

PRIMARY WORK BOOK

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS IS A SERIES OF LEARNING THE SOURCE MATERIALS ORGANISED FOR USE AFTER THE TEACHER HAS INTRODUCED AND EXPLAINED THE CONCEPT TO THE LEARNER.

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS COVERS PRIMARY SYLLABUS FROM **PRIMARY ONE TO PRIMARY SEVEN** IN ALL SUBJECT ASPECTS THAT IS ENGLISH, SOCIAL STUDIES, INTEGRATED SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, LITERACY (FOR LOWER CLASSES) AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

THIS TOOL IS WELL SUMMARISED WITH RELEVANT EXPLANATIONS, FOLLOW UP EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES IN LINE WITH TERM ONE WORK AS PRESCRIBED BY THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTER , UGANDA.

EACH OF THE ABOVE ASPECTS HAS A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE MASTERY.

THIS WORK BOOK IS ORGANISED BY MARKS GATE INTERNATIONAL (MGI) IN CORROBORATION WITH STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL ZZANA (STAHIZA)

THIS TOOL HAS SERIES IN TERMS THAT IS (TERM ONE, TERM TWO, TERM THREE)

Here in is an extract of the material that compose a whole book. In case you are interested in the complete sets of books, contact; 0772511120/0705283741

TOPIC 1: THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Introduction:

The Geographical region of East Africa consists of five countries i.e. Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. The three countries of East Africa formed the East African community.

UGANDA:

The background of Uganda

- ❖ It is the smallest of the three East African countries.
- ❖ It has an area of 244,000km².
- ❖ The capital city of Uganda is Kampala.
- ❖ The chief airport is Entebbe international airport.
- ❖ Uganda is a landlocked country.
- ❖ It uses **Port Mombasa** (Kenya) and **Port Dar es salaam** of Tanzania for over-seas trade.
- ❖ Uganda was ruled by the British (Britain) from April 1894- 9th October 1962.
- ❖ The first executive prime minister and president of independent Uganda was **Apollo Milton Obote**. The first non-executive president was **Sir Edward Mutesa II**.
- ❖ Today, Uganda is under the Multi-party system of governance with Museveni's National Resistance Movement in power (**NRM**).

Kenya

Background of Kenya:

- ❖ It's the second biggest country in East Africa. It has an area of about 585,000km².
- ❖ The capital city is Nairobi.
- ❖ The chief airports are Embakasi (Kenyatta) and Mombasa (Moi) airport.
- ❖ It's not landlocked
- ❖ Its chief seaport is Mombasa.
- ❖ Kenya was also colonised by Britain from 1895-9/12/1963.
- ❖ Mzee Jomo Kinyatta led it to independence.
- ❖ The current president of Kenya is **HE Uhuru Kenyatta**.

TANZANIA

Background of Tanzania:

- ❖ It's the biggest country in East Africa with an area of about 943,000km².
- ❖ The capital city is Dodoma.
- ❖ The former capital was Dar-es-salaam but transferred to Dodoma.

Why the capital city was transferred?

- a). Dodoma was centrally located.
- b). Need to separate the commercial city from the political city.
- c). Dodoma was a spacious and well planned.

- ❖ The chief airport is Dar es salaam international Airport.
- ❖ Tanzania is not a landlocked country.
- ❖ Dar-es-salaam is the chief seaport.
- ❖ Tanga is also another seaport.
- ❖ Tanganyika was a German territory from 1880 until 1919 when it was given to Britain as a mandatory territory.
- ❖ The name German East Africa was changed to Tanganyika in 1919 after the 1st world war.
- ❖ Tanganyika got her independence on 12/12/1961 with Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere (RIP) as its first prime minister.
- ❖ Tanganyika combined with Zanzibar to form Tanzania in April 1964 with Nyerere still as the first president.
- ❖ Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) is the ruling political party in Tanzania.
CCM means revolutionary party.
- ❖ The president currently is **Jakaya Kikwete**.
- ❖ There are three big islands off the coast of E. Africa that belong to Tanzania i.e. Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia.
- ❖ Compass Direction of Uganda from Kenya?
- ❖ The word "**from**" means that the compass direction should be drawn in Kenya.
- ❖ So, the person finding the direction of Uganda from Kenya should begin from Kenya following the compass direction to Uganda. The direction followed from Kenya to Uganda is west.

