarters
East African School of Aviation(EASA)	Nairobi
East African Development Bank(EADB)	Kampala
Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency(CASSOA)	Entebbe
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization(LVFO)	Jinja
Lake Victoria Environment Management Project(LVEP)	
Inter University Council of East Africa(IUCEA)	Kampala
Lake Victoria Basin Commission(LVBC)	Kisumu
East African Science and Technology Commission(EASTECO)	Kigali
East African Healthy Research Commission(EAHRC)	Bujumbura

SYMBOLS OF THE NEW EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.

- ❖ The EAC flag.
- ❖ The EAC Anthem
- ❖ The EAC Motto
- ❖ The EAC constitution.
- ❖ The EAC emblem

THE EAC FLAG



Meaning of the colours found on the EAC Flag:

White,Black,Yellow,Red and Green: They signify cooperation and are taken from the flags of member states of EAC

- ❖ **Blue background:** It represents the waters of Lake Victoria which is shared by the founder member states.

Designers of the EAC flag

- ❖ Mark Sensen
- ❖ Rob Raeside

Examples of areas where the EAC can be found

- ❖ Public offices
- ❖ At Hospitals
- ❖ At airports
- ❖ At Schools
- ❖ At Embassies

Importance of the EAC symbols

- ❖ They promote patriotism
- ❖ They promote identity within the region
- ❖ They promote unity among member states
- ❖ They promote solidarity among member states

THE EAC EMBLEM



Meaning of features:

- a) **Lake Victoria:** It signifies the unity of the EAC partner States
- b) **White, Black, green, Yellow, Red:** Represents the different colours of the flags of each of the EAC partner States
- c) **Handshake:** Represents friendship and unity among the member states
- d) **Industrial wheel:** Represents industrial development as the main goal in the region
- e) **Arches of leaves:** Represents agricultural production and rich vegetation among member countries

THE EAC ANTHEM

Ee mungu twaomba uilinde
Jumuiya Afrika mashariki
Tuwezeshe kuishi kwa amani
Tutimize namalengo yetu

Jumuiya yetu sote tuilinde
Tuwajibike tuimarike
Umoja wetu ni nguzo yetu
Idumu jumuiya yetu

Uzalendo pia mshikamano
Vive msingi wa Umoja wetu
natulinde Uhuru na Amani
mila zetu na desturi zetu

Vivandani na hata mashambani
Tufanye kazisote kwa makini
Tugitowe kwa hali na mali
Tuijenge jumuiya bora

Importance of the EAC Anthem:

- ❖ It exhorts East Africans to pursue the virtues of unity
- ❖ It promotes a spirit of comradeship
- ❖ It promotes patriotism
- ❖ It promotes hard work

NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF THE NEW MEMBER STATES OF EAC

1.Rwanda:



Meaning of features on the Rwanda National flag.

(i)The Sun:

- ❖ It shows unity and enlightenment of the people of Rwanda

(ii)The Green colour:

- ❖ It shows Agricultural development in Rwanda.

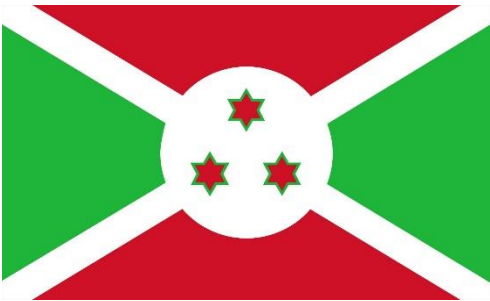
(iii)Yellow colour:

- ❖ It represents the economic development and mineral wealth in Rwanda

(iv)Blue colour:

- ❖ It shows peace and happiness enjoyed in Rwanda

2.Burundi:



Meaning of features found on the National flag of Burundi

(i)Red colour:

- ❖ It shows international brotherhood

(ii)White colour:

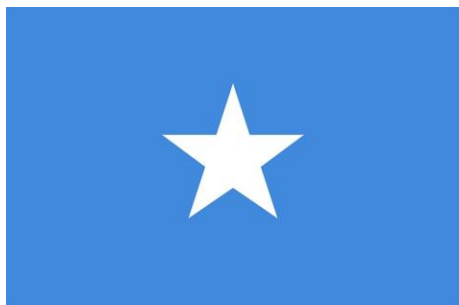
- ❖ It shows hope and peace

(iii)The Three Stars:

- ❖ It shows the three major ethnic groups(Tutsi,Hutu and Batwa)

3.Somalia

This flag was designed by Mohammed Awale Liban.



Meaning of features found on the National Flag of Somalia

(i)Blue colour:

- ❖ It represents the Indian Ocean

(ii)The Flag's five pointed star:

- ❖ It represents the five regions in which Somalis reside

4.Democratic Republic of the Congo:



Meaning of colours found on the DRC flag

- (i)The Star:It represents unity and the future for the country
- (ii)Yellow:It represents the wealth of DRC
- (iii)Red:It represents the blood of the people who fought for freedom
- (iv)Blue:It represents peace.

Problems faced by the EAC and other regional economic groupings.

- ❖ Shortage of funds.
- ❖ Interference from developed countries.
- ❖ Disagreements among some member countries.
- ❖ Lack of a common currency.
- ❖ Civil wars in some countries.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE PROBLEMS

- ❖ Through getting loans from world banks.
- ❖ By having peace talks to solve misunderstandings.
- ❖ By getting a common currency.

Benefits of EAC to its member states

- ❖ EAC has promoted peace in the member states
- ❖ It has created a wider market for goods produced in the region
- ❖ It has promoted easy access to the sea ports
- ❖ It has also promoted cooperation among member states
- ❖ It has coordinated transport policies among its members

Benefits of EAC to nonmember states

- ❖ Member countries of the EAC have provided security to nonmember countries
- ❖ Member states of EAC have also created employment opportunities to the people from nonmember states
- ❖ EAC has also created a wider market for their goods.

Conditions necessary for the success of a common market/ regional economic grouping

- ❖ Countries should be geographically close to another.
- ❖ All member countries should have political stability and harmony.
- ❖ All member countries should be ready to respect the treaties of the common market.
- ❖ Countries should respect the territorial boundaries of the neighbouring countries

Features of common markets.

- ❖ There are common taxes charged on imports and exports among member countries.
- ❖ There is free movement of goods among member countries.
- ❖ There is free movement of labour among member countries.
- ❖ There is market forum for goods produced in member states

ACTIVITY:

1. Write EAC in full.
2. Why was the EAC formed?
3. How have the East African countries benefited from the existence of EAC?
4. Which organization was replaced by EAC in 1967?
5. Mention any two problems faced by EAC.
6. Why did the EAC collapse in 1977?
7. What were the functions of East African Development Bank?
8. What were the functions of the East African Examination Council?
9. Which African countries have recently joined the EAC?
10. Why did the above countries join the East African Community?
11. Name these officials in the New East African
Community. Secretary General _____
Chairman _____
12. Why is Tanzania not a member of COMESA?
13. Mention any two services provided by the EAC.
14. Name any two departments that survived after the collapse of the EAC in 1977.
15. Give any two organs of the EAC.
16. Where were/are the headquarters of the EAC?
17. Give any two symbols of the EAC.
19. A part from the East African community, write down any three other common markets.
20. Which department provided currency during the defunct EAC?
21. Which department of the East African Community is responsible for training pilots?
22. Where are the headquarters of the East African Development Bank?
23. Write down any three functions of UNEB.
24. State the motto of EAC.
25. Fill the table below about the EAC leaders.

Country	Founder President	President who revived
1. Uganda		
2. Kenya		
3. Tanzania		

LOCATION OF COUNTRIES OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

- ❖ Location means finding the exact position of something.

Different ways of locating places

- ❖ By using grid reference.
- ❖ By using a compass direction
- ❖ By using major physical features
- ❖ By using neighborhood

LOCATING PLACES USING LINES OF LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

(GRID REFERENCES)

- ❖ **Lines of latitude:** These are imaginary lines drawn on a map from East to west.
- ❖ **Lines of Longitude:** These are imaginary lines drawn on a map from North to South.
- ❖ **Latitude:** This is the angular distance in degrees North or South of the Equator
- ❖ **Longitude:** This is the angular distance in degrees East or West of the Greenwich meridian.
- ❖ **Grid reference:** is the method of locating places on a map using lines of latitude and longitude.

Qn: How are latitude and longitude used to locate places?

They provide the location of a place that is East or west of the prime meridian

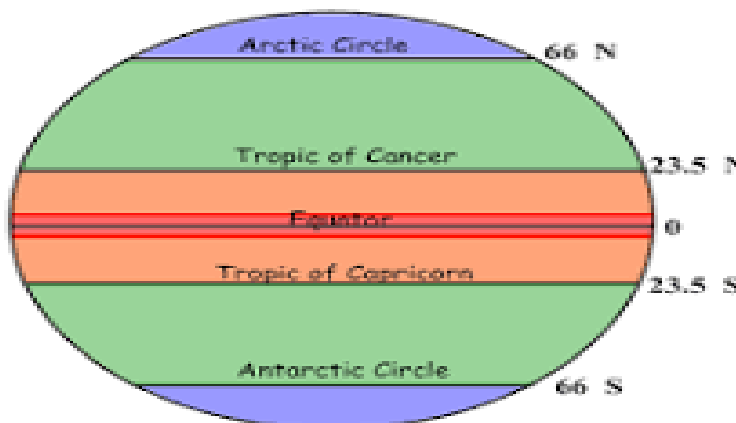
Interesting information about lines of latitude and longitude:

- ❖ Lines of latitude and longitude are measured in degrees because they represent angular distances.
- ❖ Longitudes are large circles, while latitudes are small circles that get smaller as you get closer to the poles.
- ❖ The latitudes and longitudes are sometimes measured in angles because they are simply points of intersection with the Earth's surface from the Centre of the Earth.
- ❖ Longitudes are called Meridians because all places along a line of longitude experience mid-day at the same time
- ❖ Lines of longitude are not called parallels because they come to each other as they approach the North and the South Pole.

MAJOR LINES OF LATITUDE

- ❖ Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$)
- ❖ Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$)
- ❖ Equator (0°)
- ❖ Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$)
- ❖ Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$)

An illustration showing major lines of latitude

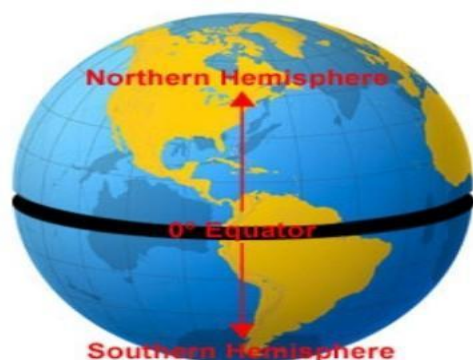


NB:The area between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn is known as the tropical region because it lies within the tropics.

THE EQUATOR AS A MAJOR LINE OF LATITUDE

- ❖ This line sits at 0° latitude, making it the reference point when travelers, map-makers, or anyone else needs to determine the latitudinal location of an object.
- ❖ It is significant because it divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
- ❖ A hemisphere is any half of the world North or South of the equator.
- ❖ It is labeled 0° because it marks the starting point of all other lines of latitude.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.



Importance of the Equator.

- ❖ It is used to locate places on a map.
- ❖ It determines the climate of an area.

Ways equator influences (determines) climate of an area

- ❖ Areas near the equator are hotter
- ❖ Areas near the equator experience heavier rainfall

NB: Temperatures are very high at the equator because the direct and focused sun rays falls on the equator

East African Community member states crossed by the Equator as well as non-member states

EAC member state	Non-member state
❖ Uganda ❖ Kenya ❖ Somalia ❖ DRC	❖ Congo Brazzaville ❖ Gabon ❖ Sao Tome and Principe

Cities or towns that are very close to the Equator in the EAC member states.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| ❖ Mbandaka(DRC) | ❖ Nakuru(Kenya) |
| ❖ Kampala (Uganda) | ❖ Kismayo(Somalia) |
| ❖ Kisumu(Kenya) | |

EAC member states that are entirely located in Northern hemisphere

- ❖ South Sudan

EAC member states that are entirely located in the Southern hemisphere

- ❖ Tanzania
- ❖ Rwanda
- ❖ Burundi

EAC member states that are found in both Northern and Southern hemisphere

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| ❖ Uganda | ❖ Somalia |
| ❖ Kenya | ❖ DRC |

LINES OF LONGITUDE

- ❖ These are the imaginary lines drawn on a map or globe from North to South.
- ❖ Longitude is the angular distance in degrees West or East of Greenwich meridian.
- ❖ Lines of longitudes are also called **Meridians**

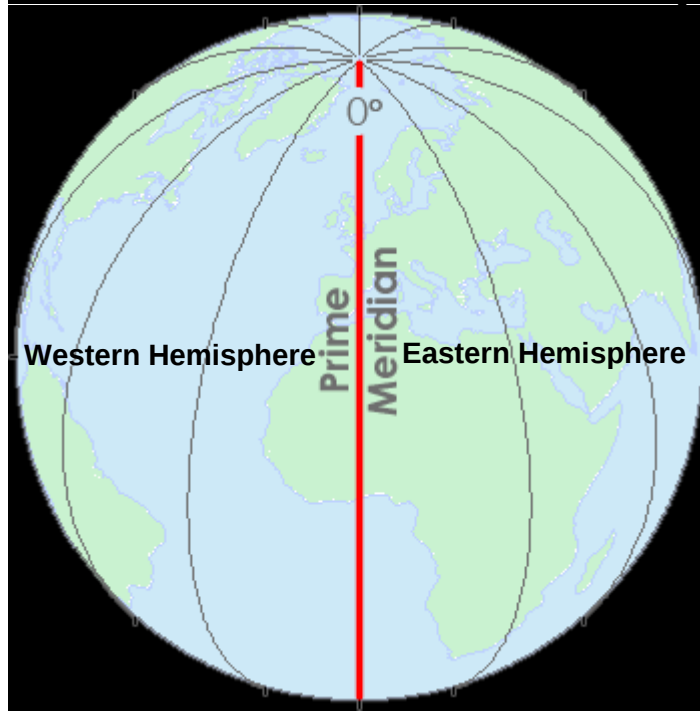
Examples of lines of longitude:

- ❖ Prime Meridian (0°)
- ❖ International Date Line (180° E or W of Prime meridian)

PRIME MERIDIAN AS THE MAJOR LINE OF LONGITUDE:

- ❖ This line is marked 0° because it marks the starting point of other lines of longitude.
- ❖ It is a major line because it divides the earth into two equal parts namely: Eastern Western hemisphere
- ❖ Prime meridian is called Greenwich meridian because it crossed a town near London called Greenwich
- ❖ **Accra city** of Ghana, is the only city in Africa crossed by the equator

An illustration of the Eastern and Western hemispheres.



The African countries crossed by the Greenwich meridian

- ❖ Ghana
- ❖ Algeria
- ❖ Mali
- ❖ Burkina Faso

Importance of Longitudes

a) Prime meridian

- ❖ To locate places on a map.
- ❖ It is used to tell international time.

b) The International Dateline

- ❖ To determine dates
- ❖ To separate one day from another.

Importance of lines of longitude on a map.

- ❖ They enable to tell time.
- ❖ They enable to determine time zones.
- ❖ They enable in location of places on the map.

Similarity between lines of latitude and longitude.

- ❖ Both are used to locate places on a map.
- ❖ Both are imaginary lines drawn on a map.

Difference between equator and prime meridian

- ❖ Prime meridian is larger than the equator
- ❖ Prime meridian is horizontal while equator is vertical

TIME ZONES

- ❖ Time zones are places on the globe with the same standard time.
- ❖ Time zone for East African region is called East African Standard Time
- ❖ Central African Standard Time is the time zone for Central African region
- ❖ Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania experience the same time because they lie in the same time zone.

HOW TO CALCULATE TIME USING LINES OF LONGITUDE

- ❖ The earth spins through 360° in 24 hours, meaning that in **1 hour** the earth spin through
 - $(360^{\circ} \div 24) = 15^{\circ}$
- ❖ This means that, technically, as you travel around the earth, each 15° of longitude difference in the location of places means that they should have a time difference of one hour(**1hour**)
 - (i) In summary, $15^{\circ} = 1$ hour
 - (ii) Note carefully, that places or countries which are in **East** gain an hour(**we add**),
 - (iii) Those in the **West**, they lose an hour(**we subtract**)

An illustration

- a) If it is 9:00p.m. In London, what time is it at place x which is 45 W of the Greenwich meridian?

GMT = 9:00 pm.

= 1 hr

$$45^{\circ} = \frac{45^{\circ}}{3} = 15$$

= 3:00 hrs

= 9:00 p.m

It is 6:00 p.m. at place x

b) It is 4:00pm at GMT. What is the time at town Y 30° East?

Method 1

- First step (**converting the given degrees in the question into hours by dividing with 15°**)

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

-Since town Y is in the East, we shall then add

4:00pm

It will be **6:00pm** at town Y that lies 30° East

$$\begin{array}{r} 30^{\circ} = 30^{\circ} \\ 15^{\circ} \end{array}$$

+ 2:00

6:00pm

= 2 hours (2:00)

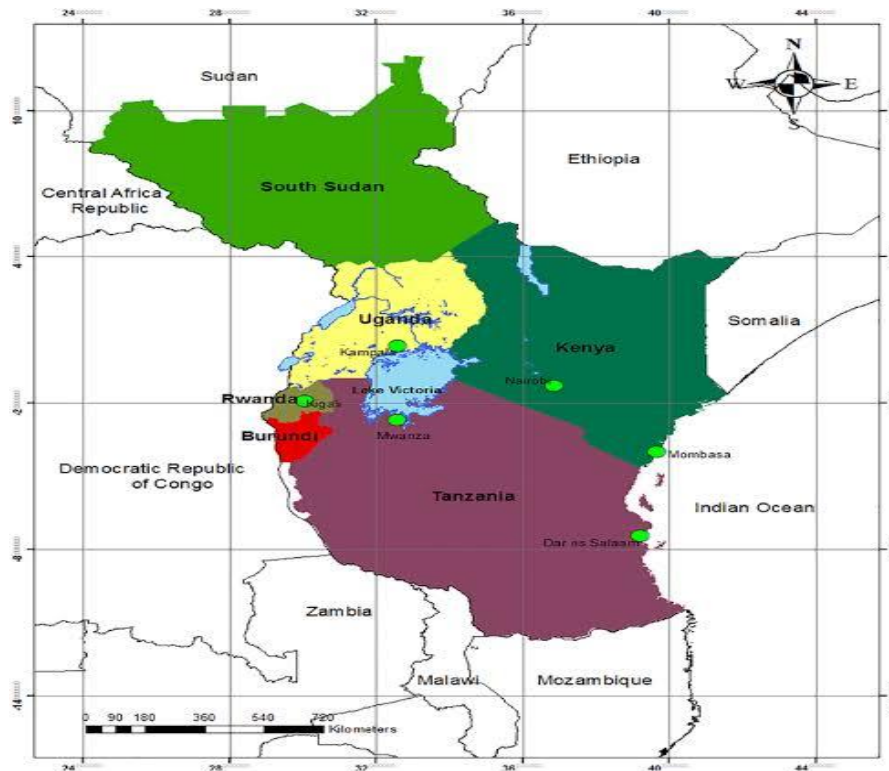
ACTIVITY:

- a) It is 6:00pm at Mombasa 45°E. What is the time at Accra? (Remember Accra is at 0°)
- b) Given that it is 5:00pm at a place that lies 45° West of Greenwich. Find the time at a place that lies 45° West of Greenwich?
- c) It is 4:00pm at a place that lies 75° West. Find the time at a place that lies:
- i) 0°
- ii) 50° East
- iii) 45° East

QUESTIONS.

1. In which geographical region Africa is Uganda found?
2. Which country neighbours East Africa in the North East?
3. Mention one neighbours of East Africa that is landlocked.
4. State any two problems faced by landlocked countries.
5. How is Mombasa important in the economic development of Rwanda?
6. Why the Greenwich meridian is called so?
7. Which line of longitude is used to determine dates?
8. Mention two African countries crossed by the Equator apart from Uganda and Rwanda.
9. Give two countries in Africa which are crossed by the Greenwich meridian.
10. Mention two capital cities on the globe crossed by the Greenwich meridian.
11. Which cash crop is mainly grown on the Zanzibar and Pemba islands?
12. Mention the biggest country among the East African countries.
13. How did Ethiopia become a landlocked country?
14. Name the newest independent neighbour of East Africa.
15. State three common problems faced in the cities of East Africa.

MAP SHOWING EAST AFRICA AND HER NEIGHBOURS



The capital city of each of the neighbours of East Africa.

Country	Capital city
South Sudan	Juba
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
Somalia	Mogadishu
Mozambique	Maputo
Malawi	Lilongwe
Zambia	Lusaka
D.R.C	Kinshasa

Major islands that are found at the coast of East Africa.

- ❖ Zanzibar
- ❖ Mafia
- ❖ Pemba

LAND LOCKED COUNTRIES

Land locked countries are countries which have no seaport/or coastline.

Examples of Land locked countries in East African Community and the neighbourhood.

- ❖ South Sudan
- ❖ Rwanda
- ❖ Burundi
- ❖ Zambia
- ❖ Malawi
- ❖ Ethiopia
- ❖ Uganda

Interesting information:

- ❖ **Ethiopia** became landlocked after Eritrea's independence
- ❖ **South Sudan** became landlocked after breaking away from Sudan

Seaports which Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi use to import and export their goods.

- ❖ Mombasa
- ❖ Dar-es-salaam

Problems faced by landlocked countries.

- ❖ High taxes are charged on imports and exports
- ❖ High transport costs on imports and exports
- ❖ Goods delay in transit/on the way.

Possible solutions to the problem of facing landlocked countries.

- ❖ Through maintaining a good relationship with neighbours that have seaports.
- ❖ By joining regional blocs (common markets)
- ❖ By promoting air transport
- ❖ By promoting railway transport

COASTAL COUNTRIES (NON-LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES)

These are countries which have their own sea ports

Coastal member states of the EAC

Country	Sea ports and harbours
Tanzania	❖ Port Dar es Salaam(main) ❖ Port Tanga ❖ Port Mtwara ❖ Port Zanzibar
Kenya	❖ Port Mombasa(main) ❖ Port Lamu ❖ Kilindini(Harbour)
Somalia	❖ Port Mogadishu(main) ❖ Port Bosasso ❖ Port Berbera ❖ Port Kismayo
Democratic Republic of the Congo	❖ Port Matadi(main) ❖ Port Boma ❖ Port Banana

Interesting information:

- ❖ Kilindini Harbour is the main part of the Port Mombasa.
- ❖ Port Mombasa is the only international seaport in Kenya and the biggest port in East Africa
- ❖ Port Mombasa is managed by the Kenya Ports Authority(KPA)

Difference between a sea port and a harbour

- ❖ A sea port is a place where a ship can dock whereas a harbour is where ships receive and discharge cargo

NB: In most cases, a harbor and a seaport and harbour are the same.

Advantages of coastal countries:

- ❖ They get a lot of revenue through taxing landlocked countries
- ❖ They pay less transport costs when importing and exporting overseas goods
- ❖ They are charged low taxes on imported goods
- ❖ They also don't experience delay of goods on transit

Interesting information:

- ❖ **An import** is a product or service produced abroad and purchased in your home country
- ❖ **An export** is a good or service that is produced in one country and sold to buyers in another

Examples of imports and exports

Goods or services	Example	Tax levied or charged
Export	❖ Cars ❖ Clothes ❖ Heavy machinery ❖ Banking services	❖ Export duty or customs duty
Import	❖ Cars ❖ Gas and oil ❖ Clothing ❖ Computers	❖ Import tax

NB: Local tax is mainly charged on locally manufactured goods like craft goods

TOPICAL QUESTIONS:

1. What is an economic bloc?
2. Write EACSO in full
3. When was the East African Community formed?
4. Name the President of Uganda at the time the EAC was formed in 1967
5. For how long did the East African Community last?
6. Mention any two founder member states of the EAC in 1967
7. Give any four reasons why EAC was formed
8. Which organization replaced the East African High Commission (EAHC)?
9. Which common market brings Somalia, DRC and Rwanda under one family?
10. Name any one department of the former EAC which had its headquarters in Kampala.
11. Why is the year 1977 regarded as a year of disgrace in the East African region?
12. Give three reasons why the former EAC blacked out in 1977
13. Name the three Heads of State at the time EAC collapsed in 1977
14. Give a reason why Mwalimu Julius Nyerere of Tanzania should be blamed for the collapse of EAC
15. How did the collapse of EAC affect trade in the region?
16. State the name the was given to EAC between 1994-1999
17. Name the President of Uganda who revived the EAC in 1999.
18. Mention any four reasons why EAC was revived.
19. Name the newly member state of the EAC
20. Give a reason why DRC joined the EAC
21. What is grid reference?
22. Name the largest line of longitude.
23. How are lines of latitude important to a map reader?
24. Given that it is 4:00pm in Accra. Find the time in Uganda that lies 45° East of Greenwich
25. Why does Rwanda have different time yet she is located in East Africa?
26. Which type of tax is charged on exports?
27. Name the body in Uganda responsible for collecting taxes
28. Give a reason why Tanzania is not crossed by the equator
29. Write down any two imports of Uganda
30. Name the chief port of Somalia
31. Write EAC in full.
32. Why was the EAC formed?
33. How have the East African countries benefited from the existence of EAC?
34. Which organization was replaced by EAC in 1967?
35. Mention any two problems faced by EAC.

36. Why did the EAC collapse in 1977?
37. What were the functions of East African Development Bank?
38. What were the functions of the East African Examination Council?
39. Which African countries have recently joined the EAC?
40. Why did the above countries join the East African Community?
41. Name these officials in the New East African
Community. Secretary
General _____
Chairman _____
42. Why is Tanzania not a member of COMESA?
43. Mention any two services provided by the EAC.
44. Name any two departments that survived after the collapse of the EAC in 1977.
45. Give any two organs of the EAC.
46. Where were/are the headquarters of the EAC?
47. Give any two symbols of the EAC.
48. A part from the East African community, write down any three other common markets.
49. Which department provided currency during the defunct EAC?
50. Which department of the East African Community is responsible for training pilots?

THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA

THE CRADLE LAND OF THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA.

History

History is the study of the past events in relationship to the present events

SOURCES OF AFRICAN HISTORY

1. ORAL TRADITION

This is the history that is passed out by word of mouth from generation to another generation through mouth

Roots of oral history

- ❖ Proverbs
- ❖ Riddles
- ❖ Poems
- ❖ Legends

Merits (advantages) of oral history

- ❖ It provides more accurate picture of the past
- ❖ It does not need a person to know how to read and write
- ❖ Historians get first-hand information from people
- ❖ Information is easy to collect
- ❖ Historians can easily interview people anywhere and at any time

Demerits(disadvantages) of oral history

- ❖ Information can easily be changed
- ❖ In case a resourceful person dies, the information can also cease out
- ❖ It requires a wider memory for someone to store information

2. WRITTEN RECORDS (most reliable source)

This is the type of history gathered by reading written material.

Roots (sources) of written history

- ❖ Books
- ❖ Diaries
- ❖ Newspapers,
- ❖ Magazines.

Merits of written history

- ❖ Information cannot cease out easily
- ❖ Information cannot easily be changed

Demerits of written history

- ❖ It is costly to gather information
- ❖ It only favours learned people
- ❖ Information can easily be damaged by termites

3. ANTHROPOLOGY

This is the study of cultures of different people in societies e.g. way of dressing, dances,ceremonies, food,

Roots of anthropology

- ❖ Government legal documents
- ❖ Oral history
- ❖ Photographs
- ❖ Video recordings
- ❖ Artworks
- ❖ Archival materials

Merits of anthropology

- ❖ One would experience people's way of life
- ❖ Historians understand and explain social and other structures within their society
- ❖ Historians explain aspects of the economy on which a given community depend
- ❖ One has deeper understanding of a particular aspect of people's culture.

Demerits of anthropology

- ❖ It is expensive as it involves living with the people on who research is conducted
- ❖ It is time consuming
- ❖ Researchers may not adopt to new environment

4. LINGUISTICS

This is the study of languages spoken by different tribal groups.

Roots (sources) of linguistics

- ❖ Historical texts
- ❖ News
- ❖ Language archives
- ❖ Audio and video files

Merits of Linguistics

- ❖ Information got helps to trace the origin of people
- ❖ It provides information about the movements of people and their relationships
- ❖ It is useful in dating people's migration
- ❖ Historians discover previously unknown links between different people.

Demerits of linguistics

- ❖ Delay to acquire information since it takes long to learn a particular language
- ❖ Some words could not be distorted while translating the language
- ❖ Various languages may have similar words but different meaning

5. ARCHAEOLOGY:

This is the study of the remains of the early man.

Roots of archaeology

- ❖ Buildings
- ❖ Pottery
- ❖ Seals
- ❖ Coins
- ❖ Monuments
- ❖ Writings and paintings on stones
- ❖ Pieces of metals

Interesting information:

- ❖ The remains of the early man are known as **fossils**.
- ❖ People who study about fossils/early man's remains are called **archaeologists**.
- ❖ The process of digging up fossils is called **excavation**.

Merits of archaeology

- ❖ Archaeologists can discover many issues in the society.
- ❖ It gives deeper understanding of a particular aspect of people's culture

ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN EAST AFRICA

These are people who study about fossils.

Major archaeologists in East Africa.

Archaeologist	Their findings or discoveries
Dr.Louis Leakey(most famous)	❖ He discovered the oldest human skull at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania
Mary Leakey	❖ She discovered a robust skull with huge teeth at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania
Dr. Merrick Posnansky	❖ He dealt with the excavation of the Chwezi Empire
J.S. Kirk man and Neville Chitick	❖ They worked at the East African coast.

Interesting information:

- ❖ The oldest human skull is believed to have been for the oldest early man called **Zinjanthropus**
- ❖ **Zinj** means black and **anthropus** means man.
- ❖ Therefore, Zinjanthropus means **black man**
- ❖ Mary Leakey named a robust skull with huge teeth as **Zinjanthropus boisei** because Zinj is an old name for East Africa and boisei acknowledges Charles Boise, a famous supporter of the Leakeys during their spell.

MUSEUMS IN EAST AFRICA.

A **museum** is an institution or a building dedicated to displaying and preserving culturally significant objects.

OR a museum is a building where artifacts, culture and history are kept for public viewing

Examples of museums in East Africa in the EAC

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania	Rwanda	Burundi
❖ Uganda Museum	❖ Fort Jesus meseum	❖ Arusha museum	❖ Ruhengeri museum	❖ Gitega museum
❖ Kabale Museum	❖ Nairobi Museum	❖ Dar es Salaam museum	❖ Butare museum	

Other museums include:

- ❖ National Archive museum in South Sudan
- ❖ National Museum of Lubumbashi in DRC
- ❖ Kanange museum in DRC
- ❖ Kisangani Museum in DRC
- ❖ The National museum of Somalia
- ❖ Saryan Museum in Somalia

Importance of Museums in the development of East Africa.

- ❖ They attract tourists who bring in income.
- ❖ They provide jobs to people.
- ❖ They promote research/source of historical information
- ❖ They create market for craft goods
- ❖ They preserve cultural heritage

- ❖ Historical sites are places where the remains of the people of long ago were discovered.
- ❖ Historical sites can also be called archaeological sites or stone age sites.
- ❖ A number of historical sites in East Africa are located near water bodies because it is believed that early man used to live near water bodies.

- ❖ He wanted to carry out fishing
- ❖ He wanted to get water for drinking
- ❖ He wanted to wait for the animals that could come to drink water

[illegible]

- ❖ Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania is the largest /oldest stone age site
- ❖ Nyero Stone Age site, Kondoa in Tanzania is known for rock painting
- ❖ Engaruka archaeological site in Tanzania is famous for its irrigation and cultivation structures

Methods archaeologists used to date artifacts

Method	Type	Description
Cross-dating	Relative	Compares evidence found in one place to other place to determine relative age.
Geologic dating	relative	Assigns dates using geological stages related to documented climate and geology events
Mean ceramic dating	absolute	Establishes the average age of a ceramic due to known manufacturing date
Radiocarbon dating	Absolute	Measures decay of carbon
Seriation	Relative	Orders evidence of human behavior into series.
Stratigraphy	Relative	Measures layers of earth and other materials built over time
Terminus post quem	Relative	Measures the date after which a stratum, feature, or artifact must have been deposited

Important definitions:

- (a) **Stratigraphy:** This is the analysis of the order and position of layers of archaeological remains.
- (b) **Radiocarbon dating:** This is a scientific method that can determine the age of organic materials.
- (c) **Seriation:** This is a dating method in which artifacts from numerous sites in the same culture are placed in the chronological order

Ways archaeologists located places of fossils

- ❖ By chance
- ❖ By identifying pieces of pottery
- ❖ By digging up unusual hollows on the ground

Importance of historical sites

- ❖ They attract tourists who bring in income.
- ❖ They provide jobs to people.
- ❖ They promote research
- ❖ They help people to find their origin
- ❖ They create market for craft goods
- ❖ They preserve cultural heritage

THE STONE AGE PERIOD

- ❖ Stone Age period is the time when man used most tools made of stones.
- ❖ Early man was called Stone Age man because he made tools out of stones.
- ❖ This period was called stone age period because early man made most of his tools out of stones.
- ❖ Early man was also called '**Nutcracker**' because of its large teeth and robust jaw.

Examples of stone tools.

- ❖ Stone knives /hand axe.
- ❖ Bone needle
- ❖ A club
- ❖ Bow and arrow
- ❖ Spears.
- ❖ Cleavers
- ❖ Bolas

Uses of early man's tools

1.Cleaver:

- ❖ For chopping meat

2.Bone needle:

- ❖ For stitching animal skins to make clothes.

3.Bolas:

- ❖ For trapping fast running animals during hunting.

4.Hand axe:

- ❖ For skinning animals after a hunt

5.Club:

- ❖ For killing animals after falling into a trap

Stages of the development of early man

Early man developed in three stages namely:

- (a)Old / Early stone age
- (b)Middle stone age
- (c)New/late stone age

THE OLD/EARLY STONE AGE (Paleolithic period)

- ❖ In this period, man lived a very simple life.
- ❖ This was the first stage in the development of early man

Ways early man used to get food.

- ❖ Through hunting
- ❖ By gathering wild fruits and honey.
- ❖ Through fishing.
- ❖ Uprooting roots of some plants.

Places where the early man lived.

- ❖ In caves
- ❖ Near rivers and lakes
- ❖ Under trees,
- ❖ In bushes

Characteristics of early man in the Old Stone Age period

- ❖ The early man had strong teeth and jaws to enable him grind hard food e.g. roots and berries.
- ❖ Early man used to move naked
- ❖ He had no permanent places
- ❖ He used to eat raw meat
- ❖ He had hairy body

Interesting information:

- ❖ The discovery of fire led to the end of the **Old Stone Age**
- ❖ The discovery of fire marked the beginning of the **Middle Stone Age**.
- ❖ Early man discovered fire by rubbing a dry stick into a hole of a dry wood

MIDDLE STONE AGE (Metheolithic period)

- ❖ During this period early man started making sharper stone tools. People learnt to fix stone tools on wooden handles.
- ❖ The most important discovery of man during this period was **Farming**
- ❖ This discovery enabled early man to live a more settled life
- ❖ The discovery of farming marked the end of the **Middle Stone Age**
- ❖ Farming marked the beginning of the New Stone Age period.

How farming was useful to the early man.

- ❖ It enabled man to get a constant supply of food.
- ❖ It enabled man to live a settled life since he was to stay near his farm to guard his crops from wild animals.
- ❖ It enabled to the invention of the first calendar.

Characteristics of early man in the middle Stone Age period

- ❖ Early man started living in caves
- ❖ He started eating roasted meat
- ❖ He tamed a dog for protection and hunting
- ❖ He started making better tools

Uses of fire to early man

- ❖ Fire provided warmth to early man
- ❖ Fire helped early man to scare away wild animals
- ❖ Fire provided light in caves
- ❖ Early man used fire to boil poison

Interesting information about discovery of farming:

- ❖ As climate of the places where early man stayed changes, he observed edible plants like seeds growing.
- ❖ He therefore, started growing his own plants and thus, becoming a farmer.

NEW STONE AGE PERIOD (Neolithic Period)

- ❖ This was the last stage in the development of early man.
- ❖ It is sometimes called Late stage
- ❖ Farming marked the beginning of this stage

Characteristics of early man in the new Stone Age period

- ❖ Early man started living a settled life.
- ❖ Early man started living in simple huts.
- ❖ Early man started carrying farming

Interesting information:

- ❖ The New Stone Age period ended with the **discovery of Iron**.
- ❖ This discovery enabled early man to improve on his security and food production
- ❖ The discovery of iron marked the end of the Stone Age period in the history of human nature.

IRON AGE

- ❖ The discovery of iron marked the end of the Stone Age period.
- ❖ In this period, early man started making better tools made out of iron
- ❖ The idea of iron smelting in Africa was started by the **Cushites** in Egypt at a place called Meroe.
- ❖ However, the idea of iron smelting in Uganda was introduced by the **Bachwezi**.

