

# **SOCIAL STUDIES**

## **GRADE 6 NOTES**

### **NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENTS**

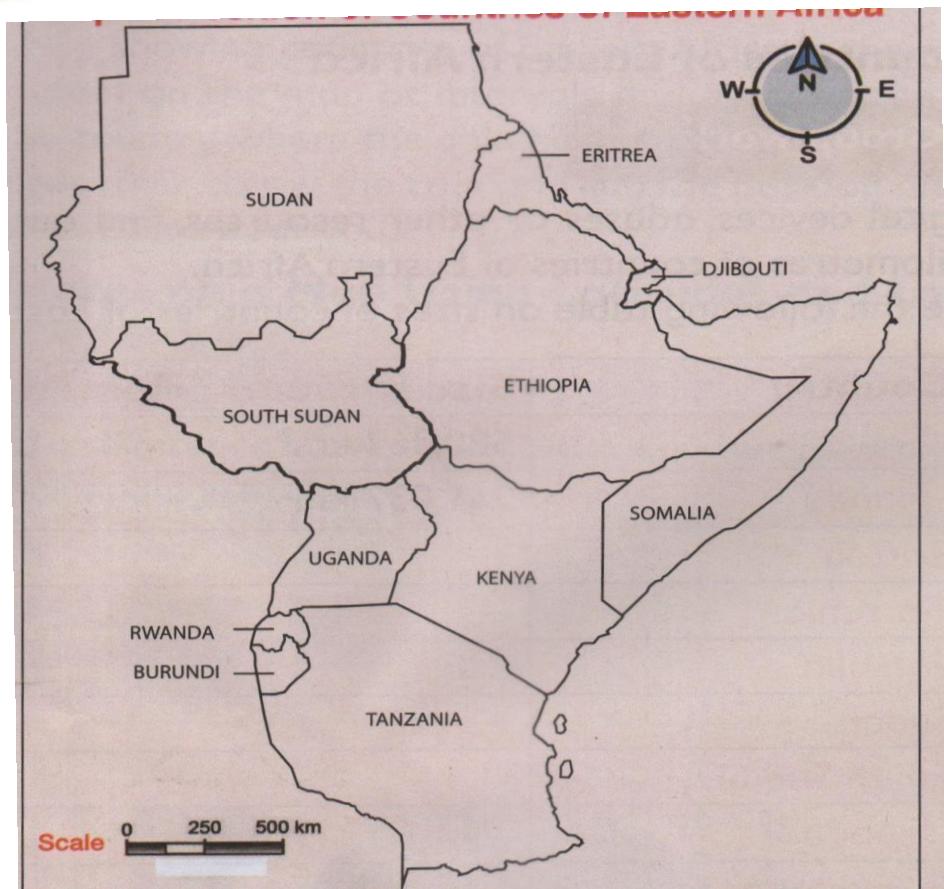
#### **Position and Size of Countries in Eastern Africa**

##### **Countries in Eastern Africa**

- Eastern Africa is the region located in the eastern region of Africa.
- It is made up of eleven independent countries namely:
  - 1) Sudan
  - 2) Ethiopia
  - 3) Tanzania
  - 4) Somalia
  - 5) South Sudan
  - 6) Kenya
  - 7) Uganda
  - 8) Eritrea
  - 9) Burundi
  - 10) Rwanda
  - 11) Djibouti

##### **NB**

- Sudan is the largest country in eastern Africa
- South Sudan became independent in JULY 2011 ➤ Djibouti is the smallest country in eastern Africa
- Countries without a coastline are called landlocked e.g. Burundi, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia and South Sudan.



### **POSITION OF COUNTRIES OF EASTERN AFRICAN**

- Using a compass you can locate position of a country in relation to her neighbours.
- Kenya lies to the -:
  - ✓ North east of Tanzania
  - ✓ South of Ethiopia
  - ✓ South east of South Sudan,
  - ✓ East of Uganda
  - ✓ West of Somalia
- Immediate neighbours of Kenya are Tanzania, Uganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia.

### **SIZE OF THE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN AFRICA**

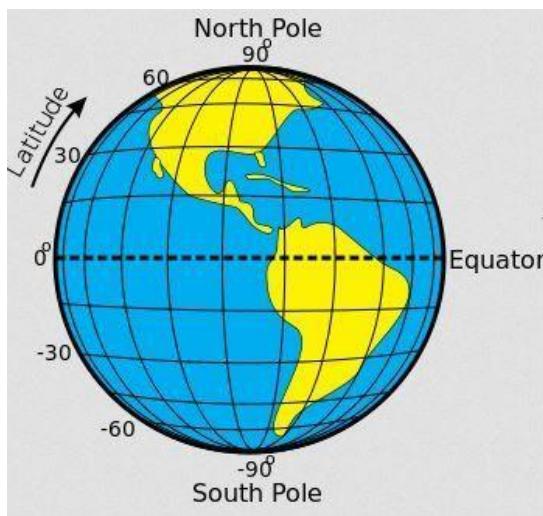
<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>SIZE in square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>
Sudan	1.886 million km <sup>2</sup>
Tanzania	945,087 km <sup>2</sup>
Somalia	637,655 km <sup>2</sup>
South Sudan	644,329 km <sup>2</sup>
Kenya	580,367 km <sup>2</sup>
Uganda	241,037 km <sup>2</sup>
Eritrea	117, 598 km <sup>2</sup>
Burundi	27,834 km <sup>2</sup>
Rwanda	26, 338 km <sup>2</sup>
Djibouti	23,200 km <sup>2</sup>
Ethiopia	1.104 million km <sup>2</sup>

## **LOCATING PLACES ON A MAP USING LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES**

- Eastern Africa lies within latitudes 22°N AND 12°S and between longitudes 22°E and 51°E/52°E.

### **Latitudes**

- These are imaginary lines that runs from west to east
- They are also called parallels
- The main line of latitude is equator at 0°
- Equator divides the earth into two equal halves called hemisphere.



