YOUNG WORLD LEARNING CENTRE

HOME LEARNING PACK

PRIMARY FOUR SOCIAL STUDIES –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 all the work in exercise books. For a new topic, 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 yourself.
- 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 –LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

LESSON 1 – LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT

Map and picture

A map is a drawing of an object as seen of seen from above.

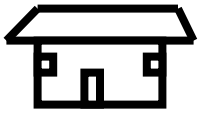
A map is a representation of an object as seen from above.

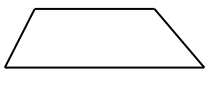
Pictures

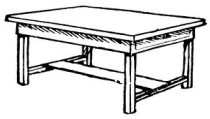
A picture is a drawing of an object as see from aside.

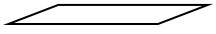
A picture is a representation of an object as seen from aside.

Picture **Maps**









Similarities between maps and pictures

Both are drawings

Both **show** /represent objects.

Differences between a map and picture

Maps show the top part while the pictures while picture show many parts

Maps are not easy to understand while pictures are easy to understand.

Elements /component/attributes/features of a good map

1. Title
2. Key
3. Compass direction
4. Scale
5. Flame

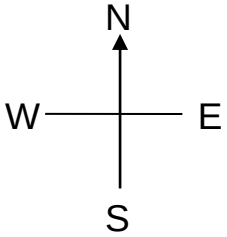
Elements	Function
Title	Tells what the map is all about
Key	Explains the meaning of symbols used on a map
Compass direction	Show direction of places
Scale	Measure the actual ground distance between places on a map.
Flame	Encloses the map

Compass direction

A compass direction is an element that shows direction of places

It can also be called a compass rose

The four main points of a compass are called <u>cardinal points</u> primary points



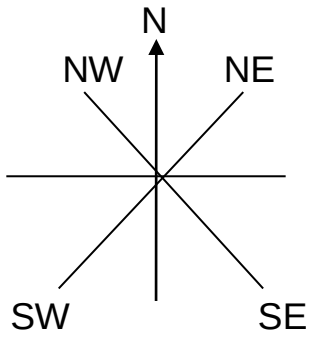
N - North

E - East

W - West

S - South

Points that lie in betweenthe cardinal points are called secondary points.



NE - North east
SE - South east
NW - North west
SW - South west

N.B: A compass needle points to the North whenever rest.

People who use a compass in their daily work

- Pilots
- Sailors
- Mountain climbers
- Tourists
- Navigators
- Soldiers

Other ways of finding direction of places

- By using the position of the sun.
- By using the shadows
- By using landmarks

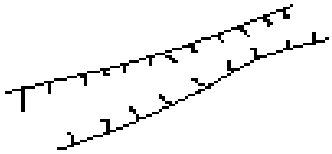
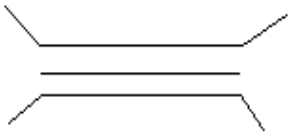
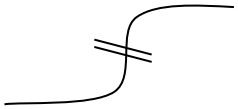
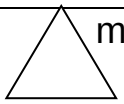
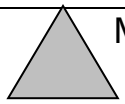
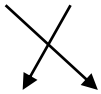
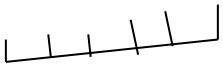
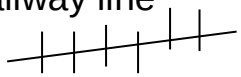
Key

A key is an element of a map that explains the meaning of symbols used on a map.

What are map symbols?

Map symbols are signs / colours used to represent real objects on a map.

Examples of map symbols

		
Rift valley	Bridge	Swamp
		
Hill	dam	Water falls
river 	 mountain	 Mountain peak
quarry 	Canal 	Railway line 

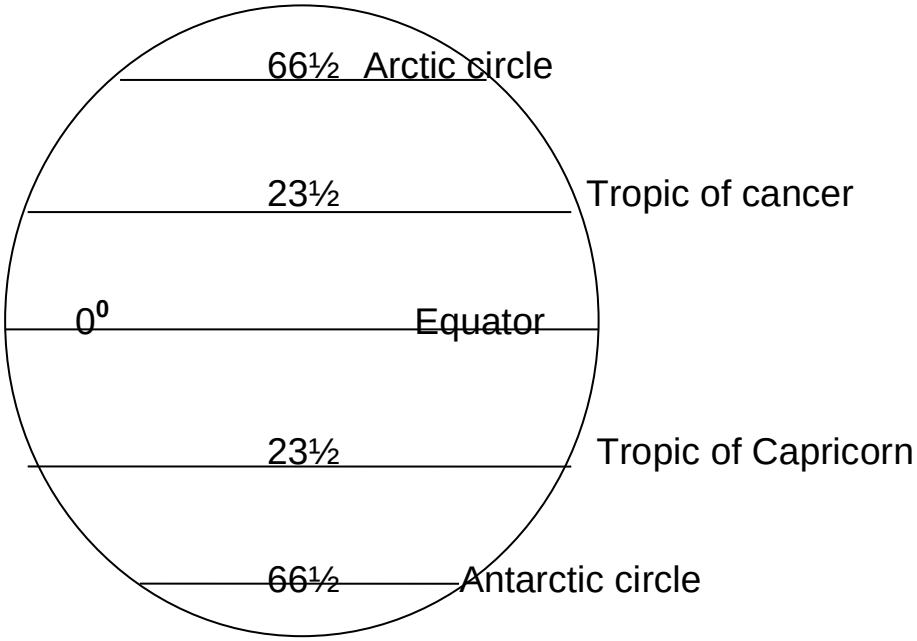
Latitudes and longitudes

Latitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from East to west.

Examples of lines of latitudes.

i) Equator
ii) The tropic of cancer
iii) Tropic of Capricorn
iv) Arctic circle

Latitudes are also called parallels
The major line of latitude is the equator 0^0
It is marked 0^0 because all other latitudes are marked after it.



