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1	5		PHYSICAL FEATURES OF AFRICA AND THEIR FORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-list down the major physical regions and features of Africa.</li> <li>-Describing and illustrate formation of given physical features.</li> <li>State problems associated with lakes and rivers.</li> </ul>	Geographical regions and countries found there. (their capital cities) <u>Physical regions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- coastal plain</li> <li>- plateau</li> <li>- mountain ranges</li> <li>- rift valley</li> </ul> <u>physical features</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lakes and rivers</li> <li>- the Great Rift valley and escarpments</li> <li>- mountains and hills</li> <li>- depressions</li> <li>- Coastal features i.e. coral reefs.</li> <li>- Lagoons, harbors</li> <li>- plateau</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	- Do	Do	Do	Do
2	4		RIFT VALLEY	Learners should be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the two branches of the Great Rift valley.</li> <li>- Mention the rift valley and the non rift valley lakes.</li> <li>- Illustrate the formation of rift valley.</li> <li>- State the benefits of the rift valley.</li> </ul>	<u><b>Rift valley</b></u> <u>Eastern Branch</u> Turkana, Magadi, Naivasha, Nakuru, etc  <u>Western arm</u> Tanganyika, Albert, Kivu, Bunyonyi etc  <u><b>Characteristics of Rift valley lakes</b></u>	- Do	Do	Do	Do

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outline the dangers of the rift valley.</li> </ul>	<u>Formation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- compression force theory</li> <li>- tensional force theory</li> <li>- faulting process</li> <li>- fault lines, escarpments</li> </ul> <u>Economic activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tourism, farming, mining</li> <li>-</li> </ul>				
	5		MOUNTAINS	Learners should be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mention the types of mountains.</li> <li>- Describe the formation of mountains</li> <li>- Locate mountains on the map of Africa.</li> <li>- State the values of mountains</li> <li>- Point out the dangers of mountains.</li> </ul>	<u><b>Types of mountains</b></u> <b>Block /Host</b> Rwenzori, Usanbara  <u><b>Volcanic</b></u> Elgon, Kenya, Mufumbiro, Kilimanjaro, Cameroon  <u><b>Fold</b></u> Atlas, Cape ranges  A map showing location of mountains  <u><b>Values of mountains</b></u>	- Do	Do	Do	Do

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minerals/mining</li> <li>- Tourism</li> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Rain formation</li> <li>- Recreation</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Dangers</u></b> Eruptions Landslides</p>				
3	3		PLATEAUS AND DEPRESSIONS	<p>Learners should be able to; Draw a map showing location of these plateaus</p> <p>Describe the human activities on plateaus</p>	<p><b><u>Plateaus in Africa</u></b> JOS Fouta Djallon (Guinea) i.e. A map showing location of plateaus and depressions in Africa.</p> <p><b><u>Depressions</u></b> Qattara Danakili Bodere</p> <p><b><u>Human activities</u></b> Farming, lumbering, mining, tourism, settlement, fishing Depressions Tourism</p>	- Do	Do	Do	Do
3	4		COASTAL FEATURES		<p><b><u>Coastal features</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lagoon lakes</li> <li>- Coastline</li> <li>- Coastal plain</li> <li>- Coral reefs</li> </ul>	- Do	Do	Do	Do

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harbours , bays, headlands</li> </ul> <p><b>Gulfs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gulf of Eden</li> <li>- Gulf of Guinea</li> <li>- Gulf of sirte</li> <li>- Gulf of Gaves</li> </ul> <p><b>Formation of Lagoon lakes and coral reefs</b></p> <p>Values of lagoon lakes, coral reefs and coastal plains</p>				
4	1		MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS	<p>Learners should be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List down the major multi-purpose projects.</li> <li>- Locate them on the map of Africa.</li> <li>- State factors considered for their location.</li> <li>- Mention the benefits of multi-purpose projects.</li> <li>- Enumerate problems facing multi-purpose river projects.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Definition</b></p> <p>A multi-purpose project is a project set up on rivers to provide more than one purpose e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nalubale</li> <li>- Kiira</li> <li>- Aswan highdam</li> <li>- Sennar dam</li> <li>- Volta project on R. Volta</li> <li>- Kainji on R. Niger</li> </ul> <p><b>Factors for</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- narrow gorge (valley behind)</li> <li>- Presence of a water source.</li> <li>- Gentle sloping landscape</li> </ul>	- Do	Do	Do	Do