### **Characteristics of latitudes**

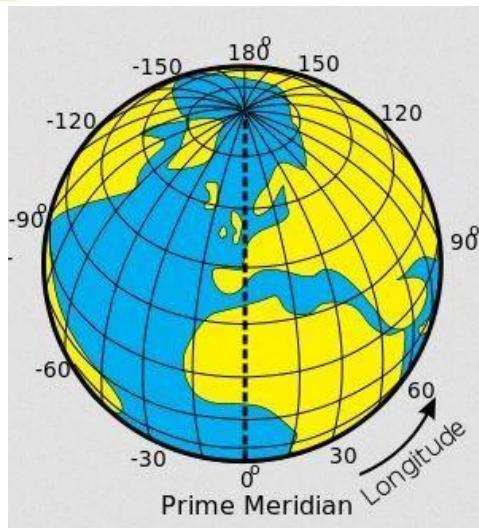
- They are parallel
- They are of different lengths
- They affect climate
- They are measured in degrees from the equator
- They are 180 lines of latitudes in total

### **Latitudes lines are;**

- Equator at 0°
  - The tropic of cancer 23 1/2° N
  - The arctic circle 66 1/2° N
  - The tropic of Capricorn 23 1/2° S
  - The Antarctic circle 66 1/2° S

## **LONGITUDES**

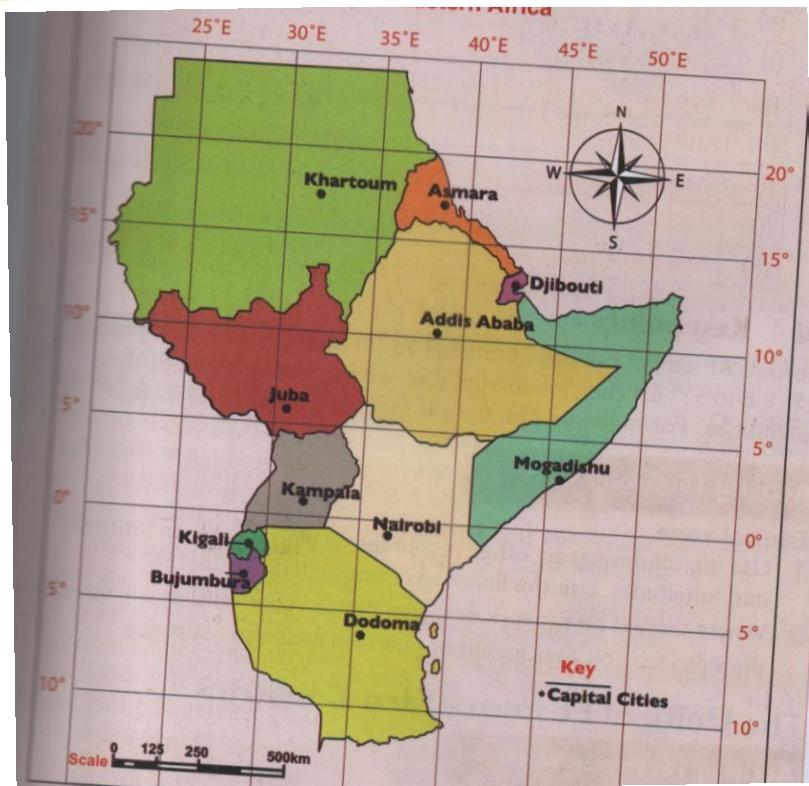
- These are imaginary lines that run from North Pole to south pole of the earth
- They are also called meridians or horizontals
- Main line of longitude is Greenwich meridian at 0°
- Greenwich meridian is also called prime meridian
- Prime meridian passes through the Greenwich town in London and Accra in Ghana



### Characteristics of longitudes

- They run from north to south
- They are not parallel
- They meet at the poles they affect time
- They are of the same length
- They are measured in degrees east or west of prime meridian
- They are  $360^{\circ}$  lines of longitudes in total.

	<b>TOWN</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
1	Nairobi	$1.3^{\circ}$ S, $36.8^{\circ}$ E
2	Dodoma	$6.5738^{\circ}$ S, $6.2631^{\circ}$ E
3	Kampala	$0.3634^{\circ}$ N, $32.6051^{\circ}$ E
4	Mogadishu	$2.0^{\circ}$ N, $45.3^{\circ}$ E
5	Kigali	$1.9441^{\circ}$ S, $30.06^{\circ}$ E
6	Bujumbura	$3.36^{\circ}$ S, $29.3599^{\circ}$ E
7	Asmara	$15.3381^{\circ}$ N, $39.9318^{\circ}$ S
8	Khartoum	$15.30^{\circ}$ N, $32.31^{\circ}$ E
9	Djibouti	$11.8251^{\circ}$ N, $42.5903^{\circ}$ E
10	Juba	$0.2240^{\circ}$ N, $41.6012^{\circ}$ E
11	Addis ababa	$8.9806^{\circ}$ N, $7578^{\circ}$ E



## **UNITY OF EASTERN AFRICA COUNTRIES**

Unity among eastern African countries can be promoted through

1. Trade
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

## **MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES IN EASTERN AFRICA**

Physical features are naturally things found on the surface of the earth. They include:

- 1) Mountains
- 2) Valleys
- 3) Plateaus
- 4) Ocean
- 5) Seas
- 6) Gorges
- 7) Plains
- 8) Lakes
- 9) Rivers
- 10) Swamps
- 11) Hills, rangers

## THE MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES IN KENYA

### 1. Mountains

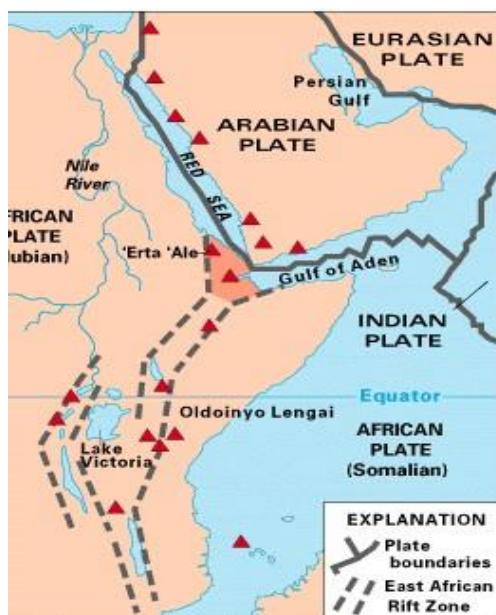
- Are masses of very high land.
- They are the highest physical features on the earth.