Important definitions in relation to iron smelting:

- (a) **A blacksmith:** This is a person whose job is to make things out of iron
- (b) **Blacksmithing:** This is the act of making and repairing iron tools.
- (c) **A blast furnace:** This is the equipment used for smelting iron to produce industrial metals.
- (d) **Iron:** This is a base metal extracted from iron ore.
- (e) **Smelting:** This is a process of applying heat and a chemical reducing agent to an ore to extract a desired base metal product.

How the discovery of Iron improved the early man's way of living

- ❖ He made better hunting tool and farm tools.
- ❖ He made better weapons for protection.
- ❖ The early man was able to build permanent houses.
- ❖ Food production increased which minimized famine.

Problems faced by the early man.

- ❖ Coldness
- ❖ Attacks from dangerous wild animals
- ❖ Eating raw meat
- ❖ Severe injuries
- ❖ Diseases
- ❖ Shortage of shelter

MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ **An ethnic group** is a group of people who share the same origin, occupation and speak related languages.
- ❖ An ethnic group can also be called a **tribal group**.

The major ethnic groups in East Africa

- ❖ Cushites/ Hamites
- ❖ Bantu
- ❖ Nilotes
- ❖ Sudanic

Different ethnic groups originated from different homelands into East Africa.

Ethnic group	Cradle land
Cushites/Hamites	Ethiopian highlands
Bantu	Cameroon highlands
River – Lake Nilotes	Bar -el- Ghazal
Plain Nilotes/high land Nilotes	Ethiopian Highlands
Sudanic	South Sudan

GENERAL CAUSES OF TRIBAL MIGRATIONS IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ Internal conflicts among the group.
- ❖ Wars in the cradle land.
- ❖ Population increase which led to land shortage.
- ❖ Lack of enough water and pasture as for the case of nomads.
- ❖ Harsh climate.
- ❖ Expansionism

GENERAL PROBLEMS FACED BY EARLY MIGRANTS

- ❖ Resistance from indigenous people they found on the way and in places they settled.
- ❖ Difficulty in movements which caused a lot of fatigue.
- ❖ Attacks by wild animals and diseases.
- ❖ Difficult terrain.
- ❖ Food and water shortage.
- ❖ Harsh climate.

EFFECTS OF EARLY MIGRATIONS

- ❖ They led to population increase where they settled.
- ❖ New cultures were introduced in the areas where they settled e.g. new languages,
- ❖ New skills of iron working and farming were introduced.
- ❖ They led to displacement of the Bushmen.
- ❖ Led to inter-marriages leading to formation of new races

THE CUSHITES

- ❖ This was the first tribal group to migrate into East Africa.
- ❖ The Cushites are believed to have originated from the Ethiopian highlands.

Tribes under Cushites in East Africa

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
❖ Bahima ❖ Tutsi	❖ Galla ❖ Somali ❖ Boran ❖ Rendille	❖ Iraqw ❖ Sandwe ❖ Bunguni

Interesting information:

- ❖ The Cushites introduced the idea of iron working Africa
- ❖ Uganda, the idea was introduced by the **Bachwezi.s**
- ❖ The major occupation of the Cushites was and is still pastoralism.
- ❖ In Rwanda and Burundi, Cushites are represented by the Tutsi.

Effects of the Cushites in East Africa.

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

BANTU ETHNIC GROUP

- ❖ The Bantu are the largest ethnic group in East Africa.
- ❖ Their main occupation is **cultivation** or **crop growing**.
- ❖ In East Africa, they settled in the **interlacustrine region**
- ❖ Interlacustrine region refers to the region between the great lake of East Africa
- ❖ They are a group of people who speak a common language with a suffix “ntu” when referring to a person (omuntu)
- ❖ The Bantu originated from a country called Cameroon.
- ❖ In Cameroon, the Bantu started their journey from **Cameroon Highlands**.

Factors that enabled Bantu settle in the interlacustrine region

- ❖ The area received reliable rainfall that supported cultivation
- ❖ The area had fertile soils that supporting crop growing

Great lakes of East Africa that form the interlacustrine region.

- ❖ Lake Victoria
- ❖ Lake Tanganyika
- ❖ Lake Edward
- ❖ Lake Albert
- ❖ Lake George

Other places in Africa where the Bantu are believed to have come from:

- ❖ Around R. Congo in D.R.C.
- ❖ Between R. Niger and Benue in Nigeria

The Bantu are sub-divided into four groups:

a)Western Bantu:

These Bantu tribes entered East Africa through the Western route.

Examples of Western Bantu

- ❖ Basoga
- ❖ Baganda
- ❖ Banyankole
- ❖ Batooro
- ❖ Bagwere
- ❖ Bakiga
- ❖ Bakonjo
- ❖ **The Southern Bantu:** These used the southern route to enter East Africa

Examples of Southern Bantu

- ❖ Ngoni
- ❖ Hehe.
- ❖ Yao
- ❖ Makonde

Interesting information:

- ❖ The Ngoni: They split and formed tribes like Zulu, xhosa, Ndebele, Venda and Swazi who are in South Africa
- ❖ The Ngoni were the last Bantu tribe to enter East Africa and were led by **Zwangendaba**.
- ❖ The journey (migration of the Ngoni to East Africa was called **Mfecane**
- ❖ They migrated due to Shaka Zulu wars in South Africa
- ❖ **Mfecane** means great scattering

- ❖ **The Central Bantu:** They used the central route to enter East Africa

Examples of Central Bantu

- ❖ Mjikenda
- ❖ Polomo

- ❖ **The Highland Bantu:** These tribes settled around highland areas.

Examples of Highland Bantu:

- ❖ Kikuyu
- ❖ Embu,
- ❖ Meru (in Kenya)
- ❖ Chagga in Tanzania
- ❖ Bagisu in Uganda.

Reasons for Bantu's migration:

- ❖ Love for adventure.
- ❖ Due to outbreak of diseases in Cameroon highlands.
- ❖ They were searching for areas with fertile soils for cultivation.
- ❖ They wanted areas with reliable rainfall.
- ❖ Due to internal and external conflicts in their homeland.
- ❖ Due to population increase in Cameroon highlands

Historical factors that influenced the Bantu's migration. (Push factors)

- ❖ Outbreak of diseases.
- ❖ Internal and external conflicts.
- ❖ Drought in their cradle land.
- ❖ Population increase

Challenges faced by the Bantu during their migration:

- ❖ Attacks from dangerous wild animals.
- ❖ Attacks from hostile tribes.
- ❖ Harsh weather conditions.
- ❖ Shortage of food.
- ❖ Poor transport
- ❖ Rough terrain
- ❖ Loss of lives and property

Effects of Bantu's migration:

- ❖ They introduced new culture.
- ❖ New crops were introduced.
- ❖ Population increase in areas of settlement.
- ❖ New skills were introduced.
- ❖ They caused wars in areas where they settled
- ❖ Some Bantu formed kingdoms

Reasons why the Bantu were able to form kingdoms.

- ❖ They lived a settled life
- ❖ They were united
- ❖ Bantu were bigger and stronger politically

Examples of crops introduced by the Bantu:

- ❖ Yams
- ❖ Bananas

NILOTES/ NILOTIC

The Nilotes are the second largest ethnic group in E. Africa.

Sub-groups of the Nilotes

1. The River-lake Nilotes/ Luo speakers
2. The Plain Nilotes / Nilo – Hamites
3. Highland Nilotes.

THE RIVER- LAKE NILOTES

- ❖ These people who migrated from **Bahr-el-Ghazal** in South Suda
- ❖ Their main occupation was pastoralism and fishing.
- ❖ They are called River-Lake Nilotes because they settled along river banks

Examples of River – Lake Nilotes

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Acholi	Ja-luo	Luo
Alur		
Japadhola		
Langi		

Course of migration of the River-Lake Nilotes

- ❖ As the River –lake Nilotes migrated into Uganda, they first settled at Pubungu-present day Pakwach district
- ❖ It was at Pubungu where the two sons of Orum-Gipir and Labongo separated over the spear and the bead
- ❖ Gipiir and his people who supported him went to West Nile where they intermarried with the Lend, hence giving rise to a new tribe called Alur
- ❖ The only Nilotic tribe which settled in eastern Uganda is Jopadhola.
- ❖ The River – lake Nilotes who settled in Western Kenya are the Jaluo.
- ❖ The Nilotic tribe that invaded Bunyoro-Kitara formed the Luo-Babiito dynasty.
- ❖ The founder of the Luo-Babiito dynasty was Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga.

Tribes under River-Lake Nilotes

Uganda	Kenya	South Sudan	DRC
➤ Alur ➤ Acholi ➤ Japadhola	➤ Jaluo	➤ Shilluk ➤ Dinka ➤ Nuer ➤ Anuak	➤ Alur ➤ Nuer

Reasons for the migration River Lake Nilotes:

- ❖ Due to the outbreak of diseases.
- ❖ Due to prolonged drought in Bahr-el-Ghazal.
- ❖ Due to internal conflicts.
- ❖ Overpopulation in their cradle land.
- ❖ Drought and famine.

The Plain Nilotes:

- ❖ They came from Ethiopian highlands
- ❖ They are called Plain Nilotes because they settled in plain areas.
- ❖ They were mainly pastoralists
- ❖ They entered East Africa through Kenya
- ❖ They settled on plains of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania

Tribes under Plain Nilotes (Hamites)

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
➤ Karimajongs ➤ Iteso ➤ Langi ➤ Kumam ➤ Kakwa	➤ Maasai ➤ Teso ➤ Samburu ➤ Turkana ➤ Njemps	➤ Maasai

Reasons why some tribes like the Iteso changed to mixed farming

- ❖ They settled in areas with fertile soils
- ❖ They settled in areas that received reliable rainfall
- ❖ They were influenced by the Bantu

Highland Nilotes:

- ❖ They migrated from Ethiopian highlands
- ❖ They were originally pastoralists
- ❖ They entered East Africa through Kenya.
- ❖ They settled on the highlands of Kenya and Uganda

Tribes under Highland Nilotes

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
❖ Sabinyi/Sebei	❖ Kalenjin	❖ Marakwet
❖ Pokot	❖ Ogiek	❖ Pokot
	❖ Nandi	❖ Sabaot
	❖ Kipsigis	❖ Terik

Cushites:

- ❖ They migrated from Saudi Arabia and first settled in the Horn of Africa
- ❖ Cushites are sometimes called Hamites
- ❖ It was the first ethnic group to migrate into East Africa
- ❖ They settled in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania

Tribes under Cushites in East Africa

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
❖ Bahima	❖ Kinje	❖ Mbugu
❖ Batutsi	❖ Galla	
❖ Basita	❖ Somali	

THE SUDANIC PEOPLE

- ❖ These people migrated from Juba in South Sudan.
- ❖ They settled in the sub-region of Uganda known as West Nile.
- ❖ They mainly carried out fishing and practiced mixed farming.

Examples of tribes under Sudanic people

- ❖ The Madi
- ❖ Lendu
- ❖ Okebu
- ❖ Lugbara

Map showing the settlement of tribes from different ethnic groups /tribal groups

RIVER LAKE NILOTES PLAIN NILOTES CUSHITES/HAMITES



KEY/MAP LEGEND

A- WESTERN BANTU

B- CENTRAL BANTU

C- THE NGONI

MIGRATIONS TODAY

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.

Classifications of migrations today

(a) Intercontinental migration:

- ❖ This is the movement of people from one continent to another for settlement for instance, from Uganda (Africa) to Saudi (Asia)

(b) Intracontinental migration:

- ❖ This is the movement of people from one place to another on the same continent for settlement for instance from Uganda to Egypt

(c) International Retirement Migration (IRM):

- ❖ This is the movement of older adults from one country to a new country around the retirement age to raise their quality of life.

(d) Interregional migration:

- ❖ This is the movement of people from one region of a country to another region for settlement for instance from Western Uganda to Central Uganda

(e) Emigration:

- ❖ This is the act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another.

(f) Immigration

- ❖ This is the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.

Interesting information:

- ❖ In Uganda, the Department of Immigration Control is responsible for border management and issuance of immigration facilities to foreign nationals seeking to work and reside in Uganda.
- ❖ The Department of Immigration Control is under the **Ministry of Internal Affairs**.

SERVICES OFFERED BY THE IMMIGRATION OFFICE

- ❖ Processing and issuing out visas
- ❖ Processing and issuing out permits
- ❖ Processing and issuing out national identification cards
- ❖ Verifying and processing Uganda citizenship

TYPES OF MIGRATIONS TODAY

1. Internal migration
2. External migration
3. Intercontinental migration

1. Internal migration:

This is the movement of people with their property from one place to another for settlement.

Examples of Internal migration

a) Rural urban migration

- ❖ Movement of people from villages to towns for settlement.
- ❖ This movement can either be temporary or permanent.

Causes of rural urban migration.

- ❖ To get better jobs in towns
- ❖ To get better education in towns
- ❖ Some move with hope of securing urban jobs
- ❖ To get better medical services in towns
- ❖ To get piped water and electricity in towns

NB: Good schools, hospitals, recreational facilities are classified as **social amenities**.

Results of rural urban migration in villages

- ❖ Shortage of labour
- ❖ Lack of market
- ❖ Low development
- ❖ Low tax collection
- ❖ Decline in agriculture
- ❖ Population decrease

Effects of rural urban migration in towns

- ❖ Lead to unemployment
- ❖ Leads to high crime rate
- ❖ Leads to development of slums
- ❖ Shortage of social services
- ❖ Leads to easy spread of diseases

Ways of controlling rural urban migration

- ❖ Building better schools in villages
- ❖ Creating jobs in villages
- ❖ Building better hospitals in villages
- ❖ Extending electricity to rural areas
- ❖ Building better schools in rural

(b)Rural-rural migration

- ❖ Movement of people from one village to another for settlement.

Causes of rural-rural migration

- ❖ To get fertile land for farming
- ❖ To get areas with electricity
- ❖ To get areas with better education services
- ❖ To get areas with reliable rainfall
- ❖ Insecurity

Results of rural-rural migration

- ❖ Shortage of land in new areas of settlement
- ❖ Population increase in new areas
- ❖ Land conflicts in new areas

(c)Urban rural migration

- ❖ Movement of people from towns to villages for settlement

Causes of urban rural migration

- ❖ Loss of jobs
- ❖ Diseases outbreak like COVID-19
- ❖ Low cost of living in rural areas
- ❖ To get enough land
- ❖ Job transfers
- ❖ Safe environment with clean air
- ❖ No traffic in villages.

Reasons why the government of Uganda encourages urban rural migration

- ❖ To increase food production
- ❖ To reduce unemployment in towns
- ❖ To reduce high crime rate in towns
- ❖ To overcrowding in towns
- ❖ To reduce on the increasing population in urban areas

Differences between migrations today (current) and those in the past.

- ❖ Today people migrate to look for better jobs unlike ethnic migrations
- ❖ Today people migrate to look for better education unlike ethnic migrations
- ❖ Today people migrate to look for better medical services unlike ethnic migrations
- ❖ Today people migrate to look for areas with better transport unlike ethnic migrations
- ❖ In the past, migrants had leaders unlike migrants today

How relief influenced settlement patterns

- ❖ The Bantu settled on highlands with fertile soils and reliable rainfall
- ❖ The Plain Nilotes and Cushites settled on plains with pasture.

Factors that influenced settlement of ethnic groups

- ❖ Soil fertility
- ❖ Climate
- ❖ Occupation
- ❖ Relief
- ❖ Political stability

QUESTIONS:

1. Mention any one source of history known to you.
2. During which Stone Age period was fire discovered?
3. What name was given to the earliest man in East Africa?
4. What role was played by Dr. L.S.B Leakey in the history of East Africa?
5. How is Olduvai Gorge important to the economic development of Tanzania?
6. Why was early man referred to as Stone Age man?
7. Which new Stone Age discovery helped early man to live a settled life?
8. How did the discovery of iron smelting help to improve early man's way of living?
9. How did early man get his food?
10. How is Bigobyamugenyi economically important to our country?
11. Who is an archaeologist?
12. What is an ethnic group?
13. Give the meaning of a tribe.
14. Give the cradleland of the following tribal groups.
 - i) Bantu
 - ii) Nilo-Hamites
 - iii) Cushites
 - iv) River – lake Nilotes.
15. Why did the tribal groups migrate from their homeland?
16. Give two tribes that belong to the Sudanic ethnic group in Uganda.
17. What was the first tribal group to migrate into East Africa?
18. Name the Nilotic tribe that migrated and settled in Kenya.
19. Give one tribe that belongs to the highland Bantu in the following countries:

20. What problems were faced by the early migrants into East Africa?
21. Which stone age site in East Africa is well known for its irrigation?
22. What is intercontinental migration?
23. Give a reason why people migrate today?
24. How did the Alur tribe come into existence?
25. How are the Baganda similar to Bakonzo in terms of their ethnicity?
26. Define the term smelting?
27. Which important discovery enabled early man to live in caves?
28. How important was a club to early man during hunting?
29. Explain how early man discovered fire.
30. State any two causes of immigration

POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS

POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS.

- Before the coming of colonialists the people of East Africa were organized in;
 - ❖ Kingdoms (under kings)
 - ❖ Chiefdoms (under chiefs)
 - ❖ Clans (under clan heads/council of elders)

KINGDOMS IN EAST AFRICA (CENTRALISED SOCIETIES)

Kingdoms were centralized societies led by kings.

Examples of kingdoms in East Africa.

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Buganda	Wanga	Karagwe
Bunyoro		
Ankole		
Toro		

Characteristics of kingdoms

- ❖ They have hereditary leaders.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Kingdoms expand by raiding the neighbouring kingdoms.
- ❖ They have royal regalia

Royal regalias are special objects designed for the king/traditional leaders.

Royal regalias are symbols or emblems of the kingdom.

Examples of royal regalia

- ❖ Royal throne
- ❖ Crown
- ❖ Royal chairs
- ❖ Drum
- ❖ Royal Shield
- ❖ Royal spear
- ❖ Royal arrows
- ❖ Stool

Advantages of kingdoms

- ❖ They promote peace and unity.
- ❖ Kingdoms promote culture.
- ❖ They promote morals in society.
- ❖ They mobilise people for development.

Disadvantages of Kingdoms.

- ❖ Kingdoms promote dictatorship.
- ❖ They promote tribalism/sectarianism.
- ❖ They mainly favour members of the royal family over the commoners.

SOME PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETIES AND TITLES OF THEIR LEADERS

LEADERS	TITLE OF LEADER
Baganda	Kabaka
Banyoro	Omukama
Batooro	Omukama
Banyankore	Omugabe
Luhya	Nabongo
Basoga	Kyabazinga
Nyamwezie	Ntemi
Iteso	Emorimor
Acholi / Langi	Rwot

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

EMPIRES IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ An empire is a large area of land controlled by one ruler.

Examples of empires that existed in East Africa

- ❖ Bunyoro Kitara empire
- ❖ Nyamwezi empire

NB: Zenji empire was not regarded as a true empire because:

- (a) It based on trade instead of leadership
- (b) It had many rulers called Sultans

THE BUNYORO KITARA EMPIRE

- ❖ Bunyoro- Kitara Empire was the earliest empire to be established in East Africa.
- ❖ It was founded by King Ruhanga and his brother Nkya.
- ❖ The people who founded Bunyoro Kitara empire were the Batembuzi
- ❖ The Batembuzi were believed to be demi-gods because they could perform miracles.
- ❖ Isaza was the last king of the Batembuzi.
- ❖ The Tembuzi dynasty came to an end when king Isaza was locked in the underground by king Nyamiyonga.

THE BACHWEZI

- ❖ The Bachwezi succeeded the Batembuzi when they disappeared in Bunyoro-Kitara.
- ❖ The Bachwezi formed an empire known as the Chwezi Empire in Bunyoro Kitara.
- ❖ They also formed a ruling dynasty known as the Chwezi dynasty.
- ❖ King Ndahura was the first ruler of the Chwezi dynasty and king Wamala was the last of the Chwezi rulers.

How iron working strengthened the Chwezi Empire.

- ❖ They made strong iron weapons for expansion.
- ❖ They made strong iron tools for growing crops.
- ❖ It led to increased food production.

Administrative structure of the Bachwezi

- ❖ The headquarters of the Bachwezi was **Bigobyamugenyi**.
- ❖ The Bachwezi introduced royal regalia like royal drums, royal spears, royal arrows, royal Shield, royal chairs.

NB **Royal regalia** are symbols or emblems of the kingdom.

Contributions of the Bachwezi

Economic contributions

- ❖ They introduced the knowledge of iron smelting.
- ❖ They introduced long horned cattle into East Africa.
- ❖ They started coffee cultivation.
- ❖ They started salt mining on Lake Katwe.
- ❖ They introduced pottery.

Political contributions.

- ❖ They introduced centralized monarchy.
- ❖ They introduced the building of reed palaces for their kings.
- ❖ They introduced royal regalia.
- ❖ They introduced hierarchy of officials in their kingdom.

Social contributions

- ❖ They introduced Mweso games(local chess).
- ❖ They introduced the building of gross thatched huts.
- ❖ They introduced the idea of digging ditches to provide animals with water.

Reasons for the collapse of the Chwezi dynasty.

- ❖ The Luo invasion.
- ❖ The empire became too large to be ruled by one leader.
- ❖ Constant civil wars.
- ❖ The invasion of human and animal diseases.
- ❖ Drought and famine.
- ❖ Disunity among the people.
- ❖ The death of their beloved cow (Bihogo) made the Bachwezi believe that they had to leave the kingdom.

THE NYAMWEZI EMPIRE

- ❖ The word “Nyamwezi” mean people of the moon.
- ❖ Nyamwezi empire was situated south of Lake Victoria.
- ❖ The name Nyamwezi was given to them by the coastal dwellers because they came from the Western direction from where the new moon is first seen.
- ❖ The rulers of the Nyamwezi had “Ntemi” as their special title.
- ❖ Ntemi was assisted by elders, priests, councils, and herdsmen.

Famous rulers of the Nyamwezi

MIRAMBO

- ❖ Mirambo started as the ruler of a small chiefdom known as Ugowe.
- ❖ He expanded his territory by attacking neighbouring chiefdoms.
- ❖ Mirambo had his headquarters at Urambo.
- ❖ Mirambo's ambitions were to create a large empire with wealth and military power.
- ❖ The major trade routes to the coast passed through his empire.
- ❖ Urambo, Mirambo's capital became a major trading centre.
- ❖ Mirambo got involved in trade wars with the Arabs because;
- ❖ The Ruga-Rugas were well trained and strong warriors.
- ❖ The Arabs agreed to Mirambo's demands and opened the major trade routes.

THE RUGA RUGA WARRIORS



Reasons for Mirambo's success.

- ❖ Mirambo was very hard working.
- ❖ His ability to absorb conquered soldiers and recruit into his army.
- ❖ Mirambo had well trained army called Ruga Ruga.
- ❖ His acquisition of guns from the Long-distance trade.
- ❖ His courage and personality of leading his troops into battle and commanding them in the battle field.

Factors for the downfall of Mirambo's empire.

- ❖ The death of Mirambo led to the collapse of his empire.
- ❖ There was no unifying force.
- ❖ The retention of much power by the local chiefs.
- ❖ The Ruga Ruga would sell their services to anyone who pays them.
- ❖ The empire became too large to be controlled by one leader.
- ❖ The coming of weak leaders like Mpandashola, Mirambo's brother.

Interesting information:

- ❖ Mirambo gained military skills from the Ngoni.
- ❖ He was well trained militarily

NYUNGU YA MAWE

- ❖ Nyungu ya Mawe is a praise name meaning “Pot of Stone.”
- ❖ Nyungu ya Mawe was one of the greatest rulers of the Nyamwezi.
- ❖ The headquarters of Nyungu ya Mawe was at Kiwele.
- ❖ Just like Mirambo, Nyungu ya Mawe also has the Ruga Ruga as his army.

Reasons for the success of Nyungu ya mawe.

- ❖ He raided caravans off their items.
- ❖ He sold slaves and ivory.
- ❖ He had full control over the main routes.

Note

-Nyungu ya Mawe’s empire collapsed when the Germans occupied his capital Kiwele in 1985.

BUNYORO KINGDOM

- ❖ The kingdom of Bunyoro should not be confused with Bunyoro Kitara empire.
- ❖ The kingdom of Bunyoro was founded by the Luo- Babito.
- ❖ The kings of Bunyoro were given the title “Omukama.”
- ❖ The kingdom of Bunyoro was founded by Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga and his twin brother Kato Kimera

Factors for the growth of Bunyoro kingdom

- ❖ The kingdom had able leaders like Omukama Kabalega.
- ❖ The kingdom had strong soldiers like Abarusura.
- ❖ The people of Bunyoro were united.

BUGANDA KINGDOM

- ❖ It is believed that Buganda kingdom was founded by either Kintu or Kato Kimera.
- ❖ In the beginning , it was a small state made up of three counties namely; Busiro, Mawokota ,Kyadondo
- ❖ Buganda expanded mainly by attacking her neighbours especially Bunyoro.
- ❖ By the time of the coming of the colonialists, Buganda was the most powerful kingdom in the interlacustrine region.

BUGANDA PALACE



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 which they used to expand the kingdom.
- ❖ 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 enabled her to gain more wealth.

NB: The headquarters of Buganda were at **Mengo**.

WANGA KINGDOM IN KENYA

- ❖ Wanga kingdom was the only Bantu kingdom located in Kenya.
- ❖ The Bantu tribe that formed this kingdom were the Abaluhya.
- ❖ The title given to the kings of Wanga kingdom is Nabongo.
- ❖ Wanga kingdom acquired its name from one of its chiefs known as Wanga.
- ❖ Nabongo Mumias was a king of Wanga who collaborated with the British.
- ❖ Wanga kingdom came to an end when the British government rejected their king/chief.

KARAGWE KINGDOM

- ❖ Karagwe kingdom was located in Tanzania south of Lake Victoria.
- ❖ It was ruled by the Sita clan whose last ruler was Nono.
- ❖ Omuggabe was the title given to the kings of Karagwe kingdom
- ❖ Ruhinda led the Chwezi migrants from the North and deposited Nono the son of Malya and founded the Hinda dynasty.
- ❖ The kingdom of Karagwe comprised of both pastoralists and agriculturalists.
- ❖ King Rumanika Rugunda I was one of the famous kings of Karagwe.
- ❖ He helped James Grant when he fell sick.

SOME KINGS OF KARAGWE(BUNYAMBO) KINGDOM

KING	YEAR	HIS CONTRIBUTION
Rumanika Rugunda I	1885-1881	❖ Helped James Grant when he fell sick ❖ Led the kingdom to its apex
Kalemwa Kanyenje II	1881-1882	
Ndagare Nyamukuba II	1882-1893	
Ntare VII	1893-1914	
Rumanika II	1962	

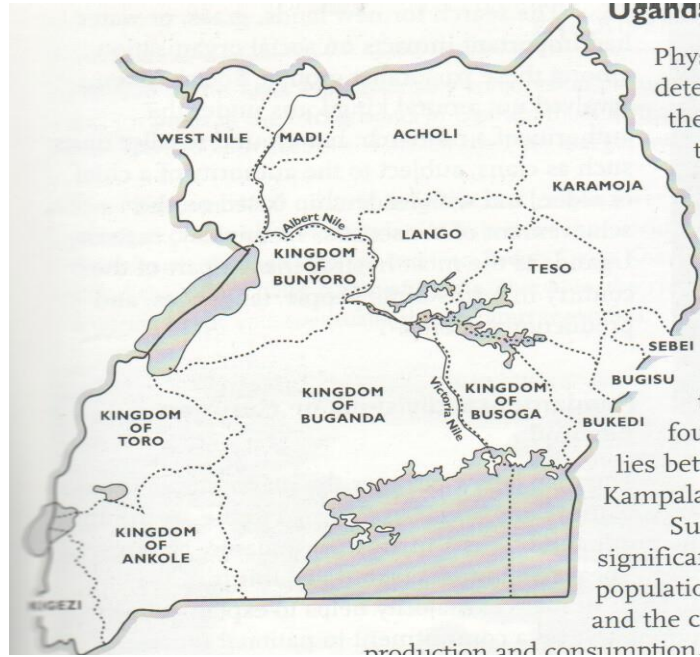
Reasons for the collapse of Karagwe kingdom

- ❖ External conflicts.
- ❖ The coming of the Germans into Tanganyika.

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.

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING KINGDOMS AND CHIEFDOMS



DECENTRALISED SOCIETIES

- ❖ These were societies where political power was not given to a single individual.

Examples of decentralized societies in East Africa.

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

CHIEFDOMS IN EAST AFRICA

A Chiefdom is a territorial area ruled by a chief.

Characteristics of Chiefdoms.

- ❖ They are ruled by a chief.
- ❖ They are ruled in small communities.
- ❖ The communities are ruled by warriors, medicine men, chiefs, clan heads etc.
- ❖ Leaders can be changed according to the choice of the community.
- ❖ In times of war communities join together and fight a common enemy.

The Bantu tribes who did not form kingdoms

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Bagisu	Kikuyu	Chagga
Bakiga	Kamba	Yoo
Basoga		

The non-Bantu tribes who did not form kingdoms

- ❖ Acholi
- ❖ Masai
- ❖ Alur
- ❖ Iteso
- ❖ Karimojong
- ❖ Lugbara
- ❖ Madi
- ❖ Turkana
- ❖ Kipsigis.

Reasons why some tribes like the Iteso did not form kingdoms.

- ❖ They never lived settled life.
- ❖ They were not united.
- ❖ They were not organized.

Reasons why some tribes formed kingdoms

- ❖ They lived in settled communities.
- ❖ They were not united.
- ❖ They were not organized.

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND CULTURE

- ❖ Social organization of people refers to the language they speak, their food, religion, education and their beliefs.
- ❖ The people of East Africa were socially organized in clans under clan heads.

How different societies organized themselves socially.

- ❖ According to the age-sets.
- ❖ Through initiation ceremonies.
- ❖ Through traditional education.
- ❖ Through traditional practices.

Traditional education

This is also called informal education or indigenous education. It is the type of education acquired from African traditional societies.

Characteristics of traditional education.

- ❖ It is taught from home. (There were no schools)
- ❖ Children are taught by parents and elders.
- ❖ It is provided for free.
- ❖ It has no syllabus.
- ❖ It is more practical.

Instructions received during traditional education.

- ❖ Table manners.
- ❖ Respect for the elderly members of the society.
- ❖ General good behaviour in the society.
- ❖ How to use language e.g. avoid careless talking and rudeness.
- ❖ Good morals.

Skills taught to girls.

- ❖ Cooking
- ❖ Washing utensils and clothes.
- ❖ Collecting fire wood and fetching water.
- ❖ Taking care of young members of the family.
- ❖ Taking care of the husband.

Skills taught to boys.

- ❖ Wrestling
- ❖ Hunting
- ❖ Iron working.
- ❖ Digging
- ❖ Raiding animals.
- ❖ Looking after cattle.
- ❖ Fighting

How boys and girls were taught.

- ❖ Through stories.
- ❖ Through riddles.
- ❖ Through proverbs.
- ❖ Through songs.

Importance of traditional organization.

- ❖ Training of boys and girls brought up responsible members of the society.
- ❖ It promotes unity among the people.
- ❖ Skills of iron working were passed over to the young generation.
- ❖ Taboos and customs helped to raise good morals among the people.
- ❖ Age –sets helped in training leaders.

CUSTOMS

These are the accepted ways of behaviour in a society.

Examples of customs

- ❖ Kneeling of girls while greeting among the Baganda.
- ❖ Women not eating chicken/grass hoppers (food taboos)
- ❖ Decent dressing

CULTURE

Culture is people's way of life in any given society.

Examples of culture in our society.

- ❖ Language
- ❖ Way of dressing
- ❖ Food
- ❖ Religion
- ❖ Funerals
- ❖ Initiation ceremonies
- ❖ Marriage ceremonies

Types of culture

a)Material culture: This refers to the physical aspects of a society, the objects made or modified by human.

Examples of material culture

- ❖ Clothes
- ❖ Crafts
- ❖ Books
- ❖ Cave painting
- ❖ Skyscrapers
- ❖ Weapons
- ❖ Food

b)Non-material culture: This refers to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture

Examples of nonmaterial culture

- ❖ Religion
- ❖ Mode of conduct
- ❖ Taboos
- ❖ Security
- ❖ Language
- ❖ Name

Importance of culture in our society.

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

ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS

Economic organization refers to ways things are connected with trade, industry and development of wealth in a society.

Economic activities are activities carried out in order to earn a living or money.

Examples of economic activities carried out by ethnic groups.

- ❖ Crop growing.
- ❖ Fishing
- ❖ Pastoralism
- ❖ Trade
- ❖ Mining
- ❖ Brick making
- ❖ Iron smelting
- ❖ Pottery
- ❖ Trade
- ❖ Salt mining

TRADE

Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services.

Barter trade.

Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods and services for services.

Advantages of barter trade.

- ❖ It enabled people get goods they couldn't produce.
- ❖ It promotes unity/friendship among people.
- ❖ It does not involve the use of money.
- ❖ It promotes chances of employment.

Disadvantages of barter trade.

- ❖ There is double coincidence of wants.
- ❖ There is no standard measure of value for goods.
- ❖ It is difficult to move with goods over long distances.
- ❖ It is difficult to get a trade partner.
- ❖ It was difficult to balance the value the items.

Interesting information:

- ❖ **Barter trade** was replaced by **monetary trade**.
- ❖ **Monetary trade** is the use of money as a medium of exchange.
- ❖ **Cowrie shells** was the first type of money to be introduced to East Africa by the Arabs.
- ❖ **Rupees** was the second type of money to be introduced to East Africa by the Indians.
- ❖ **Local trade** is the type of trade carried out within the country.
- ❖ **Bilateral trade** is the type of trade carried out between two countries.

Money:

Money refers to a medium of exchange.

Qualities of good money

- ❖ It should be portable.
- ❖ It should be divisible
- ❖ It should be acceptable in settling debts.
- ❖ Should be durable.
- ❖ It should act as a standard value.

Uses of money

- ❖ Money is used as a medium of exchange
- ❖ It is also used as a store of value
- ❖ It is used as a unit of account
- ❖ It is used as a standard of deferred payment

QUESTIONS:

1. What is meant by interlacustrine kingdoms of East Africa?
2. What was the earliest kingdom in the interlacustrine region?
3. Why were the Bantu able to form kingdoms in East Africa?
4. Why didn't some tribes like the Masai form kingdoms?
5. What title was given to the traditional leaders of the following societies?
6. How can traditional leaders promote economic development in a country?
7. How did the coming of the Arabs help in the growth and expansion of Buganda kingdom?
8. Mention any two characteristics of kingdoms.
9. How can kingdoms be disadvantageous in a country?
10. What is culture?
11. Identify one value of culture in a society.
12. Mention two ways the Western world has influenced the African culture.
13. Name the Bantu kingdoms that existed in Kenya
14. Mention three factors that led to the decline of Bunyoro-Kitara Empire.
15. What name was given to Mirambo's army/warriors in Nyamwezi Empire?
16. Who was the founder of the Nyamwezi Empire in central Tanzania?
17. Apart from Mirambo mention any other famous ruler of the Nyamwezi Empire.
18. Who was the famous king of Karagwe kingdom that directed John Speke and James Grant to Buganda?
19. Name the first and last king of the Bachwezi.
20. How did the Bachwezi contribute to the development of East Africa?

THE EARLY FOREIGNERS TO EAST AFRICA

ARAB TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ The first foreigners to come to East Africa were the Arabs from Saudi Arabia in Asia.
- ❖ The Arab traders sailed across the Indian Ocean to the coast of East Africa in special boats known as dhows.
- ❖ The dhows were driven by the monsoon winds across the Indian Ocean to and from the coast of East Africa.

REASONS FOR THE COMING OF ARABS.

- ❖ They came to do trade.
- ❖ To spread Islamic religion.
- ❖ To seek political refuge

EFFECTS OF THE ARAB TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ They introduced Islam as a religion in East Africa.
- ❖ They introduced the Zebu cattle
- ❖ They led to introduction of Swahili culture through intermarriages with the coastal Bantu.
- ❖ They developed coastal towns e.g. Kilwa.
- ❖ They introduced new crops e.g. rice, cloves.
- ❖ They introduced slave trade leading to loss of lives.
- ❖ They introduced new items of trade e.g. guns .

THE ZENJ EMPIRE

The Arabs found the East African coast occupied by black people whom they called the Zenj. Meaning black people.

ZENJI EMPIRE

- ❖ Zenj empire refers to the land of the black people
- ❖ The Arabs referred the East African coast as the Zenji Empire because it was mainly occupied by black people.
- ❖ This empire was established by an Arab called **Hassan Bin Ali**
- ❖ The title was given to the leaders of the coastal towns in the Zenji Empire was Sultan
- ❖ Zenji empire was not regarded a true empire.

