

YOUNG WORLD LERNING CENTRE-MUKONO.
P.5 SOCIAL STUDIES HOME LEARNING PACK-By Tr. Teddy

Message for Children

- As you are all aware, schools are closed for a good cause – to stop the spread of the Corona virus, which is making a lot of people around the world very sick and can spread when people get too close to each other
- However, during this period, children need to keep safe and continue learning at home – so their minds stay active and they can do well in class when schools reopen again - and parents and caregivers have a role to support this.
- This pack is based on what you were supposed to cover for term one. It also includes activities you can practice on your own. Please copy in your exercise book. For new topics, you can read on your own and ask for support from your parents/guardians or sibling for help. When schools open teachers will continue supporting you building on what you have learnt your self
- There also a number of lessons delivered on radio and TVs which relates to the information in this pack
- **Please remember to stay home, wash your hands always and stay safe and continue learning**

TOPIC 4 THE VEGETATION OF UGANDA

Vegetation is the plant cover of an area.

Types of vegetation

- i) Natural vegetation
- ii) Planted vegetation

a.) Natural vegetation

- i) This the plants cover that grows on its own.
- ii) Examples of natural vegetation are:
 - Natural forests
 - Swamps
 - Savannah grasslands.
 - Shrubs.

b.) Planted Vegetation

This is the plant cover that is planted by man e.g.

- i) Planted forests
- ii) Crops
- iii) Flowers
- iv) Planted grass.

Factors that influence distribution of vegetation

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a.) Rainfall

Areas that receive heavy rainfall have thick vegetation whereas areas that receive little rainfall have poor / sparse vegetation.

b.) Soil

- i) Areas with fertile soils have thick forests/vegetation compared to areas with poor soils, which have poor vegetation and short grass.
- ii) Soils in forested areas are very fertile because they get fertility from the leaves that fall from the trees.

a.) Human activities

- i) There are some activities of man that promote the growth of vegetation while others degrade vegetation.
- ii) Human activities like massive cutting down of, trees to get land for agriculture and settlement, careless waste disposals, overgrazing, road construction, mining, industrialization, swamp reclamation and lumbering leads to degradation of vegetation.
- iii) Human activities like agro-forestry, afforestation and re-afforestation conserve and promote the growth of vegetation.

b.) Government policy

Government can gazette as area as a forest reserve or can degazette an area for other economic activities.

e) Altitude

On a mountain, vegetation tends to be dense on the foot hills and becomes scanty towards the mountain top.

Activity

1. *What is vegetation?*
2. *Which vegetation covers most parts of Uganda*
3. *Mention the two types of vegetation*
4. *Name the most important factor that influences vegetation distribution*
5. *Identify any two factors that influence vegetation distribution*
6. *Why are areas around Lake Victoria covered by thick forests?*

Ways vegetation influences human activities e.g.

a.) Tropical rain forests (Equatorial forests)

- i) They are found within the Equatorial region e.g. Mabira forest, Budongo etc.
- ii) Tropical rain forests are evergreen because they receive heavy rainfall throughout the year.

Characteristics of Tropical rain forests

- i) The trees are tall and huge.
- ii) The trees have thick undergrowth.
- iii) The trees have buttress roots.
- iv) The trees form canopies.
- v) The trees have hard wood.

Examples of trees found in equatorial forests are:

- i) Mvule
- ii) Musizi
- iii) Mahogany

Economic activities done in the tropical rainforests

- i) Lumbering
- ii) Tourism
- iii) Crop farming.

a.) Savannah vegetation

- i) Savannah vegetation sometime is called tropical grassland.
- ii) Savannah vegetation covers the most parts of Uganda.
- iii) Most national game parks of Uganda are found in the Savannah vegetation because:
 - Savannah has plenty/enough pasture for the wild animals.
 - Savannah is an open grassland-allowing animals to roam freely.
 - Savannah provides shelter/protection to wild animals.

Characteristics of savannah vegetation

- i) It has a lot of grass with scattered trees.
- ii) The trees shed off their leaves in the dry season.

Economic activities done in savannah regions.

- i) Tourism
- ii) Crop farming
- iii) Grazing cattle
- iv) Bee farming.

c.) Semi-desert vegetation

- i) It is found in Karamoja Northeastern region.
- ii) It consists of short grass, thorny bushes and stunted trees.