#### Major mountains in eastern Africa

KENYA	TANZANIA	UGANDA	SUDAN	ETHIOPIA
Mt.kenya	Mt.kilimanjaro	Ruwenzori	Jabel-marra	Ras dashan
Mt.longonot	Mt.meru		Nubadarfur	Guna
Mt.marsabit	Pare mts		Kissu	Danakil alps
Mt .kulal	Ngorongoro crater			
Menengai crater	Lool molasin			

### 2. Rift valley

- A valley is a low lying area with steep slopes.
- In eastern Africa the rift valley has 2 branches that stretch across several countries
- The two branches are the **eastern rift valley** and the **western rift valley**



### 3. LAKES

- A lake is a water body that is surrounded by land
- A hollow/depression filled with water
- We have 1) Fresh water lakes 2) salty water lakes
- Main lakes in eastern Africa are

KENYA	UGANDA	TANZANIA	ETHIOPIA	RWANDA
Turkana	Albert	Natron	Chamo	ruhondo
Baringo	Edward	Manyara	Abaya	kivu
Bogoria	Bunyonyi	eyasi	Steffanie	
Nakuru	Bisini	Rukwa	Shala	
Elementaita	George	Malawi	tana	

Naivasha	Kyoga	tanganyika		
Magadi	Kivu			
Jipe	mutanda			
Chala				

#### 4. Plains

- Are low lying areas of almost flat land.
- Examples

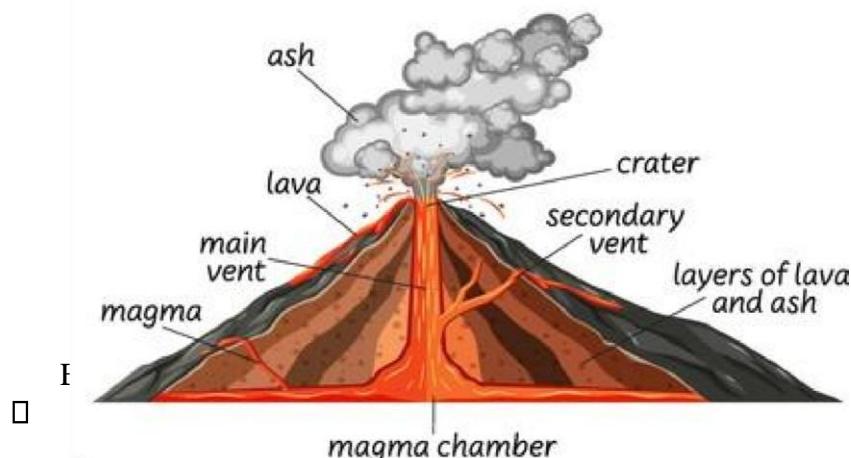
KENYA	UGANDA	TANZANIA	SOMALIA
Lotikipi, awara, kano,	Luwero	Serengeti	Bilesa
Kaputei, loita,	Nakasongola	maasai	Sarar
Budalangi,kapiti			Haded
bilesa			

### **FORMATION OF MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES OF EASTERN AFRICA**

#### **Formation of volcanic mountains**

- They are also called volcanoes
- They are formed through the process of volcanicity/eruption.
- Eruption is when the hot molten material underground is forced out by great pressure
- The hot molten material is called magma
- When magma gets to the surface is called lava
- The magma gets out through a main pipe called vent
- The opening at the top of a volcanic mountain is called a crater □ Most mountains in eastern africa are volcaning mountains

#### **Parts of a Volcano**

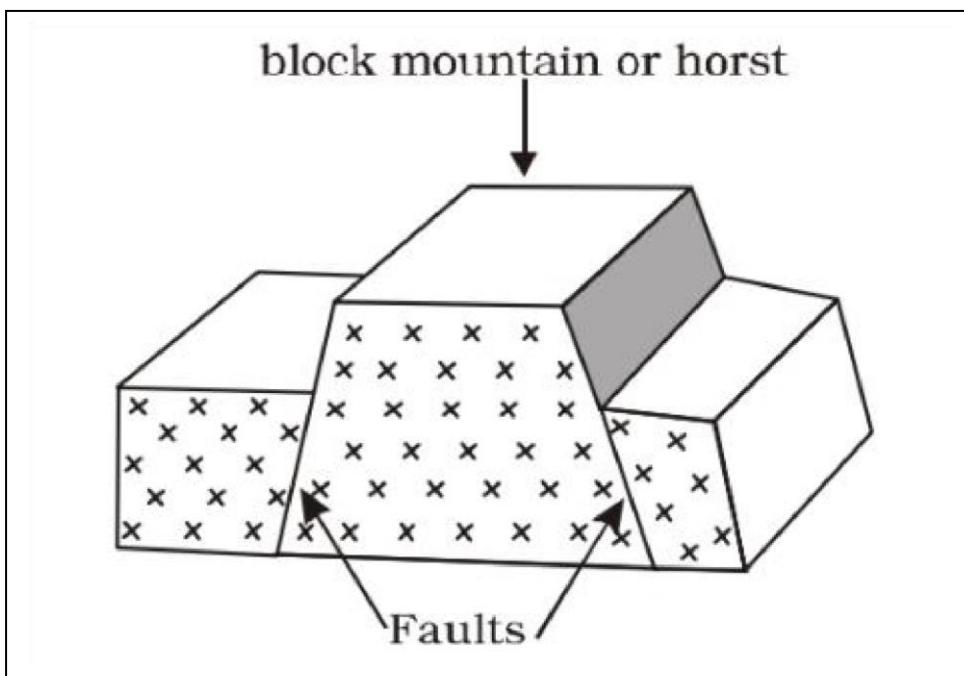


KENYA	UGANDA	TANZANIA	RWANDA
Kenya		Mt meru	Mt karisimbi
Elgon		Mt Kilimanjaro	Nyiragongo
Longonot		Ngorongoro	
Menengai crater		Lool malsin	
Marsabit			
Suswa			