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of storing rocks</li> <li>- Presence of man power.</li> </ul>				
4	2	VEGETATION OF AFRICA	VEGETATION ZONES	<p>Learners should be able to: Define vegetation Natural vegetation and plantation vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List down vegetation zones of Africa.</li> <li>- Identify characteristics of each vegetation zone.</li> <li>- State human activities that are carried out in each vegetation zone.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Vegetation</u></b> – refers to the plant cover of a landscape. <b><u>Natural vegetation</u></b> refers to the plant covers of a landscape that grows on its own.</p> <p><b><u>Plantation vegetation</u></b> refers to all plants on landscape that are planted by man.</p> <p>Vegetation zones of Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Equatorial rainforests</li> <li>- Savanna</li> <li>- Woodland savanna</li> <li>- Semi desert</li> <li>- Desert</li> <li>- Mediterranean</li> </ul>	- Do	Do	Do	Do
4	3		VEGETATION ZONES	Outline factors that influence vegetation distribution	<p><b><u>Factors that influence vegetation distribution in Africa.</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate</li> </ul>	- Do	Do	Do	Do

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Latitude</li> <li>- Human activities</li> <li>- Relief</li> <li>- Altitude</li> <li>- Nature of soils</li> <li>- Land drainage</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Importance of vegetation to people</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Source of food/fruits</li> <li>- Raw materials for pulp and paper.</li> <li>- Timber</li> <li>- Herbal medicines</li> <li>- Rainfall formation</li> <li>- Soil conservation</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Importance of animals</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shelter, food, protection</li> <li>-</li> </ul>				
4	4		VEGETATION ZONES	Outline the effects of vegetation use by mankind	<p><b><u>Effects of mankind activities on vegetation</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deforestation</li> <li>- Swamp drainage</li> <li>- Bush burning</li> <li>- Extinction of plant species</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Man's activities that destroy vegetation</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Industrialization</li> </ul>	- Do	Do	Do	Do

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urbanization</li> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Establishment of infrastructure</li> <li>- Lumbering</li> <li>- Settlement</li> <li>- Charcoal burning</li> <li>- Mining</li> <li>- Crazing</li> <li>-</li> </ul>				
4	5			Suggest ways large scale use of vegetation affects the environment	<b><u>Dangers of large scale use of vegetation on environment. (Destruction) of natural environment.</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Soil erosion</li> <li>- Change in climatic pattern</li> <li>- Reduction of rain</li> <li>- Soil exhaustion</li> <li>- Global warming</li> <li>- Mining</li> <li>- Grazing</li> </ul>	- Do	Do	Do	Do
5	1		TOURISM IN AFRICA	Learners should be able to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define terms</li> <li>- Identify tourist attractions in Africa.</li> <li>- State factors that promote tourism in Africa.</li> </ul>	<b><u>Definition of terms</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tourism</li> <li>- Poaching</li> <li>- Tourist as an industry</li> <li>- Tourism as an industry</li> <li>- Tourism as invisible trade</li> <li>- Game parks and game reserves</li> </ul>	- Do	Do	Do	Do