Reasons why Zenji empire was not regarded a true empire

- ❖ It focused on trade instead of leadership
- ❖ It had many rulers called sultans

THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE

- ❖ This was the trade that was carried out in East Africa between the people of the interior and those at the coast covering long distances.
- ❖ The long-distance trade was carried out in caravan form.
- ❖ The long-distance trade was called so because it involved traders moving long distances from the coast to the interior of East Africa.

African tribes that participated in Long distance trade.

- ❖ Nyamwezi of Tanzania.
- ❖ Yao of Tanzania.
- ❖ Baganda of Uganda.
- ❖ Kamba of Kenya.
- ❖ Banyoro of Uganda.
- ❖ Kikuyu of Kenya
- ❖ Ngoni of Tanzania.

The foreigners who took part in the Long distance trade

- ❖ The Arabs
- ❖ Indians.

The major trading Centers

- ❖ Zanzibar
- ❖ Kilwa
- ❖ Bagamoyo

The goods taken by Africans to the Arabs were;

- ❖ Ivory
- ❖ Slaves
- ❖ Salt
- ❖ Copper
- ❖ Hides and skins
- ❖ Iron ore
- ❖ Wax
- ❖ Rhinoceros horns.

The goods brought by the Arabs and Indians to the Africans

- ❖ Guns
- ❖ Clothes
- ❖ Glass
- ❖ Cups
- ❖ Plates
- ❖ Mirrors

Notorious traders during long distance trade.

- ❖ Tippu Tip
- ❖ Msiri
- ❖ Abu Sand

Long distance was conducted along three main routes:

- i) The Southern route
- ii) The Central route
- iii) The Northern route

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

Effects of the long distance trade.

A.Positive effects.

- ❖ Kings and chiefs became rich and strong.
- ❖ Towns developed in East Africa.
- ❖ New products were brought to East Africa.
- ❖ It led to intermarriages between Africans and the Arabs.
- ❖ It led to introduction of Islam as a religion into East Africa.
- ❖ New language was introduced due to the intermarriages between the Arabs and the Coastal Bantu.
- ❖ It led to the introduction of new crops into the region of East Africa.

B.Negative effects.

- ❖ Slave trade was introduced with all its bad effects.
- ❖ Valuable resources were over exploited e.g. Elephants for Ivory.
- ❖ It led to loss of culture and identity.
- ❖ There was tribal wars and hatred among people.
- ❖ It led to foreign influence which later led to colonization.
- ❖ Introduction of guns led to the collapse of some societies as they were raided

INTRODUCTION OF SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

Slave Trade:

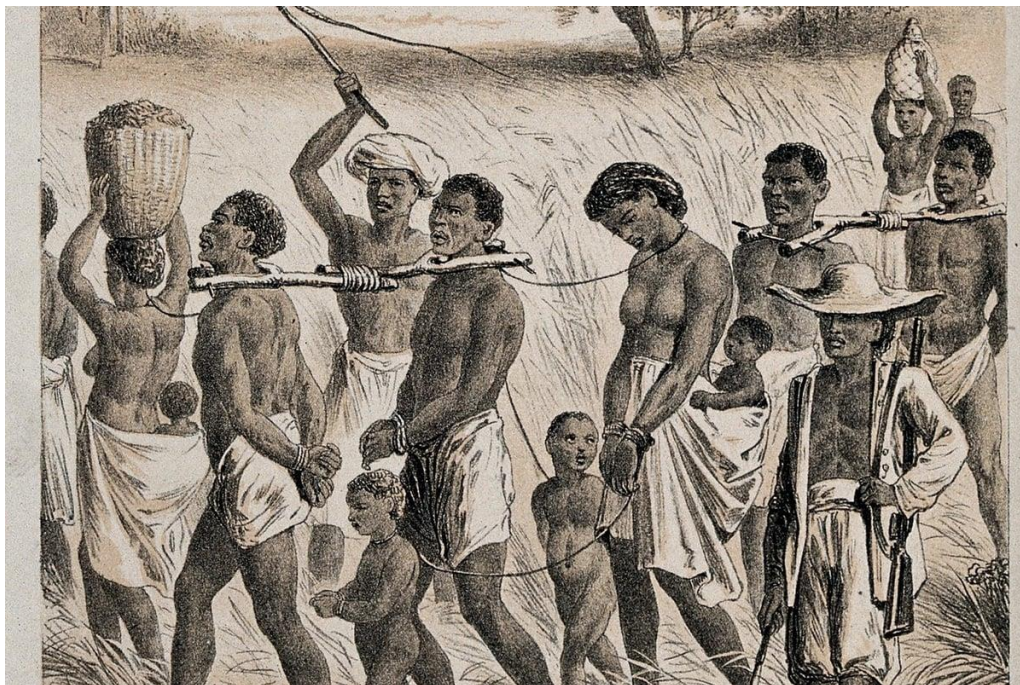
This is the illegal buying and selling of human beings.

Slavery:

This is the possession of a person by another people illegally.

A slave

A person who is illegally owned by another person and is forced to work



Human beings under slavery

Ways slaves were got or obtained.

- ❖ Through raids.
- ❖ Through barter trade.

- ❖ Through buying war captives.
- ❖ Through capturing lonely people on the way

Reasons why slaves were needed.

- ❖ The Arabs wanted slaves as domestic workers.
- ❖ The French wanted slaves to work in their sugarcane plantations in the Indian Ocean.
- ❖ The other Europeans wanted slaves to work for them in their mines and sugarcane plantations in America.
- ❖ The African leaders needed them for bartering.

Groups of people who took part (participated) in slave trade

- ❖ The Arab traders.
- ❖ The African chiefs and kings
- ❖ The Khartoumers. (Raided the people of Northern Uganda)
- ❖ The Europeans (the Dutch, the French, Spaniard, Portuguese)

African tribes that took part in slave trade.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| ❖ Baganda | ❖ Acholi |
| ❖ Akamba | ❖ Hehe |
| ❖ Banyoro | ❖ Yao |
| ❖ Nyamwezi | |

Individual Arabs who participated in slave trade

- ❖ Tippu Tip (Ahmed Bin Muhammad)-He was the most notorious(famous) slave trader
- ❖ Fundikiri
- ❖ Msiri

Slave trade markets in East Africa

- ❖ Zanzibar was the largest slave trade market in the world.
- ❖ Tabora (Kazeh) was the largest inland slave trade market
- ❖ Goree Island was the largest slave trade market in West Africa

Questions:

- Who were the Khartoumers?
- How helpful was Sir Samuel Baker to the people of Northern Uganda?
- How did slave trade contribute to severe famine in East Africa?

EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE

A) POSITIVE EFFECTS:

- ❖ Kings and chiefs gained a lot of wealth.
- ❖ It led to the growth of some kingdoms and societies.
- ❖ It led to the growth of towns e.g Mombasa, Malindi, Kilwa, Sofala, etc.
- ❖ Africa's interior was known to the outside world.
- ❖ It led to the introduction of new items of trade e.g guns, beads, plates, cups, etc.

B) NEGATIVE EFFECTS:

- ❖ Led to loss of lives
- ❖ Led to human suffering
- ❖ Led to loss of culture
- ❖ Led to famine
- ❖ Led to population decrease
- ❖ Tribal conflicts emerged
- ❖ Destruction of property

Questions:

- a) How did slave trade contribute to famine in East Africa?
- b) How did Arabs cause human suffering in East Africa?

Reasons why slave trade was difficult to stop

- ❖ It was profitable to the traders and to the African chiefs.
- ❖ There was still need for cheap labour.

ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE

- ❖ Abolition of slave trade was the move to decampaign and end slave trade in Africa
- ❖ The moves were started by **Adam Smith**
- ❖ He stated that ‘ **A well paid worker, works better than a slave**’

People who participated in abolition of slave trade

- ❖ Sir Samuel Baker
- ❖ Dr. David Livingstone
- ❖ Abraham Lincoln
- ❖ William Wilberforce
- ❖ Adam Smith

Treaties that were signed to stop slave trade in East Africa

- ❖ Moresby treaty – 1871
- ❖ Hamerton treaty – 1876
- ❖ Frere-treaty-1878

Signatories of the above treaties.

- ❖ Captain Moresby and Sultan of Zanzibar signed the Moresby treaty.
- ❖ Hamerton and the Sultan of Zanzibar signed the Hamerton treaty.
- ❖ Frere treaty was signed by Sultan of Zanzibar and Frere.

Provisions of the above treaties.

- ❖ No Sultan was to own slaves
- ❖ No slaves were to be shipped from the coast of East Africa
- ❖ No Arabs or Indians were allowed to ship slaves

Roles played by the following towards the abolition of slave trade**a) Sir William Mackinnon:**

- ❖ He suggested in the British Parliament for the construction of the Uganda railway.

b) Sir Samuel Baker:

- ❖ He tried to stop slave trade in Northern Uganda (Acholi)
- ❖ He built Fort Patiiko and provided guns to the Acholi

c) Dr. David Livingstone

- ❖ He invited trading companies to carry out legitimate trade.
- ❖ He wrote articles against evils of slave trade

d) The railway line

- ❖ It was used to transport goods instead of using slaves.

e) William Wilberforce

- ❖ He campaigned against slave trade in the British parliament.

f) The missionaries

- ❖ They preached against slave trade

POPULATION IN EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Population is the total number of people living in an area at a given time.
Population of each East African country.

Country	Number of people
Uganda	45.85 million(2021)
Kenya	53.01 million(2021)
Tanzania	63.59 million(2021)
Somalia	17.07 million(2021)
South Sudan	10.75 million(2021)
DRC	95.89 million(2021)

- ❖ **Tanzania** has the highest population in East Africa.
- ❖ **DRC** has the highest population in the EAC
- ❖ This is because it is the biggest country in East Africa.
- ❖ Rwanda and Burundi are countries of the East African Community with the smallest population

TERMS RELATED TO POPULATION

1. **Population distribution.**

This is the way people are spread in an area.

2. **Population structure**

This refers to the number of people living in an area according to age and gender.

3. **Population explosion**

This is the sudden increase in the number of people living in an area.

4. **Over-population**

This is when the number of people living in an area is more than the available resources.

5. **Under-population**

This is when the number of people living in an area is less than the available resources.

6. **Optimum population**

This is the number of people living in an area who can be supported by the available resources.

7. **Dense-population**

This is when the number of people living in an area is higher than the size of land.

8. **Sparse – population**

This is when the number of people living in an area is less than the size of land.

9. **Population density**

This is the total number of people living in an area per square kilometer.

10. Even population

This is when the number of people living in an area per square kilometre is almost the same.

11. Moderate population

This is when there are few people in an area.

12. Population growth

This is the increase in number of people living in an area.

POPULATION GROWTH

Population growth is the increase in the number of people living in an area.

Population growth is determined by the net recruitment rate of individuals to the population

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE POPULATION GROWTH

- ❖ Improved medical care
- ❖ High fertility rate in women
- ❖ Improved nutrition.
- ❖ Early marriages
- ❖ Polygamy
- ❖ High migration rates.
- ❖ High birth rates and low death rates.
- ❖ Cultural beliefs e.g. having many children is pride.
- ❖ Biblical teachings that encourage people to produce and fill the world.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

This is the way people are spread in an area.

Types of population distribution.

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

Factors that influence population distribution.

Factors responsible for dense population

- ❖ Good climate.
- ❖ Fertility of the soil.
- ❖ Availability of jobs.
- ❖ Good security.
- ❖ Presence of good social services.
- ❖ Urbanization.
- ❖ Good infrastructures.

Factors responsible for sparse population

- ❖ Natural disasters like floods.
- ❖ Insecurity in an area.
- ❖ Outbreak of epidemics.
- ❖ Infertility of the soil.
- ❖ Remoteness of the area.
- ❖ Shortage of jobs in an area.
- ❖ Lack of employment opportunities
- ❖ Poor transport and communication.
- ❖ Poor medical care.
- ❖ Dryness of an area.
- ❖ Presence of disease vectors.
- ❖ Poor soils in an area

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE A DENSE POPULATION.

- ❖ Presence of employment.
- ❖ Improved security.
- ❖ Improved transport and communication
- ❖ Improved medical care.
- ❖ High rainfall in an area.
- ❖ Disease free area
- ❖ Presence of fertile soils.

NATURAL FACTORS INFLUENCING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

1. Climate

- ❖ Areas with high rainfall and cool temperatures are densely populated while areas which have little rainfall and are hot, are sparsely populated.

2. Soil fertility/ Nature of soils.

- ❖ Areas with fertile soils attract a high population unlike areas with infertile soils.

3. Relief/Altitude

- ❖ Highlands attract a dense population since they have cool climate while very low-lying areas have a sparse population due to high temperatures.
- ❖ Highland areas are well drained and receive much rainfall which attracts dense population while low lying areas are water logged discouraging settlement.

- ❖ Very steep areas discourage settlement due to soil erosion while gentle slopes encourage settlement.
- 4. Drainage**
 - ❖ Areas with water bodies attract more people than areas with few water bodies.
- 5. Birth and death rate:**
 - ❖ Areas with high birth rate and low death rate have high population while areas with low birth rate and a high death rate have low population.
- 6. Nature of vegetation**
 - ❖ Areas with thick vegetation have sparse population while areas with savanna vegetation have a high population.

HUMAN FACTORS INFLUENCING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

- ❖ 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.

Reasons why areas with thick vegetation have sparse population.

- ❖ Due to presence of disease vectors like mosquitoes.
- ❖ Due to fear of being attacked by wild animals.
- ❖ They are hiding places for wrong doers

POPULATION CENSUS

- ❖ **Population census** is the general counting of people in an area.
- ❖ **National population census** is the general counting of people in a country.
- ❖ **Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development** is responsible for organizing national population census.
- ❖ **Uganda Bureau of Statistics(UBOS)** is the body that conducts a national population census in Uganda
- ❖ In Uganda, National population census is carried out every after 10 years

Terms used in population census.

- (a) Enumerators**- these are officials who count people during a population census.
- (b) Census night** - the night before the population census.
- (c) Demography** is the study of population.

Reasons for conducting a population census.

- ❖ To know the number of people living in an area/country.
- ❖ To plan for people's services.
- ❖ To get population information.
- ❖ To know the birth and death rate.
- ❖ To determine the rate population growth

Reasons why population census carried out is after ten years

- ❖ It is very expensive to conduct it on a yearly basis.
- ❖ To allow birth rates and death rates take place
- ❖ It is a government policy

Type of information or data collected during population census

- ❖ Number of children
- ❖ Occupation
- ❖ Marital status
- ❖ Age
- ❖ Sex
- ❖ Household composition
- ❖ Family characteristics

Problems faced by enumerators during population census.

- ❖ Bad weather.
- ❖ Remoteness of some area.
- ❖ Ignorance among people
- ❖ Negative attitude from some people who give wrong information.
- ❖ Shortage of skilled enumerators.

POPULATION DENSITY (P.D)

This is the total number of people living in an area per square kilometer.

Sample calculations on population density:

$$\text{Population Density (PD)} = \frac{\text{Total Number of people (population)}}{\text{Total area of land in SqKm}}$$

Example

Dynamic community has a population of 800,000 people, living in area of 200km². Find the population density of Dynamic Community.

Solution

$$\text{Population Density (P.D)} = \frac{\text{Total number of people}}{\text{Total area of land (km}^2\text{)}}$$

$$\text{P.D} = \frac{800,000 \text{ people}}{200 \text{ km}^2}$$

$$\text{P.D} = 4000 \text{ people/km}^2$$

Therefore, the population density of Dynamic Community is 4000 people/km²

TYPES OF POPULATION DENSITY

LOW/UNDER POPULATION

This refers to a situation where the number of people is less than the resources within an area

Advantages of low population

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

Problems associated with a low population density.

- ❖ There is a low labour force.
- ❖ There is low market for goods.
- ❖ There is low labour for security
- ❖ Underutilization of resources.
- ❖ There is low tax collection.
- ❖ It discourages investment.

High Population

This is a large number of people living in area compared to the available resources.



Densely populated area

Examples of areas in East Africa with a high population

- ❖ Major cities
- ❖ Slopes of mountains
- ❖ Lake shores

Advantages of a high population

- ❖ There is a wide market for goods.
- ❖ There is a wide tax collected by the government..
- ❖ It encourages investment.
- ❖ There is cheap labour.
- ❖ There is enough labour for security.

Problems associated with high population density.

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

Possible solutions to the above problems

- ❖ By resettling people to areas with low population.
- ❖ By encouraging re-afforestation.
- ❖ By encouraging people to set up small scale industries.
- ❖ By educating people about dangers of poor sanitation.
- ❖ By improving on security in an area.
- ❖ Joining their families.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

- a) What is population density?
- b) Give three ways a high population can be reduced
- c) How is a high population good to a country like Uganda?
- d) Give any two factors that can lead to a high population
- e) Dynamic has a population density of 4500 people per square kilometer. Calculate the total number of people in Dynamic if it has a coverage of 500 square kilometers

TERM TWO

MAJOR RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA

A resource is anything that people use to meet their needs.

Types of resources

- i) Natural resources
- ii) Man-made resources

Natural resources

These are things that exist on their own and are useful to people.

Examples of natural resources in East Africa

- ❖ Land
- ❖ Water bodies/water
- ❖ Vegetation/forests
- ❖ Climate/weather/air
- ❖ Animals
- ❖ Human beings/people
- ❖ Minerals

Types of natural resources

- ❖ Renewable resources
- ❖ Non-renewable resources

a) What are renewable resources?

These are resources that can be replenished (replaced) naturally over time.

Examples of renewable resources

- ❖ Land
- ❖ Water bodies/water
- ❖ Vegetation/forests
- ❖ Climate/weather/air
- ❖ Animals/wildlife
- ❖ Human beings

b) What are non-renewable resources?

These are resources that can't be replenished.

Examples of non-renewable resources.

- ❖ Oil
- ❖ Natural gas
- ❖ Coal
- ❖ Nuclear energy

NB: Oil, natural gas, and coal are collectively called **fossil fuels**.

LAND AS A MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCE IN EAST AFRICA

What is land?

- ❖ Land is the dry solid part of the earth that is not covered by water

Reasons why land is considered a major natural resource:

- ❖ All major resources are found on land
- ❖ All man's activities are done on land
- ❖ Land provides habitation to a wide variety of flora and fauna.

Importance of land as a natural resource:

- ❖ Land provides space for burial
- ❖ Land provides space for agriculture
- ❖ Land provides space for road construction
- ❖ Land is used for mining
- ❖ Land is used for industrialization
- ❖ Land is used for settlement

Challenges or problems faced by land.

(a) Land fragmentation:

Land fragmentation refers to the division of land into small plots.

Causes of Land fragmentation:

- ❖ Population growth(**main cause**)
- ❖ Partible inheritance
- ❖ Lack of progressive tax on inherited land

Areas where land fragmentation is common

- ❖ Mountainous/hilly areas (Areas around Mt. Rwenzori, Mt. Elgon, Mt. Mufumbiro)
- ❖ Urban

Effects of land fragmentation in East Africa.

Qn: How has land fragmentation affected some communities in East Africa?

- ❖ It has led to land disputes
- ❖ It reduces on the size of land
- ❖ It leads to increased dispersion of land parcels
- ❖ It has led to low food production
- ❖ It has led to development of slums in towns

Solutions to land fragmentation

- ❖ By land consolidation
- ❖ By land management
- ❖ By village improvements
- ❖ By rearranging land parcels
- ❖ By enlarging agricultural holdings

NB: Land consolidation refers to a planned readjustment and rearrangement of fragmented land parcels.

(b) Land conflicts:

Land conflicts refer to disagreements after failing to use the available land in harmony.

Causes of land conflicts in East Africa:

- ❖ Bad governance
- ❖ Corruption
- ❖ Normative dissonance(Ways in which people tend to react)
- ❖ Lack of land titles
- ❖ Scarcity of land
- ❖ Insecurity of tenure
- ❖ Historical grievances

Solutions to land conflict

- ❖ By legal mechanism
- ❖ By negotiations
- ❖ By mediation
- ❖ By accessing land titles
- ❖ By using local leaders
- ❖ By government intervention
- ❖ By community dialogue

NB: In Uganda, The Land Division of the High Court settles land conflicts in a district and has the authority to hear and determine land related cases.

(c)Over cultivation

This is the practice of excessive farming on a piece of land.

Causes of over cultivation

- ❖ Over population
- ❖ Continuous fertilizer use
- ❖ Reduced agricultural land
- ❖ Continuous pesticide application

Effects of over cultivation

- ❖ Over cultivation leads to desertification
- ❖ It leads to deforestation
- ❖ It leads to soil erosion
- ❖ It leads to soil degradation
- ❖ It leads to reduced food production
- ❖ It may also lead to flooding
- ❖ It may also lead to death of marine life

NB: **Desertification** refers to a process by which previously good land gradually turns into a desert.

Solutions to over cultivation:

- ❖ By planting cover crops
- ❖ By crop rotation
- ❖ By plowing with the contours

(d) Landslides:

Landslides refer to a collapse of a mass of rock from a mountain or cliff.

OR It is a mass movement of material, such as rock, earth or debris, down a slope.

Causes of landslides in East Africa

- ❖ Heavy rainfall(Main cause)
- ❖ Snowmelt
- ❖ Changes in water level
- ❖ Stream erosion
- ❖ Changes in ground water
- ❖ Volcanic activity
- ❖ Disturbance by human activities

Effects of landslides on:

(a) People:

- ❖ It may lead to death of people
- ❖ It may lead to displacement of people
- ❖ It may lead to destruction of property

(b) Buildings:

- ❖ Landslides bury houses
- ❖ It causes damage on buildings

(c) Roads:

- ❖ It also buries roads
- ❖ It causes damage on roads

Solutions to landslides

- ❖ By planting trees
- ❖ By building cluster blocks
- ❖ By using chemical agents to reinforce slope material
- ❖ By installing structures such as piles and retaining walls

How does a cluster of buildings control landslides?

- ❖ The building cluster blocks the flow path and forces the moving material to deposit behind the buildings.

Areas in East Africa where landslides have occurred

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
❖ Sironko ❖ Mbale ❖ Bududa ❖ Bukwo ❖ Bulambuli ❖ Bundibugyo	❖ Kiambu ❖ Nyeri ❖ Nyandarua	❖ Hans Meyer area on Mt.Kilimanjaro ❖ Sange ❖ Lusalala ❖ Mutambatu

NB: The Minister of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees is the ministry in Uganda that helps people who have been affected by landslides.

Other problems facing lands are:

- ❖ Insecurity on tenure
- ❖ Soil exhaustion
- ❖ Pollution
- ❖ Soil erosion
- ❖ Land degradation

LAND DEGRADATION

This is the lowering of the quality of land.

Causes of land degradation

- ❖ Human activities that pollute land
- ❖ Extreme weather conditions like drought

Classifications of land degradation

- ❖ Water erosion
- ❖ Wind erosion
- ❖ Chemical deterioration
- ❖ Physical deterioration

Different ways land is degraded

- ❖ Through over cultivation
- ❖ Through over grazing
- ❖ Through brick making
- ❖ Through swamp drainage
- ❖ Through road construction
- ❖ Through poor disposal of waste

QUESTIONS:

- (d) What is land pollution?
- (e) State one way of controlling land pollution
- (f) In which two ways are wastes managed in our community?
- (g) Mention the two different types of resources.
- (h) Give any two examples of renewable resources.
- (i) What is land fragmentation?
- (j) State the major cause of land fragmentation.
- (k) How can land fragmentation be solved in Uganda?

- (l) Name any one district in Uganda that experience land fragmentation
- (m) How is land used as an economic resource?
- (n) State the reasons as to why East African countries have failed to fully exploit their natural resources

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT ON LAND

- ❖ Farming
- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Mining
- ❖ Transport
- ❖ Hunting
- ❖ Trade

Farming as an economic activity carried out on land

Farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals

Systems of farming in East Africa

(a) Subsistence farming:

- ❖ This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals mainly for home use and the surplus for sale.
- ❖ This system of farming is commonly practiced by the people of East Africa.

Reasons why most people carry out subsistence farming in East Africa

- ❖ Subsistence is cheap and cost effective..
- ❖ It doesn't require a large piece of land.
- ❖ It doesn't require skilled labour.
- ❖ It requires simple tools (hand tools e.g. hand hoe)

Factors that make subsistence farming cheaper

- ❖ It requires a small piece of land which is cheap
- ❖ It doesn't require skilled labour
- ❖ It requires simple tools
- ❖ It doesn't require huge investments

Disadvantages of subsistence farming

- ❖ It earns little or no income to the farmers
- ❖ The farmer gets low yields
- ❖ It doesn't promote the growth of agro based industries

Reasons why subsistence farming leads to low yields

- ❖ It doesn't use things like pesticides that improve yield retention
- ❖ It does not use things like fertilizers which improve soil productivity

Examples of crops grown on a subsistence farm

- ❖ Rice(commonest)
- ❖ Wheat
- ❖ Maize
- ❖ Oilseeds
- ❖ Pulses
- ❖ Corn

NB: In general, **cereal crops** are mainly grown on a subsistence farm

Ways the governments of EAC can promote food production

- ❖ By encouraging people to grow a lot of food crops
- ❖ By encouraging people to practice better farming methods
- ❖ By encouraging farmers to irrigate their crops
- ❖ By encouraging farmers to store food during the dry season

(b) Mixed farming in East Africa

This is the growing of crops and the raising of livestock on the same piece of land at the same time.

Advantage of mixed farming

- ❖ A farmer gets a double income from both animals and crops.
- ❖ Farmers can keep their fields under continuous production
- ❖ It increases the per capita profitability
- ❖ It is a source of government revenue
- ❖ It is a source of jobs to people around
- ❖ A farmer feeds on a balanced diet
- ❖ The animals provide manure to crops and the crops provide food to animals.

Disadvantages of mixed farming

- ❖ Mixed farming is expensive to manage
- ❖ Needs more expensive trained labour
- ❖ The ideal harvest time and growth rate are different for different crops
- ❖ It requires a large piece of land
- ❖ The animals that are not adequately chained can be dangerous

QUESTIONS

1. Why is mixed farming not commonly done by many people?
2. How does a mixed farmer get a double income?
3. What is the difference between subsistence farming and mixed farming?

(c) Plantation farming in East Africa

- ❖ Plantation is the growing of a single perennial crop on a very large piece of land for sale
- ❖ Perennial crops are mainly grown on a plantation
- ❖ Perennial crops are crops that take more than one year to mature

Examples of perennial crops

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| ❖ Tea | ❖ Bananas |
| ❖ Sugarcanes | ❖ Cocoa |
| ❖ Cotton | ❖ Oil palm |
| ❖ Coffee | ❖ Sisal |

Advantages of plantation farming

- ❖ They create job opportunities for people
- ❖ They provide raw materials to agro based industries
- ❖ They lead to development of infrastructure like roads
- ❖ They provide market for the out growers
- ❖ A lot of income is earned by the farmers
- ❖ They promote land consolidation

Interesting points:

- ❖ **Agro based industries** are industries that depend on agricultural raw materials
- ❖ **Out-growers** are farmers around a plantation who grow similar crops on the estate and sell it to the estate.
- ❖ **An estate worker** is a person who helps to maintain and manage the environment for the benefit of people.
- ❖ **An estate manager** is a person who is in charge of the upkeep and daily operations of an estate.

Ways in which out-growers benefit from plantation farming

- ❖ They get ready market from a plantation
- ❖ They learn modern methods of farming from a plantation farm

- ❖ They get technical advice from the farm

Disadvantages of plantation farming

- ❖ It is expensive to maintain
- ❖ It requires skilled labour
- ❖ It leads to soil exhaustion
- ❖ In case of disease outbreak and natural disaster, a farmer loses a lot
- ❖ It reduces on the land for settlement and agriculture

Ways in which agro based industries support farming

- ❖ Agro based industries provide technical advice to farmers
- ❖ They also provide ready market for farmers produce
- ❖ They increase household productivity and incomes

Ways in which farming support agro-based industries

- ❖ Farming provides raw materials to agro based industries

Examples of agro based industries in East Africa

- ❖ Textile industries
- ❖ Sugar factories
- ❖ Jute textile

Factors that promote commercial farming in East Africa

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ❖ Sufficient capital | ❖ Skilled labour |
| ❖ Government policy | ❖ Good transport network |
| ❖ Climate of an area | ❖ Ready market |

PROBLEMS FACING PLANTATION FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ❖ Insufficient agricultural land | ❖ Low quality seeds |
| ❖ Climate change | ❖ Land degradation |
| ❖ Crop pests and animal diseases | ❖ Urbanization of rural areas |
| ❖ Price fluctuation | ❖ Soil erosion |
| ❖ Lack of ready market | ❖ Poor transport network |
| ❖ Limited use of modern methods of farming | |

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS FACING PLANTATION FARMING

- ❖ By creating farmer organizations
- ❖ By improving on infrastructure and storage facilities
- ❖ By applying current farming technologies
- ❖ By facilitating farmer's access to price
- ❖ By promoting market-oriented production
- ❖ By improving agricultural markets
- ❖ By using better quality seeds
- ❖ By using pesticides
- ❖ By terracing

(d) LIVESTOCK FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ **Livestock farming** refers to the process of raising animals for various purposes such as providing clothing, food, and transportation

- ❖ **Livestock** refers to the domesticated animals raised to provide meat, milk, wool and so on

Examples of animals raised on a livestock farm

- ❖ Cattle
- ❖ Sheep
- ❖ Pigs
- ❖ Goats
- ❖ Horses
- ❖ Donkeys
- ❖ Mules

(i) Nomadic Pastoralism:

This is the movement of people with their animals from one place to another looking for water and pasture.

- ❖ **Pastoralism:** This is the traditional way of keeping cattle.
- ❖ **Transhumance** refers to seasonal movement people with their cattle from one place to another searching for water and pasture

Examples of pastoral tribes in East Africa

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
❖ Karimajongs ❖ Iteso ❖ Jie ❖ Bahima	❖ Masai ❖ Turkana ❖ Somali ❖ Boran ❖ Rendile	❖ Masai

NB: The **Fulani** of Nigeria practice transhumance

PROBLEMS THAT ARE FACED BY PASTORALISTS IN EAST AFRICA.

- ❖ Cattle diseases/ Animal diseases
- ❖ Erosion of their resource base
- ❖ Poor infrastructures
- ❖ Insufficient extension and animal health services
- ❖ Prolonged drought
- ❖ Conflicts with farmers
- ❖ Cattle rustling/ Cattle raiding
- ❖ Shortage of water
- ❖ Shortage of pasture

Possible solutions to the above problems.

- ❖ By improving on veterinary services
- ❖ By improving on security
- ❖ By disarming the cattle rustlers
- ❖ By constructing valley dams
- ❖ By planting drought resistant pasture

Factors contributing to conflict among the pastoral communities in East Africa

- ❖ Misuse of natural resources
- ❖ Cultural practices
- ❖ Increase of illicit weapons

Interesting information:

- ❖ Farming in Uganda is under Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
- ❖ Farming in Kenya is under Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
- ❖ Farming in Tanzania is under Ministry of Agriculture

- ❖ Farming in Rwanda is under Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
- ❖ Farming in Burundi is under Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock.
- ❖ Farming in South Sudan is under Ministry of Agric and Food Security
- ❖ Farming in DRC is under Ministry of Agriculture of DRC

QUESTIONS:

1. What factors lead to famine in East Africa?
2. How does soil infertility lead to famine?
3. How can famine be controlled in a country?
4. Give the meaning of each of the following systems of farming.
 - i) Subsistence farming
 - ii) Out-growers
 - iii) Market gardening
 - iv) Apiculture
5. Give the meaning of the following nomadic pastoralism
6. Write down two characteristics of nomadic pastoralism.
7. How can famine be controlled in a country?
8. Under which ministry is farming in Uganda

(f) Dairy Farming in East Africa

- ❖ This is the keeping of cattle for milk production.
- ❖ In East Africa, dairy farming is commonly carried out in Kenya around the Kenya Highlands.
- ❖ The best fodder for dairy cows in Kenya is **sorghum and maize**

Best breed of dairy cattle

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| ❖ Friesian cattle | ❖ Brown Swiss |
| ❖ Jersey | ❖ Fleckvieh |
| ❖ Ayrshire | |

Factors that favour dairy farming on Kenya Highland

- ❖ Presence of enough pasture
- ❖ There is moderate temperatures (cool climate)
- ❖ Presence of water for animals

GENERAL FACTORS THAT PROMOTE DAIRY FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ Presence of fodder and other supplies
- ❖ Improved veterinary services
- ❖ Availability of productive land
- ❖ Marketing facilities of milk and milk products
- ❖ Favourable climatic conditions

Products got from dairy farm (milk)

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| ❖ Butter | ❖ Yoghurt |
| ❖ Ghee | ❖ Condensed milk |
| ❖ Ice cream | ❖ Cream |
| ❖ Cheese | |

By-products got from a dairy farm (milk)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| ❖ Buttermilk | ❖ Skim milk |
| ❖ Whey | ❖ Ghee |

Challenges Facing Dairy Farming In East Africa

- ❖ Poor institutional support
- ❖ Lack of finance
- ❖ Traditional husbandry practices
- ❖ Land scarcity
- ❖ Inadequate veterinary services
- ❖ Animal diseases and parasites
- ❖ Low genetic merit of the indigenous cattle

How can dairy farming be improved in East Africa?

- ❖ By providing better feeds
- ❖ By improving on veterinary services
- ❖ By promoting health and clean environment

Examples of dairy farms in East Africa

Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
❖ Fresh Dairy Farm ❖ Jesa Dairy farm ❖ Pearl Dairy farm ❖ Amos Dairy farm ❖ Paramount Dairy farm ❖ GBK Dairy farm	❖ Edfam Dairy farm ❖ Eldoville Dairy farm ❖ Lattana Dairy farm ❖ Rayside Dairy farm ❖ Kinangop Dairy farm ❖ Chemusian Dairy farm	❖ Asas Dairy farm ❖ Kisamo Dairy farm ❖ Helatno Dairy farm ❖ Mpokigwa Dairy farm

Interesting information

- ❖ **A veterinary doctor** is a medical professional who manages the health and well-being of animals
- ❖ **A veterinary doctor** is a doctor for animals
- ❖ **A veterinary doctor** is sometimes called a veterinary surgeon or a veterinary physician
- ❖ **A veterinary officer** is an officer of the Animal Husbandry Department
- ❖ **Chief veterinary officer** is the head of a veterinary authority
- ❖ **Animal movement permit** is an official and authentic movement permit for animals

Roles played by veterinary officers

- ❖ They are responsible for data collection and reporting of animals
- ❖ They are responsible for animal and meat inspection
- ❖ They control animal movement

QUESTIONS:

1. Mention the conditions that favour dairy farming.
2. How can dairy farming be promoted in Uganda?
3. Mention any two by-products got from a dairy farm
4. Where in East Africa is dairy farming practiced on a large scale.
5. State two problems faced by dairy farmers in East Africa.
6. State the solutions to the above mentioned problems.

(g)Beef (ranch) Farming in East Africa

- ❖ This is the keeping of cattle mainly for meat.
- ❖ Beef cattle are cattle raised for meat production
- ❖ The meat of mature or almost mature cattle is known as **beef**.

- ❖ The meat of a calf is known as **veal**

Place in East Africa where beef farming (ranching) is practiced.

- ❖ Mbarara, Masindi in Uganda
- ❖ Kongora and Mpwapwa in Tanzania
- ❖ Kajiado and Laikipia in Kenya

Main breeds of beef cattle kept on most ranches

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ❖ Black Angus | ❖ Piedmontese |
| ❖ Red angus | ❖ Limousin |
| ❖ Braham | ❖ Herefordshire |

Traditional methods of keeping cattle

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| ❖ By tethering method | ❖ Free range method |
|-----------------------|---------------------|

Modern methods of keeping cattle

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| ❖ Zero grazing method | ❖ Paddock method |
|-----------------------|------------------|

Products got from a ranch farm

- ❖ Meat
- ❖ Hides and skins

QUESTIONS:

1. What is beef farming?
2. Mention two areas in East Africa where beef farming is practiced.
3. Why is beef farming not commonly practiced by many people in East Africa?
4. Name any two traditional methods of keeping cattle.
5. Why is dairy farming more developed in Kenya highlands?
6. How is beef farming important to fabric industry?

(h) IRRIGATION FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ This is the artificial supply of water to the crops.
- ❖ This type of farming is mainly carried out in areas that receive little rainfall or semi-arid areas
- ❖ In East Africa, Kenya practices irrigation farming mostly because most of its areas are deserts.

Advantages of irrigation

- ❖ Helps to increase production of crops.
- ❖ Helps to prevent crops from drying.
- ❖ Helps to grow crops throughout the year.
- ❖ Helps to put the would be useless land to use.
- ❖ Helps to increase crop yields

Types of irrigation systems in Africa

(a) Surface irrigation: This is where water is distributed over and across land by gravity, no mechanical pump involved

(b)Localized irrigation: This is where water is distributed under low pressure, through a piped network and applied to each plant

(c)Drip irrigation: This is a type of localized irrigation in which drops of water are delivered at or near the root of plants using a dripper.