### **Formation of Block Mountains**

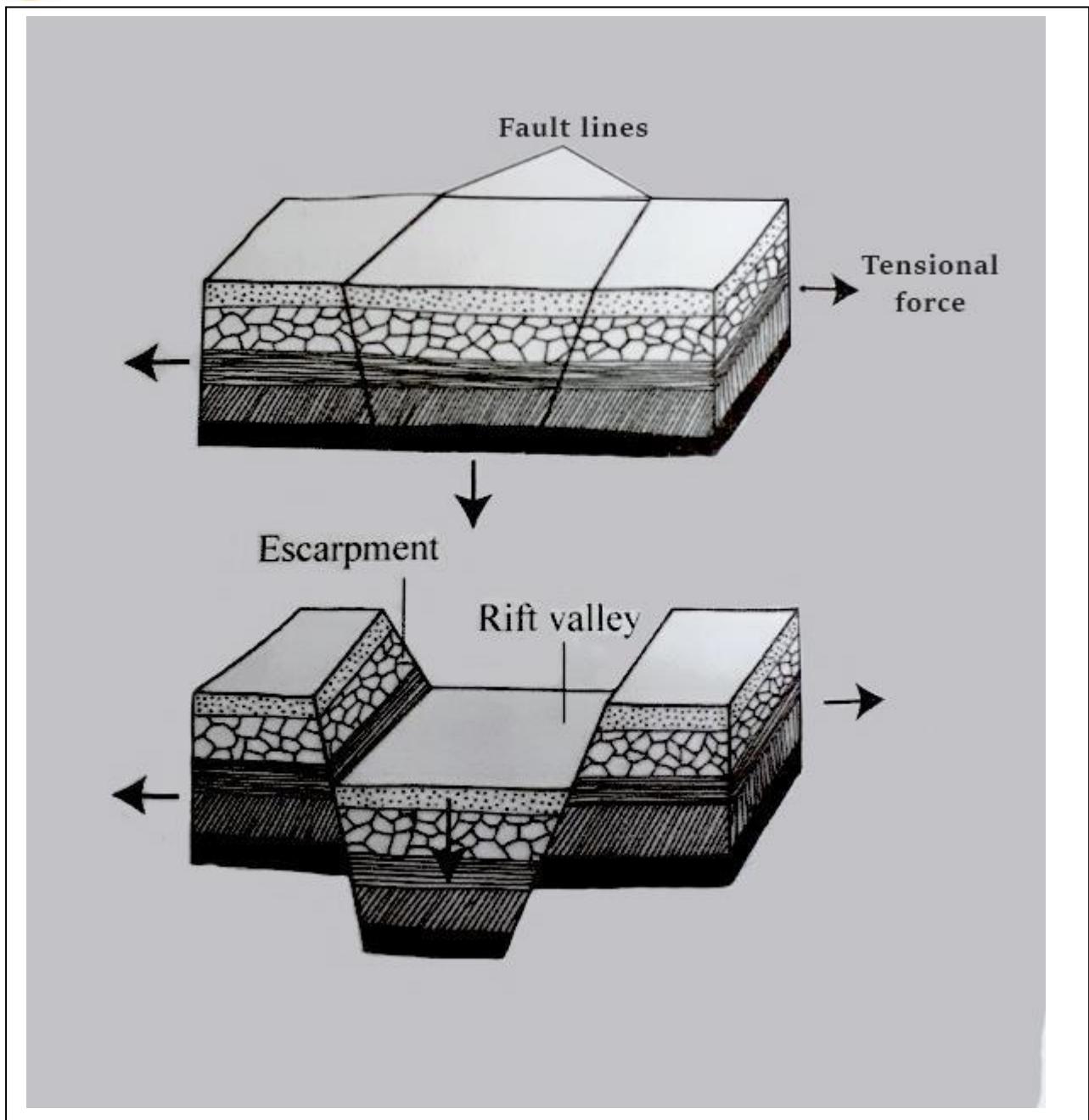
- They are also called horst mountains
- They were formed through faulting and uplifting process
- Faults are lines of weakness
- Faults were developed as a result of forces acting on the layers of the earth
- The forces involved are tensional and compressional forces
- The middle block was pushed upward by underground forces
- The underground forces called up thrust force □ Examples

ETHIOPIA	UGANDA	TANZANIA
Danakali alps	ruwenzori	Pare
		usambara



### **Formation of the rift valley**

- The rift valley was formed when two cracks or fault line formed within the crustal rocks
- The land between the two faults sunk forming a valley
- Was formed through the faulting process
- Formed by either tensional or compressional forces
- When two parallel faults developed the tensional forces pulls the rocks apart
- The middle block between the faults sink
- The steep sides of a rift valley are called escarpments



### Formation of lakes

- The major lakes in eastern African were formed as a result of
  - i. Faulting
  - ii. River deposition
  - iii. Down warping
  - iv. Volcanicity

### **1. Rift valley lakes**

- During the formation of the rift valley, some parts of the land sunk deeper than others forming depressions.
- The depressions were filled with water to form lakes
- Example – lake Tanganyika in TZ

### **2. Lakes formed as a result of down warping**

- Down warping is a process by which the earth sinks inwards due to pressure forming a big basin.
- Water fills this basin to form a lake.

Example: lake Victoria in Kenya

### **3. Lakes formed as a result of volcanicity a. Lava dammed**

- Lava dammed lakes are formed when lava flow on the surface of the earth and comes into contact with a river, blocking it
- This leads to the formation of a lake

Example: lake kivu in Rwanda

#### **b. Crater lakes**

- When volcanic eruption occurs, the top of the mountain may be blown off forming a hollow depression called crater.
- Water fills the hollow depression forming a crater lake.

Example: Lake paradise in Kenya, Ngozi in Tanzania and Shalla in Ethiopia.

### **Formation of plains**

- Plains are wide low lying areas of flat land.
- Plains are formed as a result of erosion and deposition of the eroded materials.

### **MAP OF EASTERN AFRICAN SHOWING MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES**



## **CONSERVING THE PHYSICAL FEATURES WITHIN THE LOCALITY**

We should protect and conserve physical features found in our locality

1. Prevent overuse and deforestation of forest.
2. Avoid pollution of water bodies.
3. Educate people on importance of physical features.

## **CLIMATIC REGIONS IN EASTERN AFRICA**

### **Main climatic regions in African**

- **Climate** is the average weather condition of a given place for a very long period of time.
- **Climatic regions** refer to continuous geographic area with similar climatic characteristics.
- Areas with similar climatic characteristics conditions are grouped together to form a climatic region
- Climatic regions in eastern Africa include
  - 1) Equatorial
  - 2) Tropical
  - 3) Sub tropical
  - 4) Desert
  - 5) Mountain

- 6) Semi desert
- 7) Modified equatorial

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN CLIMATIC REGIONS OF EASTERN AFRICA**

### **Characteristics of equatorial region**

- High rainfall throughout the year above 1500mm
- Receives convectional rainfall
- Rainfall is well distributed throughout the year
- High temperatures throughout the year
- Annual average temperatures of about 26°C
- High humidity throughout the year
- Two rainfall peaks between April - May and November - December
- Small range of temperatures
- No distinct dry season

### **Characteristics of modified equatorial**

- High rainfall between 1000m-2000mm per year
- Moderate temperature of about 22°C (due to low altitude)
- Convectional rainfall due to nearness to large water bodies
- High humidity throughout the year due to high rate of evaporation
- it has two main seasons wet and dry
- Long rains between march-may
- Short rains between October – December.