Examples of districts crossed by the equator.
Kasese, Mpigi, Ibanda Kiruhura, Sembabule, Wakiso

Longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on the map running from North to South.
The major line of longitudes is the Greenwich Meridian

Importance of the lines of latitudes and longitudes
1, /they help to locate places
The longitudes help to tell time like the prime meridian.
They help to determine climate
Locating the Equator on map of Uganda

Kampala is the capital city of Uganda it is found in the central division region and in Buganda kingdom.

Wakiso district surrounds Kampala city in most of the directions

Kampala city neighbourslake Victoria in the south.

A sketch map of Kampala city

Other districts in the central region.

Mukono

Kayunga

Gomba

Mpigi

Island districts in Uganda

What is an island?

An island is an area of land surrounded by water.

In Uganda, there are two island districts namely

Kalangala

Buvuma

Functions of a district

- It is an administrative center
- It creates employment to people
- It leads to easy services delivery
- It serves as a commercial center
- It serves as a communication center.
-

Problems people who live in urban areas face

- High crime race
- Un employment
- Traffic jam
- Floods
- Poor housing\high cost of living

Note:

The representative of a president in a district is the

RDC - (Resident District commissioner / Resident City Commissioner)

CAO – Chief Administrative Officer (heads all civil servants in a district.)

Requests of people in our district (Needs)

Basic needs are the things man cannot live without.

Examples of basic needs**:**

Food

Shelter

Medical care

Clothes

Other needs

Security

Transport

Water

Communication

How people meet their request/needs

The government provides basic needs

People must also work hard in order to earn a living.

Non governmental organization also provide needs to people

Examples of non-governmental organisation that offer needs to people

TASO - The Aids Support Organisation

UWESO - Uganda Women Effort to Save Orphans

CARE

USAID

Ways how NGO's help people.

They provide education

They provide medical care to people

They provide clothes

They provide startup capital to people.

Problems people face or they meet their needs.

- Insecurity
- High taxes
- Bad weather conditions
- Fire outbreak
- Floods
- Shortage of capital
-

Important places in our district

1. District headquarters
2. Schools like Mukono Christian University
3. Health centres like Mukono Hospital
4. Markets like the Mukono valley market.
5. Radio stations like Dunamis fm
6. Places of worship like Namirembe cathedral .
7. Commercial banks like Stannic, Centenary bank.

The main bank in Uganda is Bank of Uganda (Central Bank)

Functions of the central bank

- It controls all other banks
- It points money and mints coins.
- It keeps money for other banks

Importance / uses of commercial banks

1. They offer loans
2. They keep money safely
3. They give financial advise to traders
4. They keep important documents
5. They provide jobs.

LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

TOPIC 2:

PHYSICAL FEATURES IN OUR DISTRICT.

What are physical features?

Definition:

These are natural land forms of an area.

Examples of physical features.

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

Wakiso

LAND FORMS

Land forms are the features(feature) that give land shape.

Examples of land forms include:

hills, mountains, valleys, plateau, plains etc.

Physical features are classified into two i.e.

- Drainage features
- Relief features

Relief

Relief is the physical appearance of the land's surface.

Examples of relief features.

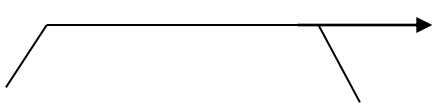
Hills, mountains, plateau, valleys and plains

Plateau.

A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.

A plateau is also called a tableland

It covers the largest part of our district / Uganda.

Map symbol of a plateau.  Plateau

It covers the largest land in our district/ Uganda.

Mountains.

Mountains are large raised steep pieces of land.

Mountains form the highest physical features of Uganda.

Examples of mountains in Uganda.

Rwenzori (Highest) Elgon Moroto, Mufumbiro,

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

Lakes

A lake is a large mass of water in a basin.

The major lakes in our district / Kampala

L.Victoria (the biggest fresh water lake)

Kabaka's lake (man – made) in Rubaga division.

Other lakes in Uganda.

i. L. Kyoga the most swampy lake.
ii. L.Albert has oil wells.
iii. L.Edward
iv. L.Katwe for salt production.
v. L.Kwania
vi. L.Wamala
vii. L.Bisina
viii. L. George

Lake Victoria

1. The former name of lake Victoria was Nyanja Nalubaale
2. It was called Nalubaale because it was a home for local gods.
3. Lake Victoria is the largest lake in Uganda
4. Some inland ports found on lake Victoria are

Port bell, Jinja and Bukakata in Uganda.

Lake Kyoga

1. It is the most swampy lake in Uganda
2. Lake kyoga is swampy because it is shallow.
3. It is found in central Uganda.

Lake Albert

1. The former name of lake Albert was Mwitanzigye
2. It is found in western Uganda
3. Crude oil (petroleum) has been found in lake Albert.

Lake Edward and George

They are found in western part of Uganda in Queen Elizabeth National park.

1. Lake George is joined to lake Edward by Kazinga Channel

Lake Katwe

Lake Katwe is found in the Western Rift valley

It is well known for salt production.

Rivers.

A river is a mass of flowing water on the earth's surface. There are two types of rivers.

1. Permanent rivers - These are rivers which flow throughout the year.
2. Seasonal rivers - These are rivers which flow in rainy season and dry up in a dry season.

Major rivers in Uganda

R.Nile, - (longest river in Uganda)

River Kafu,

River Achwa

River Katonga

River Semliki

Terms related to rivers

Source - it is a point where a river starts or originates.
Mouth - a point where a river ends
Tributary - A small river which joins on a main river
Distributary - A small river which branches away from a mainriver.
River confluence - A point where two or more rivers meet.