Economic activities carried out in the region

- i) Nomadic pastoralism
- ii) Tourism
- iii) Irrigation farming

d.) Swamps/wetlands

- i) These are waterlogged areas, covered with vegetation.
- ii) It is found along rivers Katonga, river Nile, around lakes Victoria, Kyoga.

Importance of wetlands (swamps)

- i) Swamps help in the formation of rainfall.
- ii) Swamps are habitat / homes of wild life.
- iii) Swamps are fishing areas e.g. Mud fish.
- iv) Swamps control floods
- v) Sores of raw materials for handcraft / local industries.
- vi) Swamps attract tourists.
- vii) Swamps filter water.
- viii) Some crops are grown in swamps e.g. rice, sugar cane.

Crops grown in swamps include

- i) Rice
- ii) Sugarcane
- iii) Yams
- iv) Sweet potatoes
- v) Maize
- vi) Vegetables.

Activities done in swamps

- i) Crop growing
- ii) Mining e.g. clay, sand.
- iii) Tourism
- iv) Collection of craft material
- v) Fishing e.g. Mudfish.

Problems/dangers facing swamps

- i) Growing crops in wetlands.
- ii) Industrialization
- iii) Dumping of wastes in swamps i.e. (domestic and industrial)
- iv) Brick making in swamps
- v) Fire out breaks, as fire is a danger to the wildlife there.
- vi) Sand mining.
- vii) Construction of infrastructure in wetlands e.g. housing, roads, railway lines etc.

Reasons why people drain swamps

- i) To create land for settlement
- ii) To create land for crop growing
- iii) To create space for industrialization.
- iv) To create land for construction of infrastructure e.g. roads.

Dangers of draining swamps

- i) It leads to destruction
- ii) It leads to prolonged droughts.
- iii) It leads to destruction of animal habitats.

- iv) It leads to environmental degradation.
- v) It lowers the water table.

Activity

1. *Write down two characteristics of tropical rain forests.*
2. *What is a swamp?*
3. *Write two dangers facing swamps.*
4. *How are swamps important to people?*
5. *Mention two crops grown in swamps.*
6. *How is it dangerous to drain swamps?*
7. *Mention two activities done in swamps.*
8. *Why is savannah grassland suitable for tourism?*

NB:

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

Established in 1996 to oversee the protection and conservation of Uganda's environment.

Importance of NEMA

- i) NEMA protects or conserves the environment.
- ii) Educate the public about and values of conserving environment.
- iii) Evicts wetland encroachers.

The ministry of water and Environment is responsible for the protection of environment in Uganda.

Forests of Uganda

A forest is a group of trees growing together.

Types of forests

- i) Plantation/planted forests are forests planted by man.
- ii) Natural forests are forests that grow on their own.

The main plantation forests in Uganda are.

- i) Lendu forest - Zombo
- ii) Mugunga forest
- iii) Namanze forest - Wakiso
- iv) Nyabyeya forest - Masindi

- Examples of trees in plantation forests include; pine, cypress, eucalyptus etc.
- Plantation forests provide soft wood.

Importance of soft wood.

- i) For making paper
- ii) For making pencils
- iii) For making soft boards.
- iv) For making matches.

Natural forests.

- i) Natural forests are forests that grow on their own.
- ii) Natural forests grow in areas that receive heavy rainfall.
- iii) Natural forests mainly have hard wood.

The main forests of Uganda are.

- i) Mabira forest (largest) in Buikwe
- ii) Budongo forest in Masindi
- iii) Maramagambo forest in Bushenyi
- iv) Kibale forest in Kabalere
- v) Kasyoha –Kitomi forest in Kabale
- vi) Bwindi impenetrable forest in Kabale
- vii) Malabigambo forest in Rakai
- viii) Semliki forest in Bundibugyo
- ix) Wiceri forest in Gulu
- x) Zoka forest in Adjumani
- xi) Ssesse Island forest in Kalangala.

Importance of forests.

- i) Forests are habitats for wild life like the mountain gorillas in Bwindi impenetrable forest and chimpanzees.
- ii) Forests help in the formation of rainfall
- iii) Forests are source of timber
- iv) Forests are tourist attractions.
- v) Forests provide herbs for medicine
- vi) Forests control soil erosion.
- vii) Forests control the expansion of hot desert conditions.
- viii) Forests provide raw materials for the pulp (paper) industry.

Problems of forests.