(d)Manual irrigation: This is where water is distributed across land through manual labour and watering cans. This system is very labour intensive

(e)Sprinkler irrigation: In this system, water is distributed by overhead high pressure sprinklers or guns from a central location in the field

Method of irrigation

- ❖ Canal method / Gravity irrigation.(commonest)
- ❖ Drip method
- ❖ Over flow method (sprinkler)
- ❖ Using a watering can.

Advantages of irrigation farming.

- ❖ Preserves soil nutrients
- ❖ Helpful in areas with little rain
- ❖ Increases agricultural output
- ❖ Crops can be grown at any time
- ❖ Crops give high yields.
- ❖ Dry land is put to use.

Disadvantages of irrigation farming

- ❖ It is costly
- ❖ Water overflow can raise the risk of waterborne diseases
- ❖ Created marshes and ponds along the canals may turn into breeding places for mosquitos
- ❖ Residential land is lost due to irrigation canal systems
- ❖ It also makes the area moist.

IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ An irrigation scheme is an area where crops are grown under the help of water
- ❖ Irrigation is the artificial supply of water from a water body to a garden.

Examples of irrigation schemes of East African Community

Irrigation scheme	Country	Source of water	Crops grown
West Kano	Kenya	Lake Victoria	Rice
Mwea Tebere	Kenya	River Thiba	Rice
Ahero	Kenya	River Nyando	Rice
Mwea Tebere	Kenya	River Thiba	Rice
Kilombero valley	Tanzania	River Kilombero	Sugarcane
Doho	Uganda	River Manafa	Rice, hybrid maize
Mubuku	Uganda	River Sebwe	Rice
Lumbuye	Uganda	Lumbuye swamp	Rice
Tilda/Kibimba	Uganda	Kibimba river	Rice
Kiige	Uganda	Lake Nabigaga	Citrus fruits
Shabelle	Somalia	River Shabelle	Bananas

Note carefully,

- ❖ The Doho Rice Scheme is the largest irrigation scheme in Uganda
- ❖ Mwea irrigation scheme is the largest in Kenya and East Africa
- ❖ Gezira irrigation scheme in Sudan is the largest in Africa and in the world

OTHER SYSTEMS OF FARMING INCLUDE:

a) Horticulture:

This is the growing of vegetables, fruits and flowers for sale.

b) Market gardening:

This is the commercial production of vegetables, fruits and other plants on a large scale for urban market

c) Floriculture

This is the cultivation and management of ornamental especially flowering plants

d) Sericulture:

This is the cultivation of silkworms to produce silk.

e) Urban farming:

This is the practice of cultivating crops, livestock, or types of food in an urban environment

CROP GROWING IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ A crop is a plant or plant product that can be grown and harvested for profit or subsistence.
- ❖ There are basically two types of crops grown in East Africa namely: cash crops and food crops
- ❖ Food crops are crops grown mainly for food while cash crops are crops grown for sale.

CASH CROP GROWING

- ❖ **Cash crops** are crops which are grown with intention of selling them on market

Examples of cash crops grown in East Africa

- ❖ Cocoa
- ❖ Cloves
- ❖ Tea
- ❖ Sugarcanes
- ❖ Coffee

TYPES OF CASH CROPS

- ❖ Traditional cash crops
- ❖ Nontraditional cash crops

a) Traditional cash crops

These are crops that were formally grown for sale.

Examples of traditional cash crops

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| ❖ Coffee | ❖ Sisal |
| ❖ Cotton | ❖ Cloves |
| ❖ Tea | ❖ Bananas |
| ❖ Sugarcane | ❖ Pyrethrum |

b) Nontraditional cash crops:

These are crops that were formally grown for food but can be sold today

Examples of nontraditional cash crops

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| ❖ Bean | |
| ❖ Rice | ❖ Potatoes |
| ❖ Cassava | ❖ Yams |

MAJOR TRADITIONAL CASH CROPS GROWN IN EAST AFRICA

(a) **COFFEE:** This is a beverage plant



Types of coffee

- ❖ Arabica coffee
- ❖ Robusta coffee.

Coffee growing areas in East Africa

- ❖ William Peters in Tanzania
- ❖ Gisenyi and Kibuye in Rwanda
- ❖ Kiambu and Taita Taveta in Kenya
- ❖ Uganda(Western,Eastern)

Reasons why most farmers prefer clonal coffee over other types.

- ❖ Clonal coffee produces high yields unlike other types
- ❖ Clonal coffee is more resistant to harsh climatic conditions unlike other types
- ❖ Clonal coffee begin to bear fruits much earlier than other coffee

Conditions for coffee growing

- ❖ Soils that are well drained
- ❖ Volcanic fertile soils(for Arabic coffee)
- ❖ Moderate rainfall with a dry spell for harvest

Uses of coffee

- ❖ It is used to make beverages.
- ❖ Old coffee trees are cut for firewood.
- ❖ Coffee husks are used as a source of energy and fertilizers.

Examples of coffee beverages or drinks

- ❖ Espresso(most popular)
- ❖ Irish coffee
- ❖ London Fog
- ❖ Drip coffee
- ❖ Cold Brew

Tea Growing In East Africa

Tea is a beverage crop.

Conditions favouring the growth of tea

- ❖ Cool temperatures
- ❖ High amounts of rainfall
- ❖ Rich volcanic soils which are well drained
- ❖ High attitude (1000 – 1800m above sea level)

Examples of tea estates in Uganda

- ❖ Kasaku tea estate
- ❖ Mpanga tea estate
- ❖ Luwala tea estate
- ❖ Kakonde tea estate
- ❖ Muzizi tea estate
- ❖ McLeod Russel

Tea growing areas

- ❖ Buikwe and Bandibugyo in Uganda.
- ❖ Kericho, Bweti and Nandi in Kenya.
- ❖ Mbeya and Iringa in Tanzania.
- ❖ Mukono
- ❖ Kabarole

Interesting information:

- ❖ Kericho is the largest tea estate in East Africa.
- ❖ McLeod Russel is the largest tea plantation in Uganda

Cotton Growing In East Africa

Cotton is a fibre crop

Conditions necessary for cotton growing

- ❖ Moderate temperatures
- ❖ Moderate rainfall
- ❖ Well drained fertile sandy and loamy soils

CROP	PRODUCTS	AREA MAINLY GROWN
Coffee	Gun powder, beverages, coffee husks.	- Arabica coffee – slopes of Mt. Elgon and Kilimanjaro, Mt. Kenya. Robusta – plains of East Africa.
Cotton	Clothes , threads , wool , cooking oil , soap , animal feeds	- Pallisa , Lira , (Plains of East Africa)
Tea	Beverage	- Kasaku (Buikwe), Fort Portal , Bushenyi , Kasese , Kabarole , Kericho in Kenya.
Sugarcane	Sugar , Sweets , Molasses , animal feeds	- Kilombero valley in Tanzania - Lugazi , Kakira
Tobacco	Cigarettes , Cigars	Kinyara in Uganda West Nile
Cocoa	Beverages , Chocolate , Cosmetics	- Mukono , Bundibugyo
Vanilla	Spices , cosmetics	Mukono
Oil palm	Cooking oil	Kalangala, Coast of East Africa.
Cloves	Spices , perfumes	Zanzibar , Pemba Islands
Pyrethrum	Insecticides	Central Kenya and Tanzania
Wattle	Tannin	Kenya
Wheat	Wheat flour	Kapchorwa

Agricultural mechanization

This is the use of machines in crop growing and animal rearing.

The machines include:- Tractors , combine harvesters , ploughs , milking machines , irrigation machines etc.

Advantages of agricultural mechanization

- ❖ A large piece of land is cleared in a short period of time.
- ❖ It makes work easy.
- ❖ It produces high yields.
- ❖ Less human labour is required.

Disadvantages of agricultural mechanization

- ❖ It is very expensive
- ❖ It requires skilled labour.
- ❖ It requires a large piece of land.
- ❖ It cannot easily be used in hilly areas.

Interesting information:

- a) **Leather tanning:** This is the process of turning animal skins into leather.
- b) **Tannin:** This is a substance that is got from wattle trees used for making leather.
- c) **Ginnery:** This is a place where cotton seeds are separated from cotton.
- d) **Spinning:** This is the process of turning cotton into thread.

TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

- a) **Primary industries:**
These are industries which produce raw materials e.g. farming, fishing and mining.
- b) **Secondary industries:**
These are industries which process raw materials to make new products e.g. manufacturing industries.
- c) **Tertiary / service industries:**
These are industries which provide services to people e.g. tourism, construction.
- d) **Traditional industries:**
These are industries that use local materials to make goods, e.g. the crafts industry such as pottery, weaving, knitting, carpentry, metal working and sculpture.
- e) **Quaternary industries:**
These are industries that involve advanced technologies and education

SOME BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR AGRICULTURE IN EAST AFRICA.

- ❖ UCDA-Uganda Coffee Development Authority.
- ❖ NAADS-National Agricultural Advisory Services.
- ❖ NARO-National Agricultural Research Organization.
- ❖ CDO-Cotton Development Organization
- ❖ UTA-Uganda Tea Authority
- ❖ USISC-Uganda Sugar Industry Stakeholder Council

Ways the governments can of East Africa improve on the wellbeing of farmers in East Africa

- ❖ By regulating prices
- ❖ By providing improved seeds and modern tools at subsidized prices
- ❖ By promoting agricultural mechanization
- ❖ By improving on transport to have access to markets
- ❖ By encouraging farmers to form small joint groups e.g. cooperative societies
- ❖ By giving loans to farmers to boost their farms

Reasons why goats are the most commonly reared animals in East Africa

- ❖ They require a small place to graze.
- ❖ They are more resistant to diseases than other animals.
- ❖ They do not discriminate feeds so much than the cows.
- ❖ They can withstand the dry conditions much more than other animals.

Advantages of cattle to pastoral tribes.

- ❖ It is used to pay dowry
- ❖ It is a symbol of wealth
- ❖ It is a source of food
- ❖ It is a symbol of prestige

How can the government improve on the lives of pastoral people

- ❖ Encourage them to keep less number of cattle.
- ❖ Extending artificial water sources to them e.g. borehole / valley dams.
- ❖ Teaching them modern methods of keeping cattle.
- ❖ Encouraging them to grow drought resistant pastures.

Different methods of keeping cattle.

- ❖ Paddocking
- ❖ Tethering
- ❖ Free range
- ❖ Zero grazing

QUESTIONS:

1. Why did the colonialists encourage cash crop growing?
2. What are agro-based industries?
3. How is farming important to agro-based industries?
4. Why do farmers prefer growing clonal coffee over other types?
5. How is coffee harvested?
6. Why is pruning important in both coffee and tea?
7. State four examples of fibre crops.
8. State four importance of farming in a country.
9. Mention four problems faced by Ugandan farmers.
10. State two uses of cash crops in East Africa.
11. How can governments improve on the wellbeing of farmers in East Africa?
7. Which ministry is responsible for agriculture in Uganda?
8. State the reasons why Kenyan highlands favour dairy farming.
9. How can dairy farming be improved in East Africa?
10. Name any one dairy farm you know in Uganda.
11. Why is milk produced in Mbarara brought to Kampala?
12. Give any two reasons why are goats the most commonly reared animals in East Africa
13. Mention the examples of pastoral tribes in East Africa.
14. What is cattle-rustling
15. What has the government of Uganda done to reduce cattle rustling among the Karimojong?
30. State the importance of cattle to pastoral tribes.
31. State the problems faced by cattle keepers in East Africa.
32. How can the government improve on the lives of pastoral people?
33. State the different methods of keeping cattle.

TOURISM IN EAST AFRICA

This is the business of providing accommodation, transport, food and other services to tourists. A tourist is a person who travels and visits a particular place for pleasure or study.

Types of tourist

- a) **Local tourists:** These are tourists from within a country.
- b) **Foreign tourists:** These are tourists who come from other countries.

Examples of major tourist attraction in East Africa

- ❖ Game parks and game reserves
- ❖ Relief features e.g. mountains
- ❖ Climate
- ❖ Coastal beaches
- ❖ Vegetation
- ❖ Drainage features e.g. lakes
- ❖ Cultural sites

Tourist attractions found in Kenya and Tanzania but not in Uganda.

- ❖ Indian Ocean
- ❖ Coastal plains
- ❖ Mangrove swamps
- ❖ Sea ports
- ❖ Coastal beaches
- ❖ Coral reefs

REASONS WHY KENYA'S TOURISM INDUSTRY IS MORE DEVELOPED

- ❖ Kenya has better roads
- ❖ Kenya has better hotels
- ❖ There is better security
- ❖ There are more tourist attractions

FACTORS THAT PROMOTE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ Government policy
- ❖ Political stability
- ❖ Better accommodation facilities
- ❖ Good roads

Interesting information:

- ❖ Tourism is called an industry because it is a source of income to people
- ❖ Tourism is called an invisible export because it doesn't involve physical exchange of goods but income is generated.

QUESTIONS:

1. Why is tourism referred to as an industry?
2. Why is tourism and electricity termed as invisible exports?

WILDLIFE

- ❖ Wildlife comprises of birds, animals, insects and plants in their natural habitats.

Examples of natural habitats

- ❖ Game parks
- ❖ Game reserves
- ❖ Forests
- ❖ Water
- ❖ Soil

Categories of animals

- ❖ Wild animals
- ❖ Domesticated animals

NATIONAL GAME PARKS AND GAME RESERVES IN EAST AFRICA

(a) **Game park:**

This is a large area set aside by the government to protect wildlife.

(b) **Game reserve:**

This is an area set aside by the government for future development into a game park.

(c) **Zoo:**

This is a place where wild animals and birds are kept for public viewing e.g. UWEC.

Importance of game parks

- ❖ They are used for research purposes
- ❖ They are a source of income through tourism
- ❖ They preserve wildlife
- ❖ They are a source of employment
- ❖ They promote the development of infrastructure

Problems faced by game parks

- ❖ Poaching
- ❖ Bush fires during dry seasons.
- ❖ Drought which causes shortage of pasture and water.
- ❖ Animal diseases and parasites
- ❖ Poor transport
- ❖ Encroachment on game parks

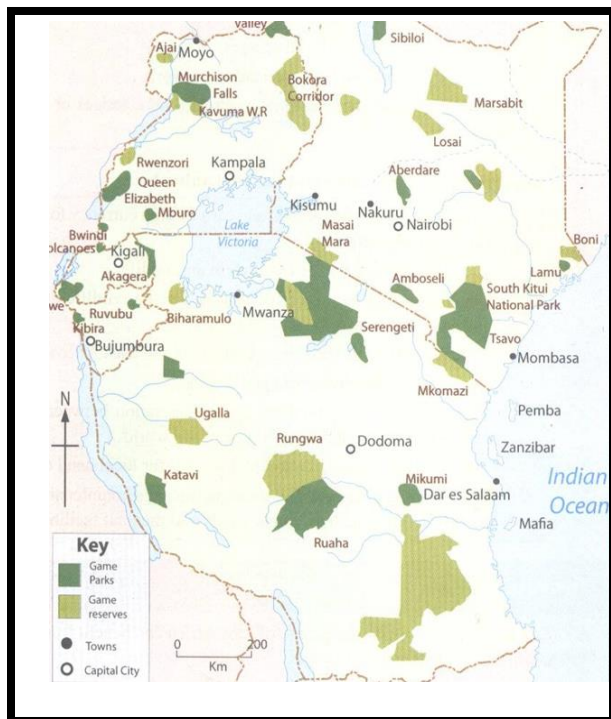
Possible solutions to the problems faced by game parks.

- ❖ By employing more veterinary officers to vaccinate and treat animals
- ❖ By protecting game parks from encroachers

Why are farmers not advised to set up their farms near game parks?

- ❖ To avoid animals from attacking them and also destroying their crops

MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING NATIONAL PARKS



Importance of the tourism industry to the people of East Africa

- ❖ Employment is created
- ❖ Brings income to the government
- ❖ Promotes international cooperation
- ❖ Promotes the art and craft industry
- ❖ Promotes research and study

Problems faced by tourism industry

- ❖ Poor accommodation
- ❖ Poor transport
- ❖ Insecurity in some areas
- ❖ Low levels of advertisement of tourist centres
- ❖ Poaching

Possible solutions to the problems

- ❖ The government should construct better hotels
- ❖ The government should construct better roads that lead to tourist sites
- ❖ By improving security in the country
- ❖ By advertising through internet
- ❖ By enforcing strict laws against poaching

Disadvantages of tourism to a country to a country like Uganda

- ❖ It encourages the spread of diseases to both people and animals.
- ❖ Some of the tourists who come to visit come as spies which threaten the country's security.

POACHING AS A MAJOR PROBLEM FACING GAME PARKS

- ❖ Poaching is the illegal practice of hunting of wild animals in game parks

Reasons why do people carry out poaching

- ❖ To get meat
- ❖ To get ivory from elephants
- ❖ To get hides and skins

Dangers of poaching to the tourism industry

- ❖ It leads to extinction of rare animal species which reduces tourism
- ❖ It reduces the country's revenue

Possible solutions to poaching

- ❖ By arresting poachers
- ❖ By setting up strict laws

Influence of vegetation on animal species

- ❖ Areas with thick forests attract climbing and fruit eating animals e.g. monkeys, apes, mountain gorillas etc.
- ❖ Swampy vegetation is suitable for amphibians
- ❖ Savanna attracts herbivores and carnivores e.g. elephants and lions.
- ❖ Semi-arid areas are suitable for small animals (rodents)

Importance of wildlife conservation

- ❖ To protect wildlife for future generations
- ❖ To protect the natural habitats for wild animals
- ❖ To promote tourism
- ❖ To create chances of employment
- ❖ To protect the natural beauty of our environment

NB: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

The Common Animals Found in East Africa's Game Parks

Country	National park	Major tourist attraction
Uganda	Murchison Falls N.P.	Crocodiles
	Kidepo Valley N.P.	Ostriches
	Lake Mburo N.P.	Zebras
	❖ Mgahinga N.P.	Mountain Gorillas

	❖ Bwindi N.P.	
	Queen Elizabeth N.P	Hippopotamuses/hippos
Kenya	Lake Nakuru N.P.	Flamingo birds
	Tsavo N.P.	Lions
Tanzania	Great Ruaha	Huge elephants
Rwanda	Volcanoes N.P.	Mountain gorillas

SOME OF THE ANIMALS FOUND IN MAJOR GAME PARKS



Mountain Gorilla in Bwindi Park



Ostrich birds at Kidepo Park



Zebras at Lake Mburo Park



Lions at Tsavo National park

Importance of vegetation in East Africa

- ❖ They provide timber for building and for furniture
- ❖ They are a source of wood fuel
- ❖ Forests help to conserve soil
- ❖ Forests are used for research and education purposes.
- ❖ Forests contribute to rain formation
- ❖ Forests are a source of herbal medicine.
- ❖ They provide employment opportunities for forest rangers, forestry offices.
- ❖ They provide a natural habitat for animals and birds.
- ❖ They provide fruits and food to people and animals.
- ❖ They attract tourists who bring income.

Ways people have destroyed vegetation

- ❖ By carrying out bush burning.
- ❖ By carrying out deforestation
- ❖ By draining swamps

Ways to preserve forests/vegetation

- ❖ By re-afforestation
- ❖ By afforestation/By planting trees.
- ❖ Through practicing agro-forestry.
- ❖ Through rural electrification.
- ❖ By enforcing laws against deforestation.
- ❖ By sensitizing people about the importance of forests and dangers of deforestation.
- ❖ Encouraging people to use alternative fuels other than wood

MINERAL RESOURCE AS A NATURAL RESOURCE

What are minerals?

Minerals are valuable substances in the ground.

Types of minerals in East Africa

1. Metallic minerals

- ❖ These are minerals that contain metal in them.
- ❖ There are basically two types of metallic minerals namely ferrous and nonferrous metallic minerals
- ❖ Ferrous metallic minerals are those minerals that contain iron like iron ore, manganese, nickel
- ❖ Nonferrous metallic minerals are those minerals that do not have iron like copper and brass

Examples of metallic minerals:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| ❖ Iron ore | ❖ Gold |
| ❖ Tin, | ❖ Manganese |
| ❖ Aluminum | ❖ Copper |
| ❖ Uranium | ❖ Zinc |

2.Non-metallic minerals:

- ❖ These are minerals which do not contain metals in them.

Examples include

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ❖ Limestone | ❖ Clay |
| ❖ Salt | ❖ Diamond |
| ❖ Sand | ❖ Phosphates |

3.Fuel minerals:

- ❖ These are minerals that can be used for fuel.

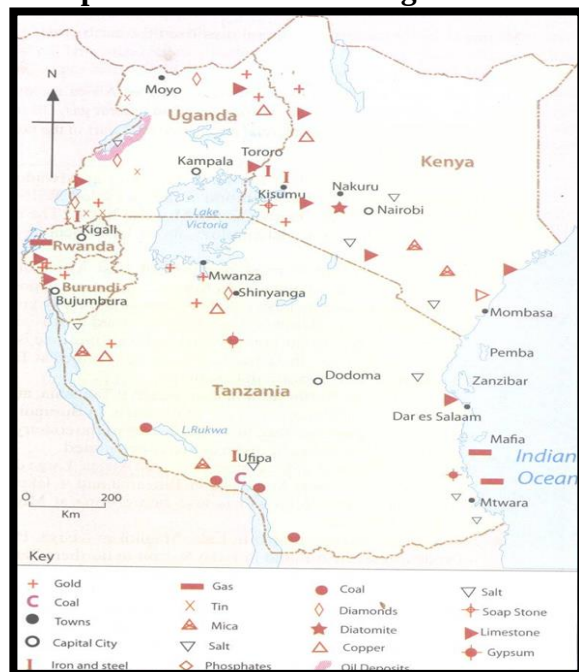
Examples include:

- ❖ Coal
- ❖ Natural gas
- ❖ Crude oil

Interesting information:

- ❖ **Mineral based industries** are main industries that get their raw materials from mineral ores.
- ❖ In Uganda, mining is under **Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development(MEMD)**

A map of East Africa showing distribution of minerals



QUESTIONS:

1. Which mineral is mined at Hima in Uganda?
2. Why was the fertilizer industry built in Tororo?
3. Which mineral has been discovered at Lake Albert?

Mining in East Africa

This is the extraction of minerals from underground.

Types of mining

Traditional methods of mining

(a) Panning:

It involves digging out sand from river beds and putting it on pans. It is used in gold mining.

(b) Scooping:

This involves removing / clearing unwanted materials and scooping the minerals using spades

(c) Open cast method:

It is used in mining minerals e.g. limestone, diamonds, sand, clay. It is also used in extraction of minerals which are near the surface of the earth by clearing top soil, rocks and vegetation.

IMPORTANCE OF MINING TO THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA

- ❖ It creates job opportunities
- ❖ It generates foreign income
- ❖ It leads to industrialization
- ❖ It promotes urbanization
- ❖ It creates international relationships.

Interesting definitions:

- ❖ Urbanization refers to the process of making an area more urban.
- ❖ Industrialization refers to the concentration of many industries in an area.

DANGERS OF MINING

A)On people:

- ❖ It leads to death of people in case a mine collapses
- ❖ It leads to displacement of people
- ❖ It may lead to destruction of people's property

B)On environment:

- ❖ It leads to destruction of vegetation
- ❖ It leads to air pollution
- ❖ It leads to environmental degradation
- ❖ It leads to contamination of water.

C)On animals:

- ❖ It leads to destruction of animal habitats
- ❖ It leads to displacement of animals

PROBLEMS FACING MINING INDUSTRY

- ❖ Shortage of both skilled and unskilled labour
- ❖ Low advanced technology
- ❖ Poor transport network in some areas
- ❖ Political instability in some areas
- ❖ Scattered minerals

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE PROBLEMS.

- ❖ Training and importing of skilled workers
- ❖ Maintaining international relationships
- ❖ Investing more money in mining
- ❖ Setting policies which favour mining

Reasons why some minerals in East Africa have not yet been extracted

- ❖ Low advanced technology
- ❖ Shortage of skilled labour
- ❖ Due to remoteness of some areas

WATER RESOURCE IN EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

MAJOR LAKES IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ A lake is a large area of water surrounded by land
- ❖ Lakes are formed when very wide holes on the earth's surface are filled with water

Types of lakes

- ❖ Rift valley lakes/Graben lakes
- ❖ Crater lakes
- ❖ Human made lakes
- ❖ Depression lakes
- ❖ Volcanic lakes (Lava dammed lakes)
- ❖ Ox-bow lakes
- ❖ Lagoon lakes

Rift valley lakes (Graben Lakes)

They are formed when water collects in faulted valley.

Examples of rift valley lakes

In Uganda	In Kenya	In Tanzania	In Rwanda
❖ Lake Albert ❖ Lake Edward ❖ Lake George	❖ Lake Turkana ❖ Lake Magadi ❖ Lake Nakuru ❖ Lake Naivasha ❖ Lake Baringo ❖ Lake Natron	❖ Lake Tanganyika ❖ Lake Eyasi ❖ Lake Rukwa ❖ Lake Manyara ❖ Lake Upemba	❖ Lake Kivu

NB: Lake Katwe is found within the rift valley but was not formed as a result of faulting.

Characteristics of rift valley lakes

- ❖ They are very deep.
- ❖ They are narrow
- ❖ They have regular shapes.
- ❖ They have more inlets than outlets.
- ❖ Some have salty water.
- ❖ They are long.

Reasons why Rift Valley Lake have salty water

- ❖ They have more in-lets than outlets.
- ❖ They have salty basement rocks.

VOLCANIC LAKES IN AFRICA

- ❖ **Volcanic lakes** are lakes formed as a result of volcanic activities (volcanicity)
- ❖ **Volcanicity** is the process by which magma forces itself onto the earth's surface
- ❖ They are sometimes called **volcanogenic lakes**

Types of volcanic lakes

- ❖ Crater lakes
- ❖ Lava dammed lakes
- ❖ Caldera lakes

(a) Crater lakes

- ❖ They are formed as a result of volcanic eruption
- ❖ They are formed when water collects in craters of volcanoes.
- ❖ A crater is a bowl-shaped depression found on top of a volcano
- ❖ Crater lakes were formed by volcanicity.

Examples of crater lakes

- ❖ Lake Mirambi
- ❖ Lake Katwe
- ❖ Lake Katinda
- ❖ Lake Nyakasura
- ❖ Lake Nyabikere
- ❖ Lake Basumtwi in Ghana
- ❖ Panjam in Nigeria

NB: Lake Mirambi and Lake Katinda are the twin crater lakes found in Rubirizi district at Kichwamba.

A diagram showing twin lakes



(b) Lava dammed lakes

- ❖ They are formed as a result of lava flowing blocking a river.

Examples of volcanic lakes

- ❖ Lake Mutanda
- ❖ Lake Nkuruba
- ❖ Lake Bunyonyi
- ❖ Lake Nkugute
- ❖ Lake Kyanninga

NB: **Lake Nkugute** is a crater lake in Uganda with a shape of map of Africa

An illustration of Lake Nkugute



(a) Caldera Lakes:

- ❖ A **caldera** is a large depression formed when a volcano erupts and collapses
- ❖ Calderas are larger compared to craters

Examples of Caldera lakes in Africa.

- ❖ Lake Simbi, on Mount Homa in Kenya
- ❖ Lake Sonachi in Kenya
- ❖ Lake Chala in both Kenya and Tanzania
- ❖ Lake Ngozi in Tanzania

(d) Glacial lakes:

- ❖ These are lakes formed as a result of glacial activity (Glaciation)
- ❖ Glaciation refers to the movement of ice over earth's surface

Examples of glacial lakes

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ❖ Lac du Speke | ❖ Lake Baker |
| ❖ Lake Teleki | ❖ Lake Tyndoll |
| ❖ Lac Catherine | ❖ Lake Bujuku |
| ❖ Lake Speke | |

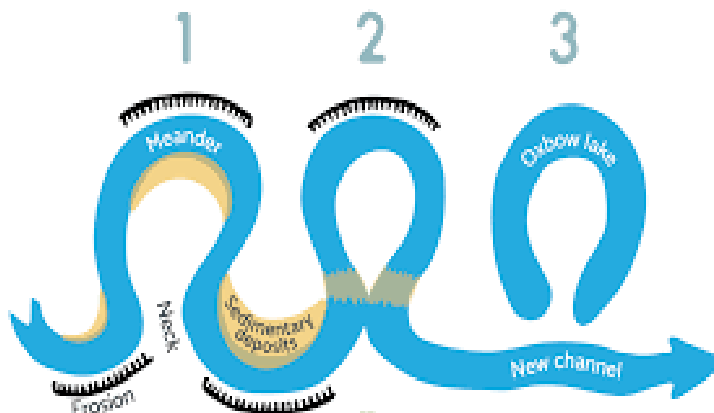
OX-BOW LAKES:

They are formed as a result of river meandering and deposition.

Examples of ox-bow lakes

- ❖ Lake Kanyaboli on River Yala
- ❖ Lake Gambi on River Tana
- ❖ Lake Utange on River Rufiji
- ❖ Lake Avangas in Gabon

Diagram showing the formation of ox-bow lakes.



Down warped lakes (depression lakes)

- ❖ Down warped lakes were formed as a result of down warping.

Examples of down warped lakes

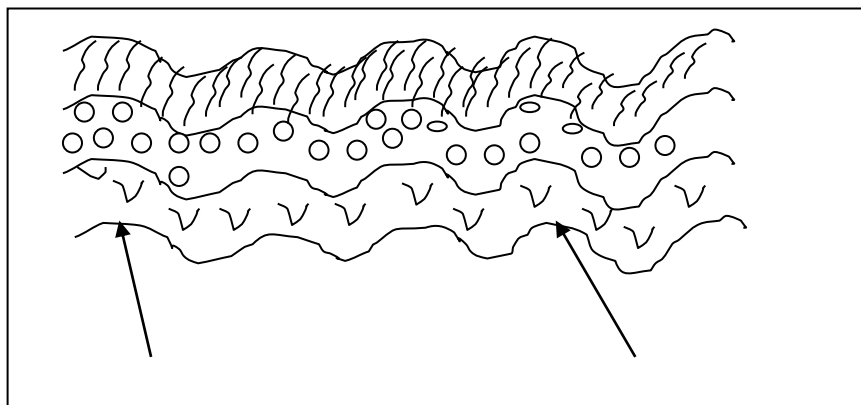
- ❖ Lake Kyoga (most swampy in Uganda)
- ❖ Lake Victoria (Largest lake in Africa by surface)
- ❖ Lake Wamala
- ❖ Lake Opeta
- ❖ Lake Kwana
- ❖ Lake Amboseli in Kenya

NB: **Lake Amboseli** is the only fresh water lake found in Kenya and is a seasonal one.

Characteristics of depressional lakes

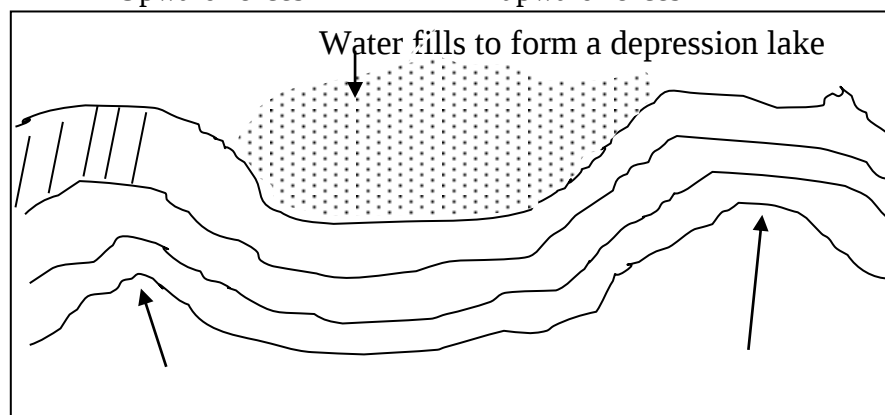
- ❖ They have fresh water.
- ❖ They have both in-lets and outlets.
- ❖ They have irregular shape.
- ❖ They are shallow.

Formation of fresh water lakes (down warped lakes)



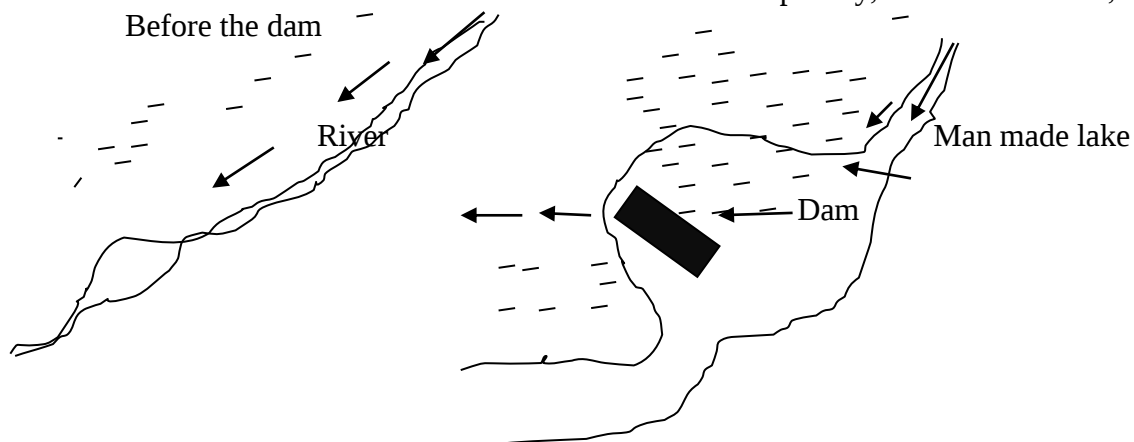
Upward forces

upward forces



Human made lakes

These are lakes formed as a result of human activities like pottery, dam construction, etc.



Examples of man-made lakes in the EAC

- ❖ Lake Kasses(Lake Lessos) in Kenya
- ❖ Lake Tshangalele
- ❖ Lake Muhanga in Rwanda.
- ❖ Lake Muhazi in Rwanda
- ❖ Kabaka's lake – Uganda

Interesting facts:

- ❖ The largest man-made lake in Africa is Lake Kariba by surface on River Zambezi in Zambia.
- ❖ Lake Volta is the largest man-made lake based on volume. It is located behind Akasombo Dam
- ❖ Lake Kivu in East Africa covers a bed of so much toxic methane. **This is the reason why it is called a killer lake.**
- ❖ Lake Kajjansi in Uganda is no more because it was demolished during the construction of Entebbe Express Highway.

LAGOON LAKES

- ❖ A lagoon lake is a lake of sea water separated from the major sea by sand or mud.
- ❖ Most lagoon lakes are found at the West African coast.
- ❖ This is because West Africa has an indented coastline yet East Africa has a smooth coastline.
- ❖ The largest lagoon is Keta in Ghana.
- ❖ There are many lagoon lakes at the coast of Ghana mainly because it is indented.

Examples of lagoon lakes:

- ❖ Lagos lagoon
- ❖ The Keta Lagoon(Largest in Africa)
- ❖ Nokeu in Benin
- ❖ Koule in Ghana
- ❖ Igele in Gabon
- ❖ The Ebrie Lagoon(Largest in West Africa)

MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING MAJOR LAKES



CHIEF/MAIN INLAND PORTS FOUND ON SOME LAKES IN THE EAC

LAKE	COUNTRY	MODE OF FORMATION	CHIEF/MAIN INLAND PORT
Lake Tanganyika	Tanzania/DRC	Faulting	Port Kigoma
Lake Albert	Uganda/DRC	Faulting	Port Butiaba Port Ntoroko
Lake Kivu	Rwanda/DRC	Faulting	Port Rubavu
Lake Malawi	Malawi/Tanzania	Faulting	Port Liuli/Manda
Lake Victoria	Uganda Kenya Tanzania	Down warping	Port Jinja Port Bell Port Mwanza Port Kisumu
Lake Kyoga	Uganda	By ponding back of River Kafu	Port Wanseko Port Masindi
Lake Turkana	Kenya	Faulting	

Problems facing lakes in Africa

- ❖ Encroachment on lakeshores
- ❖ Indiscriminate cutting down of forests
- ❖ The water weed.
- ❖ Water pollution - dumping of wastes.
- ❖ Drought
- ❖ Bad fishing methods

Sources of fish (Fishing grounds)

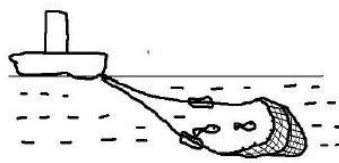
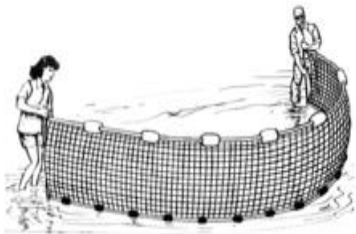
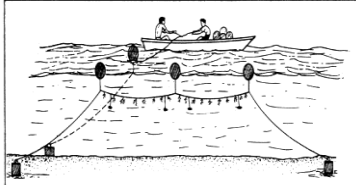
- ❖ Lakes
- ❖ Swamps
- ❖ Rivers
- ❖ Fish ponds
- ❖ Oceans
- ❖ Sea

Methods used to catch fish

A) Traditional methods:

- ❖ Using baskets
- ❖ Using hook baited method
- ❖ Using fishing nets (Gill net method)
- ❖ Using spears

B) Modern methods:

Trawling method	Pursue seining method	Long lining method
		

Bad fishing methods

- ❖ Using dynamites or other explosives
- ❖ Using electric current to stun fish
- ❖ Using large trawler nets that destroy habitats
- ❖ Using undersized fish nets
- ❖ Using poison

Fish preservation:

- ❖ This is the keeping of fish without going bad for a long time

Popular methods of preserving fish.