<u>Water falls</u>

Examples of water falls in river Nile
Karuma falls Itanda falls
Murchison falls

Uses of water falls

They are used to generate hydro electric power
They attract tourists
They are used for recreation

Uses of lakes and rivers

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

Dangers of lakes and rivers

1. They flood in case of heavy rainfall
2. People drown in lakes and rivers
3. They hide dangerous water animals that kill people
4. They are homes for some living organisms which spread diseases.

MOUNTAINS / HIGHLANDS

Mountains

Mountains are large raised steep pieces of land.
Mountains form the highest physical feature of Uganda.

Examples of major mountains in Uganda.

Mt. Rwenzori,	Mt. Elgon ,
Mt. Moroto,	Mt. Mufumbiro

Mt. Rwenzori

1. Mt. Rwenzori is the highest mountain in Ugnda
2. It is found in western part of Uganda
3. The highest peak of Mt. Rwenzori is called Margherita..
4. The peak of mountain Rwenzori is snow cappedthroughout the year.

Question: Why is the peak of Mt. Rwenzorisnow capped?
Answer: The peak of Mt. Rwenzori crosses the snow line.

Mt. Elgon

- The former name of Mt. Elgon is Masaba
- It is found in Eastern part of Uganda.
- The major tribes that live on the slopes of Mt. Elgon are Bagisu and Sabiny.
- The slopes of Mt. Elgon are densely (highly) populated because:
    - There s reliable rainfall
    - There are fertile soils for crop growing
    - Cool temperatures fro human settlement.
- The major cash crop grown on the slopes of Mt. Elgon is Arabica coffee
- The highest peak of Mt. Elgon is called Wagagai.

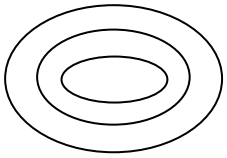
Note: A peak is a highest point of a mountain.

- Give the highest peak of each of the following mountains.
    - Mt. Rwenzori - Margherita
    - Mt. Elgon - wagagai
    - Mt. Mufumbiro - Muhavura
    - Mt. Moroto - - Summit View

Hills

A hill is a fairly high areas of land

A map symbol of a hill



Uses of mountains

- They help in rain formation.
- They attract tourists
- They are sources of minerals (stone mining)
- They have fertile soils for farming
- They are sources of some rivers.
- They are used to make natural boundaries.
- Mountains receive a lot of rainfall throughout the year.
- They have fertile soils for farming

Problems faced by people living around mountains

1. Soil erosion
2. Land fragmentation
3. Poor transport
4. mud slides

Ways of controlling soil erosion in mountainous areas.

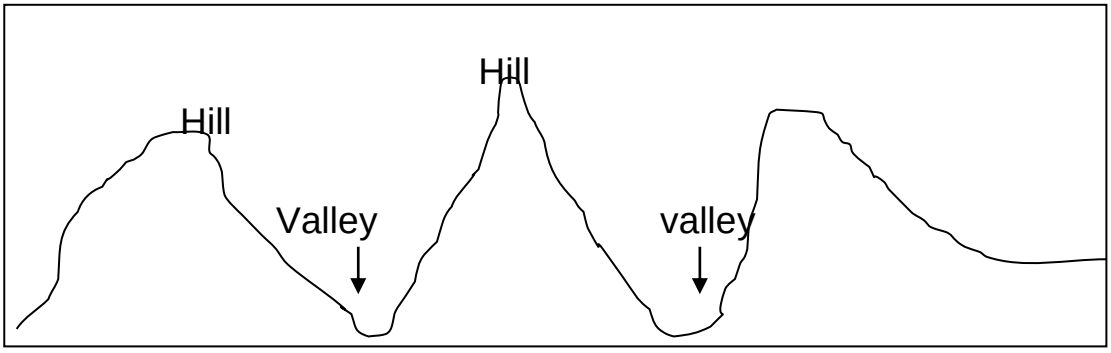
- By terracing the land
- By practicing contour ploughing
- By practicing strip cropping.

Valleys

A valley is a low land between two close hills or mountains

Diagram of a valley

A valley is a low land between two close hills or mountains.



Uses of valleys

- Valleys are used for crop growing
- They are used for grazing animals
- They attract tourists.

Dangers of valleys

1. They flood during heavy rains
2. They hide disease vectors
3. They make construction of roads and railway lines difficult.

Altitude

This is the height of a land above sea level.

Uses of physical features

1. They help in rain formation.
2. They attract tourists
3. They are used for mining
4. Some physical features are used as fishing grounds
5. Some are used for settlement

Dangers caused by physical features

1. Mountains may cause landslides in case of heavy rains
2. Volcanic mountains erupt and kill people
3. Some physical features hide dangerous animals

4. Lakes and rivers flood during heavy rains\
5. People drown in lakes and rivers.
6. Define the following: Altitude, plateau, mountains, valleys, highlands, lakes, rivers

INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES ON CLIMATE/ ANIMAL LIFE