- i) They harbor disease vectors e.g. tsetse flies, mosquitoes.
- ii) It hinders transport as they make construction of roads difficult.
- iii) It is hiding place for rebels.
- iv) It harbours pests and dangerous wild animals e.g. snakes, leopards

Human activities that can lead to destruction of forests.

- i) Lumbering
- ii) Through over grazing
- iii) Through construction of infrastructure.
- iv) Through mining

- v) Through fish smoking
- vi) Through tobacco curing
- vii) Through brick burning
- viii) Through charcoal burning.

Conservation of forests.

This is the maintaining of the original state of the forest.

How to conserve forests.

- i) Through reforestation
- ii) Through Agro – forestry
- iii) Through mass education i.e. broadcasting information on the usefulness of forests.
- iv) By using an alternative source of energy e.g. biogas, electricity.
- v) By employing more forest rangers to guard forests.
- vi) Through enacting laws and punishing people who destroy forests

Relationship between people and vegetation distribution

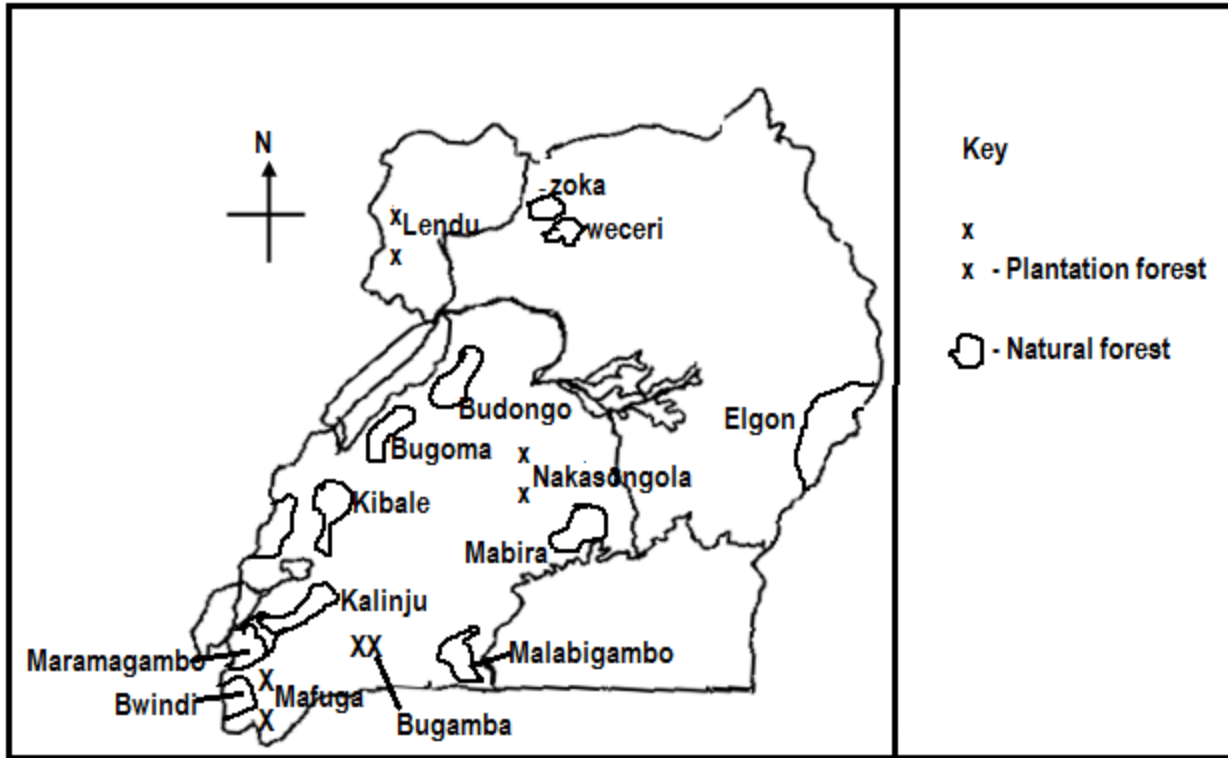
- a) People settle near forests so as to get food e.g. through hunting
- b) Some forested areas are sparsely populated because they are protected.
- c) Swampy areas are sparsely populated because they are breeding grounds for mosquitoes, they flood during heavy rains.
- d) Places with scrub and thicket vegetation are sparsely populated because they receive little rainfall.
- e) Vegetation zones on mountain slopes are densely populated due to high rainfall and fertile soil that support farming.