Traditional or local method	Modern or advanced method
❖ By sun drying ❖ By smoking ❖ By Salting ❖ By pickling	❖ By canning ❖ By freezing

Problems facing the fishing industry

- ❖ Fish poisoning
- ❖ Using undersized nets
- ❖ Poor storage facilities
- ❖ Poor transport
- ❖ The water weed

Possible solutions to the problems facing industry

- ❖ By applying regulations on fishing nets
- ❖ By improving on security(marine)
- ❖ By reducing on illegal fishing
- ❖ By killing water weeds before sowing the seeds
- ❖ By using better fishing methods

Dangers of fishing using undersized nets (2017 PLE)

- ❖ It leads to scarcity of fish on market
- ❖ It leads to encroachment
- ❖ It leads to death of young fish
- ❖ The future generation of fish is at risk.
- ❖ It may also affect the development of fishing industry.

Problems faced by fishermen in Uganda

- ❖ Dangerous marine animals.
- ❖ Drowning
- ❖ Fish poisoning
- ❖ Over fishing
- ❖ Poor storage facilities
- ❖ Pirates

Questions:

- Why aren't there fish and any other living organisms in Lake Katwe?
- Under which ministry is fishing in Uganda?
- How is fish poisoning dangerous to the fishing industry?
- How does fish help in the control of the spread of malaria in an area?
- Identify any two traditional methods of preserving fish

MAJOR RIVERS IN THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

1. River Congo:

- ❖ River Congo is the largest river in Africa while River Nile is the longest
- ❖ River Congo is the deepest in Africa, as well as, in the world
- ❖ River Congo carries the largest volume of water to the Sea (Atlantic Ocean)
- ❖ It is the only major river to cross the equator twice
- ❖ It has the largest drainage basin in Africa
- ❖ It is also the second longest river in Africa after River Nile

NB: Diogo Cao, a Portuguese explorer discovered the mouth of River Congo

Reasons why River Congo carries the largest volume of water to the Sea

- ❖ River Congo has many tributaries
- ❖ Its source is in the Equatorial region that receives reliable rain fall throughout

2. River Semlik:

This is one of the major rivers in East Africa. Its source is in Lake Edward and its mouth is found in Lake Albert.

- ❖ This river forms a political boundary between Uganda and DRC
- ❖ It ends in a form of a delta
- ❖ Hippos and crocodiles are common along the Semlik River

Major tributaries of River Semlik:

- ❖ River Lamia
- ❖ River Ndugutu
- ❖ River Nyahuka
- ❖ River Kirumia

3. River Nile:

This is the longest river in East Africa and Africa at large.

- ❖ Its source is in Lake Victoria and its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea.
- ❖ It ends in form of a delta
- ❖ Its source was discovered by **John Speke** and later proved by **Henry Morton Stanley**

Tributaries of River Nile

- ❖ The Blue Nile (Major tributary)
- ❖ White Nile
- ❖ River Attabara

Main distributaries of River Nile:

- ❖ Rosette
- ❖ Damietta

Power stations located along River Nile

- ❖ Aswan High Dam (Largest)
- ❖ Owen Falls Dam
- ❖ Bujagali Dam

4. The White Nile:

The White Nile is a river in Africa, the minor of the two main tributaries of the Nile.

- ❖ The name '**White**' comes from the clay sediment carried in the water that changes the

water to a pale color, hence the name White Nile.

- ❖ It has its source from **Lake No** in South Sudan and pours its water into Nile River and Blue Nile River

5. The Blue Nile River:

This river starts from Lake Tana in Ethiopia and pours its water in the Nile River.

- ❖ The Blue Nile was given to the River by Sudanese who call everything which is dark in color as **Azraq** Blue).
- ❖ They called this river Blue Nile because of its dark turbid color due to heavy silt it carries.
- ❖ Sennar dam is located on this river
- ❖ This river also provides water for irrigation to the Gezira Irrigation Scheme in Sudan.

6. River Tana:

This river has its source in the Aberdare Range in Kenya and pours its water into the Indian Ocean. It is the longest river in Kenya

- ❖ On this river, the **Seven Folks Project** scheme was established.

Examples of dams that were built on River Tana

- ❖ Kindaruma dam
- ❖ Masinga dam
- ❖ Kamburu dam
- ❖ Gitaru dam
- ❖ Kiambere dam

OTHER RIVERS IN EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

RIVER	ITS SOURCE	ITS MOUTH
River Pangani	Lumi River	Indian Ocean
River Galana	Athi River	Indian Ocean
River Kilombero		River Rufiji
River Ruvuma	Lake Malawi	Indian Ocean
River Rufiji	River Kilombero	Indian Ocean

Interesting fact:

- ❖ Most rivers in East Africa pour their water into Indian Ocean because the East Africa's plateau is tilted to the East.

Stages of a river:

A river has three stages / courses

- ❖ Upper course / Youth stage
- ❖ Middle course
- ❖ Lower course / old stage

Characteristics of Upper course:

- ❖ Waterfalls and rapids are formed.
- ❖ The river is narrow.
- ❖ The river is so destructive with gorges formed.
- ❖ The river forms steep slopes.
- ❖ The river erodes down wards.
- ❖ The river flows zig zag course.

Characteristics of the middle course:

- ❖ The river is wide.
- ❖ It carries many objects.
- ❖ It erodes its sides.
- ❖ It begins to form meanders.
- ❖ It has large amount of water.

Characteristics of the lower course:

- ❖ Ox-bow lakes are formed.
- ❖ The rivers form deltas.

Waterfalls:

- ❖ Waterfall is where a river falls from high place.
- ❖ Waterfalls are formed when water flows over a cliff (steep slope) or hard rock.

Examples of waterfalls in East Africa:

- ❖ Sipi falls along Sipi River
- ❖ Murchison falls along Victoria Nile
- ❖ Ssezibwa falls along River Ssezibwa
- ❖ Bujagali falls along River Nile
- ❖ Karuma Falls along Victoria Nile
- ❖ Kisiizi falls along Rushoma River

Interesting information:

- ❖ The largest waterfall in Africa is called **the Victoria Falls** located on River Zambezi in Zambia

Importance of waterfalls:

- ❖ They help in the generation hydroelectricity.
- ❖ They promote tourism
- ❖ They are used for rafting

Diagram showing the course of a river (River system)



Economic importance of rivers

- ❖ They attract tourist for income.
- ❖ They help to generate hydroelectricity power.

- ❖ They provide fish to people.
- ❖ They provide water for industrial use.
- ❖ They provide water for irrigation.
- ❖ Some rivers are used for transport.

Other uses of rivers

- ❖ They help in the formation of rainfall.
- ❖ They are used for recreation.
- ❖ They provide materials for craft work.
- ❖ They have fertile soils for farming.
- ❖ They provide water for domestic use

SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

- a) Mention the different types of lakes in the East African Community.
- b) By what process were the following lake formed:
 - i)Lake Albert
 - ii)Lake Victoria
 - iii)Lake Eyasi
 - iv)Lake Katwe
 - v)Kabak's Lake
- c) Give three common characteristics of down warped lakes
- d) Write down three examples of rift valley lakes found in the Western arm
- e)Why do rift valley lakes have salty water?
- f) How was the formation of Lake Kivu in Rwanda similar to that of Lake Albert in Uganda?
- g) Mention the chief inland ports located on the following lakes:
 - i)Lake Kyoga
 - ii)Lake Victoria
 - iii)Lake Tanganyika
 - iv) Lake Albert
- h) Name the deepest lake in East African Community.
- i) Mention one rift valley lake with fresh water
- j) Give any two political importance of lakes
- k) How do lakes help in the prevention of malaria?
- l) What is fishing?
- m) Write down any tow traditional methods of fishing
- n)Under which ministry in Uganda is fishing?

CLIMATE AS A NATURAL RESOURCE

Introduction to climate

- ❖ **Climate** is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time.
- ❖ **Weather** is the state of atmosphere recorded for a short time.
- ❖ **Climatology** is the study of climate
- ❖ **Meteorology** is the study of weather

Difference between climate and weather

- ❖ Climate is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time while weather is the state of the atmosphere of a place recorded for a short time.
- ❖ Weather is recorded for a short time while climate is recorded for a long time.

Conditions or types of weather.

- ❖ Sunny
- ❖ Cloudy
- ❖ Wind
- ❖ Foggy
- ❖ Misty
- ❖ Rainy

Elements/Components of weather or climate

- ❖ Rainfall
- ❖ Temperature
- ❖ Air pressure
- ❖ Wind
- ❖ Sunshine
- ❖ Mist
- ❖ Fog
- ❖ Cloud cover

Elements of wind that are measured at a weather station

- ❖ Speed of wind
- ❖ Direction of wind
- ❖ Strength of wind

WEATHER INSTRUMENTS

These are equipment used in recording, studying and measuring atmospheric conditions

Examples of weather instruments.

Weather instrument	Use/Function
Rain gauge	❖ For measuring amount of rainfall received in an area.
Hygrometer	❖ For measuring humidity.
Anemometer	❖ For measuring the speed of wind.
Wind vane/Weathercock	❖ For showing the direction of wind.
Wind Rose	❖ For showing the number of days wind blow in a particular direction.
Campbell recorder	❖ For measuring the number of hours the sunshine spent a day.
Six's thermometer	❖ For measuring minimum and maximum temperature.
Altimeter	❖ For measuring altitude.
Psychrometer	❖ For measuring air humidity, air temperature.
Ceilmeter	❖ For measuring clouds.
Pyranometer	❖ For measuring solar radiation.
Hydrometer/Lactometer	❖ For measuring relative density of liquids.
Thermograph	❖ For recording temperature over time.
Dew cell	❖ For determining the dew point

MEASUREMENTS OF WEATHER ELEMENTS

ELEMENT	UNIT
Air pressure	Millibars (mbs)
Sunshine	Hours
Temperature	Degrees Celsius
Rainfall	Millimeters(mm)
Wind speed	Kilometer per hour(km/hr)
Humidity	Litres(L)
Cloud cover	Oktas

STEVENSON SCREEN:

This is a wooden box with a metallic stand at the weather station used for keeping delicate weather instruments.

An illustration of a Stevenson screen



Examples of delicate weather instruments kept in the Stevenson screen.

- ❖ Six's thermometer
- ❖ Psychrometer
- ❖ Baromete
- ❖ Dew cell
- ❖ Hygrometer

NB: A **weather record book** is also kept in the Stevenson screen besides delicate weather instruments.

Features of a Stevenson screen

- ❖ **Louvers;** It allows free circulation of air.
- ❖ **Painted white;** to reflect heat.
- ❖ **Made out of wood;** Wood is a bad conductor of heat.

Terms related to weather.

- (a)**Isohyets:** These are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same rainfall.
- (b)**Isobars:** These are line drawn on a map to show places with the same air pressure.
- (c)**Isotherms:** These are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same temperature.
- (d)**Isohels:** These are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same sunshine.
- (e)**Contour lines:** These are lines drawn on a map to show places with the same altitude.
- (f)**Isoneph:** These are lines drawn on a map showing places with the same Cloud cover

Weather forecasting

This is the prediction of future weather changes.

Importance of weather forecasting to:

a) Farmers:

- ❖ Helps farmers to know when to plant their crops.
- ❖ Helps farmers to know when to harvest their crops.

b) Sailor:

- ❖ Helps them to know the right weather for sailing.

c) Pilots:

- ❖ To know the right weather to fly a plane.

Influence of weather to people during,

a) Wet or rainy days ❖ People plant their crops. ❖ People put on heavy clothes. ❖ They weed their garden. ❖ They spray the crops.	
b) Dry / sunny season ❖ They harvest their crops. ❖ They dry their harvests. ❖ They put on light clothes. ❖ They prepare land for farming. ❖ They irrigate their crops.	
c) Windy weather ❖ Farmers winnow their seeds. ❖ People sail. ❖ People are helped to run the wind mills	

Weather disasters and their effects to people

- a) **Flood** is a large amount of water covering an area which is usually dry.

Causes of floods:

- ❖ It is caused by heavy rainfall.
- ❖ It is caused by poor drainage system.
- ❖ People have settled in swampy areas.
- ❖ It is caused by silting of swamps and rivers.

Effects of floods to people

- ❖ People's property is destroyed.
- ❖ Leads to famine by destroying crops.

- ❖ Leads to loss of lives,
- ❖ Kills domestic animals.
- ❖ Leads to spread of diseases.
- ❖ Destroys the bridges.

Ways of helping flood victims

- ❖ By giving flood victims food.
- ❖ By giving flood victims clothes.
- ❖ Resettling flood victims.
- ❖ By providing medicine to flood victims.

NB: In Uganda, people affected by disaster are helped by **Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees**

Ways in which floods can be controlled in Uganda.

- ❖ By conserving swamps.
- ❖ Constructing drainage channels.

b) **Drought** is a long period of sunshine.

Causes of drought:

- ❖ High rate of deforestation.
- ❖ Swamp drainage.
- ❖ Bush burning
- ❖ Industrialization

Effects of drought

- ❖ Famine
- ❖ Shortage of water.
- ❖ Shortage of pasture for animals.
- ❖ Death of animals

An illustration of effect of drought



Solutions for drought / drought effects

- ❖ Practicing irrigation farming.
- ❖ Afforestation.
- ❖ Avoid swamp drainage
- ❖ Constructing valley dams
- ❖ By carrying out agro-forestry.

c) **Landslide/mudslide** is a mass of soil or rock that falls down the slope of a mountain.

Causes landslides:

- ❖ Heavy rainfall
- ❖ Over cultivation on mountain slopes.
- ❖ Deforestation on mountain slopes.

Effects of landslides

- ❖ Loss of lives.
- ❖ Displacement of people.
- ❖ Destruction of property.
- ❖ Famine.

An illustration of landslides



Solutions to the above problems.

- ❖ Avoid over cultivation on mountain slope.
- ❖ Avoid deforestation on mountain slope.

- ❖ Avoid settling on mountain slopes.

d) **Hailstone** is a small ball of ice which falls like rain.

Hailstorm is a storm during which hailstones fall from the sky.

- ❖ It is caused by heavy rainfall.

Effects of hailstones

- ❖ Destroys crops.
- ❖ Kills animals.
- ❖ Leads to soil erosion.

Solutions to effects of hailstones

- ❖ Stay indoors

CLIMATIC REGIONS OR BELTS OF EAST AFRICA

- ❖ Climatic region a particular type of weather system located in a certain part of the world.

Climatic regions located in East Africa.

- ❖ Equatorial climate.
- ❖ Tropical climate
- ❖ Desert climate.
- ❖ Montane climate / Mountain climate.
- ❖ Semi-desert climate.

Equatorial climate

- ❖ Equatorial climate is described as Hot and Wet throughout the year
- ❖ It occurs between 5°N – 5°S of the equator.

Characteristics of Equatorial climate

- ❖ It receives rainfall throughout the year.
- ❖ There is no complete dry month.
- ❖ It has double maxima (two periods of high rainfall.)
- ❖ Much rainfall is received during equinox.
- ❖ The type of rainfall in Equatorial is Convectional.
- ❖ It has a high temperature of 24°C – 27°C .

Reason why equatorial climate experience a double maxima

- ❖ Equinox occurs twice a year
- ❖ The sun overheads the equator twice a year

Questions:

- Mention the countries in Africa with Equatorial climate.
- Give the characteristics of convectional rainfall.
- Mention two areas in Uganda with Equatorial climate?
- Mention any three ways equatorial climate can be maintained in an area.
- Give any two reasons why equatorial climate receive two heavy rainy seasons.
- Write two characteristics of convectional rainfall.

Economic activities in Equatorial regions

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| ❖ Cultivation | ❖ Latex tapping. |
| ❖ Lumbering | ❖ Tourism |
| ❖ Mining | |

Crops grown in Equatorial regions

- ❖ Oil palm
- ❖ Rubber
- ❖ Coffee

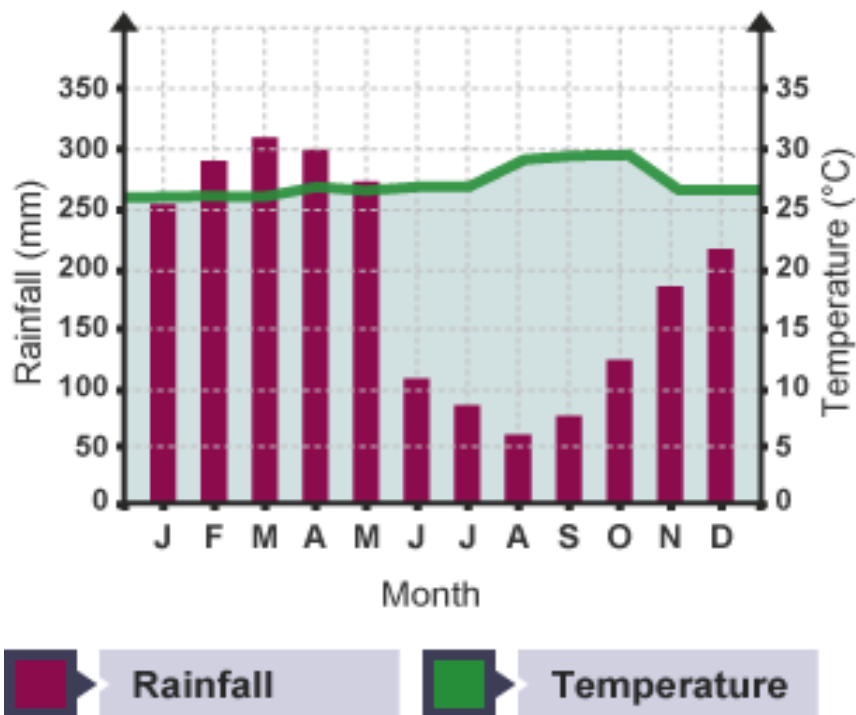
- ❖ Cocoa
- ❖ Banana

Temperature and rainfall from Equatorial region

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp. °C	23	23	23	22	22	22	21	22	22	22	22	24
R/fall mm	40	10	150	230	205	115	65	80	195	225	150	50

1. How many heavy seasons of rainfall are shown in the table above?
2. Calculate the rainfall range as shown in the table above.
3. Mention one country in East African Community where the climate above was recorded.
4. Mention the three crops suitable for the above climate.
5. In which month was the highest rainfall received?
6. State any one area in East Africa which has the climate shown in the table above.
7. How does Equatorial climate affect people's way of :
 - a) Dressing
 - b) Building houses
 - c) Growing crops.

Graph showing equatorial climate region.



Questions

1. Which month was the average rainfall highest?
2. What was the lowest average temperature recorded?
3. State the relationship between average rainfall and average temperature?
4. Give the importance of the above climate.
5. How many rainy seasons are shown on the graph?
6. What measures can the government put in a place to maintain the above climate?
7. Write down the economic activities in the equatorial climatic region.

8. Mention any four countries in East African Community with equatorial climate

TROPICAL CLIMATIC REGION

- ❖ Tropical climate is described as wet and dry.
- ❖ This region lies between $5^{\circ} - 15^{\circ}\text{N}$ and $5^{\circ} - 15^{\circ}\text{S}$ of the equator.
- ❖ It mainly receives convectional rainfall but some mountainous areas receive relief rainfall.
- ❖ The region has two dry and two wet seasons.
- ❖ The amount of rainfall decreases with the distance from the Equator.
- ❖ The period of the year when the sun overhead the Equator is called Equinox (21st March, 23rd September)
- ❖ Tropical climate covers the largest part of Africa.

Characteristics of tropical climate

- ❖ It has two wet and dry seasons. (two marked seasons)
- ❖ It has high temperature between $21^{\circ}\text{C} - 32^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Questions:

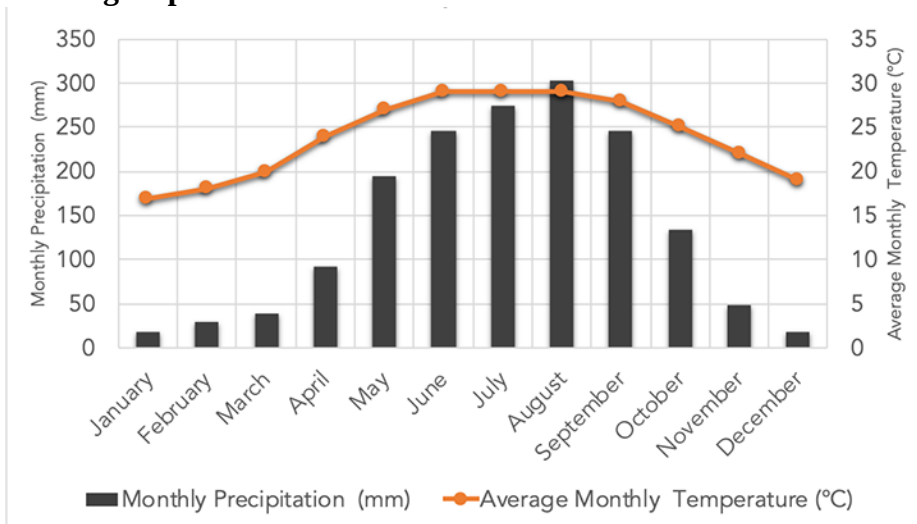
1.a) Describe the tropical climate of Africa.

b) Use the table below to answer the questions.

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp. $^{\circ}\text{C}$	25	27	35	32	35	33	28	27	27	26	26	25
R/fall mm	125	110	110	20	19	-	-	-	10	15	80	125

- a) State the climate described by the table above.
- b) Which cash crop is favoured by the above climate?
- c) Which activities can be done by a farmer in the month of June, July and August?
- d) Which month is suitable for planting crops or trees?
- e) Give one reason for your answer above.
- f) How many rainy seasons are indicated on the table?
- g) Calculate the:
 - (i) Temperature range
 - (ii) Annual rainfall range
- h) Write down three human activities that can affect rainfall negatively.
- i) Write the following in full:
 - (i) Temp
 - (ii) mm
 - (iii) R/f

Graph showing tropical climate



Questions

1. Which month was the average rainfall highest?
2. Which two months had the same least average rainfall received?
3. What was the lowest average temperature recorded?
4. What relationship do you notice between average rainfall and average temperature?
5. Give the importance of the above climate.
6. How many rainy seasons are shown on the graph?
7. What measures can the government put in a place to modify the above climate?
8. Write down the economic activities in the tropical region.
9. Mention any four countries in Africa with tropical climate.

SEMI DESERT / DESERT CLIMATE

Types of deserts in Africa:

- i) Marine desert.
- ii) Continental desert

Tourist attractions found in desert places

- ❖ Oasis
- ❖ Sand dunes(Heaps of sand)
- ❖ Joshua tree
- ❖ Unique and Spectacular landscape
- ❖ Dramatic sunsets

THE TABLE SHOWING DESERT CLIMATE

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp. °C	18.5	19	19	18	17	16	16	14	15	14	18	17
R/fall mm	3	3	7.7	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Questions:

- a) Which months received the same amount of rainfall?
- b) What is the total amount of rainfall received in the above area?
- c) Mention the tourist attractions found in deserts.
- d) In which way are oases important to people in desert regions?
- e) What enables a camel to be used for transport in deserts?
- f) Give two characteristics of desert climate.
- g) What is climate?
- h) Mention the economic activities carried out in desert regions.

Factors influencing or affecting the climate of East Africa

- ❖ Altitude
- ❖ Ocean currents
- ❖ Prevailing winds
- ❖ Latitude
- ❖ Human activities
- ❖ Distance from large water bodies
- ❖ Vegetation

Ways altitude influence climate of Africa

Altitude is the height of land above sea level.

- ❖ Areas on a higher altitude are cooler than areas on a lower altitude.(response)

Question:

1. How does altitude influence climate?

Areas on a higher altitude are cooler than areas on a lower altitude.

Diagram showing the effect of altitude on temperature



How does latitude (distance from the Equator) influence climate of an area?

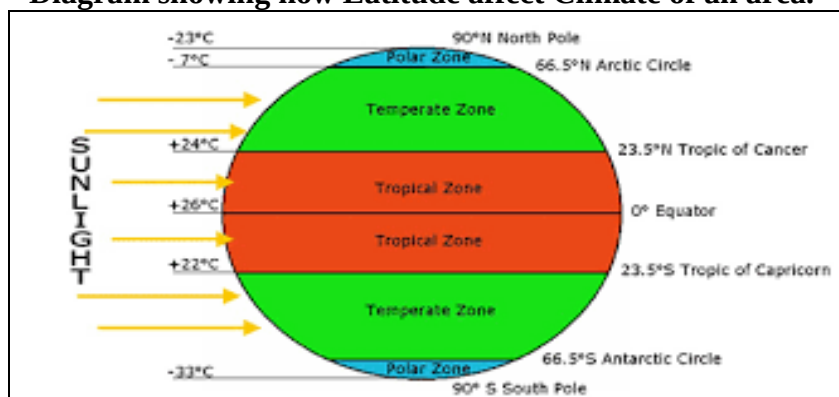
Definition: Latitude is the angular distance of a place North or South of the Equator

- ❖ Places near the Equator experience high temperatures because they receive direct sunshine for long hours.
- ❖ Areas far away the Equator are cooler than those near the Equator because the rays from the Sun hit on them diagonally.
- ❖ Places near the Equator receive heavier rainfall than those far away because there is high rate evaporation and transpiration.

Reasons why places near the Equator are hotter.

- ❖ The Sun rays travel a shorter distance to the Equator than to the poles
- ❖ The Sun rays on the Equator heat a smaller area than those on the Polar Regions do.

Diagram showing how Latitude affect Climate of an area.



PREVAILING WINDS

Prevailing winds are winds that blow in a certain direction at a given time in a year

- ❖ A lot of wind in an area increases pressure on the earth
- ❖ Warm moist winds bring rainfall while cold winds bring fog and dry conditions.

Interesting information:

- ❖ Differences in atmospheric pressure is caused by difference in temperature.
- ❖ Atmospheric pressure refers to the pressure within the atmosphere of the Earth
- ❖ **OR** it can be defined as the force exerted on the surface by the air above it as gravity pulls it to Earth.
- ❖ Atmospheric pressure can also be called air pressure or barometric pressure.
- ❖ Doldrums refers to areas of rising air.

Examples of Prevailing winds.

- ❖ North-East Trade winds
- ❖ South East Trade winds
- ❖ Westerly winds
- ❖ Harmattan winds

Description of prevailing winds.

- ❖ The North-East trade winds which blow from Arabia are dry.
- ❖ They do not bring rainfall.
- ❖ The Harmattan winds also do not bring rainfall because they are dry.
- ❖ The South-East trade winds, the south west trade winds and the Westerly winds bring rainfall because they are warm and moist.
- ❖ Westerly winds bring rainfall in the Mediterranean region.
- ❖ Winds that blow across a water body bring rainfall in an area because they pick moisture from the water body.

Questions

- a) Why are trade winds called so?
- b) How do winds influence climate of North Africa
- c) Why do South East Trade winds bring rainfall to East Africa?
- d) Name the winds that facilitated the movement of Arab dhows across Indian Ocean.

PRESSURE BELTS

- ❖ Air pressure is force exerted on the earth's surface by air.
- ❖ Some areas in Africa have high pressure because they lie at high altitude (cool areas) while others have low pressure due to altitude (warm areas).

Examples of areas with high atmospheric pressure.

- ❖ Mountain peaks
- ❖ Hill tops

Places with low atmospheric pressure.

- ❖ Equatorial zones
- ❖ Valleys
- ❖ Plains
- ❖ Rift valleys

Causes of difference in air pressure.

- ❖ Altitude
- ❖ Latitude
- ❖ Winds

Effects of difference in air pressure

- ❖ It causes direction of wind (Winds blow from a region of high pressure to a region of low pressure)
- ❖ It causes difference in temperature (Places of low pressure have high temperatures than those of high pressure)

Questions:

- a) What is wind?
- b) In which two ways does wind influence climate of an area?

- c) Name the prevailing wind that is responsible for:
 - i) Bringing rainfall in the Mediterranean region
 - ii) Bringing rainfall in East Africa
 - iii) Desert conditions in Northern part of Kenya
 - iv) Desert conditions in North Africa
- d) Why are monsoon winds sometimes referred to as trade winds?

HOW DOES NEARNESS TO WATER BODIES INFLUENCE CLIMATE OF AFRICA (PLE 2023 no.11)

Nearness to water bodies/ drainage.

- ❖ Areas near water bodies receive heavier rainfall than those far from bodies due to high rate of evaporation.
- ❖ When water bodies are heated by the sun, warm moist air rises to form clouds that bring rainfall.

NB: Convective rainfall is always received around water bodies.

Processes involved in the formation of Convective rainfall.

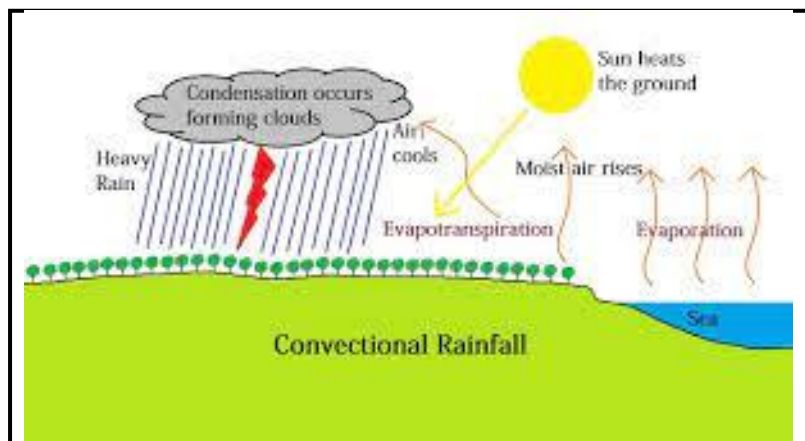
- ❖ Evaporation
- ❖ Transpiration
- ❖ Condensation

Characteristics of Convective rainfall.

- ❖ Rainfall is usually received in the afternoons.
- ❖ Rainfall is accompanied by lightning and thunder storms.
- ❖ Convective rainfall is received around water bodies.
- ❖ Rainfall is received in areas with high rates of transpiration and evaporation.

NB: Convective rainfall is usually received in the afternoon **due to contraction and expansion of air**

A DIAGRAM SHOWING CONVECTIONAL RAINFALL.



Questions

- (a) Which type of rainfall is received around water bodies and forested areas?
- (b) Mention three processes involved in rain formation.

BREEZE

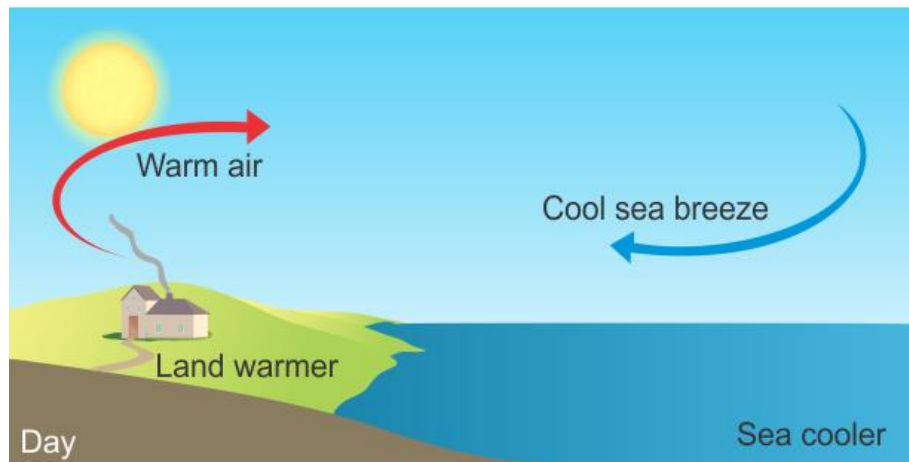
This is the movement of air from a cold region to warm region.

Sea Breeze

- ❖ This is the movement of cold air from the sea towards the land to replace the warm rising air.
- ❖ Sea breeze takes place during the day.
- ❖ During the day, land is heated faster than water bodies.

- ❖ The warm air on land will rise and cold air from the sea will move towards the land to replace rising air.

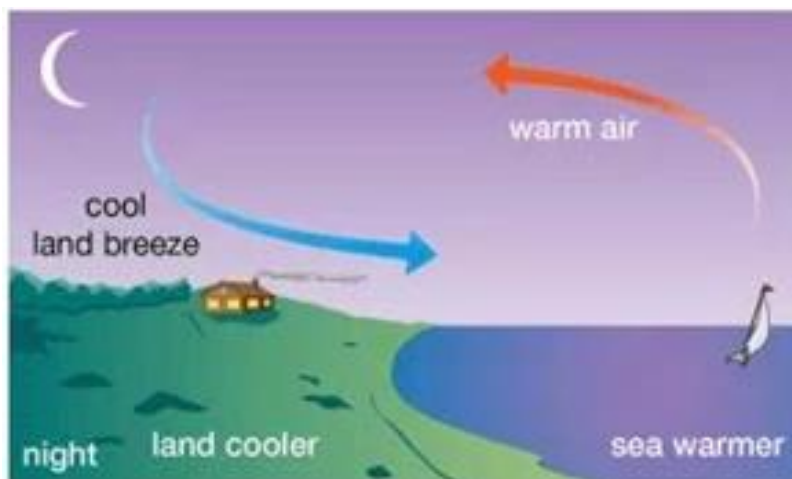
An illustration of a Sea breeze.



Land Breeze

- ❖ This is the movement of cold air from the land towards the sea to replace warm rising air.
- ❖ The land breeze happens at night.
- ❖ At night the land cools faster than the sea, the land becomes cold and the sea becomes warm.
- ❖ The warm air from the sea where pressure is low rises and the cooler air from the land blows towards the sea to replace the warm air.
- ❖ This is the movement of cold air from the sea towards the land to replace the warm rising air.

An illustration of the land breeze.



Questions.

- Suggest any four factors that influence the climate in Africa.
- Which type of climate is commonly received around water bodies and forests?
- State any two characteristics of Convictional rainfall.
- How do water bodies help to modify the climate of an area?
- Point out the three processes involved in rain formation.

- f) State the difference between sea breeze and land breeze.
- g) At what time of the day do the following breezes take place?
 - i) Land breeze
 - ii) Sea breeze

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON HUMAN ACTIVITIES.

1. Hot areas (desert and semi-arid areas)

- ❖ Crops are grown by the help of irrigation
- ❖ Camels are kept
- ❖ Nomadic pastoralism is practiced
- ❖ Sand dunes and oases promote tourism
- ❖ Due to hotness, people wear light clothes
- ❖ People build houses with flat roofs to prevent sandstorms from blowing off the roofs.

Challenges people who live in desert places face

- ❖ Shortage of food and water
- ❖ Too much heat
- ❖ Sand storms
- ❖ Poor transport

Ways the above challenges be solved

- ❖ People should carry out irrigation farming to overcome famine
- ❖ People should dress white and light clothes to reduce heat
- ❖ Camels should be reared to promote transportation of goods
- ❖ Valley dams should be constructed to provide water
- ❖ Drought resistant crops should be also planted to overcome famine.

2. Wet areas (Equatorial rain forest):

- ❖ Lumbering is carried out in thick forests
- ❖ Thick bushes promote hunting
- ❖ People build houses with slanting roofs for easy flow of rain water off the roofs
- ❖ Heavy clothes are worn by people to provide warmth
- ❖ Perennial crops are grown since the area experience heavy rainfall.

Challenges facing people who live in the Equatorial areas

- ❖ Attacks from fierce dangerous animals like lions
- ❖ Attacks from disease vectors like mosquitos
- ❖ Severe floods
- ❖ Lightning and thunder
- ❖ Severe soil erosion
- ❖ Landslides due to heavy rainfall
- ❖ Land pollution caused by frequent lumbering

Ways the above challenges can be overcome

- ❖ People should use treated mosquito nets to prevent malaria
- ❖ People should also spray very thick and busy places with pesticides to control disease vectors
- ❖ People should be encouraged to plant trees along river banks to prevent flooding
- ❖ By planting trees on the slopes of mountains to control landslides

Questions:

- a) How does climate affect people's way of:
- i) Dressing
 - ii) Building houses
 - iii) Movement
- b) Give a reason why Tauregs wear turbans on their heads.
- c) How do people in desert areas solve the problem of:
- i)Transport
 - ii)Too much heat
 - iii)Famine
- d) How are sand dunes important in desert places?

