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P.5 SOCIAL STUDIES SELF - STUDY LESSONS SET 2

LESSON 1

TOPIC : CLIMATE
SUB TOPIC: INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON HUMAN ACTIVITIES
Learning outcomes
By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

(i) Give examples of human activities that depend on the climatic conditions
(ii) State the influence of different types of climate on human activities
(iii) Read, spell and write the following words correctly:

- Influence
- Pit sawing
- Agriculture
- Lumbering
- Traditional
- Influence
- Tobacco

Influence of climate on human activities
Human activities refer to all types of work done by people
Some of these human activities depend on the climate
Examples of activities influenced by climate

- Farming (growing of crops and rearing of animals)
- Cattle keeping
- A forestation
- Pit-sawing or lumbering

Influence of tropical climate on human activities

- Areas that experience tropical climatic conditions receive moderate rainfall and high temperatures throughout the year.
- These conditions are favourable for crop growing
- Crops grown in tropical regions include :
  - Coffee - cocoa
  - Cotton - sugar cane etc.
  - Tea
  - Bananas
  - Maize

Other human activities carried out in tropical region are:

- Fishing (extraction of fish from water bodies)
- Beekeeping (rearing of bees for commercial purpose)
- Tourism (visiting new and interesting places for leisure and study purpose)
- Mining (extraction of minerals from underground)
- Lumbering (selective cutting down of trees for commercial purpose

Types of crops grown in Tropical climatic conditions

- **Food crops (**crops grown for home consumption e.g maize, beans, cassava etc.)
- **Cash crops(** crops grown for sale e.g. Cotton, tobacco, tea etc)

Today, cash crops are grouped into two:

- Traditional cash crops
- Nontraditional cash crops

Traditional cash crops: These are crops that are purely grown for sale. they cannot be eaten as food at home in their raw form.

Such crops include: -Coffee - Tobacco - Cotton
- Tea

Nontraditional cash crops: These are crops which were originally (formally) grown for food but now also grown for sale.

Such crops include:

-Maize -beans - soya beans - sunflowers
- Vanilla - ground nuts

Reasons why non-traditional cash crops were introduced by the government

- To create more sources of income
- To create employment in the farming industry
- To promote food security as well as eradicating poverty

Note: Farming is regarded as the backbone of Uganda's economy because:

- It's the main source of food for the people of Uganda
- It's the main source of income for the people of Uganda
- It's the leading export earner of Uganda's government.

Exercise

1. How are traditional cash crops different from non-traditional cash crops?
2. Give two ways in which climate influences human activities.
2. Mention any two human activities carried out in the tropical climatic region.
3. State two ways in which people benefit from farming.
4. Why do people rear bees?

LESSON 2

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC: INFLUENCE OF EQUATORIAL CLIMATE ON HUMAN ACTIVITIES

Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

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(i) State the influence of equatorial climate on human activities

(ii) Mention the challenges faced by people living in wet areas and suggest possible solutions

(iii) Read, spell and write the following words correctly

- Vectors
- Floods
- Annual
- Perennial
- Waterborne

Equatorial regions

Equatorial regions receive heavy rainfall throughout the year.
This region favours the growth of natural forests (tropical rainforests)

Major economic activities carried in equatorial climatic zones are:

- Lumbering
- A-forestation
- Crop growing more so perennial crops
- Tourism
- Fishing in the lakes and the rivers
- Mining
-

Examples of crops grown in equatorial climatic zones

- Sugar canes
- Tea

Pyrethrum
Such crops grow well in areas that receive plenty of rainfall

However, people living in wet climatic zones experience the following problems:

- Floods during seasons of heavy rains
- Easy spread of waterborne diseases such as bilharziasis, cholera etc
- Soil erosion due to heavy rains
- Cool temperatures which cause discomfort to some people.
- It provides good breeding places for disease vectors such as mosquitoes that spread malaria.
-

Ways in which people living in equatorial areas adapt to living in wet and cold conditions

- Building houses with slanting roofs
- Draining away stagnant water to control disease victors
- Sleeping in mosquito nets
- Spraying their houses with insecticides
- Building strong walls along river banks to control floods
- Wearing thick warm clothes during cold weather to regulate temperatures

Exercise

1. What are perennial crops?
2. Why is lumbering carried out in equatorial climatic zones?
3. What attracts tourists to visit equatorial rain forests?
4. Why do equatorial regions receive plenty of rainfall?
5. Why do people in equatorial regions build houses with slanting roofs?
6. What are the major economic activities carried out in equatorial regions?

LESSON 3
TOPIC : CLIMATE
SUB TOPIC: INFLUENCE OF SEMI –ARID CLIMATE ON HUMAN ACTIVITIES

Learning outcomes
By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

Semi-arid climate

This is the kind of environment where little or no rainfall is received most of the time of the year.