Activity

1. *What is a forest?*
2. *Mention any two types of forests*
3. *What is forest conservation?*
4. *How do we conserve forests?(Give two ways)*
5. *Mention three human activities that can lead to destruction of forests*
6. *What problems do neighbours of Mabira forest face(give two)*
7. *How are forests important to traditional healers?*
8. *How is soft wood important to people?*

9. Write NEMA in full

10. State any two roles of NEMA



NATUR
AL

AND PLANTATION FORESTS OF UGANDA

TOPIC 5 NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR COUNTRY.

Natural resources are features in the environment that a man can use to earn a living.

Examples of natural resources.

- i) Land
- ii) Minerals
- iii) People
- iv) Water
- v) Plants
- vi) Animals
- vii) Climate

There are two types of natural resources.

a.) Renewable resources

Renewable resources are resources that can be replaced once used.

Examples of renewable resources are:

- i) Water
- ii) Soil
- iii) Air/Wind

b.) Non-renewable resources

Non-renewable resources are resources that cannot be replaced once used.

An example of non-renewable resource is minerals (oil, gold, silver etc)

Land

Land is used in the following ways.

- i) For crop growing
- ii) For mining
- iii) For rearing animals
- iv) For brick making
- v) For building houses, industries, Burial etc.
- vi) For construction of roads etc.
- vii) For settlement.

How land is misused?

- i) Land pollution
- ii) Over grazing
- iii) Poor methods of farming
- iv) Bush burning
- v) Mining (extraction of minerals)

- vi) Over cultivation leading soil exhaustion

Effects of misuse of land

- i) Soil erosion
- ii) Loss of soil fertility (soil exhaustion)

Ways of protecting / conserving land

- i) Through bush fallowing (allowing land to rest)
- ii) Through crop rotation.
- iii) By terracing
- iv) By contour ploughing
- v) By strip cropping
- vi) By keeping the number of animals the land can accommodate.

Plants/vegetation

Plants can be natural or planted and they are important for tourism, timber, food, grazing, fruits etc.

Animals

- i) Animals are either domestic or wild animals.
- ii) Domestic animals are kept at home while wild animals live in the brush (wild)

How animals are used to earn a living

- i) Animals provide meat.
- ii) Animals provide milk.
- iii) Animals provide hides and skins.
- iv) Some animals provide security/protection.
- v) Domestic animals bring income.
- vi) Wild animals are tourist attraction hence foreign exchange..

Tourism

This is the movement of people to visit interesting places for pleasure or study purposes.

Tourist attractions are things that tourists come to visit.

Examples of tourist attractions in Uganda are

- i) Wildlife (National game parks)
- ii) Physical features e.g. mountains, lakes, rivers, rift valleys etc.
- iii) Historical sites e.g. stone Age sites, museum, etc.
- iv) Culture e.g. Kasubi tombs, Kabaka's coronation site (Naggalabi), Mparo tombs etc.
- v) Good climate, the favorable climate of Uganda attracts many Europeans who come to enjoy the tropical conditions during winter season e.g. sun bathing.

Tourism is referred to as an industry because:

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- i) It generates income.
- ii) It creates employment.
- iii) It develops remote areas.

Tourism is referred to as an invisible trade because it generates income yet no physical goods are exchanged.

Tourism is an invisible export because it generates foreign exchange yet no physical goods are taken outside the country.

Importance of tourism

- i) It creates employment.
- ii) It generates income for people and government.
- iii) It leads to the development of infrastructure like roads, air stripes etc.
- iv) It provides market for local products such as food.
- v) It promotes development of local industries like craft strips etc.

Solutions to problems facing tourism.