CLIMATE CHANGE

- ❖ This is the constant variations weather conditions for a long period of time.

OR: Climate change may refer to the long term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.

Indicators or signs of climate change.

- ❖ Global warming
- ❖ Lightning
- ❖ Floods
- ❖ Tsunamis
- ❖ Typhoon
- ❖ Tonados
- ❖ Prolonged drought

Causes of climate change

- ❖ Deforestation
- ❖ Lumbering
- ❖ Swamp drainage
- ❖ Swamp reclamation
- ❖ Industrialization
- ❖ Bush burning
- ❖ Emission of carbon

Outcomes (effects) of climate change

- ❖ It leads to food shortage
- ❖ It leads to landslides
- ❖ It leads to wilting of crops
- ❖ It may lead to outbreak of diseases
- ❖ It may lead to loss of lives due to famine

GLOBAL WARMING AS A CASE STUDY OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN EAST AFRICA

Definition: Global warming refers to the constant rise in temperatures throughout the world.

Causes of global warming

- ❖ Deforestation
- ❖ Lumbering
- ❖ Swamp drainage
- ❖ Swamp reclamation
- ❖ Industrialization
- ❖ Bush burning
- ❖ Emission of carbon

Key meanings:

- i) **Emission** :This is the release of greenhouse gases and precursors their into the atmosphere.
- ii) **Swamp reclamation**:This is the process by a wetland is drained much of its water.
- iii) **Industrialization**:This is the setting up of many industries in an area.

Effects of global warming

- ❖ It may lead to acidic rainfall
- ❖ It may lead to melting of snow
- ❖ It leads to excessive heat on earth
- ❖ It leads to flooding of water bodies due to excessive water from melted snow.

Solutions to global warming.

- ❖ Through afforestation
- ❖ Through reforestation
- ❖ Through agroforestry
- ❖ Through abandoning of old cars that emit carbon
- ❖ Through treating fumes from industries before emission

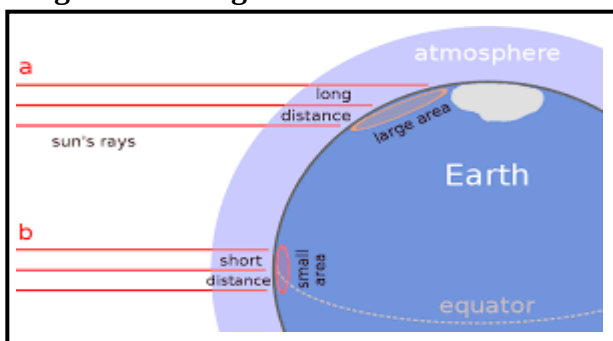
Questions:

- a) Why do people in mountainous areas wear thick clothes?
- b) Mention any three crops grown in temperate climatic region
- c) Which climatic region favours the growing of citrus fruits?
- d) Name the place where maize is grown on a large scale in South Africa.
- e) How is citrus fruit growing important in the industrial development of South Africa?
- f) Mention any three economic activities carried out in the Veldt (High Velds) of Natal Province.
- g) How is Kakira similar to Natal in terms of crop growing?
- h) What is climate change?
- i) Why is climate change a threat to some countries in Africa like Uganda?
- j) Which human activity is responsible for the increase in temperatures today?
- k) What caused the recent melting of snow on Mount Rwenzori?
- l) State any two measures the government of African countries can put in place to overcome global warming.

Latitude

- ❖ Areas along the equator are hotter that areas far away from the equator.
- ❖ This is because the sun overheads the equator twice a year.
- ❖ Also areas along the equator receive more rainfall than other areas. This is caused by high temperature in the region

Diagram showing how latitude affects climate



Influence of human activities on climate:

- ❖ Human activities like swamp drainage, deforestation lead to drought.
- ❖ Afforestation, reforestation lead to good climate.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. Define the term climate
2. What is climatology?
3. Outline the elements of weather you know
4. Name the weather instruments that measure the following:
 - i) Strength of wind
 - ii) Speed of wind
 - iii) Humidity
 - iv) Cloud cover
 - v) Dew point
5. Where do the following point when wind is blowing?
 - i) Pointer of the wind vane
 - ii) Tail of the wind vane
6. If wind is blowing from the west, in which direction will the pointer be facing?
7. Explain what these imaginary lines on the map represent:
 - i) Isobars
 - ii) Isohel
 - iii) Isotherms
 - iv) Isohyets
 - v) Contours
8. Explain why a rain gauge is placed 30cm above the ground.
9. Besides delicate weather instruments, what else is kept in the Stevenson screen?
10. Why does the equatorial region experience two heavy rainy seasons?
11. How does climate influence the following?
 - a) Wildlife
 - b) Vegetation
 - c) People's way of dressing.
12. Explain briefly how water bodies help in the influence of climate.
13. How do the following factors influence climate of an area?
 - i) Latitude
 - ii) Relief
 - iii) Nearness to water body
 - iv) Vegetation cover
 - v) Altitude
14. Why do people in mountainous areas wear thick clothes?
15. Mention any three crops grown in temperate climatic region
16. Which climatic region favours the growing of citrus fruits?
17. Name the place where maize is grown on a large scale in South Africa.
18. How is citrus fruit growing important in the industrial development of South Africa?
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20. What is climate change?
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22. Which human activity is responsible for the increase in temperatures today?
23. What caused the recent melting of snow on Mount Rwenzori?
24. State any two measures the government of African countries can put in place to overcome global warming

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT IN EAST AFRICA

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages / information.

In Uganda, Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) is the body under Ministry of ICT and National Guidance, that regulates communication

Traditional means of communication

- ❖ Drums
- ❖ Messengers / heralds
- ❖ Alarms
- ❖ Rock pictures
- ❖ Smoke
- ❖ Trumpets
- ❖ Whistles
- ❖ Horns
- ❖ Signals

Challenges of traditional means of communication

- ❖ They are slow
- ❖ They have a small coverage
- ❖ They are not easy to interpret

Modern means of communication

- ❖ Telephones
- ❖ Televisions
- ❖ Letter writing
- ❖ Radios
- ❖ Internet
- ❖ Telegrams
- ❖ Magazines
- ❖ Fax machine

Challenges of modern means of communication

- ❖ The postal service sometimes suffers from delays and theft
- ❖ Some give false information
- ❖ Fixed telephone lines can be easily damaged by rain, wind and storms
- ❖ They are expensive to use.
- ❖ They cannot easily be used by the illiterate
- ❖ Some expose pornography to the public

Mass media communication

These are means of communication which reach to a large number of people at the same time.

Examples of means of mass media;

- ❖ Radio
- ❖ Newsletter
- ❖ Magazines
- ❖ Newspapers
- ❖ Television

Telecommunication

It involves using the following during communication i.e. Telephones, Telex, radio calls etc.

Advantages of using a radio

- ❖ Used for advertisements
- ❖ It is cheap
- ❖ It provides jobs to people
- ❖ It is a source of government revenue
- ❖ Used for entertainment
- ❖ Used for study purposes through education programmes
- ❖ Provide information through broadcasting news
- ❖ They can be used by the illiterates

Disadvantages of using a radio

- ❖ Radio network signals do not reach distant places
- ❖ The deaf can't use radios
- ❖ Some programmes teach immoral behaviour

PRINT MEDIA:

These are means of communication in form of printed publications.

Examples of Print media means of communication

- ❖ Newspapers
- ❖ Magazines
- ❖ Billboards
- ❖ Postcards
- ❖ Business cards
- ❖ Brochures

(a)BILLBOARDS:

A billboard is a large outdoor advertising structure, typically found in high-traffic areas such as alongside busy roads

Types of billboards

Traditional/static billboard	Digital billboard
	

Advantages of billboards

- ❖ They generate brand awareness
- ❖ They are cost effective
- ❖ They offer creative opportunities in terms of design and messaging
- ❖ They allow one to reach a variety of potential customers
- ❖ They are affordable and effective
- ❖ They help in advertisement

Disadvantages of billboards

- ❖ They limit time for viewers to absorb messaging
- ❖ Some billboards are unable to be updated quickly
- ❖ They limit audience
- ❖ They are liable to weather and vandalism

(b)NEWSPAPERS IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ Newspaper refers to a paper that is printed and distributed usually daily or weekly.
- ❖ Newspapers contain news, articles of opinion, features, and advertisements.

Examples of newspapers found in East Africa

In Uganda	In Kenya	In Tanzania	In Rwanda	In Burundi
❖ Bukedde Newspaper ❖ The Weekly Observer ❖ The New Vision ❖ Rupiny ❖ The Red Pepper ❖ Orumuri ❖ The Daily Monitor ❖ Etop	❖ The Standard ❖ Business Daily ❖ The Nation ❖ The East African ❖ The Star	❖ Daily News ❖ Wonders of Africa ❖ Express Online ❖ The Guardian ❖ Arusha Times	❖ Kigali Today ❖ The New Times ❖ Umuseke ❖ Igihe	❖ ARIB ❖ Iwacu ❖ BBC News ❖ All Africa Burundi News

Interesting information:

- ❖ Mengo Norens was the first newspaper in Uganda.

Examples of government owned Newspapers in Uganda

- ❖ Bukedde Newspaper
- ❖ The New vision
- ❖ Etop
- ❖ Orumuri

Examples of private owned newspapers in Uganda

- ❖ The Daily monitor -
- ❖ The East African
- ❖ The Red Pepper

Advantages of news papers

- ❖ They provide detailed information
- ❖ Can be kept for future references / record purposes
- ❖ They are used for advertisement

- ❖ They are a source of educative information
- ❖ They provide stories for entertainment.

Disadvantages of newspapers

- ❖ They are expensive to buy
- ❖ The illiterate do not benefit
- ❖ They sometimes give wrong information
- ❖ Take too long to reach remote areas
- ❖ Some newspapers portray pornography.

Importance of newspapers and radio stations in the development of the country

- ❖ They create job opportunities
- ❖ They promote entertainment
- ❖ They promote communication
- ❖ Increases on government's revenue
- ❖ They promote trade through advertisement

TELEVISION (TV)

- ❖ Television is a device with a screen for receiving television signals
- ❖ The first public television broadcast took place in London in 1936, and TV station was started in the United States in 1939

Types of televisions

(a) OLED TV:

- ❖ OLED stands for organic light emitting diode
- ❖ This TV uses gas



(b) LCD TV:

- ❖ LCD stands for Liquid-crystal display
- ❖ These are TVs that use LCD display technology to produce images
- ❖ LCD TVs are much thinner

(c) Smart TVs:

- ❖ These are internet-enabled digital televisions
- ❖ It can connect to the same broadband router or Wi-Fi network

(d)LED TVs:

- ❖ These kind of televisions offer superior picture quality and display energy efficiency, which means they save a lot of power
- ❖ LED TV stands for Light Emitting Diodes-television



Examples of East African Television

- ❖ Kenya Broadcasting Corporation(KBC)
- ❖ Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation(TBC)
- ❖ Citizen TV Kenya
- ❖ Channel 10 TV
- ❖ TV Africa

Examples of television stations in Uganda.

- ❖ Bukedde TV
- ❖ NBS TV
- ❖ Sanyuka TV
- ❖ NTV
- ❖ Top TV
- ❖ Salt TV
- ❖ Uganda Broadcasting Corporation television(UBC TV)
- ❖ Gugudde TV(Christian Broadcasting TV)
- ❖ BBS Terefayina(Owned by Buganda Kingdom)

Advantages of using a television

- ❖ It is audio-visual
- ❖ It is used for entertainment
- ❖ It helps us to access information which may be inaccessible.
- ❖ It is effective in advertising
- ❖ Provides programs which are educative.

Disadvantages of television.

- ❖ Television sets are expensive to buy
- ❖ It requires electricity to operate
- ❖ Transmits information in few languages
- ❖ Some programs promote immorality

TELEPHONES:

- a) A telephone is an instrument designed for the simultaneous transmission and reception of the human voice.
- b) A telephone can also be defined as a telecommunications device that permits two or more users to conduct a conversation when they too far apart.
- c) A telephone can still be defined as a device by which sound is converted into electrical impulses and transmitted to one or more specific receivers

Categories of mobile phones:

(a)**Basic phones:** These are phones that can make voice calls, send and receive short message service(SMS), and make use of USSD(unstructured supplementary services data)

(b)**Feature phones:** These are phones that can offer features additional to a basic phone, including cameras and increased storage, as well as the ability to access internet.

NB: Feature phones usually have a standard numeric keypad.

(c)**Smartphones:** These kind of phones offer advanced capabilities and features over feature phones, notably allowing users to add applications to their phones.

Key Abbreviations and Acronyms In Relation To Telephones

Abbreviation/acronyms	Full form
Wi-Fi	❖ wireless-fidelity
3G	❖ third-generation
USSD	❖ unstructured supplementary services data
SMS	❖ short message service
Email	❖ electronic mail
MMS	❖ multimedia message service
Internet	❖ international network

Difference between a telephone and a mobile phone

- ❖ A telephone is a device that transforms a person's voice into an electrical signal while a mobile phone sends and receives calls as radio wave signals
- ❖ Mobile phones allow the freedom to make calls from almost anywhere since they are not physically connected to the telephone network.

Similarities between a mobile phone and a telephone:

- ❖ Both will place and receive voice calls
- ❖ Both can display the Caller ID of the caller

TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA

Telecommunication company	Country	Its code
Airtel Uganda	Uganda	075/074/070
Africel	Uganda	079
MTN Uganda	Uganda	078/077/076
UTL	Uganda	071
Safaricom	Kenya	0112,0113
Vodacom	Tanzania	082

MOBILE TELEPHONE COMPANIES THAT MAKE MOBILE PHONE

TELEPHONE COMPANY	ITS LOGO
iPhone 	
Infinix 	
Nokia 	
Samsung 	
Tecno 	

Itel



Advantages of using telephones.

- ❖ They give firsthand information
- ❖ Telephones are very fast
- ❖ They serve a number of purposes e.g. telling time, accessing internet, sending short messages, money transfers
- ❖ They store messages

Disadvantages of using telephones

- ❖ They are expensive to buy and maintain
- ❖ Poor network in distant places
- ❖ It depends on electricity for charging

Interesting information:

- ❖ The telephone was invented in 1876 by **Alexander Graham Bell**
- ❖ The old name for the telephone is **speaking telegraph**
- ❖ The idea of a speaking telegraph was first suggested in 1844 by **Innocenzo Manzetti**
- ❖ The most complex type of communication a telephone uses is **Full-Duplex Communication** where the sender is also a receiver and must have the ability to do both at the same time.

POST OFFICE

- ❖ Post Office refers to a public department or corporation responsible for postal services and telecommunications
- ❖ The Uganda Post Office has its headquarters in Kampala and it is owned by **the government**.
- ❖ It separated from the Royal Mail when the Royal Mail was privatized(sold)
- ❖ The Post Office and Royal Mail had been part of the same entity, known as **the Royal Mail Group**.

Functions of a post office in our community.

- ❖ To send letters and parcels to owners.
- ❖ Sell postage stamps
- ❖ Provides employment opportunities to people.
- ❖ Provides telephone services.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY POST OFFICE

- ❖ Express courier services
- ❖ Internet services
- ❖ Public bus transportation
- ❖ Distribution of magazines and newspapers
- ❖ Acting as agents for telecommunication providers
- ❖ Local and International money transfers
- ❖ Transportation of letters and parcels

Challenges Facing Communication in East Africa

- ❖ Modern means of communication are expensive.
- ❖ Presence of some physical features that block communication signals.
- ❖ Some people are illiterate
- ❖ Electricity is not available in all regions
- ❖ Poverty

Solutions to the above challenges

- ❖ Supplying electricity in the whole country.
- ❖ Construction of boosters to improve communication network.
- ❖ Constructing communication facilities in rural areas.
- ❖ Many people should have access to education

QUESTIONS:

1. Write down one benefit of using a radio.
2. State two forms of traditional means of communication that are still being used today.
3. Give two disadvantages of traditional means of communications.
4. Give two reasons why few people in East Africa use the internet.
5. Give two ways of sending information today.
6. Name two ways through which people in rural areas of East Africa get information.
7. Give two services provided by the post office.
8. Write UCC in full.
9. Under which ministry are radios and Televisions in Uganda?

TRANSPORT SERVICES IN EAST AFRICA

Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Traditional means	Modern means
❖ Animals	❖ Cars
❖ Logs	❖ Aero plane
❖ Canoes	❖ Lorries
❖ Rafts	❖ Helicopters
❖ Foot	❖ Ferries
❖ Dhows	❖ Ships
	❖ Trains

Importance of transport

- ❖ It promotes trade
- ❖ It promotes tourism
- ❖ It promotes communication
- ❖ It links urban areas to rural areas

Disadvantages of traditional means of transport

- ❖ They are slow
- ❖ They are exposed to high risks of accidents
- ❖ They carry limited goods and passengers
- ❖ They are not durable.

Types of transport

- ❖ Road transport
- ❖ Railway transport
- ❖ Water transport
- ❖ Air transport
- ❖ Pipeline transport.

Road transport

This is the oldest type of transport

Means of road transport



Cars



lorries



bicycles



buses



horses



camels

Traditional means of road transport

- ❖ Foot.
- ❖ Animal transport e.g. camels, donkeys.
- ❖ stretchers

Advantages of road transport

- ❖ It is common
- ❖ It is cheaper for shorter distances
- ❖ It offers door-to-door services
- ❖ It has many means of transport

Challenges / disadvantages of road transport

- ❖ Road transport vehicles are easy targets for highway robbery.
- ❖ Roads are expensive to maintain
- ❖ Murram roads become muddy and slippery during the rainy season.
- ❖ There are many accidents on the road.
- ❖ It is affected by traffic jam

Solutions to the above challenges

- ❖ Strict implementation of traffic rules.
- ❖ Improving road construction standards
- ❖ Maintaining and repairing roads regularly
- ❖ Implementing weight limit of vehicles
- ❖ Offering traffic education to drivers

QUESTIONS:

1. State the common causes of accidents
2. State the difference ways people in East Africa can control road accidents
3. How important is road safety education?
4. On which side of the road should pedestrians move?
5. Why are the following important to road users?
 - i) Zebra-crossing: It helps pedestrians to cross busy roads safely.
 - ii) Speed governors: To control the speed limit of vehicles.
 - iii) Seat belts: For protection in case of an accident.
 - iv) Helmet: To protect the head of a motorcyclist in case of an accident.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT



- (a) The first railway line in East Africa was Tanga – Korogwe railway line built by Germans in Tanganyika in 1893.
- (b) The Uganda railway was started at Port Mombasa in Kenya in 1896 and ended in Pakwach in Uganda in 1965.
- (c) The Tazara railway was built in 1970 to link Zambia to the coast so that copper could be transported easily to the coast.
- (d) Another name for TAZARA is Tanzam railway.

Chartered companies that constructed railway lines in East Africa

Railway line	Chartered company that built it
Uganda railway(Kenya-Uganda)	❖ Imperial British East Africa Company(IBEACO)
Tanga-Korogwe(Usamabara railway)	❖ The Railway Company for German East Africa NB: RCGEA never completed it
TAZARA/TANZAM	❖ The British South Africa Company(BSAC)

The governments responsible for the construction in East Africa

- ❖ Tanga - Korogwe railway –The Germany government.
- ❖ Uganda railway - The British government.
- ❖ TAZARA / Tanzam railway – The Chinese / Zambian governments.

THE TANGA-KOROGWE(USAMBARA RAILWAY)

- ❖ The Tanga-Korogwe railway was the first railway to be built in German East Africa and what is today Tanzania.
- ❖ Tanga-Korogwe railway line is called Usambara railway because it crossed the Southern part of Mountain Usambara in Tanzania.
- ❖ The construction began from Tanga to the hinterland in 1893
- ❖ This railway line was built by RCGEA, however, the company went into bankruptcy after two years.
- ❖ At that stage, only 40km of track had been completed, as far as Korogwe.
- ❖ The treasury of the colony then took over the project in 1899 until 1902
- ❖ **Bernhardt** was the Chief engineer of the Tanga-Korogwe railway

THE UGANDA RAILWAY (1896-1901)

- ❖ The Uganda Railway was a meter-gauge railway system and former British state-owned railway company.
- ❖ This railway line linked the interiors of Uganda and Kenya with the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa in Kenya.
- ❖ The construction began at the port city of Mombasa at a place known as Kilindini in the British East Africa in 1896 and completed at the line's terminus, Kisumu, on the Eastern shore of Lake Victoria in 1901.(**This railway line didn't actually reach Uganda**)
- ❖ Uganda railway was called so yet it was still in Kenya because it was mainly built to link Uganda to the coast.
- ❖ This railway line was built by the British government
- ❖ The tools used during the construction were kept in Nairobi, therefore, **Nairobi developed as a result of being a store for tools during the construction of Uganda Railway.**

Areas where the railway line passed

- ❖ Areas rich in mineral resources
- ❖ Areas rich in fertile soils

Reasons for the construction of the Uganda railway

- ❖ To stop slave trade
- ❖ To promote trade in the region
- ❖ To make transport easy
- ❖ To link Uganda to the coast
- ❖ To make British administration easy

KEY PERSONALITIES DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF UGANDA RAILWAY

a) **Sir William Mackinnon**

- ❖ He proposed the idea of the construction of the Uganda railway.

b) **George Whitehouse**

- ❖ He was the chief engineer during the construction of the Uganda railway.

c) **Major Macdonald**

- ❖ He surveyed the area where the railway line was going to pass.

d) **Colonel Patterson**

- ❖ He killed man eaters at the last inspection of the Uganda railway.

Results of construction of the Uganda railway.

- ❖ Transport was made easy
- ❖ Uganda was linked to the coast
- ❖ Slave trade was stopped since trains started carrying goods
- ❖ The Uganda Railway promoted trade
- ❖ It made British administration easy

Qn:How did the construction of the Uganda railway help to stop slave trade?

Problems faced by the builders of Uganda railway

- ❖ Attacks from hostile tribes e.g. Masai and Nandi
- ❖ Shortage of labour
- ❖ Jiggers at Voi
- ❖ Attacks from man eaters at Tsavo National Game Park
- ❖ Harsh climatic conditions in some areas
- ❖ Difficult to cross highlands, the rift valley, rivers and wetlands

Solutions to the above problems

(a)**Hostile tribes like the Nandi:**

- ❖ They were fought and defeated

(b)**Shortage of Labour:**

- ❖ By hiring Indian coolies

(c)**Man eaters at Tsavo:**

- ❖ They were killed by Colonel Patterson

(d)**Difficult to cross rift valley:**

- ❖ By constructing bridges

(e)**Jiggers:**

- ❖ By spraying using chemicals

EXTENSIONS MADE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY

Reasons why railway network extended to the following areas:

- a) **Pakwach** – Transport tobacco from Pakwach
- b) **Namasagali** – To transport cotton to Jinja
- c) **Kasese** – To transport copper from Kilembe to Jinja for smelting
- d) **Gulu**-To collect graphite
- e) **Tororo**-To transport limestone

Advantages of railway transport

- ❖ It is the best for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
- ❖ It is not easily affected by bad weather.
- ❖ It works on a fixed timetable making it reliable.
- ❖ It is cheaper than road and air transport.

Disadvantages of railway transport

- ❖ It is expensive to construct and maintain
- ❖ Trains do not offer door-to-door services.

QUESTIONS:

- (a) State the contributions of the Indian Community in the development of East Africa.
- (b) How was the problem of labour shortage solved during the construction of the Uganda railway?
- (c) Which group of people was brought to construct the Uganda railway?
- (d) Why did Africans refuse to provide labour during the construction of the Uganda railway?
- (e) Why was the construction of the Uganda railway not extended from Kasere to DRC?
- (f) What problems were faced by the railway builders at?
 - (i) Voi:
 - (ii) Nakuru:
- (g) How was the rift valley a problem during the construction of the Uganda railway?
- (h) How did the following affect the construction of the Uganda railway?
 - (i) The rift valley:
 - (ii) The Nandi:
 - (iii) The lions at Tsavo:
- (i) Which town in East Africa was developed into a city as a result of the construction of the Uganda railway?
- (j) Why is railway transport not commonly used in East Africa today?

AIR TRANSPORT

- ❖ This is the type of transport which transports by air.
- ❖ It is the fastest type of transport

Means of air transport

- ❖ Planes
- ❖ Jets
- ❖ Rockets
- ❖ Helicopters
- ❖ Drones

Means of air transport used for recreational purposes

- ❖ Hot air balloons
- ❖ Parachutes

Advantages of air transport

- ❖ It is very fast over long distance
- ❖ Air transport is comfortable
- ❖ It is reliable and convenient as it keeps a fixed time table
- ❖ It can't be hindered by most physical features
- ❖ It can be used to save people's lives during natural or man created disasters

Disadvantages of air transport

- ❖ It is very expensive in terms of travel and maintenance
- ❖ It can be affected by bad weather conditions

- ❖ Air crashes are fatal
- ❖ It is not common

Interesting information

- ❖ The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is responsible for controlling air transport in Uganda
- ❖ Entebbe International Airport is the largest airport in Uganda
- ❖ **An airport** is an authorized space for aircraft takeoff and landing.

WATER TRANSPORT

- ❖ It is the cheapest of all means of transport.
- ❖ It is the best type of transport for transporting delicate (fragile) goods.

Means of water transport

- ❖ Boats
- ❖ Ferries
- ❖ Ships
- ❖ Canoes
- ❖ Submarines

Advantages of water transport

- ❖ The maintenance cost is very less
- ❖ It is fuel efficient
- ❖ It is environmental friendly
- ❖ It is good for carrying heavy goods
- ❖ It is comparatively less expensive
- ❖ It is used for defence in form of Navy

Disadvantages of water transport

- ❖ It is slow
- ❖ It is expensive to construct and maintain ports.
- ❖ Ships, boats and steamers can have accidents caused by rocks and storms.
- ❖ Waterfalls and rapids hinder water transport on rivers.
- ❖ It can be hindered by floating vegetation.

PIPELINE TRANSPORT

This involves the transportation of liquids and gases from one place to others using pipes.

Examples of products transported using pipes

- ❖ Water
- ❖ Petroleum(crude oil) products
- ❖ Sewage

Advantages of pipeline transport

- ❖ It minimizes transport costs for oil products.
- ❖ It involves no accidents.
- ❖ It minimizes wastage of fuel to transport oil products from one place to another.
- ❖ It does not disrupt other activities.

Disadvantages of pipeline transport

- ❖ The cost of constructing pipelines is very high.
- ❖ It is expensive to repair if there is leakage.
- ❖ It is very difficult to construct pipelines in mountainous areas.
- ❖ It can't be used to transport solid commodities.

Problems facing transport in East Africa

- ❖ Modern means of transport like roads, railways, airports are expensive to construct.
- ❖ Road and water transport have experienced frequent accidents leading to loss of lives.
- ❖ Heavy rains have destroyed some roads and made them impassable.
- ❖ Water weeds on water bodies.
- ❖ Traffic jams in major cities.
- ❖ Air flights and passenger fares are high.
- ❖ It is expensive to purchase railway wagons, ferries, ships and aero planes.

Solutions to the problems

- ❖ Undertaking joint projects to build roads, railways and ports.
- ❖ Implementing roads and marine safety rules and guidelines to reduce accidents.
- ❖ Putting in more effort to reduce the water hyacinth.
- ❖ Improving security through joint operations
- ❖ Controlling overloading by enforcing axle load weight limits.
- ❖ Sensitizing drivers on the importance of observing traffic rules.
- ❖ Building by-passes, flyovers and under passes to reduce traffic jams.

TERM THREE

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA

Foreigners who came to East Africa

Foreign influence refers to the changes that were brought by different groups of people who came to East Africa

Different groups of foreigners who came to East Africa

- ❖ Traders
- ❖ Explorers
- ❖ Missionaries
- ❖ Colonialists/Administrators
- ❖ Settlers

Reasons why East Africa was known as a cradle land of man kind

- ❖ The oldest human skull was discovered in East Africa at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania
- ❖ This discovery was made by Dr.Louis Leakey and his wife

Reasons why Africa was called a dark continent by many Europeans

- ❖ Nothing or little was known about its interior

Reasons why nothing or little was known about Africa's interior

- ❖ Presence of hostile tribes like the Masai of Kenya
- ❖ Presence of huge mountains
- ❖ Presence of man eaters like the lions
- ❖ Presence of thick forests

TRADERS IN AFRICA

- ❖ **A trader** is a person whose job is to carry out trade.
- ❖ **Trade** is the buying and selling of goods or services
- ❖ **Trading** is the act of buying and selling of goods or services

Examples of early traders who came to Africa

- ❖ Arab traders
- ❖ Persian traders
- ❖ Indian traders
- ❖ European traders

NB: The Arab traders were the first foreigners to come to Africa.

Reasons why early traders came to Africa

- ❖ They came to spread religions.
- ❖ They came to get materials for their industries.
- ❖ They wanted to get market for their finished goods.
- ❖ They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
- ❖ They wanted to find new lands for settlement.
- ❖ They wanted to stop slave trade.

The Asians in East Africa

- ❖ The Asians include the Indians, Malaysians, Arabs and Chinese.
- ❖ The Asians came to Africa as traders and settlers.
- ❖ Other groups of Asians (**Indians**) came as workers on the railway line.

Question:

a) State the difference between trade and trading.

The arrival of the Arabs in East Africa

- ❖ Arabs came from Saudi Arabia and some from Persia.
- ❖ They came by means of special boats called **dhow**s which were powered by the monsoon winds.
- ❖ Monsoon winds are therefore, called trade winds because they facilitated the movement of Arab dhows across Indian Ocean

Reasons for the coming of Arabs to East Africa:

- ❖ They came mainly to trade.
- ❖ They also wanted to spread Islam.
- ❖ They were running away from religious conflict.

Points to remember about Arabs

- ❖ Arab traders were the first foreigners to come to Africa
- ❖ The first Arab trader to come to Uganda was **Ahmed Bin Ibrahim**
- ❖ Ahmed Bin Ibrahim was welcomed by the then Kabaka of Buganda called **Kabaka Suuna 1**
- ❖ **Kabaka Kalema Rashid** was the kabaka of Buganda who died as a Moslem.
- ❖ Early Arabs who came to East Africa sailed across Indian Ocean using special boats called **Dhows**.
- ❖ Arab dhows were driven by the **Monsoon winds**
- ❖ **Monsoon winds** are called trade winds because they facilitated the movement of Arab traders across Indian Ocean

Reasons why traders moved in Caravans while in East Africa

- ❖ For protection (safety)
- ❖ For better deals when negotiating with local chiefs.

Effects of the coming of the Arabs

A)Positive effects

- ❖ They introduced the Islamic faith.
- ❖ They promoted trade.
- ❖ They introduced the new ideas of architecture.
- ❖ They introduced some crops like cloves, rice, sisal.
- ❖ They introduced Zebu cows.
- ❖ They introduced new styles of dressing.
- ❖ Their coming led to the growth and development of coastal towns of East Africa.

B) Negative effects:

- ❖ Slave trade was introduced in East Africa with all its bad effects
- ❖ Arabs undermined African culture
- ❖ They led to over exploitation of Africa's resources

Examples of coastal towns developed by the Arabs.

- ❖ Kilwa (Heart and wealth of Arabs)
- ❖ Malindi
- ❖ Mombasa
- ❖ Sofala
- ❖ Mafia
- ❖ Zanzibar

SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA

KEY DEFINITIONS:

(a)Slave Trade:

- ❖ The buying and selling of human beings.

(b)Slavery:

- ❖ This was the possession of a person by another people illegally.

(c)A slave:

- ❖ A person who is illegally owned by another person and is forced to work

Ways slaves were got or obtained.

- ❖ Through raids.
- ❖ Through capturing lonely people on the way
- ❖ Through barter trade.
- ❖ Through buying war captives.

Reasons why slaves were needed.

- ❖ The Arabs wanted slaves as domestic workers.
- ❖ The French wanted slaves to work in their sugarcane plantations in the Indian ocean.
- ❖ The other Europeans wanted slaves to work for them in their mines and sugarcane plantations in America.
- ❖ The African leaders needed them for bartering.

Places where slaves were taken

- ❖ Brazil
- ❖ America
- ❖ Portugal
- ❖ British Caribbean
- ❖ France

Groups of people who took part (participated) in slave trade

- ❖ The Arab traders.
- ❖ The African chiefs and kings
- ❖ The Khartoumers. (Raided the people of Northern Uganda)
- ❖ The Europeans (the Dutch, the French, Spaniard, Portuguese)

African tribes that took part in slave trade.

- ❖ Baganda
- ❖ Akamba
- ❖ Banyoro
- ❖ Nyamwezi
- ❖ Acholi
- ❖ Hehe
- ❖ Yao

Individual Arabs who participated in slave trade

- ❖ Tippu Tip (Ahmed Bin Muhammad)-He was the most notorious(famous) slave trader
- ❖ Fundikiri
- ❖ Msiri
- ❖ Abu Sand

Slave trade markets in East Africa

- ❖ Zanzibar was the largest slave trade market in the world.
- ❖ Tabora (Kazeh) was the largest inland slave trade market

NB:**Goree Island** was the largest slave trade market in West Africa

Questions:

- a) Who were the Khartoumers?
- b) How helpful was Sir Samuel Baker to the people of Northern Uganda?

EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE

A) POSITIVE EFFECTS:

- ❖ Kings and chiefs gained a lot of wealth.
- ❖ It led to the growth of some kingdoms and societies.
- ❖ It led to the growth of towns e.g Mombasa, Malindi, Kilwa, Sofala, etc.
- ❖ Africa's interior was known to the outside world.
- ❖ It led to the introduction of new items of trade e.g guns, beads, plates, cups, etc.

B) NEGATIVE EFFECTS:

- ❖ Led to loss of lives
- ❖ Led to human suffering
- ❖ Led to loss of culture
- ❖ Led to famine
- ❖ Led to population decrease
- ❖ Tribal conflicts emerged
- ❖ Destruction of property

Questions:

- c) How did slave trade contribute to famine in East Africa?
- d) How did Arabs cause human suffering in East Africa?

Reasons why slave trade was difficult to stop

- ❖ It was profitable to the traders and to the African chiefs.
- ❖ There was still need for cheap labour.

ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE

- ❖ Abolition of slave trade was the move to decampaign and end slave trade in Africa
- ❖ The moves were started by **Adam Smith**
- ❖ He stated that ' **A well paid worker, works better than a slave**'

People who participated in abolition of slave trade

- ❖ Sir Samuel Baker
- ❖ Dr. David Livingstone
- ❖ Abraham Lincoln
- ❖ William Wilberforce
- ❖ Adam Smith

Treaties that were signed to stop slave trade in East Africa

- ❖ Moresby treaty – 1871
- ❖ Hamerton treaty – 1876
- ❖ Frere treaty-1878

Signatories of the above treaties.

- ❖ Captain Moresby and Sultan of Zanzibar signed the Moresby treaty.
- ❖ Hamerton and the Sultan of Zanzibar signed the Hamerton treaty.
- ❖ Frere treaty was signed by Sultan of Zanzibar and Frere.

Provisions of the above treaties.

- ❖ No Sultan was to own slaves
- ❖ No slaves were to be shipped from the coast of East Africa
- ❖ No Arabs or Indians were allowed to ship slaves

Roles played by the following towards the abolition of slave trade

a) Sir William Mackinnon:

- ❖ He suggested in the British Parliament for the construction of the Uganda railway.

b) Sir Samuel Baker:

- ❖ He tried to stop slave trade in Northern Uganda (Acholi)
- ❖ He built Fort Patiiko and provided guns to the Acholi

c) Dr. David Livingstone

- ❖ He invited trading companies to carry out legitimate trade.
- ❖ He wrote articles against evils of slave trade

d) The railway line

- ❖ It was used to transport goods instead of using slaves.

e) William Wilberforce

- ❖ He campaigned against slave trade in the British parliament.

f) The missionaries

- ❖ They preached against slave trade.

INDIAN TRADERS IN AFRICA

- ❖ First Indians settled in Zanzibar
- ❖ They were encouraged by Sultan Seyyid Said
- ❖ The second groups of Indians were **Indian coolies**.
- ❖ The Indian coolies came mainly to construct the Uganda railway
- ❖ After the completion of the Uganda railway, some went back others remained to trade.
- ❖ Indians who remained started what we call Indian communities today.

Examples of Indians who came to Africa

Name	Contribution
Nanji Kalidas Mehta	❖ He founded the Mehta Group in British East Africa ❖ He established the first sugar factory in Uganda called Lugazi Sugar Factory ❖ He established the present day Sugar Corporation of Uganda Limited(SCOUL)
Muljibhai Madhvani	❖ He established Kakira Sugar factory ❖ He established an agricultural school, Muljibhai Madhvani College(now government owned)
Amirali Karmali	❖ He established Mukwano industries ❖ He built Mukwano Shopping Arcade in Kampala
The Aga Khan	❖ He established Aga Khan schools, hospitals and universities

Contributions of Indian towards the economic development in East Africa

- ❖ Banyans lent money to business men
- ❖ They constructed Kenya-Uganda railway.
- ❖ They built shops.
- ❖ They built industries.
- ❖ They introduced new crops.
- ❖ They introduced new forms of money like the Indian rupees.
- ❖ They started plantation farming.