Such areas are not suitable for crop growing due to dry climatic conditions

Human activities carried out in semi-arid climate are:

- Cattle keeping
- Irrigation farming
- Mining

CATTLE KEEPING

People living in dry areas keep large numbers of animals as a cultural practice. This practice is referred to as pastoralism**.**

They keep animals by moving from one place to another in search for water and pasture.

Terms related to cattle keeping in semi-arid areas

Pastoralism; is the keeping of animals in large numbers as a cultural practice.

Nomadic pastoralism is the movement of the nomads with their animals in search of water and pasture.

Cattle rustling: This is the practice of acquiring cattle by use of forceful means

Transhumance: This is the seasonal movement of nomads with their cattle from one place to another.

Examples of pastoral tribes (pastoralists) in Uganda

- Karimojong (North Eastern Uganda)
- Bahima (Western Uganda)
- Pokot (Eastern Uganda)
- Jie (North Eastern Uganda-Karamoja Region)

Problems faced by nomadic pastoralists in Uganda

- Cattle rustling (forceful grabbing of cattle by another pastoral tribe)
- Lack of enough water and pasture for their animals
- Poor breeds of cattle which leads to poor milk production
- Lack of enough veterinary services
- Cattle diseases that lead to the death of animals
- Prolonged drought and famine

Solutions to the problems

- Improving security to curb cattle rustling
- Digging valley dams to provide water to the animals
- Encouraging pastoral tribes to plant trees to control drought.
- Encouraging them to practice mixed farming
- By improving upon the veterinary services
- By setting up irrigation schemes in dry areas to increase food production

Exercise

1. Why do cattle keepers practice cattle rustling?
2. Give two reasons why the people in North Eastern Uganda practice Nomadic Pastoralism.
3. What is mixed farming?
4. Give the difference between **Nomadic** pastoralism and Transhumance.
5. Mention any two **pastoral** tribes in Uganda.
6. Give two problems faced by pastoral tribes in Uganda
7. Suggest possible solutions to the problems affecting pastoral communities in Uganda.
8. State two reasons why some tribes in Uganda keep large numbers of cattle.

LESSON 4

TOPIC : CLIMATE

SUB TOPIC: INFLUENCE OF SEMI –ARID CLIMATE ON HUMAN ACTIVITIES

Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

i. Give examples of irrigation schemes in Uganda and state the main cash crops grown.
ii. Mention the methods and types of irrigation in Uganda
iii. State the advantages and disadvantages of irrigation farming
iv. Read, spell and write the following words correctly

-Irrigation
-Irrigation farming
-Citrus
-Gravity
-Arable farming
-Irrigation scheme

People living in dry areas also grow some crops

Farmers grow drought-resistant crops such as millet, sorghum, cassava, simsim, sunflower, and tobacco.

Some farmers also practice irrigation farming.

IRRIGATION FARMING IN UGANDA

Irrigation: This is the artificial supply of water to crops to support their growth

Irrigation farming: This is the growing of crops through the artificial supply of water to support their growth.

Irrigation schemes: Irrigation schemes are areas gazetted by the government where planned farming is carried out through artificial supply of water to support their growth.

Examples of irrigation schemes in Uganda and main cash crops grown

Irrigation scheme	Location	Major crops grown
Kibimba (Tilda) irrigation scheme	Bugiri	Rice
Doho irrigation scheme	Butaleja	Rice
Okokoria irrigation scheme	Lira	Mixed farm
Nyantonzi irrigation scheme	Masindi	Rice
Ongom irrigation scheme	Kasese	Citrus fruits
Kiige irrigation scheme	Kamuli	Citrus fruits
Atera irrigation scheme	Apac	Cotton, millet,
Kiruruma irrigation scheme	Kanungu	Vegetables
Nsimbe irrigation scheme	Wakiso	Flowers
Mobuku irrigation scheme	Kasese	Cotton, vegetables and citrus fruits
Labori irrigation scheme	Soroti	Citrus fruits

Types of irrigation

- Drip irrigation
- Overhead (sprinkler) irrigation
- Gravity flow irrigation (canal irrigation)
- To understand the above irrigation types study the illustrations in your MK SST book 5 textbooks.

Reasons why irrigation schemes were introduced in Uganda

- To increase agricultural output (production)
- To put idle land into profitable use
- To settle landless people
- To diversify agriculture
- To modernize farming

Advantages of irrigation farming

- Crops are grown at any time of the year
- Desert land can be turned into arable land (land fit for crop growing)
- A farmer does not have to wait for the rainy season to plant his / her crops.