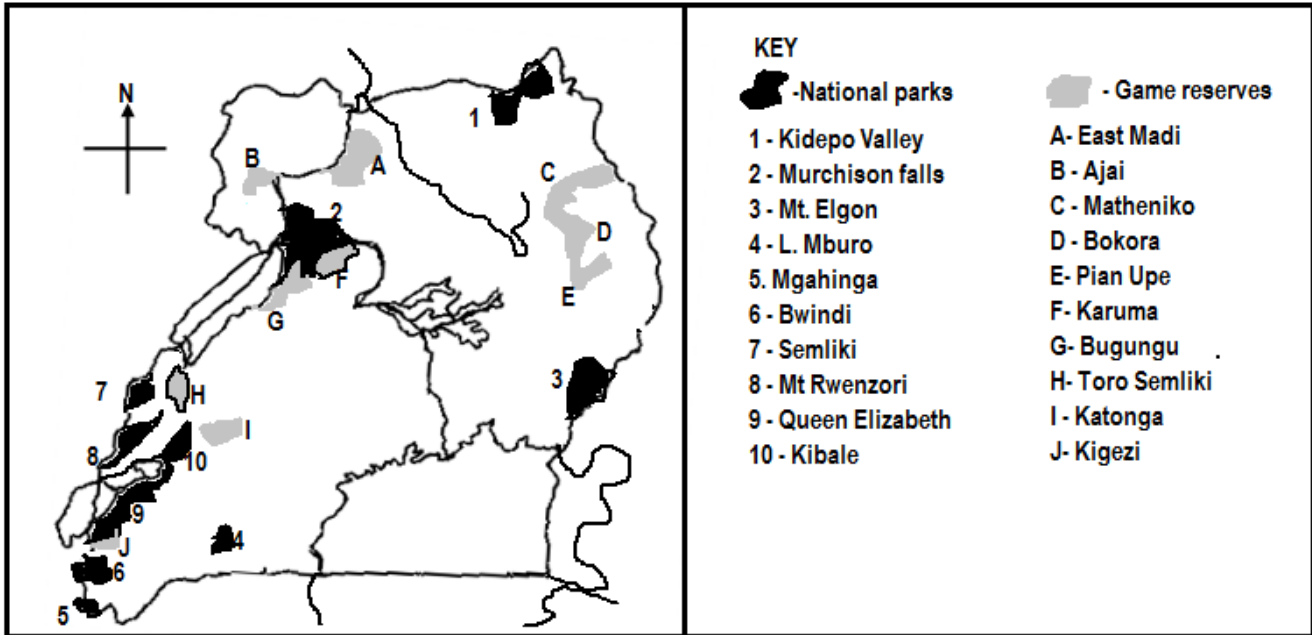
- i) Improving on the security
- ii) Improving on the advertisement.
- iii) Improving on the road network.
- iv) Improving upon accommodation services.
- v) Encouraging the training of people who provide services to tourists.
- vi) Employing more and better trained game rangers.
- vii) Introducing new species of animals.
- viii) Providing veterinary services to animals.

Activity

1. *What are natural resources?*
2. *Mention the two types of natural resources.*
3. *Write down two examples of natural resources.*
4. *How is land useful as a resource?(give two ways).*
5. *State two ways how man has misused land.*
6. *How do you use animals at home to earn a living?*
7. *What is tourism?*
8. *Mention any two tourist attractions found in Uganda.*
9. *State one reason as to why tourism is referred to as an invisible export.*

Disadvantages of tourism.

- i) Tourists bring deadly diseases.
- ii) It is expensive to maintain parks.
- iii) Animals in national parks escape and kill people.
- iv) Tourists bring in immoral foreign culture.
- v) Some tourists come as spies.



Uganda’s National Game parks

National Game Parks are natural habitats of wild animals that are protected by the government.

National Game Reserves.

These are natural habitats demarcated to protect stray animals that have escaped from the national game parks.

A Zoo

This is a place where few selected wild animals and birds are kept on a small scale for public viewing.

Note

The ministry of tourism, trade and industry is responsible for wild life and national game parks in Uganda.

A Sanctuary This is a palace demarcated to protect rare species of animals and birds e.g.

- 1.). Ngamba Island for Chimpanzee.
- ii).Bwindi Impenetrable forest and Mgahinga for mountain Gorillas.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES OF UGANDA.

Major national game parks and animal of Uganda.

Sn.	National Game park	Animals found
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i.	Kidepo valley N.G.P	Zebra, Gazelle, Buffalo, Giraffe, Cheetah and Ostrich
ii.	Mt. Elgon N.G.P	Leopards, Lions, Crocodiles, Hippos, Buffalos
iii.	Murchison fall N.G.P	Buffalo, Elephant, Hyena, Blue monkey, Leopard, Eagle
iv.	Bwindi N.G.P	Mountain Gorillas
v.	Mgahinga N.G.P	Mt. Gorillas, Golden monkeys
vi.	Mt. Rwenzori N.G.P	Chimpanzee, Black & White monkey, Leopard
vii.	Queen Elizabeth N.G.P	Leopard, Lion, Hippo, Buffalo, Bushbuck
viii.	Semliki N.G.P	Squirrels, White crested horn bill
ix.	L. Mburo N.G.P	Impala, Zebra, Buffalo, Leopard, Hyena, Eland etc
x.	Kibale N.G.P	Bush babies, Elephants, Chimpanzee

Importance of hotels to tourists

- i. Hotels provide accommodation to the tourists.
- ii. Hotels provide food to the tourists.
- iii. Hotels provide entertainment to the tourists
- iv. Hotels provide transport to the tourists.