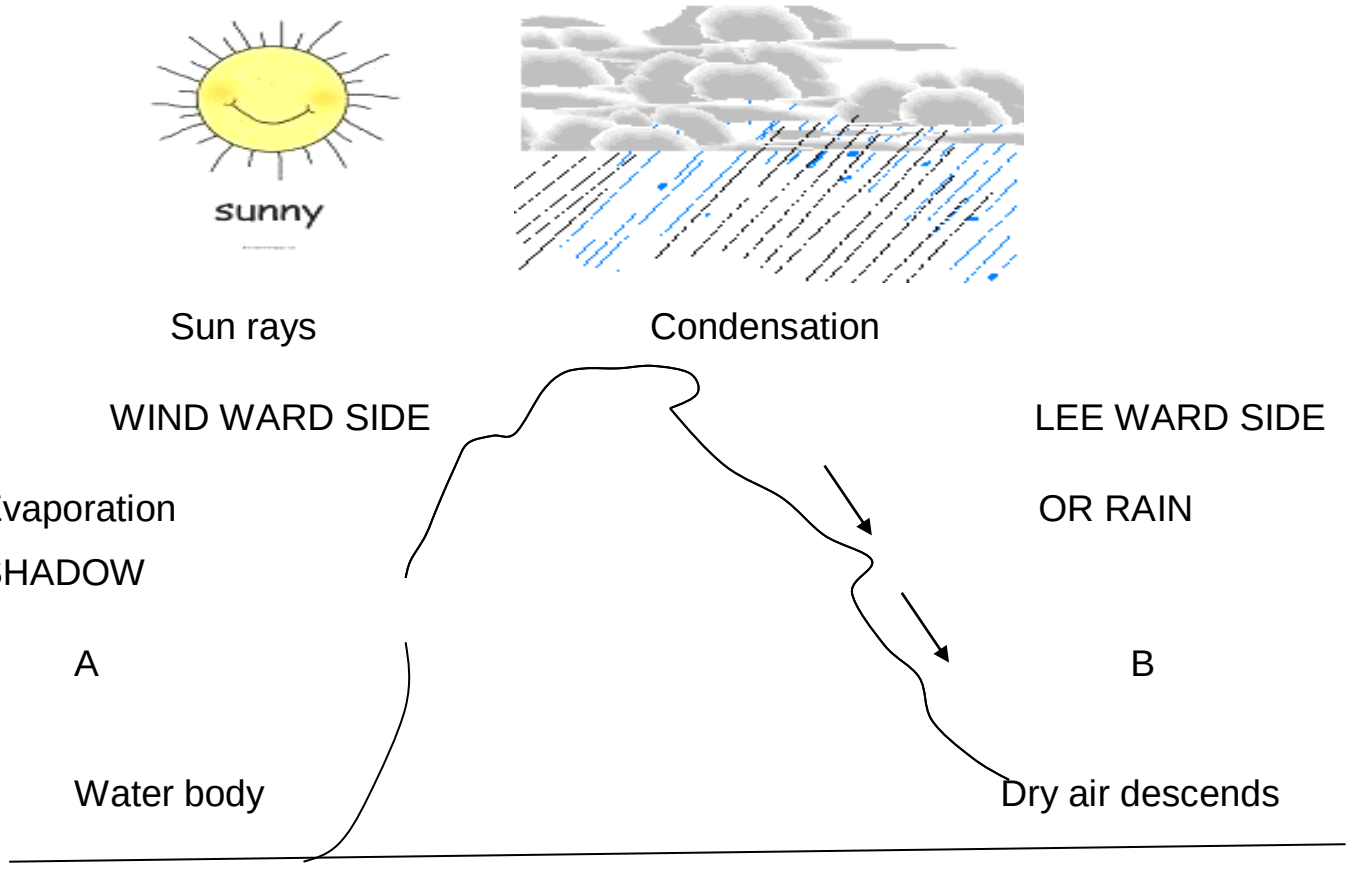
Qn. How do physical features influence climate of an area?

Physical features help in rain formation

Influence of mountains on climate

1. Mountains help in the formation of relief rainfall.
2. Releif rainfall is majorly experienced in mountainous areas / highland areas
3. Relief rainfall is also called orrographical rainfall.

A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FORMATION OF RELIEF RAINFALL.



EVALUATION

1. What type of rainfall formation is shown above?
2. Name the side of a mountain that
    a. Receive much rainfall
    b. Receive little rainfall.
3. Why does the wind ward side receive much rainfall that the lee ward side?
4. Why does the leeward side receive little or no rainfall?
5. \Why do winds that reach the lee ward side dry?

Examples of districts that receive relief rainfall in Uganda

- Mbale
- Kapchorwa
- Kasese , Bundibugyo
- Kisoro ,Kabale.

How physical features affect peoples' activities

i) Physical features determine the work of work people lin that area.

ii) Physical features such as mountins have fertile soils for crop growing.

How physical features affect animal life

- They provide water, food and shelter to animals
-

Caring for physical features

Ways of protecting physical features

1. Enforcing laws against environmental degradation
2. Avoiding swamp drainage
3. Avoiding over cultivation on mountains areas
4. Avoiding pollution

Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation is the lowering down the quality of the environment.

OR

Anything done to destroy the natural state of the environment

Ways of degrading the environment

- Polluting the environment
- Practicing swamp drainage
- Brick making in wetlands
- Overgrazing
- Over cultivating the land

Organizations that help in protecting physical features in Uganda

1. National Environment Management Authority
2. National Forestry Authority (NFA)

Questions:

Write in full

- NEMA

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

Weather:

This is the condition of the atmosphere of a given place at a given time

Or : The atmospheric condition of a place at a given time.

<u>Weather forecasting</u>

This is telling of future weather changes

<u>Meteorology</u>

This is the study of weather

Or: The studying of weather changes and conditions

<u>Meteorologist(s)</u>

This is a person(s) that study weather conditions.

A place where weather conditions are studied is called a meteorological station. Uganda's meteorological station is located at Entebbe of Wakiso District.

Elements of weather (these can also be called makers of rain)

- Rain
- Sunshine
- Wind
- Clouds
- Humidity
- Temperature
- Air pressure

RAIN

Rain refers to the droplets of water that fall from the sky. When train is collected, measured and studied, its total amount is what is called rainfall.
The instrument used to measure the amount of rain (fall) in an area is known as a rain gauge. Below is a diagram to show the rain gauge.