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Importance of game parks in Africa.</li> <li>- Identify problems faced by people who live near game parks.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wild life</li> <li>- Game parks/reserves</li> <li>- Tourism attractions in African that promote tourism in Africa.</li> </ul>				
5	2	CLIMATE OF AFRICA	CLIMATIC REGIONS OF AFRICA	<p>Learners should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Define the following</u></li> <li>- Weather</li> <li>- Climate</li> <li>- List down the climatic regions of Africa.</li> <li>- Outline characteristics of each climatic region in Africa</li> <li>- State the human activities in each climatic region.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<p><b>Definitions</b></p> <p>Weather is the condition of the atmosphere of a given place at a particular time.</p> <p>Climate is the average condition of a place recorded for a long period of time.</p> <p>Climatic region of Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Equatorial climate</li> <li>- Tropical climate</li> <li>- Temperate/high veld</li> <li>- Montane</li> <li>- Mediterranean</li> </ul>	- Do	Do	Do	Do
5	3			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outline factors affecting climate</li> <li>- Outline effects of man's activities on climate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hot deserts</li> <li>- Semi deserts</li> <li>- Characteristics of each climatic region</li> </ul>	- Do	Do	Do	Do

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State the causes and effects of global warming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Human activities in each climatic regions</li> <li>- Factors affecting the climate of Africa</li> <li>- Effects of human activities on climate</li> <li>- Causes and effects of global warming</li> <li>- Definitions</li> </ul>				
	4	THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA	MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS OF AFRICA	Learners should be able to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Name the major ethnic groups of Africa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Major ethnic groups</li> <li>- Bantu</li> <li>- Semites – Arabs, Egyptians etc</li> <li>- Berbers</li> </ul>	- Do	Do	Do	Do
5	4	THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA	MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS OF AFRICA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Locate their settlements</li> <li>- Identify their economic activities</li> <li>- Outline causes of their migrations</li> <li>- State problems faced during tribal migrations</li> <li>- Mention effects of tribal migrations in Africa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nilotics e.g. River-lake Nilotes, Highland Nilotes, Plain Nilotes</li> <li>- Hamites (cushites)</li> <li>- KhoiKhoi (Hottentots) khoisan</li> <li>- Sans (bushmen)</li> <li>- Pygmies</li> <li>- Europeans</li> <li>• Map showing ethnic settlement</li> <li>• Economic activities of each ethnic group</li> <li>• Causes of ethnic migrations</li> </ul>	-			

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problems faced during migrations</li> <li>The great trek               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cause of the great trek.</li> <li>Effects of the great trek</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
5	5		ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA.	Learners should be able to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify kingdoms in Africa.</li> <li>Define trans-Saharan trade</li> <li>Mention people involved and terms of trade</li> <li>Outline the effects of the trans-Saharan trade to the people of West Africa.</li> </ul>	<u>Kingdoms in Africa</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West Africa</li> <li>Central Africa</li> <li>Southern Africa</li> <li>Definition</li> <li>Trans Sahara trade was the ancient trade between North and West Africa across the Sahara desert.</li> </ul> <u>People who were involved in TST</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arabs</li> <li>Berbers</li> <li>Tuaregs</li> <li>Flani</li> <li>Hausa etc</li> </ul> <u>Effects of TST</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West Africa was linked to N. Africa</li> <li>Islam was introduced</li> </ul>	-			
5	5			-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In west Africa</li> <li>New items of trade were introduced.</li> <li>Kings and chiefs in West Africa</li> </ul>	-			

					<p>became powerful and rich.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Growth and expansion of West Africa</li> <li>- Development of towns and cities</li> <li>- Slave trade was introduced</li> <li>- Maps showing trade route.</li> </ul>				
6	1	FOREIGN INFLUENCE ON THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES	GROUPS OF FOREIGNERS WHO CAME TO AFRICA	<p>Learners should be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State why Africa was referred to as a dark continent</li> <li>- List groups of foreigners who came to Africa</li> <li>- Outline reasons for the coming of foreigners to Africa.</li> <li>- Point out the problems faced by early foreigners in Africa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Africa was referred to as a dark continent because Europeans did not have information about its interior</li> <li>- Groups of foreigners who came to Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arabs</li> <li>• Explorers</li> <li>• Missionaries</li> <li>• Traders</li> <li>• Colonialists</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <u>Reasons for the coming of foreigners</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To trade raw materials / market</li> <li>• To explore</li> <li>• To find land for settlement</li> <li>• To spread Christianity</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discussion</li> <li>- Map study</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-group discussion</li> <li>- Map drawing</li> <li>- Taking notes</li> </ul>	Maps	<p>MK Standard SST BK 7</p> <p>Functional SST</p> <p>Fountain</p> <p>Sharing our World</p> <p>Teachers guide</p> <p>Comprehensive</p>