### **Characteristics topical climatic region**

- Has hot wet seasons and cool dry seasons
- Cooler seasons have no rainfall hence remains dry
- Hotter seasons receives a lot of rainfall hence they are wet
- Rainfall is between 750mm – 1200mm
- Has two distinct rainy seasons
- Long rains between march-may
- Short rains between September – October. □ Temperature average is 21 °c – 32 °c

### **Characteristics Mountain climatic region**

- High relief rainfall between 1100mm – 2500mm
- Cool/low temperatures due to high altitude (at the peak of the mountain)
- Leeward sides are cool and dry
- Peaks of high mountains are permanently covered by snow
- Characteristics of semi arid climatic region
- Low and unreliable rainfall 250mm – 750mm
- High temperatures throughout the year 21 °C – 28 °C
- Prolonged dry season of over six months
- Low humidity
- High temperatures at day time and low temperatures at night

### **Sub tropical climatic region**

- Cool or moderate temperature between 18c and 23 c
- High rainfall between 1100mm and 2500mm per year

- Rainfall is throughout the year

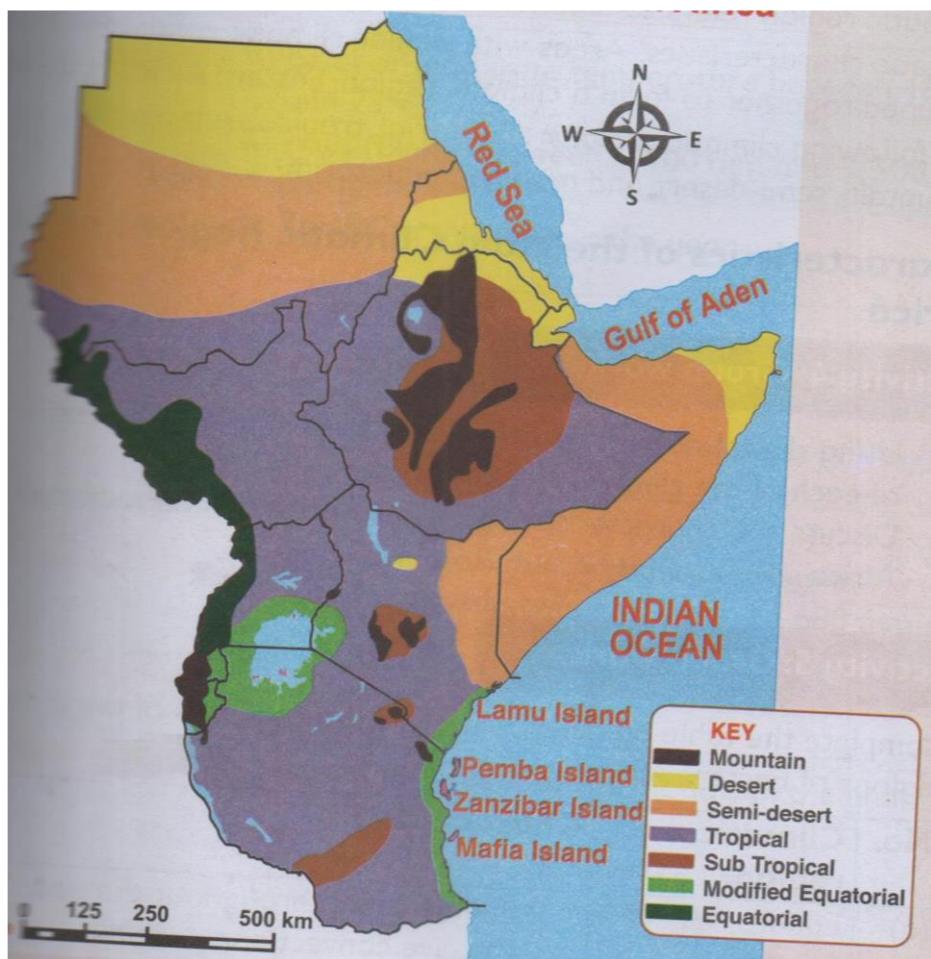
### **Characteristics of desert climatic region**

- Low/unreliable rainfall below 250mm per year
- Rainfall is irregular
- High temperatures of up to 40 °
- Clear/cloudless skies throughout the year
- Very high diurnal range of temperatures
- Hot and dry most of the months of the year
- Prolonged drought

### **Characteristics of semi arid climatic region**

- Long dry season
- High throughout the year.
- Rainfall range between 250mm- 680mm per year

### **MAP OF EASTERN AFRICAN SHOWING THE MAIN CLIMATIC REGIONS**



### **Influence of climatic regions on human activities in eastern africa**

- In arid and semi arid areas, pastoralism is the main economic activity. The areas receives low rainfall that cannot support crop farming
- In tropical areas where rainfall is reliable crop farming is practised as the main economic activities
- Too much rain leads to flooding ad destruction of crops and property
- Drought leads to famine and loss of livestock