Drawings:

Measuring cylinder **Rain gauge**

Rain is measured in millimeters. This is because we measure how deep it has gone into the soil (ground)

THE RAIN CYCLE

This is the continuous process through which rain is formed. The cycle is different when it comes to the different types of rain (fall)

Types of rainfall

Convectional rainfall

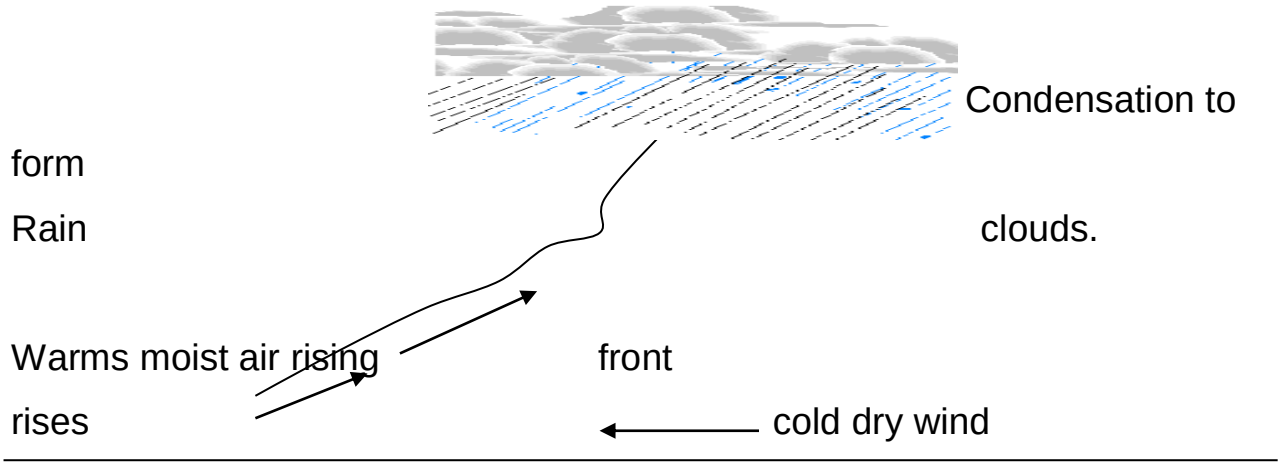
This is the type of rainfall received in areas with lakes, water bodies and forests. Convectional rains usually fall in afternoons. It's received in districts like Kampala, Wakiso, Kalangala and others.

Diagram to show convectional rainfall

Cyclonic rainfall

- This type of rainfall is experienced when warm moist air masses meet cold dry masses rise, condense and form rain. Warm air rises because it is lighter than cold air. It's mainly received in flat areas like Karamoja and Teso.