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Problems faced by the foreigners in Africa.</u></li> <li>• Tropical diseases</li> <li>• Hostile tribes</li> <li>• Dangerous wild animals</li> <li>• Harsh climate</li> <li>• Language barrier</li> <li>- <b>Arabs</b></li> <li>• Reasons for slave trade</li> <li>• Effects of slave trade</li> <li>• Participants and routes</li> <li>• End of slave trade</li> </ul>				
	2		EXPLORERS IN AFRICA	<p>Learners should be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Name the explorers who came to Africa</li> <li>- Describe the journeys and contributions made by explorers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Europeans explorers who came to Africa</li> <li>- Mungo Park Landers (Richard and John), Heinrich, Barth De Brazza</li> <li>- Contributions made by explorers.</li> <li>• Linked Africa to the rest of the world</li> <li>• Sighted and named important physical features.</li> </ul>	- Discussion	<p>Note taking</p> <p>Answering questions</p> <p>Drawing maps</p>	Maps	<p>Comprehensive SST</p> <p>MK standard SST BK 6 and sharing our world</p>

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified suitable areas for settlement and mining.</li> <li>• Helped in the abolition of slave trade.</li> <li>• Led to colonization of Africa.</li> <li>- Reasons for their coming</li> <li>- Results / effects</li> <li>- Maps of Africa</li> </ul>				
			MISSIONARIES	<p>Learners should be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define the term missionary</li> <li>- State the various missionary groups that came to Africa.</li> <li>- Outline reasons for their coming</li> <li>- Name the individual missionaries who came to Africa.</li> <li>- State the effects of missionary work in Africa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A missionary is some one who spreads the word of God in a foreign land.</li> <li>• Church missionary society (CMS)</li> <li>• Roman Catholic missionaries</li> <li>- Reasons for the come of missionaries</li> <li>• To spread the gospel</li> <li>• To fight against slave trade</li> <li>• To promote their culture and language</li> <li>• Suppressing Islam</li> <li>• Promote formal education</li> </ul>	- Discussion	<p>Note taking</p> <p>Answering questions</p> <p>Drawing maps</p>	Maps	<p>Comprehensive SST</p> <p>MK standard SST BK 6 and 7</p> <p>Sharing our world</p>

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To fight diseases</li> <li>- Individual missionaries</li> <li>• Dr. David Livingstone</li> <li>• Ludwig Krapf</li> <li>• Rebman, Erhardt</li> <li>• Rev CT Wilson</li> <li>• Alexandra Mackey etc</li> <li>- Problems/effects of missionaries in Africa.</li> </ul>				
			TRADERS	<p>Learners should be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Give reasons why traders came to Africa.</li> <li>- Name the trading companies that came to Africa.</li> <li>- List down the main item of trade to and out of Africa.</li> <li>- Describe the medium of exchange.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reasons why traders came to Africa.</li> <li>- Raw materials</li> <li>- Market for goods.</li> <li>- To get areas to invest their surplus capital.</li> <li>- Cheap labour</li> <li>- Trading companies               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IBEACo</li> <li>• GEACo</li> <li>• The British South African Co.</li> <li>• Livingstone Central Africa Trading Company</li> <li>• International African Association (TAT.T)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	-			