Interesting information:

- ❖ Banyans were the Indian money lenders
- ❖ Indian rupees was the second form of money after Cowrie shells
- ❖ Indian coolies built the Uganda railway
- ❖ Aldina Visram opened up the first shop in Kampala
- ❖ A coolie is an unskilled native labourer in India

Reasons for building the Kenya- Uganda railway

- ❖ To transport goods from Uganda to the coast.
- ❖ To transport British administrators from the coast to the interior.
- ❖ To stop slave trade.
- ❖ To promote legitimate trade.

Problems were faced by the builders of Kenya-Uganda railway

- ❖ Attacks from hostile tribes for instance the Nandi and Maasai
- ❖ Attacks from dangerous wild animals like lions
- ❖ Tropical diseases like malaria
- ❖ Difficult in crossing Rift Valley
- ❖ Jiggers at Voi

How did the following affect the construction of Kenya-Uganda railway?**a) Rift valley**

- ❖ It was difficult and expensive to construct the railway across rift valleys.

b) The Nandi people

- ❖ They never wanted the railway to go through their land.
- ❖ They killed some builders of the railway line.

c) Lions of Tsavo

- ❖ They killed the builders of the railway line.

Why Africans refused to construct the Uganda railway

- ❖ They feared to leave their families behind
- ❖ They were paid low wages
- ❖ They feared man eaters at Tsavo National park
- ❖ They were unwilling to work

Note carefully:

- ❖ The refusal by Africans to provide labour during the construction of Uganda Railway meant that there was labour shortage
- ❖ This labour shortage was solved by inviting the Indian Coolies to construct it.
- ❖ The Indian coolies were more experienced in the railway construction than the Africans.
- ❖ The construction started at Kilindini in Mombasa in 1896 until 1901
- ❖ Nairobi started as a store for tools during the construction of Uganda Railway
- ❖ Uganda Railway was built by the IBEACo

Question

- a) Mention one group of people who bring goods nearer to people. (UNEB 2019)

Reasons why Uganda Railway was constructed

- ❖ To link Uganda to the coast
- ❖ To promote trade
- ❖ To stop slave trade
- ❖ To make British administration easier

EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ **An explorer is a person who leaves his country to another country or continent to search for information.**
- ❖ **River Nile was the physical feature that attracted most European explorers who came to Africa**
- ❖ This is because most European explorers came to discover its source
- ❖ The source of River Nile is found in Jinja district.

Reasons why European explorers came to Africa

- ❖ To find the sources of River Nile.
- ❖ To find areas of trade.
- ❖ To find geographical information about Africa.
- ❖ Love for adventure
- ❖ To discover the social aspects of people (culture)

Problems that were faced by explorers in Africa

- ❖ Attacks from wild animals like lions
- ❖ Poor transport
- ❖ Harsh climate
- ❖ Tropical diseases like malaria
- ❖ Shortage of supplies.
- ❖ Language difficulty

Effects of the European explorers (results)

- ❖ Physical features were renamed.
- ❖ Africa was opened to the rest of the world.
- ❖ Friendship and links between Africa and Europe started.
- ❖ They discovered areas of trade.
- ❖ Explorers gave information to traders and missionaries.

The Portuguese explorers:

- ❖ They came from Portugal
- ❖ They were the first European explorers to come to Africa
- ❖ Vasco da Gama became the first European explorer to reach East African coast

Reason for the coming of Portuguese explorers:

- ❖ To find sea route to India
- ❖ To avoid the traditional land route under Arab Muslim control
- ❖ Need to obtain wealth from Africa
- ❖ To get access to commodities like fabrics, spices and gold

PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR:

- ❖ He was the son to king Emmanuel of Portugal.
- ❖ He was called the navigator because he built school of navigation at Port Sagres in Portugal

The role of Prince Henry the navigator in the exploration of Africa:

- ❖ He built school where sailors were trained
- ❖ He funded Portuguese sailors who came to Africa
- ❖ He built strong ships
- ❖ He discovered the first navigation compass
- ❖ He discovered the use of a compass in finding direction.

Examples of Portuguese navigators who came to Africa

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| ❖ Diniz Diaz(discovered Cape Verde Islands) | ❖ Bartholomew Diaz |
| ❖ Diogo Diaz(First European to reach Madagascar) | ❖ Gil Eannes |
| | ❖ Vasco-da-Gama |

Bartholomew Diaz:

- ❖ He was a Portuguese explorer who led the first European expedition around the Cape of Good Hope in 1488.
- ❖ He wanted to find a sea route to India.
- ❖ He was the first explorer to sail around Cape Town.
- ❖ His journey was sponsored by Prince Henry-the Navigator

Factors that made Bartholomew Diaz not to complete his journey to India

- ❖ He was affected by storms.
- ❖ He ran low on supplies.
- ❖ His crew became tired

Vasco Da Gama

- ❖ He was a Portuguese explorer who discovered the sea route to India.
- ❖ He started his journey from Lisbon, Portugal.
- ❖ He was the first European explorer to reach East African coast

Challenges faced by Vasco Da Gama during his journey to India

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ❖ Food supplies. | ❖ Hostilities in the towns he stopped by. |
| ❖ Storms | ❖ Death of his crew members due to scurvy |
| ❖ Diseases like scurvy | |
| ❖ Unpredictable weather changes | |
| ❖ Attacks from other sailors | |

Question:

a) Name the Portuguese explorer who discovered a Sea route to India.

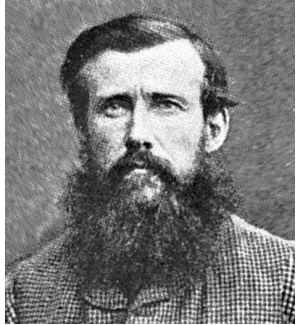
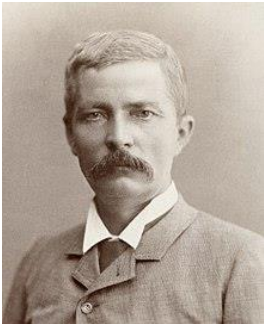
Reasons why Vasco Da Gama was interested in finding the sea route to India

- ❖ To avoid the high taxation from the Ottoman Empire.
- ❖ He wanted to ease trade between India and Portugal.

Items of trade the Portuguese wanted from India

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| ❖ Spices | ❖ Gold |
| ❖ Silk | |

EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

Explorer	Contribution
Sir Samuel Baker 	❖ He followed River Nile from its mouth. ❖ He discovered Lake Albert and Murchison falls. ❖ He was the first governor of Equatorial province. ❖ He stopped slave trade in Acholi land. ❖ He tried to colonize Uganda for Egypt. ❖ He built a Fort at Patiiko
John Speke(Made two journeys) 	❖ He discovered the source of River Nile. ❖ He was the first European to see Lake Victoria. ❖ He renamed Kiira falls as Rippon falls.
Henry Morton Stanley (Made three journeys) 	❖ He discovered Mt. Rwenzori and named it mountains of the moon. ❖ He moved around Lake Victoria to prove Speke's discovery about the source of River Nile. ❖ He wrote a letter on behalf of Kabaka Mutesa 1 inviting missionaries to Uganda ❖ He discovered Lake Edward and Lake George.
Joseph Thompson 	❖ He discovered Mt. Elgon and L. Balingo ❖ He discovered the shortest from from Uganda to the coast ❖ He was the first European explorer to cross Masai land safely

Jacob Erhardt



- ❖ He attempted to draw the map of East Africa.

Johann Ludwig Krapf



- ❖ He discovered Mt. Kenya

Johann Rebmann



- ❖ He discovered Mt. Kilimanjaro

Interesting information:

- ❖ Explorers who came to East Africa entered through Tanzania at **Bagamoyo** which was the main entry point.
- ❖ At Karagwe when James Grant fell sick, he was helped by **King Rumanika Rugunda I**
- ❖ They first reported to Zanzibar
- ❖ Most explorers never used Kenya's route due to presence of man eaters and hostile tribes like the Nandi and the Masai.
- ❖ Joseph Thomson became the first European explorer to cross Masailand safely meaning he discovered the shortest route from the coast to Uganda

Reasons why European explorers first reported to Zanzibar.

- ❖ To get permission from the Sultan
- ❖ To get porters
- ❖ To learn some Kiswahili
- ❖ To get guides

OTHER EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

Dr. David Livingstone (Africa's most famous)

- ❖ He was from Scottish Missionary, doctor and an explorer
- ❖ He crossed Africa from Indian Ocean to Atlantic Ocean.
- ❖ He was the first explorer to walk across Africa from coast to coast

Contributions made by Dr.Livingstone

- ❖ He discovered Victoria Falls on River Zambezi in Zambia.
- ❖ He treated people suffering from sleeping sickness.
- ❖ He discovered Lake Tanganyika.
- ❖ He spread Christianity.
- ❖ He stopped slave trade in East and Central Africa.
- ❖ He invited trade companies to promote legitimate trade.

The death of Dr.David Livingstone

- ❖ Dr.David Livingstone died from Africa after being attacked by malaria
- ❖ He died on 1st May, 1878 at Chitambo's village at the age of 60 years
- ❖ His body was carried up to the coast of East Africa by his two servants where it was shipped to Britain
- ❖ These servants were: **Chuma** and **Susi**

The burial of Dr.David Livingstone

- ❖ Chuma,Susi and other African companions buried his heart at chitambo's village
- ❖ This is because local people wanted Livingstone to be buried in his beloved Africa
- ❖ **His body was later taken to London and buried at Westminster Abbey**

Reasons why European explorers first reported to Zanzibar.

- ❖ To get permission from the Sultan
- ❖ To learn some Kiswahili
- ❖ To get guides
- ❖ To get porters

THE THREE JOURNEYS MADE BY H.M.STANLEY AND THEIR PURPOSE

1. **1871**-He came to look for Dr. David Livingstone.
2. **1873** -To prove Speke's discovery about the source of River Nile.
3. **1879**-To rescue Emin Pasha from Acholi

Newspapers that sponsored HM Stanley's journey

- ❖ The Daily Telegraph of London
- ❖ The New York Herald Tribune

Questions:

- (a) Why was Sir Samuel Baker liked by the people of Northern Uganda?
- (b) Why did Sir Samuel Baker not welcome in Bunyoro Kitara Kindgom?
- (c) Why did Omukama Kabalega resist Sir Samuel Baker?
- (d) Why did Kasagama of Toro welcome Sir Samuel Baker and Lugard?
- (e) Why is it wrong to say that Speke discovered the source of River Nile?
- (f) Why were the Europeans interested in finding the source of River Nile?
- (g) In which way was River Nile responsible for the coming of the first Europeans to Africa.
- (h) Write down two organizations that sponsored the above Explorers.
- (i) In which ways were the above organizations important to explorers.

- (j) How did the explorers lead to the exploitation of East Africa's resources?
- (k) Mention two positive effects of explorers to East Africa.
- (l) How did the coming of explorers affect East Africa negatively?
- (m) Who took the letter which Stanley wrote?
- (n) Why did Muteesa I invite Christian missionaries to his kingdom?
- (o) Name the explorer who is considered the greatest among all.
- (p) Write down two organizations that sponsored the above Explorers.
- (q) In which ways were the above organizations important to explorers.
- (r) How did the explorers lead to the exploitation of Africa's resources?
- (s) Mention two positive effects of explorers to East Africa.
- (t) How did the coming of explorers affect East Africa negatively?

EARLY EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA

Qn. Who is a missionary?

- ❖ A person who leaves his country to another country to spread the word of God.
- ❖ Most missionaries that came to Africa originated from Europe
- ❖ Before the coming of European missionaries, Africans believed in African Traditional Religion(ATR)
- ❖ The first foreign religion in East Africa was **Islam**.

Examples of societies that sent missionaries to Africa

- ❖ The Church Missionary Society.(C.M.S)
- ❖ The Free Church of Scotland (F.C.S)
- ❖ The London Missionary Society.(L.M.S)
- ❖ The Universities' Mission Society.(U.M.S)
- ❖ The White Fathers

Reasons why missionaries came to East Africa.

- ❖ They came to spread Christianity.
- ❖ They came to stop slave trade.
- ❖ They introduced formal education.
- ❖ They wanted to civilize Africans
- ❖ They wanted to spread European culture

Contributions/effects of missionary activities in Africa

a) Positive contributions:

- ❖ Missionaries spread the word of God
- ❖ They built missionary schools
- ❖ They fought against slave trade.
- ❖ They built Hospitals
- ❖ They introduced formal education

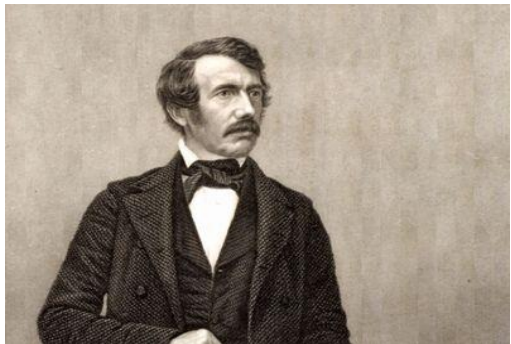
b) Negative contributions:

- ❖ They led to division among people through religious groups
- ❖ They paved way for the colonization of Africa
- ❖ They preached against African culture
- ❖ They led to religious wars

Interesting information:

- ❖ The C.M.S sponsored Captain Frederick Lugard to stay in Uganda in order to deal with Kabaka Mwanga who was a threat to missionary work in Buganda.

MISSIONARIES WHO CAME TO EASTAFRICA

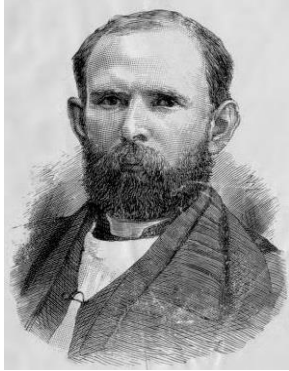
Missionary	His contribution
John Ludwig Krapf: 	❖ He was sent to Africa by the Church Missionary Society. ❖ He spread Christianity in Ethiopia and Kenya. ❖ He built a mission station at Rabai Mpya in Kenya. ❖ He translated the English Bible into Kiswahili. ❖ He was an explorer as well as a missionary.
Johann Rebmann 	❖ He was a missionary who helped Krapf to start a mission station. ❖ He discovered Mt. Kilimanjaro.
Dr. David Livingstone: (The Greatest) 	❖ He was a doctor, a missionary and an explorer ❖ He preached Christianity in Central, Southern and South Western part of Africa. ❖ He helped to start a University mission station in Central Africa. ❖ He preached against slave trade in both Central and East Africa
Alexander Mackay 	❖ He was a practical missionary who trained people economic skills such carpentry, trailing and brick laying. ❖ He introduced a printing press in Uganda in 1878. ❖ He built a carpentry workshop at Nateete. ❖ He built a mission station at Mpwampwa in Tanzania.

Dr. Albert Cook



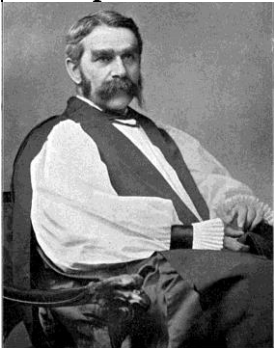
- ❖ He built Mengo Hospital.
- ❖ He treated people suffering from sleeping sickness.
- ❖ He also discovered for a vaccine for treating sleeping sickness

Bishop Hannington



- ❖ He was the first Anglican Bishop to be murdered in Uganda.
- ❖ He was murdered in Busoga at **Kyando** by Chief Luba on orders of Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda Kingdom.
- ❖ He was murdered because he used a wrong route to enter Buganda.

Bishop Alfred Robert Tucker



- ❖ He requested for funds from Church Missionary Society to support IBEACo.
- ❖ He served as the first bishop of Uganda in 1899-1911

Apollo Kivebulaya:



- ❖ He was a Ugandan Missionary who spread Christianity in Western Uganda and some parts of DRC.

Robert Ashe

- ❖ He introduced the first bicycle in Uganda called **Raleigh bicycle**

Interesting information

- ❖ The mission station helped people to learn how to read religious books.

How Ludwig Krapf helped to the spread of Christianity in East Africa (PLE 2023)

- ❖ He built a mission station at Rabai Mpya.
- ❖ He translated the English bible into Kiswahili.

The first two missionaries to come to East Africa were:

- ❖ Johann Ludwig Krapf
- ❖ Johann Rebmann

Problems which were faced by missionaries in Africa (Let learners practice the word H.E.L.P)

- | | |
|---|---|
| ❖ Hostile tribes like the Nandi and Masai | ❖ Shortage of supplies like food |
| ❖ Epidemic diseases like malaria | ❖ Walking long journeys on foot |
| ❖ Language barriers | ❖ Difficulty in crossing some physical features |
| ❖ Poor transport | |

Questions:

- (a) Mention the missionaries that came to Uganda in 1877?
- (b) Mention the missionaries that came to Uganda in 1879?
- (c) How did Dr. Livingstone help in the abolition of slave trade in East Africa?
- (d) How did Alexander Mackay contribute to the economic development in Uganda?
- (e) How did the introduction of the printing press by Alexander Mackay promote the spread of Christianity?
- (f) How did Dr. Albert Cook help to control the spread of sleeping sickness around Lake Victoria?
- (g) Who ordered for the killing of Bishop Hannington?
- (h) Why was Bishop Hannington murdered?
- (i) How did the missionaries contribute to the development of East Africa?
- (j) State the negative effects of missionary work to East Africa.
- (j) Write down the economic contributions of missionaries to East Africa.
- (l) Give the social contributions of missionaries to East Africa.
- (m) Mention the political effects of missionaries to East Africa.
- (n) What were the achievements of missionaries in East Africa?
- (o) State the missionary groups in East Africa.
- (p) Mention the missionary that promoted health services in Uganda.
- (q) How did the above missionary promote health service in Uganda?
- (r) Which missionaries contributed to the economic development of Uganda?
- (s) How did the above missionaries contribute to the development in Uganda?

Trading(chartered) companies that were established in East Africa

- ❖ **A chartered company** is a business that is incorporated and granted rights by royal charter
- ❖ **Royal charter** is a document that is signed by the king or queen of a country, and that gives an organization particular rights

Examples of chartered companies in East Africa

(a)IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY (IBEACO)

- ❖ IBEACO was formed by Sir William Mackinnon in 1888.
- ❖ Capt. Frederick Lugard became its representative in East Africa.

Reasons why IBEACo formed

- ❖ To carryout trade in East Africa.
- ❖ To establish British rule in East Africa.
- ❖ To protect missionaries

Factors that made IBEACO run bankrupt

- ❖ It spent a lot of money in curbing rebellions
- ❖ It lacked a reliable source of income.
- ❖ Had corrupt officials

NB: Bishop Alfred Tucker funded IBEACO with 400pounds when it run bankrupt

Qn: What was the role of Frederick Lugard in the IBEACo?

- He signed the agreements in Buganda and Ankole on behalf of the British government.

Capt. Frederick Lugard

- ❖ He was the representative of IBEACo in East Africa.
- ❖ He signed treaties to establish British rule in Uganda.
- ❖ He introduced indirect rule in Uganda
- ❖ He restored Omukama Kasagama of Toro.
- ❖ He supported the protestants against the Catholics.

Recommendations of the Agreement that was signed between Mwanga and Lugard

- ❖ Lugard was to protect Mwanga.
- ❖ Lugard was to trade in Buganda.
- ❖ Mwanga was not to conduct trade without the concent of Lugard.

Questions:

1. Why did Lugard support the protestants during the conflict?
2. Apart from Uganda and Kenya , write other two countries in Africa where IBEACo operated.
3. Why did IBEACo withdraw from East Africa?
4. What factors made IBEACo to run bankrupt?
5. Which organization provided IBEACo with more funds?
6. Why did the above organization provide funds to IBEACo?
7. Which Bishop requested funds for IBEACo?
8. Why did Captain Frederick remain in Uganda after the collapse of his company?

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA COMPANY(GEACO)

- ❖ It was founded on 28th March 1884 as the Society for German Colonization by Doctor Carl Peters
- ❖ It was formed to carry out trade in Tanganyika and to administer Tanganyika on behalf of the Germans.
- ❖ GEACo attempted to colonize Uganda for Germany.
- ❖ Carl Peters signed treaties with the local chiefs in Tanganyika.

Reasons why GEACO was formed

- ❖ To carry out German administration
- ❖ To carry out trade
- ❖ To protect Christian missionaries

Contributions of GEACO

- ❖ GEACO signed a number of treaties with African chiefs
- ❖ It also promoted Legitimate trade, which replaced slave trade.
- ❖ It constructed the first railway line in East Africa called Tanga-Korogwe (Usambara railway)

Questions

1. Why was the Heligoland treat signed?
2. What were the contributions of GEACo to the people of Tanganyika?
3. In which way was GEACo a disadvantage to the people of Tanganyika?
4. Who spear headed the colonization of Tanganyika?
5. Who were the Akidas and Jumbes in Tanganyika?
6. Mention the goods which the European traders got from Africa.
7. Mention the goods which the European traders brought to Africa?
8. How did the European traders contribute to the development of Africa?

COLONIAL RULE IN EAST AFRICA

KEY TERMS.

- a) **Colonialists:** These were people who came from Europe to rule Africa.
- b) **A colony:** Is a country ruled by another stronger country for her citizens to have a permanent settlement.
- c) **A protectorate:** It is a weaker country ruled by a stronger country for only economic exploitation.
- d) **A mandate territory:** These were former colonies of Germany that were ruled by Britain on behalf of League of Nations and UN.
- e) **Scramble for Africa:** This was the struggle among European countries to get colonies in Africa.
- f) **Colonialism:** This is a system where a strong country controls another politically, economically and socially.
- g) **Neo-colonialism:** This is the indirect control of a weak country by a more powerful country

PARTITION AND SCRAMBLE OF EAST AFRICA

This was the peaceful division at African territories among European countries for colonization.

Reasons for scramble and partition of East Africa.

a) Economic reasons

- ❖ The Europeans wanted raw materials for their industries.
- ❖ They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
- ❖ They wanted market for their finished goods.
- ❖ They wanted to settle their unemployed population.

b) Social reasons

- ❖ They wanted to stop slave trade.
- ❖ They wanted to spread Christianity.
- ❖ They wanted to introduce formal education.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE

- ❖ It was the meeting held in Germany in 1884-1885 to partition Africa.
- ❖ It was chaired by Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck.
- ❖ It was called Berlin conference because it was held in the Berlin City of Germany.

Reasons why the Berlin conference was held.

- ❖ To find peaceful means of sharing Africa
- ❖ To prevent war among European powers
- ❖ To solve the Congo question

Terms of the Berlin conference:

- ❖ European countries were to get colonies from where their nationals were operating.
- ❖ Border conflicts among European countries were to be settled peacefully.
- ❖ Physical features would be used as boundaries.

Results of the Berlin conference

- ❖ Africans lost their independence
- ❖ Africa was partitioned.
- ❖ Many trading companies were started.
- ❖ European countries were to stop slave trade in their colonies.
- ❖ Solving international conflicts diplomatically started

Countries that attended in the Berlin Conference.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------|
| ❖ Germany | ❖ Portugal | ❖ Spain |
| ❖ France | ❖ Italy | |
| ❖ Britain | ❖ Belgium | |

European colonial agents in East Africa:

- ❖ These were Europeans who were sent by their countries to establish their rule.

Examples of European colonial agents:

Colonial agent	Contribution made
Colonel Henry Colville	❖ He fought and brought Bunyoro under British rule ❖ He overcame Kabalega's resistance
Sir Frederick Jackson	❖ He fought against Chief Awich of Payera and Northern Uganda under British rule ❖ He overcame Lamogi rebellion
Sir Harry Johnstone	❖ He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the British government
Captain Frederick Lugard	❖ He introduced indirect rule in Uganda and Nigeria. ❖ He was IBEACO's representative in Uganda ❖ He signed a treaty of protection with Kabaka Mwanga ❖ He restored Omukama Kasagama of Toro back to his throne.
Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon	❖ He formed LEGCO in Uganda in 1921
Sir John Hall	❖ He appointed the first three Ugandan representatives on LEGCO
Sir William Mackinnon	❖ He was the founder of IBEACO ❖ He brought the idea for the construction of the Uganda railway
Dr. Carl Peters	❖ He established German rule in German East Africa. ❖ He the founder of GEACO
Lord Rosebery	❖ He declared Uganda a British Protectorate in 1894.
Sir Andrew Cohen	❖ He exiled Kabaka Muteesa 2 to Britain because he refused the idea of East African Federation
Sir Richard Turnbull	❖ He was the last colonial governor of Tanganyika

Sir Hesketh Bell	❖ He was the first British governor of Uganda
Sir Kenneth Borup	❖ He introduced fast cotton growing seeds in Uganda

OTHER COLONIAL AGENTS WERE:

- ❖ Cecil Rhodes for Britain in Southern and Central Africa
- ❖ De Brazza for France in Congo Basin
- ❖ Sir George Goldie for Britain in West Africa
- ❖ Dr. Nachtigal for Germany in West Africa (Cameroon and Togo)

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN EAST AFRICA

Methods used to establish colonial rule:

- ❖ Signing agreements
- ❖ Military force
- ❖ Divide and rule
- ❖ Collaborators
- ❖ Trading companies
- ❖ Use of explorers
- ❖ Using Christian missionaries

Examples of agreements that were signed in Uganda

Treaty	Signatories	Terms and effects
1900 Buganda agreement	(a) On behalf of Buganda: ❖ Sir Apollo Kaggwa (b) On behalf of British: ❖ Sir Harry Johnstone	(a) Terms: ❖ Taxation ❖ Governance ❖ Land ownership (b) Effects: ❖ Land was divided into two equal parts ❖ Hut and gun taxes were introduced ❖ Kabaka's powers were reduced and added to Lukiiko ❖ Some parts of Bunyoro like Buyaga and Bugangaizi were given to Bugana
1900 Toro agreement	(a) On behalf of Toro: ❖ Omukama Kasagama (b) On behalf of British: ❖ Sir Henry Hamilton Johnston	(a) Terms: ❖ Taxation ❖ Governance (b) Effects: ❖ Toro kingdom was integrated into the rest of the protectorate ❖ Hut and gun taxes were introduced
The 1955 Namirembe agreement	(a) On behalf of Buganda: ❖ Kabaka Mutesa II (b) On behalf of British: ❖ Sir Andrew Cohen	Effects: ❖ Kabaka Mutesa II came back from exile ❖ Kabaka's crisis came to an end ❖ There was amendment

Interesting information:

- ❖ Namirembe agreement was signed to allow Kabaka Mutesa II come back from exile.
- ❖ Sir Keith Hancock was sent as a government expert to examine constitutional questions in Uganda.
- ❖ The land that was given to Kabaka of Buganda during the 1900 Buganda agreement was called **Mailo land** because it was measured in square miles

TREATIES THAT WERE SIGNED DURING PARTITION AND SCRAMBLE OF EAST AFRICA

- ❖ A treaty is an agreement between two parties while an agreement is an understanding between two or more parties.
- ❖ There were two main treaties signed between Germany and Britain during the partition and scramble of Africa.

These treaties were:

- ❖ **The Anglo-German Agreement of 1886**
- ❖ **The Anglo-German agreement of 1890 (Heligo Land treaty)**

Treaty	Signatories	Effects
The Anglo-German Agreement of 1886	❖ Germany ❖ United Kingdom(Britain)	❖ Kenya became a British territory ❖ Tanganyika became a German territory ❖ The Sultan's territories were identified ❖ Boundaries of the British and German spheres of influence were fixed
The Anglo-German agreement of 1890(Heligland treaty)	❖ Germany ❖ United Kingdom(Britain)	❖ Britain took Uganda in exchange for Heligo Islands in Europe ❖ Germany surrendered Witu Islands to Britain ❖ Zanzibar and Pemba became British protectorates ❖ Tanganyika,Rwanda and Burundi became German territories.

Interesting information:

- ❖ The 1894 declared Uganda a British protectorate
- ❖ Uganda was declared a British protectorate by Lord Roseberry in 1894
- ❖ Kenya was declared a British colony in 1895
- ❖ German East Africa was declared a Germany territory in 1890
- ❖ The Anglo-German agreement of 1890(Heligoland treaty) finalized the full partion of East Africa

Key definitions:

(a)Anglophone countries: These are countries that were colonized by Britain

(b)Francophone countries: These were countries that had colonial ties with France

Colonial given to East African territories after European domination

- ❖ Uganda - British protectorate
- ❖ Kenya — British East Africa
- ❖ Tanzania – German East Africa.

Question:

- (a) Name the treaty which declared Uganda a British protectorate
- (b) Which British administrator of Uganda overcame each of the following rebellions:
 - (i) Kabalega's revolt
 - (ii) Lamogi rebellion
- (c) Give the meaning of the following terms:
 - (i) Neo-colonialism
 - (ii) A colony
 - (iii) A mandate
- (d) Which colonial administrator exiled Kabaka Mutesa 2 to Britain?
- (e) Give a reason why Kabaka Mutesa 2 was exiled.

ROLES PLAYED BY THE EXPLORERS IN THE COLONIZATION PROCESS OF EAST AFRICA**Qn: How did early explorers lead to the coming of colonialists in East Africa?**

- ❖ Early explorers discovered the source of River Nile that led to the coming of British colonialists in Uganda.
- ❖ They made reports about evils of slave trade which colonialists came to fight
- ❖ They opened way for the coming of Christian Missionaries which colonialists came to protect.
- ❖ They opened up routes which colonialists used to enter the interior of Africa.
- ❖ They provided information about natural resources in Africa to the European traders

ROLES PLAYED BY CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN THE COLONIZATION OF EAST AFRICA.**Qn: How did missionaries contribute to the coming of colonialists in East Africa?**

- ❖ Missionaries started the growing of cash crops which attracted colonialists
- ❖ They set up mission stations in Africa which colonialists used as their headquarters.
- ❖ They softened African hearts to accept colonial rule
- ❖ They founded the colonialists like IBEACO
- ❖ They helped in signing of treaties.

ROLES PLAYED BY CHARTERED COMPANIES IN THE COLONIZATION OF EAST AFRICA

Qn: How did trading companies like IBEACO lead to coming of colonialists in East Africa?

- ❖ They built railways and roads which colonialists used to enter the interior of Africa.
- ❖ They created administrative centers which colonialists used as their headquarters.
- ❖ They signed treaties with local chiefs which introduced colonialists in Africa.
- ❖ They fought and protected their colonies against hostile communities.

COLONIAL RULE IN THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA.(TANGANYIKA)

- ❖ German East Africa was colonized by Germany from 1887-1891
- ❖ GEAC ruled German East Africa until the German government took over the administration
- ❖ **Bagamoyo** served as an administrative Centre of GEAC
- ❖ Dr.Carl Peters, '**known as a man with an iron hand**' established German rule in German East Africa
- ❖ Tanga-Korogwe railway line was built in German East Africa, becoming the first railway line in East Africa

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE GERMANS IN TANGANYIKA

- ❖ **Governor** was the title given to the top German officials
- ❖ **The Akidas and Jumbes** were appointed to replace the local chiefs and kings
- ❖ Germans used direct rule to administer Tanganyika

Interesting definitions:

- (a) **The Akidas:** These were the Arab governors or administrators
- (b) **The Jumbes:** These were the half casts who were used as Askaris or soldiers
- (c) **The Akidas and Jumbes were so corrupt and harsh to the native.** This is why Tanganyika experienced many rebellions.

REASONS WHY TANGANYIKA HAD MANY REBELLIONS

- ❖ The Germans imposed heavy taxes on the natives
- ❖ Forced labour on German plantations
- ❖ Lack of respect for Africans by the Germans
- ❖ Germans were so harsh
- ❖ Corruption among German officials
- ❖ Low wages given to African workers
- ❖ Africans were not allowed to grow their own cash crops

Some reasons why Germans refused Africans from growing their own cash crops

- ❖ Germans feared competition on the world market
- ❖ They feared that an African would become difficult to control if they had become rich
- ❖ There was still need for cheap labour

THE BLACK OUT (END) OF GERMAN RULE IN TANGANYIKA

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

- ❖ This was the war that involved almost all the countries in the world
- ❖ It took place from 1914- 1918.
- ❖ In East Africa, first world war was fought in Tanganyika(Tanzania)

Major cause of First World War

- ❖ The assassination of Arch Duke of Austria.
- ❖ The rise of nationalism.

Effects of the First World War.

- ❖ Loss of lives.
- ❖ Destruction of property.
- ❖ High number of refugees / displacement of people.
- ❖ It led to the formation of League of Nations.

NB: Tanganyika suffered most in World War I because it was a colony of Germany which started the First World War

Ways East African countries got involved in World War 1

(a)Tanganyika: She joined in support for her colonial master Germany.

(b)Britain: She was fighting in support of her colonial master-Britain.

Punishments given to Germany for causing World War 1

- ❖ Germany lost all her colonies
- ❖ Germany was made to pay heavy reparations
- ❖ Germany was forced to reduce its army
- ❖ She was made to give up all of its overseas colonies

East African countries that were colonized by Germany.

- ❖ Tanganyika
- ❖ Rwanda
- ❖ Burundi

Questions (PLE 2017)

- Name any two countries that were colonized by Germany apart from Tanzania.
- Why did Germany lose her colonies in East Africa after the First World War?

FORMATION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS (LON)

- ❖ This was the first worldwide intergovernmental organization whose principal mission was to maintain world peace.
- ❖ League of Nations was formed on 10th January, 1920 after the First World War
- ❖ The idea to form L.O.N was brought by President Woodrow Wilson

The logo of League of Nations



Countries that formed the League of Nations:

- ❖ Britain
- ❖ France
- ❖ Italy

Why the League of Nations was formed?

- ❖ To promote peace and security worldwide.
- ❖ To promote respect for human rights.

Reasons why the League of Nations failed or collapsed.

- ❖ It lacked a military force.
- ❖ It lacked funds.
- ❖ It had few member countries.
- ❖ Member countries were interested in their domestic affairs.

Interesting information:

- ❖ It was a treaty signed by Britain and Germany for Germany to take the Heligo Islands and Britain to take Uganda in return.
- ❖ This treaty finalized the full partition of East Africa
- ❖ Tanganyika being a mandate territory had become expensive for Britain to develop.
- ❖ German East Africa was handed over to Britain by United Nations Organisation as a mandate.
- ❖ This marked the end of German rule in Tanganyika
- ❖ German East Africa later changed her name to Tanganyika during British rule

BRITISH RULE IN TANGANYIKA

- ❖ Britain took over Tanganyika as a mandate
- ❖ A mandate was the former colony of Germany or Italy that was handed over to **League of Nations (LON)** after world war 1

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN TANGANYIKA

- ❖ Top British administrators in Tanganyika were given a title of a governor
- ❖ British in Tanganyika used **indirect rule**
- ❖ **Sir Mac Donald Cameron was the British official who introduced indirect rule in Tanganyika**

EXAMPLES OF BRITISH GOVERNORS IN TANGANYIKA

BRITISH GOVERNOR	YEAR IN OFFICE	HIS CONTRIBUTION
Sir Horace Byatt	1919-1925	❖ He was the first British governor in Tanganyika ❖ He ruled Tanganyika harshly like the Germans
Sir Donald Cameron	1925-1931	❖ He was the second governor of Tanganyika ❖ He formed LEGCo in 1926 mainly to make laws ❖ He divided Tanganyika into 11 provinces for easy administration

		❖ He also introduced indirect rule in Tanganyika
Sir Stewart Symes	1931-1934	
Sir Harold Mac Michael	1934-1938	
Sir Mark Young	1938-1942	
Sir Wilfred Jackson	1942-1945	
Sir William Battershill	1945-1949	
Sir Edward Twining	1949-1958	
Sir Richard Turnbull	1958-1961	❖ He was the last British governor of Tanganyika ❖ He handed over the instrument of power to Mwalimu Julius Nyerere

Interesting information:

- ❖ Africans were not happy with LEGCO because they had no representatives
- ❖ Chief Shangali of Moshi and Chief Makwaia of Shinyanga were the first Africans to be represented on LEGCO

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Which European country ruled Tanganyika to the time of her independence?
- (b) Why Tanganyika was called a mandate territory?
- (c) How did contribute to her achievement of independence?
- (d) What name was given to Kenya and Uganda during colonial time?