Neighbors of East Africa

<u>DIRECTION</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL CITY</u>
North	South Sudan Ethiopia	Juba Addis Ababa
South	Mazambique	Maputo
West	DRC	Kinshasha
North East	Somalia	Mogadishu
South West	Malawi Zambia	Lilongwe Lusaka

- Indian Ocean borders the Eastern part of East Africa.
- Major latitude that crosses East Africa is the equator passing through Uganda and Kenya.
- The equator in Uganda crosses Lake Victoria and George.
- The districts crossed by the equator include, Wakiso, Kasese, Kalungu, Kiruhura, Ibanda etc.
- The equator divides Kenya into almost two equal halves.

LOCATING PLACES USING GRIDLINES (latitudes and longitudes)

Gridlines are the circles that mark maps of the earth. Every place on earth can be located according to imaginary coordinates marked in degrees. Just like we can plot a point on a graph of **X** against **Y** in Mathematics, the place is located along two "axes"

There are two types of gridlines namely;

Latitudes and **Longitudes**. The method of locating places on a map using lines of latitude and longitude is referred to as Grid reference.

LLINES OF LATITUDES & LONGITUDES

Reviewing the definition of latitude as a distance of a place from the equator.

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

Latitude is the distance North of South of the Equator.

Longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from north to south.

Longitudes is the distance East or West of the prim meridian.

Major latitudes include

Equator - 0°

Tropical of cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N

Tropical of capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S

Others are Artic circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and Antartic circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S

IMPORTANCE OF THE EQUATOR

It determines the climate of an area.

The equator divides the world into two equal parts.

The equator determines how far north or south a place is i.e. (it is where latitudes readings begin from).

The equator is marked 00 because the numbering of all latitudes start from it.

LONGITUDES

Longitudes are imaginary lines on a map running from north to south.

Major lines of longitudes include, Green wich meridian prime meridian 0° and International date line- 180° East or West.

- ✓ The prime meridian divides the world into the Eastern and western hemispheres
- ✓ It is also used to determine international time.
- ✓ The International Date Line is uses to determine day and dates.
- ✓ The prime meridian is also called green witch meridian because it passed through a town called Greenwich in London (England).
- ✓ In Africa it passes through Acera City in Ghana.

Other coutries crossed by the prime – meridian include:-

- a) Ligeria
- b) Mali
- c) Burkino Faso.

Importance of line of latitude [Parallels] They are used to determine the world climatic distribution.

- ✓ They help in locating places.
- ✓ For regions between the tropics, the areas is experience either tropical or equatorial climate because they receive more sunshine and rainfall which encourages vegetative growth.
- ✓ They are tourist attractions in the countries they cross such as *Uganda*.

Importance of Longitudes.

- ✓ They determine how far a place is to the West or East of Greenwich.
- ✓ They determine time.
- ✓ The international dateline determines date.

Calculating time

Time is calculated from Greenwich.

Every 15° make an hour, therefore $1^\circ = 4$ minutes.

To the east of Greenwich we add while we subtract as we move to the west of Greenwich.

The world is divided into 24 divisions at a distance of every 15° of longitude. These divisions are called time zones.

East Africa's time zone is called the East African standard time (**EAST**)

EXAMPLES.

1. The time in Ghana is 10:00 am, what time will it be in Uganda 45° E?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 15 & = & 1 \text{ hour} \\ 45^\circ & = & \frac{45^\circ}{15^\circ} \\ & = & 3 \text{ hours} \end{array}$$

Since Uganda is east of Ghana, we add 3 hours to its time [10 :00 am]

Hrs	Mins	
10	00	13 :00
3	00	- 12 :00
13	00hrs	1 :00 pm

Example 2

The time in Accra is 1 :00 pm

What is the time in Gabon which is 30° East ?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 15^\circ & = & 1 \text{ hour} \\ 30^\circ & - & \frac{30^\circ}{15^\circ} \\ & = & 2 \text{ hours} \end{array}$$

Since East we add 2 hours + 1 :00 am

Hrs	Min
1	00
+2	00
3	00 pm

Example 3

It is 6 :00 am in Accra. What time will it be in Liberia 30° west ?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 15^{\circ} & = & 1 \text{ hour} \\ 30^{\circ} & - & \underline{30^{\circ}} \\ & & 15^{\circ} \\ & = & 2 \text{ hours} \end{array}$$

Since West we subtract 6 :00 - 2 hours + 1 :00 am

Hrs	Min
6	00
-2	00
<hr/>	
4	00 pm

ACTIVITY.