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				-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trade items taken out of Africa. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slaves, minerals</li> <li>• Hides</li> <li>• Crops e.g. coffee, oil palm</li> <li>• Ivory</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Activities of trading companies.</li> </ul>	-			
				-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trader items brought to Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gums, glass</li> <li>• Swords, beads, clothes, perfumes, household items</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Medium of exchange <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cowry shell</li> <li>• Barter trade</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Map showing TAT</li> </ul>	-			
			THE TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE (THE TRIANGULAR TRADER)	Learners should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the reason why it was named so.</li> <li>- List down the items of trade involved.</li> <li>- State what led to the development of the trans-Atlantic trade.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This trade was carried out across the Atlantic Ocean (Trans Atlantic) it was called "Triangular" because the routes formed a triangular shape</li> <li>- Items of trade (From Africa to America and Europe)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discussion</li> <li>- Inquiry</li> <li>- Guided discovery</li> <li>- Map reading</li> </ul>	Real objects of palm oil Cocoa pods Maps	- do	

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain why slave labour was needed in N. America.</li> <li>- Explain the effects of the slave trade in Africa.</li> <li>- Countries where taken</li> <li>- State reasons why it was necessary to abolish slave trade</li> <li>- Identify personalities who played the leading role in the abolitions of slave trade.</li> <li>- Mention the effects of the trans-Atlantic Trade.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slaves, gold, ivory</li> <li>• Palm oil (From America to Europe)</li> <li>• Sugarcane, cotton, copper, tobacco, silver. (From Europe to Africa)</li> <li>• Guns, cigarettes, clothes, sugar, household items, ornaments, wines.</li> <li>- Factors that led to the development of the triangular trade.</li> <li>• Industrial development in Europe which led to the increased demand for human labour on plantations for raw materials and market for surplus goods.</li> <li>- Reasons why slave labour was needed in America.</li> <li>• Demand for labour on plantations and wines</li> <li>• Working in homes</li> </ul>				
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry goods to the coast.</li> </ul> <p><u>Effects of slave trade in Africa.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depopulation</li> <li>• Human suffering</li> <li>• And humiliation</li> <li>• Separation of families</li> <li>• Loss of labour leading to famine</li> <li>• Destruction of property</li> <li>• Hatred between chiefs and subjects.</li> <li>• Introduction of Islam</li> <li>• New items</li> <li>• New skills</li> <li>• Development of kingdoms.</li> </ul>				
				-	<p><u>Effects of slave trade in countries Where slaves were taken</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of the black race</li> <li>• African communities were introduced.</li> <li>• Population increased</li> </ul>	-			