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN KENYA

- ❖ Kenya was declared a British protectorate in 1895 as well as a colony.
- ❖ The head of the Kenyan colony was a commissioner.
- ❖ In 1906, the title of commissioner was changed to governor.
- ❖ The first British commissioner in Kenya was called Sir Charles Eliot.
- ❖ The first governor in Kenya was sir James Sadler and the last was MC Mackdonald. .
- The first African representative to be appointed to the Legco in Kenya was Eluid Mathu in 1944.**

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN UGANDA

- ❖ Uganda was declared a British protectorate in 1894 by Lord Roseberry (British foreign secretary for colonies by then).
- ❖ When Uganda was made a British protectorate.
- ❖ **Henry Colville** was made the first British commissioner.
- ❖ The second British commissioner was **Sir Harry Johnstone**.

Some British commissioners and their contributions:

British commissioner	His contribution
Colonel Henry Colville	❖ He fought and defeated Omukama Kabelega of Bunyoro ❖ He brought Bunyoro under British rule ❖ He exiled Kabaka Mwanga and Omukama Kabalega to Seychelles Island in the Indian Ocean
Sir Harry Johnstone	❖ He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the British government ❖ He led a scientific mission to Mountain Kilimanjaro
Sir Frederick Jackson	❖ He ruled Uganda during First World War ❖ He fought and defeated Chief Awich of Payera village in Acholi ❖ He brought Northern Uganda(Acholi) under British rule

Interesting information:

- ❖ In **1905**, the title of commissioner was changed to governor.
- ❖ The first British governor in Uganda was **Sir Hesketh Bell**.
- ❖ All the British governors were based in Entebbe which was the colonial capital of Uganda at that time.

BRITISH GOVERNORS IN UGANDA

GOVERNOR	YEAR IN OFFICE	HIS CONTRIBUTION
Sir Hesketh Bell	1907-1910	❖ He was the first British governor of Uganda ❖ He built Port Bell
Sir Harry Edward Cordeaux	1910-1911	
Sir Frederick Jackson	1911-1918	❖ He ruled Uganda during World War One ❖ He fought and brought Northern Uganda under British rule
Sir Robert Coryndon	1918-1922	❖ He was the founder of Legislative Council(LEGCO)
Sir Geoffrey Archer	1922-1925	
Sir William Gowers	1925-1932	
Sir Henry Bourdillon	1932-1935	
Sir Philip Mitchell	1935-1940	❖ He changed Makerere College into a University

		❖ He was the Governor during Second World War
Sir Charles Dundas	1940-1945	
Sir John Hathorn Hall	1945-1952	❖ He appointed the first three Ugandan representatives on LEGCO
Sir Andrew Cohen	1952-1957	❖ He exiled Kabaka Mutesa II to Britain
Sir Frederick Crawford	1957-1961	❖
Sir Walter Coutts	1961-1962	❖ He was the last British governor of Uganda ❖ He was also the Governor General of Uganda until 1963

Formation Legislative council in Uganda

- ❖ It was formed in 1921 by Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon.
- ❖ Its major role was to make laws.
- ❖ In 1945, Ugandans joined Legco.
- ❖ They were appointed by Sir John Hall

FIRST THREE UGANDAN REPRESENTATIVES IN UGANDA

Representative	Year of appointment	Region represented
Kawalya Kaggwa	1945	Central(Buganda)
Yekonia Zirabamuzaale	1945	Eastern(Busoga)
Petero Nyangabyaki Akiiki	1945	Western(Bunyoro)

Interesting information:

- ❖ In 1946, **Yekosofati Innyon** was nominated to the Legco to represent the northern part of Uganda.
- ❖ Members of Parliament today join after being elected.
- ❖ An election is a democratic way of choosing leaders

Similarity between Legco and Parliament of Uganda today

- ❖ LEGCO made laws just like the Parliament of Uganda today
- ❖ LEGCO advised British government just like the Parliament of Uganda does today

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN KENYA

- ❖ Kenya was declared a British protectorate in 1895 as well as a colony.
- ❖ The head of the Kenyan colony was **a commissioner**.
- ❖ In 1906, the title of commissioner was changed to governor.
- ❖ The first British commissioner in Kenya was called Sir Charles Eliot.
- ❖ The first governor in Kenya was Sir James Sadler and the last was Malcolm MacDonald. .
- ❖ The first African representative to be appointed to the Legco in Kenya was Eluid Mathu in 1944.
- ❖ In 1906 Legco members promoted the interests of the white settlers because Lord Delamere was one of

the members.

- ❖ Lord Delamere was hated by Kenyans because he was the leader of White settlers in Kenya Highlands

COLONIAL RULE IN RWANDA AND BURUNDI

- ❖ Rwanda and Burundi were both colonized by Germany
- ❖ Like in Tanzania, the Germans used direct system to administer their rule in Rwanda and Burundi.
- ❖ Having lost in the 1st world war, Germany lost all her colonies to the League of Nations as well as Rwanda and Burundi.
- ❖ Rwanda and Burundi were handed over to Belgium as Mandate territories and finally to the United Nations to prepare them for independence.

Methods used by the colonialists to administer colonial rule (Colonial systems of administration)

(a) Direct rule (Used by Germans and Portuguese)

- ❖ This was the system of administration where colonialists ruled the natives directly (by themselves)
- ❖ This policy was mainly used by the Germans, Portuguese and Belgians.

Reasons why some colonialists like the Germans used direct rule.

- ❖ To effectively exploit Africa's resources
- ❖ To promote their culture
- ❖ To show their superiority over Africans
- ❖ To promote their language
- ❖ To promote their system of government

(b) Indirect rule (Used by British)

- ❖ This was the system of administration where colonialists used local kings and chiefs to rule the natives on their behalf.
- ❖ Indirect rule was mainly used by the British in Uganda and Nigeria.
- ❖ Captain Frederick Lugard introduced indirect rule in both Uganda and Nigeria

How was indirect rule applied?

- ❖ Colonialists would pass their orders through kings and chiefs to their subordinates

Ways Africans benefited from indirect rule

- ❖ Kingdoms and chiefdoms were preserved
- ❖ Local leaders learnt new skills of administration
- ❖ It did not interrupt the cultural practices of the natives

Reasons why British used indirect rule (advantages)

- ❖ They wanted to control rebellions
- ❖ They wanted to make communication easier
- ❖ They were few British administrators
- ❖ It was cheap to pay local leaders

Disadvantages of Indirect rule

- ❖ It promoted hatred by the natives towards local leaders
- ❖ It promoted divisions among natives
- ❖ Native leaders were used as puppets by colonialists

AFRICA'S RESPONSE TOWARDS COLONIAL RULE

Ways in which Africans reacted towards colonial rule

- ❖ Some resisted(refused)
- ❖ Some collaborated (**accepted**)

RESISTORS IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ Resistors were those Africans who refused colonial rule

Reasons why some Africans resisted colonial rule

- ❖ They wanted to protect their independence
- ❖ Kings and chiefs never wanted to lose their powers
- ❖ Their enemies had accepted colonial rule

Africans who resisted colonial rule

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| ❖ Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda | ❖ Chief Meli |
| ❖ Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro | ❖ Chief Siki |
| ❖ Chief Awich of Payera | |

Ways Africans resisted colonial rule

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| ❖ They staged rebellions | ❖ They staged riots |
| ❖ They staged strikes | |
| ❖ They boycotted European goods | |
| ❖ They demonstrated | |

Questions (PLE 2017)

a) Mention any two ways in which the people of Tanzania reacted towards the German rule.

REBELLIONS THAT WERE STAGED IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ A rebellion is an effort by many people to change the government or leader of a country by the use of protest or violence
- ❖ In East Africa, Tanganyika (Tanzania) had many rebellions compared to Uganda and Kenya

Country	Rebellion	Leader	Main cause
Uganda	❖ Lamogi	❖ Chief Awich	❖ Forced gun registration
	❖ Mwanga's revolt	❖ Kabaka Mwanga	❖ Wanted to protect Buganda's independence
	❖ Nyangire rebellion	❖ Banyoro elders	❖ Introduction of Luganda in Bunyoro ❖ Introduction of Baganda chiefs
	❖ Kabalega's resistance	❖ Omukama Kabalega	❖ To protect Bunyoro independence
Kenya	❖ MAU-MAU	1. Political leader ❖ Jomo Kenyatta ❖ James Gichuru 2. Military leaders ❖ Waruhiu Itote (General China) ❖ Dedan Kimathi	❖ Need for Kenya's independence ❖ Chasing away of the Kikuyu from their land
	❖ Embu	➤ General Kubu	❖ Need to protect his independence
Tanganyika	❖ Abushir rebellion	➤ Abushir Ibin Salim and his friend Bwan Heri	❖ German influence in slave trade
	❖ Hehe rebellion	➤ Chief Mkwawa	❖ Need to protect the independence of Hehe people
	❖ Maji Maji	➤ Prophet Kinjikitile Bokero Ngwale	❖ Forced labour on cotton plantation ❖ Harshness of the Germans

Reasons why Tanganyika had many rebellions

- ❖ Germans were so harsh towards the natives
- ❖ They were so corrupt
- ❖ They charged high taxes on natives
- ❖ They grabbed people's land
- ❖ There was forced labour on German plantations
- ❖ They paid low wages

Interesting information

- ❖ **The Kikuyu** was the tribe that was mostly affected during Mau Mau rebellion
- ❖ Many tribes participated in Mau Mau rebellion because it was fought for people's rights
- ❖ Maji Maji rebellion was unsuccessful because the Maji Maji fighters believed in magical water got from River Rufiji and limited weaponry
- ❖ **Emil von Zelewski** was the German commander who was killed by the Hehe fighters
- ❖ Chief Mkwawa committed suicide then his head was cut off and taken to Germany for scientific research on how African brain works
- ❖ **Sir Edward Twining** returned the skull of Chief Mkwawa

Reasons why African resistance to colonial rule was defeated

- ❖ Africans were not united
- ❖ They had inferior weapons
- ❖ They had poor fighting skills
- ❖ Many local leaders weren't aware of the intentions of the colonialists

COLLABORATORS IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ Collaborators were Africans who accepted colonial rule

Examples of Africans who collaborated (accepted) colonial rule

COLLABORATOR	HIS CONTRIBUTION
Semei Kakungulu 	❖ He helped the British to capture Mwanga and Kabalega who had resisted British rule. ❖ He spread British rule in Eastern Uganda. ❖ He built feeder roads in Eastern Uganda. ❖ He signed treaties with local chiefs in Eastern Uganda. ❖ He built administrative posts in Eastern Uganda. ❖ He planted Mvule Trees in Eastern Uganda.

Nuwa Midaguta 	❖ He extended British rule-in western Uganda, He promoted education in western Uganda. ❖ He promoted the building of feeder roads in western Uganda. ❖ He planted trees in Mbarara town
Omukama Kasagama of Toro	❖ He collaborated with the British because; ❖ He wanted to get protection against Kabalega. ❖ He wanted to get guns for his soldiers to maintain peace in the kingdom.

Reasons why some Africans collaborated with the colonialists.

- ❖ Some Africans wanted to get wealth
- ❖ Some accepted because their enemies had refused
- ❖ Some wanted to get jobs from colonialists
- ❖ They wanted to get gifts from colonialists
- ❖ They wanted to be protected against their enemies

Outcomes or results of African collaboration with colonialists.

A) Positive results:

- ❖ Some got protection like Omukama Kasagama of Toro
- ❖ Some got gifts
- ❖ They got employed
- ❖ They got wealth

B) Negative results:

- ❖ It led to loss of land
- ❖ It led to forced labour
- ❖ It led to loss of African culture
- ❖ It led to loss of independence

Colonial given to East African territories after European domination

- ❖ Uganda - British protectorate
- ❖ Kenya — British East Africa
- ❖ Tanzania – German East Africa

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE OF EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Key definitions:

- (a)Independence:** This is when a country is free from colonial rule
- (b)Nationalism:** This refers to one's love for one's country
- (c)Nationalist:** This is a person who has strong feeling for his or her country
- (d)Patriotism:** This refers to one's love for his or her country and willingness to defend it
- (e)Pan-Africanism:** This was a movement that aimed at uniting Africans worldwide

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM

- ❖ The formation of political parties
- ❖ The Spirit of Pan Africanism
- ❖ The influence of second world war
- ❖ Influence of western education
- ❖ Independence of some African States
- ❖ Harassment of the natives by the colonialists

HOW DID SECOND WORLD WAR INFLUENCE GROWTH OF NATIONALISM

(PLE 2023)

- ❖ African soldiers gained military skills to fight against colonialists
- ❖ Africans learnt the importance of unity hence uniting against colonialist
- ❖ Second World War weakened some colonial empires like Germany
- ❖ It made some colonialists change their bad policies
- ❖ Africans who fought in this war got a chance to see a white man dying
- ❖ Africans learnt how to value their rights

HOW DID THE SPIRIT OF PAN AFRICANISM INFLUNCE AFRICAN NATIONALISM

- ❖ Pan-African movement mobilized Africans to demand for their independence
- ❖ It brought unity to Africans
- ❖ It gave morale to the African nationalists
- ❖ It also provided funds to the Africans who struggled for their independence

HOW DID THE FORMATION OF O.A.U INFLUENCE AFRICAN NATIONALISM

- ❖ O.A.U mobilized Africans to demand for their independence
- ❖ It provided financial assistance to African nationalists
- ❖ It united African nationalists
- ❖ It provided military training grounds to African nationalists

HOW DID WESTERN (MISSIONARY) EDUCATION PROMOTE AFRICAN NATIONALISM

- ❖ Learned Africans formed political parties that mobilized people
- ❖ It united people of different walks of life
- ❖ Africans learnt the benefit of fighting for their freedom
- ❖ Africans learnt the importance of protecting their natural resources
- ❖ It reduced the problem of language difficulty

HOW DID THE INDEPENDENCE OF SOME AFRICAN COUNTRIES LIKE GHANA PROMOTE AFRICAN NATIONALISM

- ❖ Independent states provided military training to the African nationalists
- ❖ They provided morale to the African nationalists
- ❖ They mobilized and supported African nationalists
- ❖ They also provided refuge to the nationalists

REASONS WHY COLONIAL POWERS GAVE INDEPENDENCE TO AFRICANS

- ❖ The force of African nationalism
- ❖ The United States of America as a world power strongly opposed colonialism
- ❖ The formation of political parties united people to demand for independence
- ❖ African participation in the world wars gave them courage to demand for their independence
- ❖ World wars left many colonial powers with many economic challenges so, they couldn't support their colonies
- ❖ The UNO argued Britain, Belgium and France to give independence to mandates

FORMS NATIONALISTS IN EAST AFRICA USED TO STRUGGLE FOR THEIR INDEPENDENCE

(a) Peaceful struggle

(b) Armed struggle

Peaceful struggle: This is when Africans used non-violent means to demand for their independence

Armed struggle: This is when Africans used violent means to demand for their independence

Examples of armed and peaceful means

Armed means	Peaceful means
❖ Strikes ❖ Staging rebellions ❖	❖ Forming political parties ❖ Boycotting European goods ❖ Staging peaceful demonstrations ❖ Forming trade unions

Problems faced by Africans during their struggle for independence.

- ❖ Loss of lives.
- ❖ Imprisonment.
- ❖ Destruction of property.
- ❖ Torture.
- ❖ Intimidation
- ❖ Harsh laws
- ❖ Oppression
- ❖ Segregation
- ❖ Separation of families

PROMINENT NATIONALISTS IN EAST AFRICA

NATIONALIST	COUNTRY	HIS CONTRIBUTION
Dr. Apollo Milton Obote	Uganda	❖ He was the first executive prime minister. ❖ He led Uganda to independence in 1962. ❖ He abolished kingdoms in 1966. ❖ He declared Uganda a republic in 1967. ❖ He became the first executive president of Uganda. ❖ He was overthrown by Idd Amin Dada in 1971.
Ignatius Kangave Musaazi	Uganda	❖ He formed the first political party in Uganda known as Uganda National Congress(UNC)
Benedicto Kiwanuka	Uganda	❖ He was the first chief minister of Uganda / Chief justice. ❖ He struggled for the independence of Uganda. ❖ He made D.P a national party. First prime minister of Uganda. ❖ As the head of D.P, he won the 1961 general elections that made Uganda attain self-rule.
Julius Nyerere	Tanzania	❖ He was one of the founders of the Tanganyika African Association which aimed at fighting for independence. ❖ He changed TAA to TANU - Tanganyika African National Union. ❖ He became a member of the Legislative council of Tanganyika in 1957. He became the first prime minister of Tanganyika when TANU won the general elections in 1960. ❖ In 1961, Tanganyika became independent and Nyerere became the first executive primeminister. ❖ Tanganyika was made a republic in 1961 and Nyerere was elected president. ❖ He aimed at creating a united country so encouraged the leaders of Zanzibar- to joinTanganyika and formed one nation called

		Tanzania.	
Oscar Kambona	Tanzania	❖ He was the secretary general of the Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U) ❖ He worked hard with Julius Nyerere to gain more members for the party ❖ He worked with T.A.N.U until 1967 when he left the country.	
Mzee Jomo Kenyatta	Kenya	❖ Jomo Kenyatta owned a newspaper called Mwigithania (unity) through which he spread the ideas of the KCA. ❖ In 1946, he became the chairman of the Kenya African Union (KAU) which he later changed to Kenya African National Union (KANU) ❖ He was the political leader of the Mau Mau rebellion ❖ He was arrested and imprisoned from 1952 - 1961. ❖ In 1963, General elections were held in Kenya between KANU and KADU where KANU won making Jomo Kenyatta the first prime minister of Kenya. (12th December 1963) Kenya attained independence. ❖ He worked hard to create one united country with peace and prosperity. He became president in 1964 when Kenya became a republic- ❖ He died in 1978 and was replaced by Daniel Arap Moi as president of Kenya.	
Harry Thuku	Kenya	❖ He formed the young kikuyu association which was later changed to East African Association (EAA) to allow members out of the kikuyu tribe to join. ❖ He protested about the way British were governing Kenya. ❖ He was imprisoned from 1922 — 1931. ❖ When he was released, he joined KASA, KAU and KANU. ❖ He died in 1970.	
Tom Mboya	Kenya	❖ He was a member of the Trade Union Movement in Kenya. ❖ He founded the Kenya Local Government Workers Union (KLGWU)	

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ He was also one of the founders of the K.A.N.U. ❖ In 1953, he united all the trade unions into a united Kenya federation of labour (K.F.L) ❖ In 1957, he became the representative of Nairobi to the Legco. ❖ After independence, he became the minister of economic planning. ❖ He was assassinated in July 1969. |
|--|--|--|

OTHER NATIONALISTS IN KENYA

(a) Jaramogi Oginga Odinga

- ❖ In 1945, he founded the Luo Thrift and Trading corporation which helped African small business.
- ❖ He founded the Luo Union.
- ❖ As an elect to the legco in 1957, he worked with Mboya to have Kenyatta released from prison.
- ❖ He was the vice president of K.A.N.U and became Kenya's vice president after independence.
- ❖ He founded the Kenya People's Union in 1967 which opposed KANU the party in government so he was imprisoned for 2 years.
- ❖ In 1992, he was elected to parliament and became the leader of the Ford Kenya Party.

(b) Ronald Ngala

- ❖ He helped to start the Mijikenda union in 1994.
- ❖ He was elected to the Legco in 1957.
- ❖ He founded the Kenya African Democratic Union (K.A.D.U) but did not last long since its members joined K.A.N.U in 1964.
- ❖ He was a minister in independent Kenya until he died in a car accident in 1972.

(c) Dedan Kimathi

- ❖ He was one of the military leaders of the Mau Mau rebellion .
- ❖ He fought as a guerrilla war in the forest of the Aberdares from 1952 to 1956.
- ❖ He was captured by the British forces in 1956 and was executed on the 15th February, 1957

(d) General China (Warihiu Itote)

- ❖ He was commonly known as General China.
- ❖ He was one of the most important military leaders of the Mau Mau rebellion.
- ❖ He was captured by the colonialists, tried and sentenced to death.

(e)James Gichuru

- ❖ He was among the founder members of the Kenya African Union (K..A.U) and became its chairman in 1945.
- ❖ He also became the president of K.A.N.U after its formation.
- ❖ He was elected to parliament in 1957.
- ❖ He was one of the founder members of K.A.N.U who became minister in the K.A.N.U government.

(f)Daniel Arap Moi

- ❖ He became the vice president in 1967.
- ❖ When Jomo Kenyatta died, Arap Moi became the president in 1978.
- ❖ He made K.A.N.U the only political party in Kenya and banned other parties.
- ❖ He was elected as president in 1983, 88, 92 and 1998.

Complete the table below;

Country	Colonial master	Date of independence
Uganda	Britain	9 th October, 1962
Kenya	Britain	12 th December, 1963
Tanzania	Germany	10 th December, 1961
Rwanda	Germany	1962
Burundi	Germany	1962

POLITICAL PARTIES IN AFRICA

A Political party:

- ❖ It is a group of people who share the same ideas about how the country should be governed.
- ❖ It is a group of people aiming at taking over power and exercising it.

Roles of political parties today

- ❖ To nominate candidates to represent their belief.
- ❖ To conduct political campaigns.
- ❖ To monitor the work of the elected officials.
- ❖ To direct resources towards a common goal

Political parties in East African countries

Country	First political party	One that led her to independence	Current ruling political party
Uganda	Uganda National Congress(UNC)	Uganda People's Congress(UPC)	National Resistance Movement(NRM)
Kenya	Kenya African Union(KAU)	Kenya African National Congress(KANU)	The United Democratic Alliance(UDA)
Tanzania	Tanganyika African Association(TAA)	Tanganyika African National Union(TANU)	Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM)
Rwanda		The Party of Hutu Emancipation Movement(PARMEHUTU)	Rwandan Patriotic Front(RPF)
Burundi		The Union for National Progress(UPRONA)	The National Council Forces for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy(CNDD-FDD)

SYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE USED IN EAST AFRICA

(a) Multiparty system (multipartism)

- ❖ This is where there is more than one political party in a country competing for power.

Advantages of multiparty system:

- ❖ There is room to choose better leaders.
- ❖ It provides peaceful means of changing the government.
- ❖ It promotes respect for human rights.
- ❖ The ruling party tries to develop the country in fear of losing the elections.
- ❖ It develops government organs.

Disadvantages of multiparty system

- ❖ It causes confusion, quarrels and conflicts.
- ❖ It leads to high chances of rigging elections.
- ❖ It leads to the killing, torture, and imprisonment of members of opposition.
- ❖ It leads to division among people.
- ❖ It increases favoritism and corruption.
- ❖ It is costly to organize elections
- ❖ Decisions making takes long to be worked on.
- ❖ It increases injustice
- ❖ It leads to more election petitions.

Single party system: (Singlepartism)

- ❖ It is a system where only one political party controls the government.

Advantages of single party system:

- ❖ The leadership is respected.
- ❖ There are fewer conflicts.
- ❖ It is easy to take decisions.
- ❖ There is less rigging of elections.
- ❖ There are few election petitions.
- ❖ It is easy to conduct elections.

Disadvantages of single party system:

- ❖ It encourages dictatorship.
- ❖ New ideas are not accepted.
- ❖ There is less accountability.
- ❖ Human rights abuse is common.

THE POST INDEPENDENCE EAST AFRICA

- ❖ This refers to the changes that have taken place in East Africa since independence
- ❖ Post-independence may also mean the period after independence

Changes that have taken place since independence

- ❖ Formation of political parties
- ❖ Change of governments and leaders
- ❖ Formation of East African Community
- ❖ Development in technology
- ❖ Development in trade
- ❖ Formation of republics

FORMATION OF REPUBLICS IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ A republic is a state or country that is governed by an executive president
- ❖ East African countries were declared republics in different years and by different leaders

REPUBLICS IN EAST AFRICA

Country	Who declared a republic	Year of declaration
Uganda	Dr.Apollo Milton Obote	1967
Kenya	Mzee Jomo Kenyatta	1963
Tanzania	Julius Nyerere	1963
Rwanda	Gregoire Kayibanda	1962
Burundi	Michael Micombero	1966

Challenge of post independent East Africa.

- ❖ Constant civil wars
- ❖ Struggle for power
- ❖ High rates of corruption
- ❖ Poor roads
- ❖ Low levels of technology
- ❖ Low life expectance
- ❖ Many outbreaks of epidemic diseases.
- ❖ Dependence on loans famine

Impacts/effects/results/outcomes of colonialism in East Africa

Positive effects

- ❖ They built hospitals e.g. Entebbe hospital
- ❖ They built schools
- ❖ They built factories and industries.
- ❖ They built roads.
- ❖ They built administrative centres.
- ❖ They encouraged cash crop growing.
- ❖ They fixed political boundaries.
- ❖ They introduce new systems of administrations e.g. direct and indirect rule.
- ❖ They stopped slave trade.

Negative effects

- ❖ It led to rebellions in East Africa
- ❖ The East African states lost their independence.
- ❖ The African Kings and Chiefs lost their powers
- ❖ They imposed harsh administration on Africans.
- ❖ They imposed heavy taxes on Africans.
- ❖ They undermined the African culture.
- ❖ Tribes were separated

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

- Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- Democracy is the type of government that allows all people to participate in the political affairs of their country.
- Democracy started from the Greece City of Athens

Different ways democracy is exercised in the countries of East Africa.

- ❖ Through elections of the leaders.
- ❖ Through freedom of press.
- ❖ Through freedom of movement.
- ❖ Through freedom of speech.
- ❖ Through freedom of association.
- ❖ Through freedom of owning property.
- ❖ Through freedom of worship.
- ❖ Through freedom of expression.

DEMOCRATIC PROCESS AND ELECTIONS IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ An election is an act of giving people a chance of choosing leaders of their own choice
- ❖ A national election is a democratic way of choosing leaders in a country
- ❖ The minimum age at which one should participate in a National election is 18 years of age.

Terms as used during elections.

(a) Ballot paper

This is a special paper that is used during elections.

(b) Ballot box

This is a special box where voters cast their votes.

(c) Polling station

Is a place where voters go for elections / a place where voters go to cast their votes.

(d) Presiding officer

Is a person who heads all the election activities at a polling station.

(e) Returning officer

Is the title that is given to the person who heads the election exercise in a division / district.

(f) Electoral College

This is where a special group of people is chosen, to represent others during an election

(g) Universal Adult suffrage

This is an election where all voters in an area are allowed to participate.

(h) A referendum

This is an election that is held for people to decide on a particular issue in a country.

Qualities / characteristics of a good voter

- ❖ Should be 18 years and above.
- ❖ Should be a citizen of that area / country.
- ❖ Should be a registered voter.

Interesting information:

- ❖ The Independent Electoral Commission is the body in Uganda responsible for conducting National elections in Uganda
- ❖ The Independent Electoral Commission is under the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION

- ❖ This is the body that is responsible for organizing free and fair elections in a country.
- ❖ Simon Byamakama Mugeenyi is the current chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission

Main duties of the Independent Electoral Commission

- ❖ To organize and conduct free and fair elections.
- ❖ To conduct civic education.
- ❖ To provide election materials.
- ❖ To declare the election results.
- ❖ To register voters.
- ❖ To demarcate constituencies.

Reason why a country like Uganda organize free and regular elections

- ❖ To promote peaceful change of leadership.
- ❖ To promote democracy in a country.

BY-ELECTIONS

A by-election is an election that is carried out to fill a vacant post.

Conditions on which a by-election may be conducted in a country

- ❖ When an elected leader has died.
- ❖ When an elected leader has resigned.
- ❖ When an elected leader has run mad / insane.
- ❖ When an elected leader has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.
- ❖ When the election results have been nullified by courts of law.

Interesting information

- A re-run during an election is an election that is repeated after the winning presidential candidate failing to meet the required number of votes by law.
- Only the winning presidential candidate and his run-up stand for this kind of election.

Some political groups of leaders who acquire offices through elections in Uganda

- ❖ The Local Council executive committee chairman.
- ❖ The members of parliament.
- ❖ The youth's council representatives
- ❖ The president.

Political parties participated in the first general elections in Uganda

- ❖ Democratic Party led by Ben Kiwanuka.(Won these elections)
- ❖ Uganda People's Congress led by Dr. A.M Obote.
- ❖ Kabaka Yekka led by Sir Edward Muteesa II.

The current political parties in Uganda

- ❖ National Resistance Movement (N.R.M.)
- ❖ Democratic party (D.P)
- ❖ National Unity Platform(NUP)
- ❖ Uganda People's Congress (U.P.C)
- ❖ Forum for Democratic Change (F.D.C)
- ❖ Conservative party (C.P)
- ❖ Social Democratic Party (S.D.P)
- ❖ People's Progressive Party (P.P.P)
- ❖ People's Development Party (P.D.P)

MORE OF P.5 REVISION

The special groups of people represented in parliament

- ❖ The Army-U.P.D.F
- ❖ The youths.
- ❖ The Elderly
- ❖ People with disabilities.
- ❖ The workers.
- ❖ The Women

Types of elections in Uganda.

- ❖ Presidential elections.
- ❖ Parliamentary elections.
- ❖ By-elections,
- ❖ Local council elections.
- ❖ Referendum.

Methods of voting in East Africa.

- ❖ Open voting,
- ❖ Voting by proxy and
- ❖ Voting by secret ballot.



POLITICAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION

- ❖ Civic Education is the process of sensitizing the electorates on what to do during the voting exercise.

Importance of Civic education in a country

- ❖ To help voters to elect wisely.
- ❖ To minimize / reduce the number of invalid ballot papers.
- ❖ To know the candidates in the race of elections.
- ❖ To know-when the elections will take place.

Organizations that help to conduct Civic education in Uganda.

- ❖ The Electoral Commission
- ❖ Uganda Joint Christian Council - UJCC.
- ❖ Uganda Watch
- ❖ Citizen Coalition on Electoral Democracy - CCED.
- ❖ Uganda Human Rights Commission. Inter Religious Council.

Problems facing the electoral process (Electoral Commission) in East Africa.

- ❖ Lack of enough funds.
- ❖ Electoral violence in some areas.
- ❖ Some candidate present false documents during registration.
- ❖ Bribing voters by some candidates.
- ❖ Imbalance of featuring all candidates by the media.
- ❖ Rigging of elections.
- ❖ Interference by central government
- ❖ Use of abusive language during campaigns.
- ❖ Lack of enough Civic education.
- ❖ Irregularities during registration of voters.

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE CHALLENGES

- ❖ The government should provide enough funds before time of elections.
- ❖ The government should improve on security during elections.
- ❖ National council of higher education should improve on the way of verifying academic papers.
- ❖ The E.C should provide enough sensitization / Civic education to the electorates.
- ❖ The media should feature all candidates evenly.
- ❖ By enforcing strict laws against rigging of elections.
- ❖ The electoral commission should be fully independent from central government.
- ❖ The electoral commission should get enough machinery and time for proper registration.

CITIZENSHIP

- ❖ A citizen is a person who belongs to a particular country and enjoys full constitutional rights.
- ❖ Citizenship is the status of being a citizen

Classifications of citizenship

(a) **Single Citizenship:** This is where a person has legal rights to live in one country

(b) **Dual Citizenship:** this is where a person has legal rights to live in two different countries

NB: The Uganda constitution prohibits dual citizenship.

THE TYPES OF CITIZENSHIP IN UGANDA.

Type of citizenship	Description
Citizenship by birth.	This refers to the person who is born in a particular country.
Citizenship by Adoption	This is when children of not more than five years found in Uganda and whose parents are unknown become Ugandans by adoption.
Citizenship by descent.	This refers to a person who "was born in another country but whose ancestors are Ugandans.
Citizenship by registration	This refers to a person who acquires citizenship by registering with the immigration department in the country.
Citizenship by naturalization	This refers to a situation where a country declares a certain group of people who are foreigners as citizens

How can one lose his / her citizenship in Uganda

- ❖ By spying the government of Uganda for other countries.
- ❖ By committing serious crimes
- ❖ By joining an army of an enemy country to Uganda.
- ❖ By becoming a citizen in another country.

NB: The Uganda constitution prohibits dual citizenship.

Categories of citizens.

(a) **A good citizen:** This is one who is law abiding, having respect for others and their property.

(b) **Bad citizens:** These are law breakers such as the increasing number of corrupt officials.

(c) **The passive citizens:** These are citizens who are care free, they are neither good or bad

BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights are natural freedoms that every person must enjoy.

Examples of human rights in East Africa

- ❖ A right to life.
- ❖ A right to own property.
- ❖ A right to government of their choice.
- ❖ Freedom of speech.
- ❖ Freedom of association.
- ❖ Freedom of press.
- ❖ Freedom of movement
- ❖ Freedom of assembly

Organizations that help to promote and protect people's rights in Uganda

- ❖ Uganda Human rights commission.
- ❖ Federation of Uganda Women's Lawyers.
- ❖ Amnesty International.
- ❖ Slum Aid project and responsibilities.

The duties of a good citizen

- ❖ To pay taxes in time.
- ❖ To help to keep law and order.
- ❖ To take their children to school.
- ❖ To be law abiding citizens.
- ❖ To promote and respect other people's rights.
- ❖ To create and protect a clean and health environment.
- ❖ To participate during National elections.
- ❖ To respect National attributes.
- ❖ To be patriotic and loyal to Uganda and to promote its well-being.
- ❖ To foster National unity and to live in harmony with others.

RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN THE EAST AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT

- ❖ Environment refers to the things around people.
- ❖ People live in either the natural environment or man-made environment.

Types of environment

(a)**Natural environment** is the type of environment that exists by itself

(b)**Man made environment** is the environment that is made by people.

Examples of natural environment

- ❖ Land
- ❖ Vegetation
- ❖ Drainage features
- ❖ Relief features
- ❖ Animals.

Examples of man made environment

- ❖ Roads
- ❖ Schools
- ❖ Hospitals
- ❖ Gardens
- ❖ Homes
- ❖ Industries
- ❖ Factories

Environmental degradation

- ❖ Environmental degradation refers to the practices that lead to the damage, waste or loss of the environment.

OR

- ❖ The over use or misuse of the environment.

Practices that lead to environmental degradation

- (a) Natural practices
- (b) Man made practices

Natural causes of environmental degradation

- ❖ Lightning
- ❖ Storms
- ❖ Drought
- ❖ Volcanic eruption
- ❖ Floods

Manmade practices that lead to environmental degradation

- (a) **De-vegetation:** This is the destruction of plant life & in an area.

De-vegetation can be done through, deforestation, bush burning, swamps drainage, overgrazing.

- (b) **Soil degradation:** This is the lowering of the quality of land. This can be done through; land fragmentation, mining, brick making, poor farming methods.

- (c) **Wetland degradation** This is where wetlands like lakes, rivers or swamps are destroyed through dumping wastes, soil into them.

- (d) **Poaching** This refers to the illegal hunting of animals from a reserved area

- (e) **Silting of water bodies** This is the washing of soil into a water body by erosion.

Effects of environmental degradation

- ❖ It may lead to death of animals and people
- ❖ It may lead to reduction of rainfall
- ❖ It may lead to desertification

Qtn: What is pollution?

When the environment is made unclean / contaminated with impurities that affect the quality of air.

Types of pollution

- (a) Air pollution
- (b) Land pollution
- (c) Water pollution

Ways environment is polluted

- ❖ Through depositing wastes into water bodies.
- ❖ Through extracting industrial or mechanical fumes into the environment.
- ❖ Releasing raw human wastes into the environment.
- ❖ Disposing rubbish into the environment.

How we can control pollution

- ❖ Planting vegetation to avoid dusty environment
- ❖ Recycle plastics, glass and metallic materials.
- ❖ Use manure instead of artificial fertilizers.
- ❖ Avoid bush burning.
- ❖ Make proper garbage and sewage disposal.

The effects of pollution

- ❖ Noise pollution leads to stress and permanent damage to the hearing system.
- ❖ Water pollution leads to water borne diseases.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

- Environmental conservation is the proper use / management of the environment in order to protect it from destruction.
- It is the protection of the environment from damage, waste or loss.

Ways of conserving the environment

NATURE OF ENVIRONMENT	HOW TO CONSERVE IT
Vegetation	❖ By afforestation ❖ By reafforestation ❖ By gazetted forests ❖ Use of alternative sources of energy.
Fish	❖ Restock over fished areas. . ❖ Enforce laws against catching immature fish. ❖ Protecting fishing areas. ❖ Practice fish fanning. ❖ Control water pollution which kills fish.
Soil	❖ Planting cover crops. ❖ Terracing in hilly areas. ❖ Mulching ❖ Contour ploughing ❖ Crop rotation
Wildlife	❖ Fencing endangered species ❖ Banning the hunting of wild animals. ❖ Enforcing laws against trade in wild animal products. ❖ By establishing more game reserves.
Water	❖ Protecting water sources from pollution. ❖ Planting trees in catchment areas to sustain water supply. ❖ By controlling soil erosion on river banks to avoid silting.

Proper management of waste in the environment

This means making good use of waste materials.

How do we put waste material into use

- ❖ By recycling material like plastic, glass and metals to make new products.
- ❖ Waste material that can decompose should be turned into composite manure which improves on soil fertility.
- ❖ Animal dung can be used as manure.
- ❖ Animal dung can also be used in biogas production.
- ❖ Sawdust, wood shaving and coffee husks can be used as fuel.