- Write the following in full
 - GMT
 - I.D.L
- Why doesn't Rwanda experience the same time with Uganda yet they are neighbours?
- What is meant by the term time zone?
- The time in Accra Ghana is 9:00 am. What will it be in Somalia which is 30°E?
- The time Dodoma is 11:45 am. What time will it be in a place which 60° E?

MOVEMENTS OF THE EARTH

Rotation of the Earth.

- The earth rotates on its axis from west to East.
- An axis is an imaginary line that cuts through the earth from the North Pole to the South Pole.
- It takes 24 hours (1 day) for the earth to make a complete rotation
- The rotation of the Earth causes day and light.
- It also causes deflection of winds and ocean currents.

Revolution of the Earth.

- Is the movement of the earth around the sun
- It takes 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days for the earth to revolve around the sun.
- This is called an ordinary year.
- The fourth year of every four years has 366 days.
- This is called a leap year.
- The revolution of the earth causes seasons i.e. summer, winter, autumn and spring.
- On 21st March and 23rd September, the sun is directly overhead the equator.
- On these two dates the earth gets equal days and nights i.e. Equinox.

- On 21st June, the sun is overhead the tropic of cancer
- On 22nd December, the sun is directly overhead the tropical of Capricorn. The southern hemisphere will experience winter.

TRIAL ACTIVITY

1. If it is 3:00 am at GMT, what time will it be in DRC 30°East?

2. It is 8:00 pm at GMT. What will it be at a place 75° West?

3. When it is 10:00 am GMT. What time is it in East Africa?

4. It is 3:00 am at a place 30°. What time will it be at a place 45°East?

5. It's 9:00 am in Accra and 11:00pm in Nairobi East of Ghana. How many degrees is Nairobi from Accra?

ACTIVITY

1. What are lines of longitude?

2. What other name is given to the Green wich meridian?

3. Name the major line of longitude marked 0°.

4. Name any two countries crossed by longitude 0°.

i. _____ ii. _____

5. State the importance of both lines of latitude and longitude in map reading.

LOCATION OF COUNTRIES OF EAST AFRICA.

East Africa lies between 5° N & 12° S, and 29° E & 42° E of the Greenwich.

East Africa is crossed by the Equator.

Uganda and Kenya are crossed by the Equator.

Tanzania is not crossed by the Equator therefore it lies entirely in the Southern hemisphere.

Her neighbours are;

- East – Indian Ocean.
- Northeast - Somalia
- West – DR Congo, Rwanda and Burundi.
- North – Sudan and Ethiopia.
- South – Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia.

The lakes crossed by the Equator are;

- i. Lake George ii. Lake Victoria

The towns crossed by the Equator are:

- i. Entebbe.

The countries crossed by the Equator in Africa are;

- Uganda
- Kenya
- Somalia
- DR. Congo.
- Congo Brazzaville.
- Gabon.

Neighbours of Uganda:

- N.** South Sudan.
- E.** Kenya.
- S.** Tanzania.
- SW.** Rwanda.
- W.** Democratic Republic of Congo.