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cheap labour which led to development</li> </ul> <p><u>Reasons why it was necessary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce human suffering</li> <li>• It was against Christian teaching</li> <li>• Industrial revolution</li> <li>• Declaration of independence of America.</li> </ul> <p><u>Abolition of slave trade</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• William Wilberforce</li> <li>• Dr. David Livingstone</li> <li>• Abraham Lincoln</li> <li>• Heinrich Bath</li> </ul> <p><u>Effects of the triangular trade</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slave trade was intensified.</li> <li>• Growth of coastal towns.</li> <li>• Making the African continent poorer</li> <li>• Depopulation</li> <li>• Foreign goods.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>				
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			COLONIALISTS IN AFRICA.	<p>Learners should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define the terms</li> <li>- State the methods employed by the Europeans to acquire territories in Africa.</li> <li>- Describe the methods of administration as used by the colonialists in Africa.</li> <li>- Outline the effects of colonial rule in Africa.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Terms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colonization process by which the African continent was taken over by Europeans</li> <li>- Scramble by Europeans powers.</li> <li>- Colony – a territory ruled by a superior country for permanent settlement.</li> <li>- Protectorate: A territory ruled by a superior country for protecting its own interests with no intentions of permanent settlement.</li> </ul> <p><u>Methods used to acquire territories in Africa.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Signing treaties</li> <li>- Military</li> <li>- Trading companies</li> <li>- Collaborators</li> <li>- Missionaries work</li> <li>- Scramble and petition</li> </ul>	-			
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					<p><u>Reasons for scramble</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fueling existing misunderstandings</li> </ul> <p>Methods of administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct rule</li> <li>- Indirect rule</li> <li>- Assimilation</li> </ul> <p>(Advantages and disadvantages)</p> <p>Interests of colonialists in Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land for excess population</li> <li>- Market and raw materials</li> <li>- Prestige</li> <li>- Protection of missionaries</li> <li>- Cheap labour in Africa.</li> <li>- To stop slave trade.</li> </ul> <p>(categories as political, religious, economic and humanitarian)</p> <p><u>Effects of colonial rule in Africa.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Positive</li> <li>- Negative</li> <li>-</li> </ul>				
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			SETTLERS IN AFRICA	<p>Learners should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define the terms</li> <li>- Mention the foreigners who settled in Africa.</li> <li>- Outline the causes of the great trek.</li> <li>- State the effects of the great trek in Bantustans</li> <li>- Explain how Africans reacted towards apartheid.</li> <li>- Mention the most prominent persons who fought against apartheid.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Terms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Settlers - foreigners who came from other continents to settle in Africa.</li> <li>- Great trek – massive movement by the Boers and some African groups from the cape colony northward across river Vaal</li> </ul> <p><u>Foreigners who settled in Africa</u></p> <p><u>causes of the great trek</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wars between the British and the Dutch and Africans.</li> </ul> <p><u>Effects of the great trek</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discovery of gold</li> <li>- Formation of new states i.e. Transvaal and Orange free state from national policies</li> </ul> <p><u>Homelands for black</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sharpaville, Lebowa, Swazi, Gazankulu, Vendo,</li> </ul>	-			
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					<p>Qwaqwa, Kwazulu, Transkei, Ciskei and KwaNdebele</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Townships accommodated blacks working in cities e.g. Soweto.</li> </ul> <p><u>Conditions in Bantustans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor housing</li> <li>- Poor sanitation</li> <li>- Insecurity</li> <li>- High crime rate</li> <li>- Poor schools and hospitals</li> <li>- No electricity</li> <li>- Over crowding</li> <li>- Inadequate food</li> </ul> <p>Reactions towards apartheid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- South Africa was excluded from the common wealth and OAU.</li> <li>- Trade sanctions</li> <li>- Travel sanctions</li> <li>- Establishment of armed groups and political parties.</li> <li>- Strikes and demonstrations</li> <li>- Military support from front line states.</li> </ul>			
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					<p><u>Personalities who led the fight against apartheid</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nelson Mandela</li> <li>- Oliver Tambo</li> <li>- Robert Sobukwe</li> <li>- Chief Albert Luthuli</li> </ul> <p>The end of apartheid.</p>				
				-	<p><u>Definition of terms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nationalism</li> <li>- Nationalists</li> <li>- Pan Africanism</li> </ul>	-			
		Nationalism and the road to independence	Nationalism and pan Africanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Learners should be able to:</li> <li>- Define the terms</li> <li>- State reasons for pan Africanism</li> <li>- List down the most prominent Pan Africanists</li> <li>- Give reasons why Africans wanted independence</li> <li>- State the personalities that fought for independence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Independence</li> </ul> <p>Reasons for pan Africanism to resist Italians from taking over Ethiopia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To empower Africans economically, socially, and politically</li> <li>- To unite Africans to demand for Independence.</li> </ul> <p>The most prominent Pan Africanists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nkurumah</li> <li>- King Hassan</li> <li>- Abdel Nasser</li> </ul>	-			



					- Bourguib Mohammed etc -				
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the road to independence in some African countries</li> <li>- Outline problems encountered in the struggle for independence in Africa.</li> </ul>	<u>Reasons why Africans wanted independence</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political exploitation.</li> <li>- Social freedom</li> <li>- Influence of 2<sup>nd</sup> World War.</li> </ul> <u>Personalities that fought for independence</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kaunda, Nkurumah, Azikowe, Nyerere etc.</li> <li>- Methods employed to demand for independence</li> </ul> Road to impence in some African states. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ghana, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe etc</li> </ul> Problems encountered in the struggle for independence	-			
			1 <sup>ST</sup> AND 2 <sup>ND</sup> WORLD WARS	- Learners should be able to;	- Causes of the effects of the World Wars.	- Do	Do	Do	Do