### **Appreciating the climatic regions of eastern africa**

#### **VEGETATION IN EASTERN AFRICA**

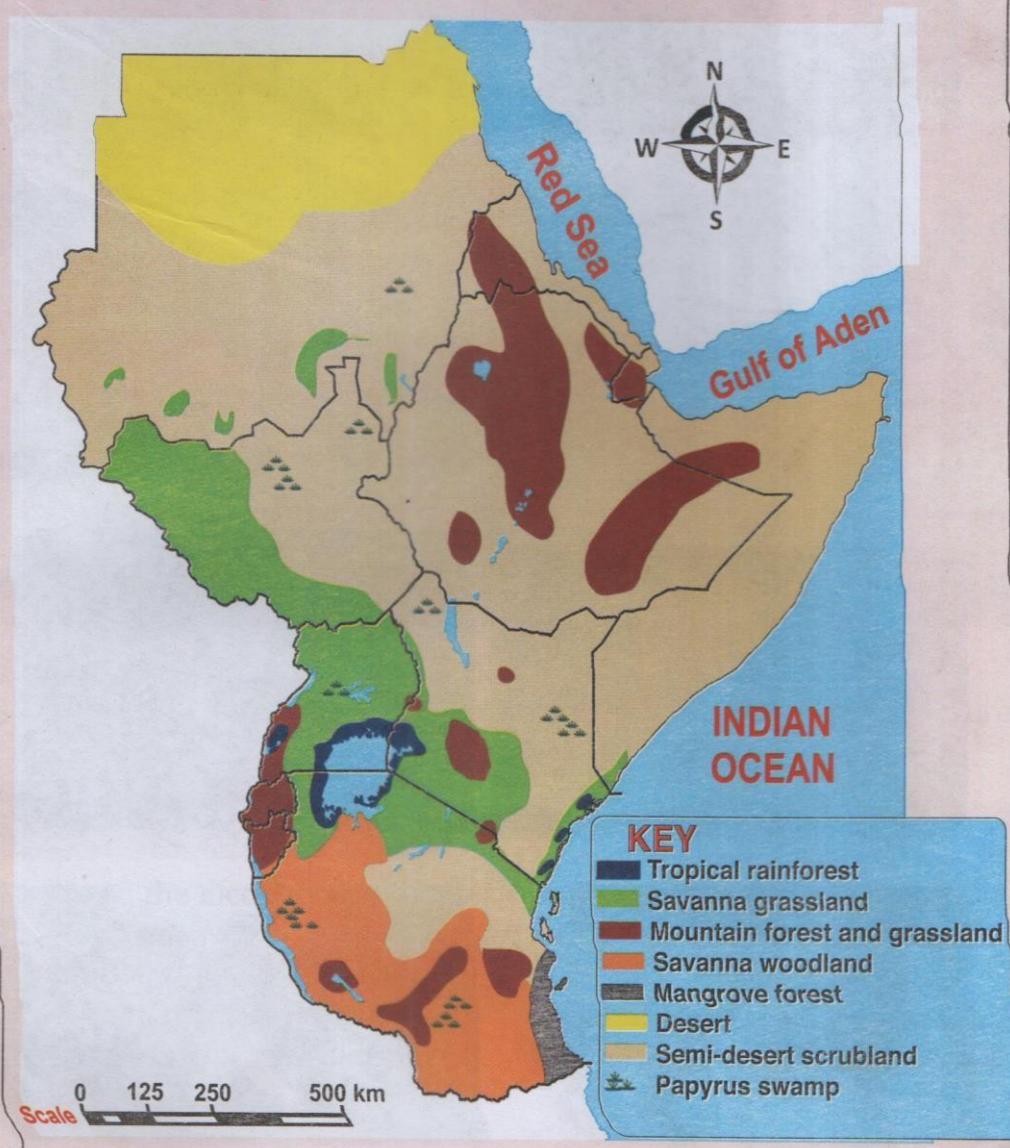
- **Vegetation** refers to plants that grow in a place.
- It consists of trees, bushes, grass and shrubs.
- The vegetation that grows on its own is called **natural vegetation**
- The vegetation that is planted is called planted vegetation

#### **Types of vegetation in eastern Africa**

- 1) Tropical rainforest vegetation
- 2) Savannah woodland
- 3) Savannah grassland
- 4) Mountain vegetation
- 5) Swamp vegetation
- 6) Desert vegetation
- 7) Semi-desert
- 8) Mangrove vegetation

#### **Map of eastern African showing the main types of vegetation**

## Map of Vegetation of Eastern Africa



### CHARACTERISES OF THE MAIN TYPES OF VEGETATION IN EASTERN AFRICA

#### Tropical rainforest vegetation

- Also called equatorial vegetation
- Found in equatorial climatic region

#### Characteristics Tropical rainforest vegetation

- Tall trees that form canopies
- Vegetation is evergreen
- Trees have straight trunks
- Trees have broad leaves
- Trees have buttress roots
- Forests are thick and dense
- Trees are mainly hardwoods e.g. oak, teak, mvule, mahogany, ebony, camphor, obeche, iroko, heartwood, ironwood, rosewood, sapele, limba, okoume

#### Savannah woodland vegetation

- Comes immediately after tropical rainforests
- Mainly consist of trees

### **Characteristics Savannah woodland vegetation**

- Trees are of medium height
- Trees are widely spaced ( scattered)
- Trees are deciduous
- Tall grass between the trees
- Tree tops are umbrella shaped
- Common trees are acacia and baobab
- Trees are deep rooted and have thick barks

### **Savannah grassland vegetation**

Mainly consist of grass and few scattered trees

### **Characteristics Savannah grassland vegetation**

- Drought resistant vegetation
- Grass may grow upto 2m
- Tall elephant grass
- Few scattered trees
- Trees have thick barks
- Trees have thorny leaves
- Main trees are baobab, acacia, cacti, euphorbia

### **Swamp vegetation**

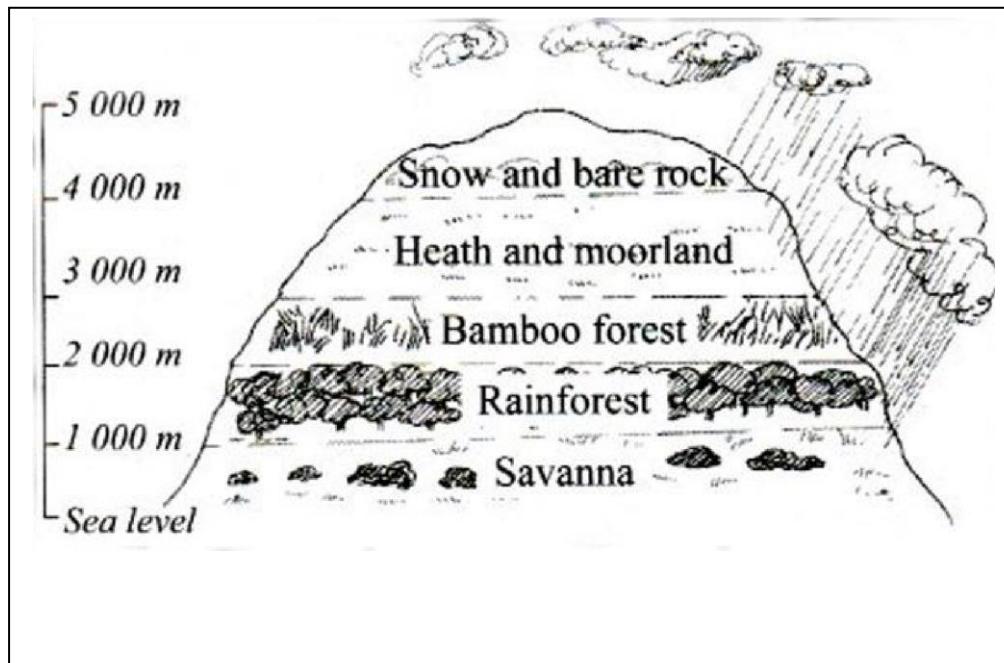
- Common in swampy regions, along rivers and shores of small lakes □ Mainly grows in poorly drained areas.
- Main vegetation are; Papyrus reeds, Water lilies
- Found in South sudan bahr-el-ghazal-sudd swamp, kyoga in Uganda, malagarasi swamp in Tanzania, amboseli swamp in Kenya