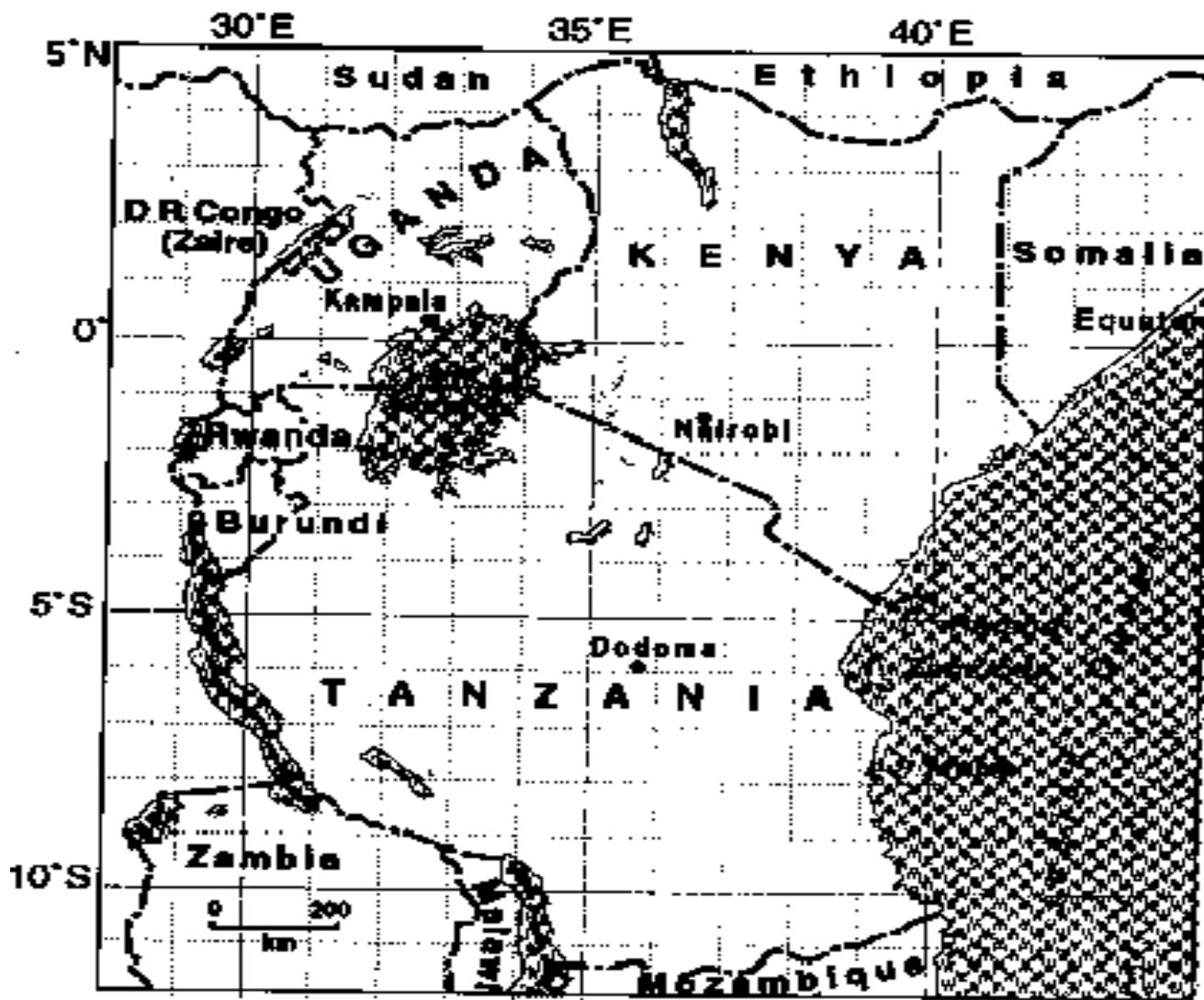
Neighbours of Kenya:

- N.** Ethiopia.
E. Somalia.
SE. Indian Ocean.
S. Tanzania.
W. Uganda.

Neighbours of Tanzania:

- N. Uganda & Kenya.
- E. Indian Ocean.
- S. Mozambique, Malawi & Zambia.
- W. Burundi & Democratic Republic of Congo.
- NW. Rwanda.

MAP SHOWING COUNTRIES THAT FORMED THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY.



BACKGROUND OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

The East African High Commission:

- It was formed in 1948 to unite the East African countries.
- Its headquarters were located in Nairobi.
- It was replaced by the East African Common services organization.

The East African High commission provided the following services:

- Higher Education
- Research activities
- Railway and harbour services
- Posts and Telecommunications
- Income tax department
- The East African literature bureau

NB: What you have finished is a **small part** of the material that compose a **whole book**. In case you are **interested** in the complete set of this book, contact; **0772 511 120/ 0705 283 741**