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			UNO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State the causes and effects of the wars.</li> <li>- Describe the formation and the objectives of the League of Nations</li> <li>- Explain reasons for its formation</li> <li>- State the organs, agencies and their duties and headquarters</li> <li>- Explain the reasons for its formation</li> <li>- State the organs, agencies and their duties and headquarters</li> <li>- State the success and failures of UNO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formation of the League of Nations (LON)</li> <li>- Objectives of LON</li> <li>- Failures of the LON</li> <li>- Reasons for the formation UNO</li> <li>- Organs and agencies.</li> <li>- Headquarters of these agencies</li> <li>- Successes and failures of UNO.</li> </ul>				
			COMMON WEALTH OF NATIONS	<p>Learners should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the meaning of common wealth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What common wealth countries are;</li> <li>- Examples of common wealth</li> </ul>	-			

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Give examples of common wealth countries and the things they share in common.</li> <li>- State the objectives of the common wealth.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>countries and things they share.</li> <li>- Objectives of the common wealth.</li> <li>- Common wealth secretariat.</li> <li>- High commissioners and ambassadors</li> <li>- Dominion states</li> </ul>				
			EUROPEAN UNION	Learners should be able to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mention the member countries</li> <li>- State the major objectives of the EU.</li> <li>- Explain how Africa relates with EU</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Members states of EU.</li> <li>- Major objectives of the EU.</li> <li>- Ways of Africa relates with EU.</li> </ul>	-			
			OAU	Learners should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the formation of OAU.</li> <li>- State the objectives of OAU</li> <li>- State the founder members of OAU.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the process that led to formation of OAU.</li> <li>- Objectives of OAU (economic, political, and social)</li> <li>- Founder members of OAU.</li> <li>- Organs of OAU and their duties</li> <li>- Successes and failures of OAU.</li> </ul>	-			

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outline the successes and failures of OAU.</li> <li>- Reasons why OAU changed to AU.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reasons why OAU changed to AU.</li> <li>- OAU had accomplished most of its aims.</li> <li>- Africa was facing new challenges.</li> <li>- Objectives of AU</li> </ul>				
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State the organs of AU</li> <li>- Outline the objectives of AU</li> <li>- State the challenges facing AU and possible solutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting peace</li> <li>- Promoting security</li> <li>- Promoting stability</li> <li>- Promoting socio-economic development</li> <li>- Promoting democratic governance.</li> <li>- Promoting human rights.</li> <li>- Challenges facing AU and the solutions.</li> </ul>	-			
		POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA	REGIONAL CO-OPERATION	Learners should be able: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define the terms</li> <li>- Outline the need for cooperation in Africa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooperation</li> <li>- Regional markets</li> <li>- Neo colonialism</li> <li>- Common markets</li> <li>- Regional cooperation</li> <li>- Need for cooperation in Africa.</li> </ul>	-			
			AFRICA'S ECONOMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List down regional groupings and their aims.</li> <li>- Identify problems facing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional groupings, membership aims</li> <li>- Problems facing regional</li> </ul>	-			

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				regional cooperation	cooperation and solutions.  <b><u>Terms</u></b> - Economic development - Economic activities - Economy - Economic resources and their uses  <b><u>Land use</u></b> - Types of farming - Advantages and disadvantages <b><u>Case studies</u></b> - Ghana, Nigeria, Sudan, Libya -				
		AFRICA'S ECONOMY	NATURAL RESOURCES	- Define terms - Name economic resources and their resources	- South Africa, DR Congo - Horn of Africa countries - Egypt, Rwanda and Burundi - Zambia	-			
		AFRICA'S CHALLENGES	CHALLENGES SOLUTIONS TO AFRICA'S PROBLEMS	Learners should be able to; - A numerate political, economic and social challenges of Africa.	<b><u>Definition of terms</u></b> - Challenges - Birth rates - Economic growth - Illiteracy - Infant – maternal mortality rates - Fertility rates	-			

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					<u>Challenges of Africa</u> - Political - Economic - Social - Solutions to challenges - -				
				-	-	-			

END