Problems faced by animals in the game parks.

- i. Shortage of water and pasture.
- ii. Animal vectors and diseases.
- iii. Bush fire s.
- iv. Poaching.
- v. Encroachment thus the use of a game park for other activities e.g. farming, settlement etc.
- vi. Civil wars / insecurity where animals are due to lack of security for animals or animals escape or stay away from the game park because of sounds of gun shots.

Water

Water can be got from well, rivers, springs, swamps (wetland), streams and lakes.

Importance of water.

- i. For industrial use.
- ii. For domestic use.
- iii. For animals.
- iv. For irrigation
- v. For medical purposes.
- vi. For stopping big fires.

How water is misused.

- i. Dumping wastes (industrial and domestic) in water bodies.
- ii. Framing near water bodies.
- iii. Draining of swamps.
- iv. Building latrines near water bodies.

How water can be used properly.

- i. By boiling water
- ii. By covering the water.
- iii. By protecting the water source.
- iv. Proper dumping of wastes.
- v. Conserving wetlands.

Climate

Favourable climate (reliable rainfalls) support crop growing and semi arid support nomadic pastoralism.

How climate can be spoilt.

- i. Massive cutting down of trees.
- ii. Drainage of wetlands.
- iii. Industrialisation.

How climate can be conserved.

- i. Through afforestation
- ii. Through agro-forestry
- iii. Through re-afforestation
- iv. By conserving the wetlands.

People

People as an example of natural resources provide labour.

There are two types of labour i.e.

- i. Skilled labour (trained workers)
- ii. Unskilled labour (Untrained workers)

Problems affecting labour.

- i. Poor pay
- ii. Poor working conditions
- iii. Corruption
- iv. Brain-drain (i.e. trained workers going out to look for better paid jobs).
- v. Tribalism
- vi. Diseases.

Activity

1. *How can climate be conserved?*
2. *How is water as a resource being misused?*
3. *In which way is water useful to people in the N.P.P.S community?*
4. *Write down two problems affecting labour (people working) in your community.*
5. *Mention the two types of labour.*

6. Write down two problems facing animals in game parks.
7. What is a zoo?
8. How are hotels important to tourists?
9. Which animals are commonly found in Murchison falls national park?
10. What is Bwindi impenetrable national park famous for?
11. Name the island that was set up as a home for chimpanzee in lake Victoria

Minerals

- i. Minerals are chemical substances that are found beneath the earth.
- ii. Minerals are mined from the earth
- iii. Mining is the processing of extracting minerals form the earth.

Uganda's major minerals.

	Minerals	Location	Uses
1.	Copper	Kasese, Kilembe	For making telephone and electric wires, coins, pipes, heaters, artificial teeth, trophies etc
2.	Limestone	Kasese/Hima, Tororo/Osukuru, Rukungiri	For making cement
3.	Salt	Lake Katwe	For human consumption and chemical industry, drugs
4.	Phosphates	Tororo (Osukuru Hills), Busumbu/Manafwa.	For making artificial fertilizers
5.	Petroleum/Oil	Lake Albert, R. Semliki, Hoima, Buliisa, Pakwach, Rhino Camp And Nwoya	For making petrol, diesel, paraffin, plastics, drugs, sandals
6.	Iron ore	Kabale, Kisoro, Kotido, Tororo And Manafwa.	For making nails, iron sheets, car bodies
7.	Gold	Moroto, Kaabong, Busia, Napak, Mubende, Bugiri	For making jewellery, medals, artificial teeth.
8.	Asbestos	Kapchorwa, Karamoja And Arua	For making asbestos sheet
9.	Tin	Kabale, Kisoro, Hoima, Soroti, Rukungiri	For making tins and cans
10.	Wolfram	Kabale, Kisoro, Mubende	For making filaments of bulbs