### **Mangrove vegetation**

- Grows in the muddy salty waters along shores of Indian ocean
- The mangrove trees they have breathing roots (aerial roots)
- Trees are mainly hardwood ever green and medium height
- Is found along the shores of Indian ocean and mouths of r.ruvuma, r.juba

### **Mountain vegetation**

- Grows on the slopes of mountains
- Is widespread on the windward sides of the mountains
- Vegetation changes as altitude increases
- Vegetation is mainly influenced by the altitude
- Is also called alpine or montane vegetation
- from top to bottom the vegetation ranges from bare rocks, heath and moorland , bamboo, rain forest and savannah.



### **Semi-desert vegetation**

Found in areas with rainfall between 250mm-500mm

#### **Characteristics Semi-desert vegetation**

- Short scanty thorny bushes
- Short tough and scattered patches of grass
- Vegetation is drought resistant with modified for thorns
- Common plants cactus, baobab and euphorbia

### **Desert vegetation**

Found in areas with rainfall less than 250mm

#### **Characteristics Desert vegetation**

- Stunted plants
- Plants have thorny or needle-like leaves ( catus is the most common plant)
- Large section of Ground is bare
- Plants have thick fleshy stems
- Plants are deep rooted
- Spiky scanty grass
- Found in true deserts e.g. Kaisut and chalbi and taru deserts

### **PLANTING AND CARING FOR VEGETATION**

Project work

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### **VEGETATION FOUND AT HOME AND SCHOOL**

Project work

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## **HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENTS IN EASTERN AFRICA**

- Historic built environment refers to features made by people
- These features have a historic value
- They include
  - 1) Museums
  - 2) Monuments
  - 3) Historical buildings
  - 4) Cultural centers
  - 5)

The main historic built environments in eastern Africa

	Name of the built environment	country	Type-museum, monuments, building, cultural centres
1	Kigali genocide memorial	Rwanda	museum
2	Fort Jesus	Kenya	
3	Namugongo shrine	Uganda	
4	Independence monument	Burundi	monument
5	John Garang mausoleum	South Sudan	
6	Black hawk down Crush Site	Somalia	
7	The peoples palace	Djibouti	
8	Askari Monument	Tanzania	monument
9	Victory Monumrnt	Ethiopia	Monument
10	Bomas of Kenya	Kenya	Cultural centre
11	Hyrax museum	Kenya	museum

## **Importance of the main historic built environment in eastern Africa**

- They create a sense of belonging
- They serve as resources learning centres
- Attracts tourist and earn as foreign exchange
- They enable social interactions with friends, family and community
- Many people are employed to work in historical buildings, museum, and take care of monuments

## **CREATING A CULTURAL CORNER IN SCHOOL**

Project work

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## **CONSERVING HISTORICAL BUILDINGS WITHIN THE LOCALITY**

Project work

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## **PEOPLE, POPULATION AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION**

### **LANGUAGE GROUPS IN EASTERN AFRICA**

- Language group refers to people or communities who speak the same language or related languages.
- People of eastern Africa belong to different language group
- 1) The Bantu
- 2) The Nilotes

- 3) The Cushites
- 4) The Semites

## **CLASSIFICATION OF COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN AFRICA ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE GROUPS**

### **Bantus**

- Are the largest language group in eastern Africa
- Originally homeland was DRC, Cameroon, Zaire
- Are mainly found in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi
- Tanzania has the largest number of Bantu.

kenya	Abaluhya, abagusii, abakuria, agikuyu, ameru, aembu, akamba, ambeere, taita, mijikenda, Pokomo
tanzania	Chagga, sukuma, gogo, hehe, ngoni, yao, nyamwezi, vinza, ha, zaramo, pare, fipa
uganda	Baganda, banyore, basoga, bagishu, batoro, banyoro
Rwanda	Hutu, tutsi
burundi	Hutu

### **Cushites**

- They are pastoralists
- Migrated into eastern Africa from Saudi Arabia
- Main reason for migration was to search for water and pasture for their animals
- They are divided into;

  1. Eastern cushites
  2. Southern cushites

### **Eastern cushites**

Kenya	Somali, orma, boran, burji, gabbra, rendille, galla, boni
Ethiopia	Rendille, afar, sindamo, galla, danakil, oromo, ogaden
Somalia	Boran, somali, rendille, oromo, ogaden, hawiyah, gurreh, danakil.

### **Southern cushites**

- Mostly lives in central Tanzania and lower tana river regions of Kenya

Kenya	Sanye, dahalo
Tanzania	Hawa iraqw, mbugu, burugu, avamanik, sandawe, hadza, makogodi

### **Nilotes**

- Is the second largest group in eastern Africa
- Originated from Nile valley, bhar-el-ghezal in south Sudan
- They were pastoralists
- Mainly migrated in search of pasture and water
- They also practised fishing along the rivers
- Are divided into three sub groups namely

  1. River-lake nilotes
  2. Highland nilotes

### 3. Plain nilotes

#### River-lake nilotes

Kenya	Luo
Uganda	Acholi, labwar, japhadhola, langi, alur, lughbava
Tanzania	Luo
s.sudan	Shilluk, anuk, nuer, dinka

#### Highland nilotes

kenya	Kipsigis, nandi, tugen, keiyo, pokot, marakwet, sabaot, ogiek ,dorobo.
uganda	Sebei, sabiny
tanzania	Datoga

#### Plain nilotes

kenya	Samburu, maasai, tukana, njemps, iteso, el-molo-suk
uganda	Karamajong, jie, iteso
tanzania	Maasai
sudan	Yoposa
ethiopia	Baria, gumuz

#### The semites

- Migrated from south Arabia Asia into the horn of Africa
- They crossed into Africa through the red sea
- Others came through the Indian ocean
- Mainly migrated looking for trade items and trading opportunity
- They are found in Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sudan

Kenya	Nubians
Sudan	Nubians, arabs, amharas,
Ethiopia	Falasha, arabs, tigreans, amharas, baggara
Eritrea	Tigreans, amharas
Somalia	Arabs