- Cyclonic rainfall is also called frontal rainfall

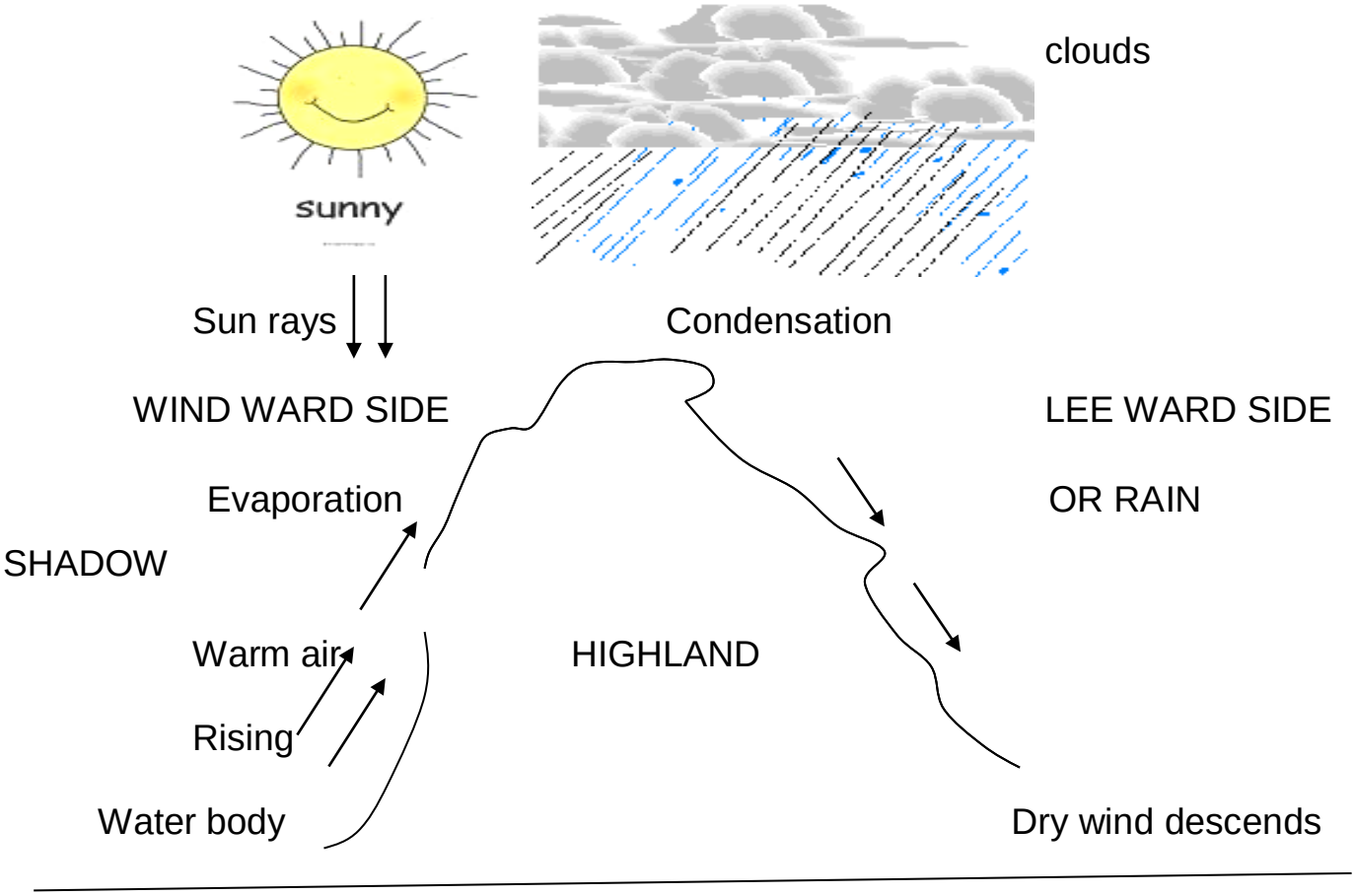


- A place where the two wind masses meet is the from.
- Hence it being called the frontal rainfall. Its's received I districts like Abiro, Kolido, Kaabong and Bukedea

Reliefrainfall (OROGRAPHIC)

- This type of rainfall is received in highland areas. These include mountains and hills. A mountain has two sides i.e.
- The leeward and windward side(s). When evaporation takes place, warm moist wind rises to the top of the highland, condenses from above it and forms rain.
- The leeward side of a mountain receives very little or no rainfall because it receives dry winds. This is because the winds have lost all the moisture by the time they descend towards this side.

Diagram to show orographic rainfall.



SUNSHINE

Sunshine is heat and light from the sun. The sun is a natural source of light and heat. Energy from the sun is called solar energy. The sun's intensity is measured using an instrument known as Campbell's sunshine recorder. Diagram;

Uses of sunshine

1. It helps in the formation of rainfall
2. It helps to dry farmers' crop produce
3. It is a source of solar electricity

4. It is a source of vitamin D.
5. It helps plants to make their food.

Dangers of sunshine

- Prolonged sunshine causes drought.
- Too much sunshine dries man's crops
- Too much sunshine dries up water bodies
- Too much sunshine hardens the soil for ploughing/ cultivation.

WIND

Wind is moving air or Wind is air in motion.

Characteristics of wind

- It has no smell (scent)
- It has strength, direction and speed.

Diagrams

Wind sock	Wind vane	anemometer

Wind sock shows the strength of wind
The wind vane shows the direction of wind
Anemometer is used to measure the speed of wind.
Wind speed is measured in Kilometers per hour (Km/hr)

Uses of wind

1. Wind helps in winnowing
2. Wind helps in flower pollination
3. It dries clothes
4. It helps in seed dispersal

5. It drives away bad smell
6. Helps sailors to move canoes/ boats.

Dangers of wind

1. It spreads air borne diseases.
2. Strong wind destroys property (houses, crops, animals)
3. Strong wind leads to soil erosion.

Clouds

Clouds are a collection of dust, moisture and smoke that float in the sky.

Types of clouds

i) Nimbus clouds:

These are very dark and low. These are the ones that provide man with rainfall.

ii) Stratus clouds

These bring about drizzling. This is after darkening and lowering.

iii) Cumulus clouds:

They are white in colour. They appear like cotton wool in the sky. They show fine weather. They are in the sky in the afternoon.

iv) Cirrus clouds:

These are very large. They move in the sky brining about storms.

v) Cumulo – Nimbus:

They are very large. They move in the sky bringing about storms.

Air pressure

It is also called atmospheric pressure. Air pressure is measured in Mill bars (mb)areas with high airpressure experience dry conditions while those with low pressure with rainfall.

The instrument used to measure air pressure is called a barometer.

Humidity

This refers to the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere.

Diagram

Temperature

This is the degree of hotness or coldness of an area or object. Temperature is measured in degrees. It is measured using an instrument called a thermometer.

Types of thermometers

Clinical thermometer

It is also called the doctor's thermometer. It is used in clinics and hospitals.

Diagram

Six's thermometer

It was invented by Tame six, hence its name. It's also called the minimum and maximum thermometer.
The minimum scale measures the lowest while the maximum scale measures the highest temperature
Diagram:

Mercury and alcohol are the liquids used in the thermometer but mercury is more commonly used.

Why mercury is used

i) It doesn't stick on the thermometer walls
ii) It is clear due to its colour
iii) It is more sensitive to heat than alcohol.

Scales used on the thermometer

i) Celsius scale (centigrade) (^{0}C)
ii) Fahrenheit scale (^{0}F)

A weather station

This is where weather conditions are studied ad recorded.

Stevenson screen

This is a wooden box in which delicate weather instruments at a weather station are kept.

- It is painted to reflect sun heat.
- It is lowered to allow air circulation within it.

Its importance is to protect delicate weather instruments from damage.

Instruments found in a Stevenson screen

- Thermometer (S)
- Barometer
- Hygrometer

How weather affects human activities

- People who live in areas that receive reliable rains grow crops nd rear animals unlike those in dry areas.
- People who live in dry areas wear light clothes while those in cold wear heavy clothes.
- Weather determines the types of crops to gro.

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING WIND

LESSON CONTENT

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

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

Activity

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

Lesson evaluation

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC: MEASURING RAINFALL

LESSON CONTENT

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

Activity

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

Lesson evaluation

These are also called weather makers

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

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

Meteorology: is the study of weather conditions / elements.

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

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

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

TOPIC: WEATHER IN THE DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: TEMPERATURE

CONTENT

What is temperature?

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

How is temperature measured?

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

Types of thermometers.

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

- It is used in clinics and hospitals.
- Liquids used in thermometers are mercury and alcohol.

Activity

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

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: SUNSHINE

LESSON CONTENT

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

Measuring sunshine.