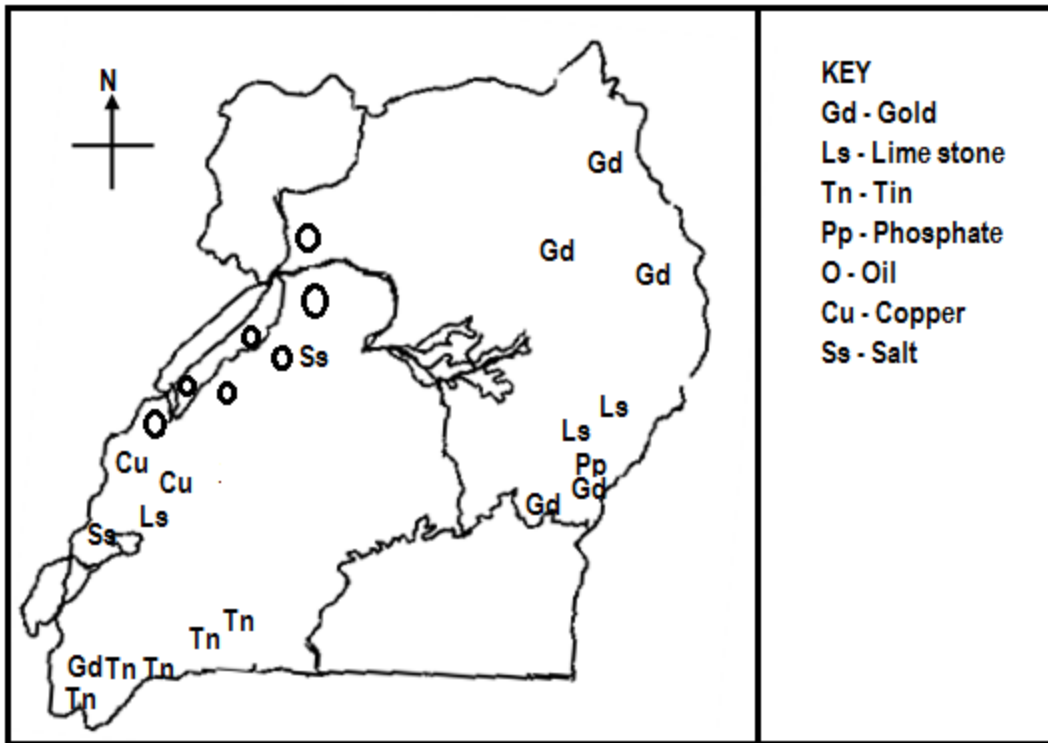
Why some minerals are not mined in Uganda.

- Shortage of capital
- Shortage of skilled labour.
- Some minerals deposits are small in quantity.
- Some minerals are scattered.
- Lack of political will to exploit the mineral by the leaders.
- Some minerals are in no man's land.

Importance of mining industry.

It creates employment.

It earns foreign exchange to the country



It leads to industrialization
The mining companies pay taxes to the government.
Development of remote areas.

Disadvantages of mining industries.

It leads to environmental degradation
It leads to pollution of air water and land.

It leads to displacement of the local people

Caring for natural resources

a) Animals

- Treating them when they are sick.
- Wild animals should be protected from poachers.

b) Land

- Applying manure to maintain soil fertility.
- Terracing hilly areas to control soil erosion.
- Bush fallowing to allow land to rest and gain its fertility.

c) Vegetation

- Watering plants to keep them healthy.
- Adding manure to the soil to help plants to grow well.
- Spraying with pesticides to control pests and diseases.
- Pruning and weeding'

d) Water

- Protecting water sources by cleaning them
- Treating sewage before discharging it to water sources
- Avoiding water pollution.

e) Climate

- Planting trees
- Using environment friendly energy sources e.g. H.E.P and solar.
- Reducing the emission of fumes from vehicles and industries.

f) People

- Training them to get skills
- Providing proper medical care and good feeding.
- Paying good salaries to motivate them.

Activity

1. *What is a mineral?*
2. *Define the term mining.*
3. *Complete the table below;*

<i>mineral</i>	<i>Finished product</i>	<i>Area where it is mined</i>
<i>copper</i>		
<i>limestone</i>		
<i>salt</i>		
<i>Petroleum oil</i>		

4. *Give two reasons why some minerals are not fully exploited in Uganda*
5. *How important is the mining industry to Uganda?*
6. *How do people near Lake Katwe benefit from their location?*
7. *Mention one way of caring for vegetation in your school.*
8. *Mention one way of caring for wild animals.*

THE END