#### REASONS FOR THE MIGRATION OF SELECTED LANGUAGE GROUPS INTO EASTERN AFRICA

Migration of people from one place to settle in another place

People migrate from one place to another because of various reasons

#### Reasons for the migration of the Bantus

- They wanted fertile farming land to grow groups
- Escape from hostile neighbours
- Population pressure

- Running away from Outbreak of pests and diseases
- Running away from Drought and famine
- Internal disputes and conflicts
- Their population had increased and so they were looking for space to settle

### **Reasons for the migration of the Nilotes**

- Need for pasture and water
- Running away from Epidaemic (outbreak of diseases)
- Running away Hostile neighbours i.e. external attacks
- Internal conflicts/disputes
- Overpopulation
- Running away from Drought and famine

### **Reasons for the migration of the Cushites**

- Need for pasture and water
- Outbreak of diseases epidemics
- Moving from Drought and hunger
- Hostile neighbours
- Running away from Internal conflicts among clan members
- Overpopulation hence need to settle away
- Spirit of adventure

### **Reasons for the migration of the Semites**

- Need for better trading opportunities
- Search for trade goods
- Overpopulation
- Family and clan disputes
- Spirit of adventure
- Outbreak of human and animal diseases
- Spread their culture
- Wanted to spread Islam

## **MOVEMENT AND SETTLEMENT OF LANGUAGE GROUPS IN EASTERN KENYA**

### **EFFECTS OF THE MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENTS OF SELECTED LANGUAGE GROUPS IN EASTERN AFRICA**

- Displacement of smaller communities

Agikuyu displaced gumba and athi in central kenya

Abagusii displaced by luo and kalenjins

Bantu displaced by galla from shungwaya

- Conflicts between communities

Abagusii and the luo

Galla and bantu

Ngoni and the people of southern Tanzania

- Population increase
- Intermarriage between communities
- Adoption of economic practises among communities

e.g.bantu learnt cattle keeping from nilotes and cushites learnt cultivation from the Bantus

- Introduction of new items of trade
- Borrowing of different words led to development of new languages
- Borrowing of cultural practises

e.g.Bantu borrowed circumcision from the cushites

Bantus borrowed age-set systems from the cushites

### **UNITY OF LANGUAGE GROUPS IN EASTERN AFRICA**

1. Intermarriage
2. Trade activities
3. Education for all
4. Cultural interaction
5. Living peacefully

### **POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN EASTERN AFRICA**

- **Population** refers to the number of people living in a given place
- **Population distribution** refers to how people are spread over in an area
- Population of eastern Africa is not evenly distributed
- Some areas are;
  1. Sparsely populated
  2. Medium/moderately populated
  3. Densely populated

### **FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN EASTERN AFRICA**

1. Climate i.e. rainfall and temperature
2. Soils
3. Relief

4. Drainage
5. Economic activities
6. Vegetation
7. Government policy
8. Pests and diseases
9. Political factors(security)

## **POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN EASTERN AFRICA**

- **Population density** is the number of people living in a square km
- Densely populated areas of eastern Africa

The highlands region

The lake basin

Major towns and cities

Coastal areas of kenya and tanzania

Rwanda

Mining areas

Sparsely populated areas of eastern africa

North eastern uganda

Central and northern tanzania

Southern and western ethiopia

Large parts of eritrea

North eastern kenya

Most of somalia

Mountain tops

Flood plains

Northern sudan

## **EFFECTS OF HIGH POPULATION DENSITY IN EASTERN AFRICA**

- There is high population density in most towns of eastern Africa.

### **Negative effects**

- Food shortage
- Low standards of living and growth of slums
- Inadequate social amenities
- Land fragmentation

### **Positive effects**

- Attracts investments
- Increase tax collection collected by the government
- Big markets for products
- Cheap labour

## **CULTURE AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION**

### **Culture**

**Culture** is people way of living. The culture of people includes:

- The language they speak
- The food they eat
- The clothes they wear
- The way they worship
- The games and sports they play.

## **AGE GROUPS AND AGE SETS IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY**

- An **age set** is a social group of people of similar age with a shared identity.
- Members of an age set maintain set class ties over a long period of time
- An **age group** is a social group of people born during a particular period of time

### **Functions of a clan in society**

#### **The clan system**

- A **clan** is a group of people who have a common ancestor or forefather
- Clan members are related by blood
- Clans were founded by males
- Communities trace their origin through the male ancestor
- Agikuyu clans bear the names of the nine daughters of gikuyu and mumbi.
- A group of clans make an ethnic group or community
- Members of the same clan are not allowed to marry each other

### **Functions of a clan**

- Clan elders settled disputes among clan members
- Clan owned land on behalf of its members
- Giving a sense of belonging e.g. identity
- Setting rules to govern its members
- Planning and conducting important ceremonies
- Negotiating and paying dowry
- Educating the youth
- Providing comfort to members during hard times
- Safeguarding the values of the clan
- Determining religious practises and beliefs of the clan
- Protecting its members from external attacks

**Aspects of African traditional culture and ought to be preserved.** Some aspects of African traditional culture include

- traditional food
- Worship ceremonies
- Festivals
- Music
- Dances
- Language
- Games and sports
- Dressing

### **Posters on aspects of traditional culture that ought to be preserved**

Project/individual work

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## **Supporting aspects of traditional culture that ought to be preserved**

Project work

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### **SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY**

- A school is a place where pupils go to be taught or to learn
- Is an educational institution designed to provide learning to learners with the support of teachers
- A school mainly equips learners with knowledge and skills
- A school trains individuals to be responsible or useful members of the society
- We have government and private schools

### **Ways in Which the School Collaborates with the Community**

1. The school allows the community to use school facilities during weekends and school holidays.
2. The school organizes community outreach programs, such as health campaigns or environmental clean-ups.
3. Teachers and students participate in community development projects, such as building local infrastructure or mentoring youth.
4. The school hosts cultural or sporting events open to the community.
5. Parents and local organizations are involved in school committees and decision-making processes.
6. The school provides training or workshops for community members on skills such as literacy, ICT, or agriculture.

### **Benefits of Collaboration Between School and the Community**

- Improved educational outcomes as students gain support from parents and local organizations.
- Enhanced community ownership and responsibility for the school.
- Access to additional resources, facilities, and expertise from the community.
- Stronger relationships and trust between the school and the community.
- Opportunities for students to apply learning in real-life community contexts.
- Promotion of social cohesion and shared values between students and community members.