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

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

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC:CLOUDS

LESSON CONTENT

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

Activity

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

Lesson evaluation

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TPOIC: HOW WEATHER AFFECTS PEOPLE'S ACTIVITIES

LESSON CONTENT

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

Activity

1. State three ways in which weather affects us.
   N.B: Some information about the Stevenson screen.
- Drawing a diagram and instruments kept in it.

Qn: Why should a Stevenson have louvers?

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

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB- TOPIC: SEASONS AND CORRESPONDING ACTIVITIES

LESSON CONTENT

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

Farmers do different activities in the different seasons.

Dry season

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

Wet season

- Planting of crops
- Weeding / pruning / spraying

Activity

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

Lesson evaluation

TOPIC –VEGETATION IN OUR DISTRICT

Vegetation is the plant cover of an area.

Examples (components of vegetation) forests, swamps, crops, grass, shrubs, (food crops and cash crops)

TYPES OF VEGETATION

- Natural vegetation
- Plantation vegetation

Natural vegetation:
Natural vegetation is the plant cover of an area that grows on its own
Examples:
bushes,
swamps,
shrubs,
natural forests
semi arid areas

Swamps:
A swamp is a water logged area with vegetation.
Swamp reclamation /drainageis the clearing away of swamps.
The plant covers of an area that is grown by man.

Uses of swamps

- Swamps help in the formation of rainfall.
- Swamps are sources of water.
- Swamps are sources of raw materials e.g. papyrus and clay.
- Swamps are home for aquatic animals
- Crops like yams and rice are grown in swamps.

Caring for swamps

1. Avoid swamp drainage
2. Avoid building in swamps

Planted vegetation

This the plant cover that is planted by man

Examples of planted vegetation

- Trees (some forests)
- Crops

Forests:

A forest is a group of trees growing together in an area.

Types of forests

1. Natural forests
2. Planted forests

Natural forests

These are forests that grow on their own.

Characteristics of natural forests

1. Natural forests have hard wood trees.
2. Trees in natural forests are very large ad tall.
3. Natural forests have very little or grass under them
4. Trees in natural forests have buttress roots.
5. Natural forests are very think.

Examples of soft wood trees

1. Eucalyptus
2. Pines
3. Spruce
4. Conifers

Things made out of soft wood

- Match boxes
- Papers
- Ply wood
- Pencils

Importance of forests to people

- Forests help in the formation of rainfall.
- Forests are sources of herbal medicines

- Forests provide wood for furniture.
- Trees are used for fuel.
- Forests are used for tourism.
- Forests are homes for wild animals.
- Forests are used for study purpose.

Termsrelated to forests

1. Deforestation:

Is the cutting down of trees on a large scale.

2. Afforestation:

Is the planting of trees where they have never been.

3. Re-afforestaion:

Is the planting of tees where they have ever been.

4. Agro-forestry

Is the planting of trees along sidecrops

Examples of natural forests in Uganda

1. Budongo forest (the biggest natural forest in Uganda)
2. Mabira forest (the biggest in central Uganda)
3. Bugoma forest
4. Bwindiimpenetratable forest
5. Maramagambo forest

Planted forests

These are forests planted by man.

Characteristics of planted forests

1. Trees are planted in lines.
2. These are spaced
3. Trees are of one type
4. Planted forests provide soft wood

Examples of planted forests in Uganda

Lendu(the biggest planted forest in Uganda)
Mafuga forest
Magamaga forest
Nyabyeya forest

Grass land (savanna)

These are large pieces of land with tall grass.

Types of savanna

- Dry savanna (receives much rainfall)
- Wet savanna (receives little rainfall)

Savanna

Savanna is the example of natural vegetation that covers the largest part of Uganda.

Most games parts in Uganda are located in areas with Savanna vegetation because there is a complete food chain for animals.

Uses of grasslands to m an

- They provide pasture for animals
- They provide grass for thatching houses
- They are homes of wild animals
- They help to control soil erosion.

Semi arid vegetation

- These are areas which are hot and dry.
- Nomadic pastoralism is the major economic activity in semi-arid areas.
- Pastoralism is the keeping of animals as a way of life.
- Nomadic pastoralism is the movement of people and their animals from one place to another looking for water and pasture for their animals.
- Karimojong and Bahima are some of the pastoral communities in Uganda.

Uses of vegetation

- Sources of herbs e.g. (alovera, garlic) fr
- Sources of firewood
- Source of food
- Helps in rain formation
- Improves soil fertility.
- For decoration.

HOW MAN HAS MISUSED VEGETATION

1. By swamp drainage
2. By deforestation
3. By building in swamps

4. By over stocking
5. By over cultivation.

Environmental Degradation Is the act of misusing the environment.

How to care for vegetation

1. By watering
2. Ensuring proper disposal of rubbish
3. Not building in swamps
4. Fencing
5. Through agro-forestry
6. Watering vegetation
7. Trimming them, mulching, pruning

Organizations that protect environment

1. Natural environment management Authority (NEMA)
2. National Forestry Authority (N F A)

Roles / activities of NEMA

1. Educates people the dangers of encroaching wetlands and forests.
2. To educate people the dangers of environmental degradation
3. To educate the public on the values of the environment
4. To educate the public on the proper ways of using the environment.
5. To protect wetlands, swamps and forests.

Factors that affect vegetation

- Afforestation
- Rood construction
- Swamp drainage
- Deforestation
- Over cultivation
- Over stocking
- Agro-forestry
- Charcoal burning
- Re-afforestation
- Brick making

Natural factors

1. Altitude
2. Rainfall distribution
3. Nearness to water bodies
4. Soil fertility

NEGATIVE FACATORS	POSITIVE FACTORS
- Bush burning - Over cultivation - Over grazing - Making bricks - Deforestation - Constructing roads	- Re-afforestation - Agro-forestry - Crop rotation - Adding manure - Watering vegetation - Agro-forestry - Slashing

CROPS IN OUR DISTRICT

Types of crops:

Food crops: Are crops grown for food

Cash crops: Are crops grown mainly for selling

Examples of crops

Food crops	Cash crops
- Bananas - Maize - Cassava - Millet - Sorghum - Sweet potatoes - Beans	- Tobacco - Coffee - Tea - Sugar - Vanilla - cotton

Types of cash crops

Traditional cash crops
Are crops that were originally grown for selling.E.g. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, tea.

Non-traditional cash crops
These are crops that were originally grown for food but are now sold for money.
E.g. maize, beans, sugarcane, vanilla, millet, etc.

Crops and their products.

Crop		product
Coffee	-	coffee powder, gun powder
Tea	-	tea leaves
Tobacco	-	cigarettes
Cotton	-	clothes, cotton wool, threads
Coca	-	cocoa beverage, biscuits, sweets
Pyrethrum	-	insecticides, perfumes
Simsim	-	cooking oil
Palm oil (kalangala)	-	cooking oil
Sugar cane	-	sugar, sweets
Maize	-	posho
Vanilla	-	spices

PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

The stone aged period
Before the coming of the ethnic group, the people who lived in Uganda were called the bush men / early man.
They lived during the Stone Age Period.

What was the Stone Age period?
The stone age period is the period when early man used tools made out of stones.
Stone Age is the period when early man used stone tools and weapons

Places where early man lived
- Caves
- Under big trees

Early man's food

- Raw meat
- Roots
- Fruits
- Insects
- Fish
- Honey

Ways how earlyman got food

Gathering
Hunting
Fishing

Problems early man faced

- Attacks from wild animals
- Bad/harsh weather
- Lack of proper food
- Lack of proper shelter

Early man's discoveries

Iron smelting
Fire
Farming

Stages of the Stone Age period

Old/early Stone Age period

Needs of man during this period

- Shelter
- Food
- Protection

Shelter

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

Food

They ate raw meat, fruits and honey

Early man tools

Bolar	**Hand axe**	**Cleaver**	**Thumb nail scrapper**
Bone needle	**Club**	**Spearhead**	**pick**

Use of each tool / weapon.

- Bolas – for trapping fast running animals
- Hand axe
- Thumb nail scrapper } skinning animals

- Bone needle – joining skins to make clothes for earlyman.
- Club – for hitting trapped animals to death
- Cleaver – for splitting
- Pick – for digging holes

Note:
The early / Old Stone Age period ended with the discovery of fire.
Therefore the discovery of fire marked the end of the Old Stone Age period and beginning of the Middle Stone Age Period.

Importance of fires to early man

- Scare away wild animals
- To light in the cave
- To roast meat.
- For warmth
- Boiling roots, berries and plants for poison to use on spear and arrow tips.

The middle Stone Age period the middle Stone Age period, early man, tamed the dog by giving the dog a bone.

How useful was a dog to earlyman

- For scaring away wild animal
- For hunting
- For company

Other important discoveries during the middle Stone Age period

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

NB: Early man tamed other animals like the goat, sheep and cattle during the middle

Stone Age period.

The most important discovery of earlyman during the middle Stone Age period

was farming.

Therefore, farming marked the end of Middle Stone Age period and the beginning of the new/late Stone Age period.

THE NEW/LATE STONE AGE PERIOD

- Having discovered farming in the middle stone earlyman started living a settled life in the late Stone Age period in order to look after his animals and crops.
- The most important discovery of earlyman during this period was <u>iron smelting</u>
- New tools like knives, hoes and baskets were made to help dig the land, saw and harvest crops.
- Drawing and painting s on walls of rocks
- Rock painting in Uganda can be found in Nyero in Kumi district.
- Iron smelting marked the end of the Stone Age period.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archeology is the study of the remains of early man / early life.
Archeological work is done by digging the remains of early man
Earlyman remains are called <u>fossils</u>
Digging deep in the soil to find the remains of early man is called <u>excavation</u>.

Archeologists

Archeologists are the people who study the remains of early man.

Sources of history

- Oral tradition (legends, fairytales, myth)
- Written records
- Archeology
- Linguistics

Dr. L. Leakey

- He is the most famous archeologist in east Africa
- He discovered the oldest skull of earlyman in East Africa
- The skull was found at Old vai George in Tanzania.

What do Archeologists study?

- Remains of plants and animals
- Stone Age tools
- Rock paintings
- Weapon
- Remains of food
- Building materials
- Iron remains

Note:
The Bachwezi introduced the idea of iron work in Uganda.

Stone Age sites

These are places where earlyman is believed to have lived.

Examples of Stone Age sites

1. Luzira Stone Age site in Kampala
2. Nsongezi Stone AGE site (largest Stone Age site in Uganda)
3. Nyero Stone Age site in Kumi district (known for rock painting)
4. Magosi in Karamoja region
5. ParaaStone Age site

A sketch map of Uganda showing Stone Age sites

Importance of Stone Age sites

1. They are a source of tourist attraction
2. They help us to know or to learn about the life of earlyman.
3. They help us to study things used by early people
4. We discover the origin of earlyman.

A Museum

A museum is a building where things of long ago are kept.

Importance of a museum

- For study purpose
- For tourist attraction
- Provides jobs to people

ETHNIC MIGRATION

Define an ethnic group

An ethnic group is a group of people with the same origin and speaks related languages.

A tribe

A tribe is a group of people with the same origin and speaks the same language.

A clan

A clan is an organized group of people under one fore father.

A lineage

This is a small group of people within a clan

A throne is a special seat for the King.

Migration

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

Examples of ethnic groups in Uganda

- Bantu
- Nilotics (river – lake nilotes**)**
- Hamates
- Nilo – hamates

A sketch map of Uganda showing ethnic migration into Uganda