Disadvantages of irrigation farming

- It is very expensive to set up.
- It needs a place with a reliable source of water
- It leads to loss of soil fertility as running water washes away the humus or soil nutrients.
- It leads to soil leaching

Exercise

1. What is an irrigation scheme**?**
2. Name two types of irrigation.
3. Give two advantages of irrigation farming.
4. Mention two disadvantages of irrigation farming.
5. Outline two examples of irrigation schemes in Uganda.
6. Why is irrigation farming not commonly practised in Central Uganda?
7. What are the conditions to consider before setting up an irrigation scheme?

LESSON 5

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: TYPES OF VEGETATION

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

i) Give examples of natural and planted vegetation.
ii) State the types of natural vegetation.
iii) Mention examples of equatorial rain forests in Uganda.
iv) Read, define, spell and write the following words correctly.
- buttress
- broad
- fuel
- source
- tourists
- tannin
- latex
- mutuba
- vegetation
- mahogany
- mvule

Types of vegetation

- ❖ Natural vegetation
- ❖ Planted vegetation

Natural vegetation

This is the plant cover that grows on its own.

Examples of natural vegetation

- ▪ Natural forests
- ▪ Swamps
- ▪ Shrubs
- ▪ Natural grass

Types of natural vegetation/vegetation zones

- Rain forests
- Grassland vegetation
- Wetland vegetation
- Mountain vegetation/montane
- Semi-desert vegetation

Special assignment

Use your P.5 St. Bernard SST textbook page70 to draw the map of Uganda showing different vegetation zones

Rain forests / Equatorial forests

These are forests that grow in areas which receive heavy rainfall that is why they are called rainforests.

Examples of trees that grow in equatorial rain forests are:

- Mahogany
- Mvule
- African walnut
- Rosewood

Equatorial rain forests / Tropical rain forests in Uganda

Region	**Forests**	**District**
Central	Mabira Marabigambo SSese Island	Buikwe Rakai Kalangala
Western	Budongo Bugoma Kibale	Masindi Hoima Kabarole
Southern	Bwindi Kasyoha – Kitome Maramagambo	Kabale Bushenyi Rukungiri
Northern	Wiceri	Gamuru
Northwestern	Zoka	Adjuman

Exercise

1. What is vegetation?
2. How does vegetation affect human settlement?
3. Give two types of natural vegetation.
4. State two examples of trees in the equatorial forest.
5. Give two examples of natural forests in Uganda.
6. Mention two characteristics of trees in tropical rain forests.
7. How are forests dangerous in an area?
8. Why do natural forests have hard-wood?
9. Why are people today encouraged to plant trees?

LESSON 6

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: TYPES OF VEGETATION

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

i) State the characteristics of tropical rain forests.
ii) Give the importance of forests to man.
iii) Mention the products obtained from different tree species.
iv) Read, spell and write the following words correctly:
   - Buttress
   - Broad
   - Fuel
   - Source
   - Tourists
   - Tannin
   - Latex
   - Mutuba

Characteristics of rainforests

- They are evergreen throughout the year
- They have buttress roots
- They have broad leaves
- They have tall trees
- They receive heavy rainfall throughout the year

Importance of forests to man

- They are a source of timber used for furniture and building
- They are a source of fuel e.g. charcoal and firewood
- They are homes for wild animals
- They attract tourists who give us foreign exchange to our country
- They contribute to the natural beauty of the country
- They provide medicinal herbs
- They provide raw materials for the pulp industry
- They provide food such as fruits
- They control the expansion of hot deserts
- They provide hardwood
- They purify the air

Importance of some particular trees

Tree	**Products**
Jute tree	Making sacks, crafts , mats
Rubber	Latex balls, shoe
Flax	Linen threads
Mulberry	Silk threads, drugs eg quinine
Wattle	Tannin for leather tanning
Mutuba / Ficus	Barkcloth
Grapes	Wine
Fruit trees	Mangoes, apples, oranges(Juice)

Exercise

1. List two characteristics of equatorial forests.
2. Mention any three places in Uganda where we find equatorial rainforests.
3. Outline any three uses of forests to man.
4. What type of wood is got from natural forests?
5. How important is a Mutuba tree to man?
6. How are wattle trees useful to us?
7. Mention the products got from :
   a) Ficus trees
   b) Mulberry
   c) Rubber trees

LESSON 7

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: SAVANNA GRASSLANDS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

i. Give the characteristics of savanna grasslands
ii. State the economic activities carried out in savanna grasslands
iii. Read, spell and write the following words correctly
   - Savanna
   - Scattered
   - Pasture
   - Habitat
   - Equatorial
   - Purify
   - Deciduous
   - Evergreen

SAVANNA GRASSLANDS

The term **savanna** refers to a large area covered with grass.

Savanna vegetation covers the biggest part of Uganda.

It is a home for most of the wild animals. This is where most game parks are found because there is enough pasture for the animals.

Characteristics of Savanna grasslands

- It has tall grass
- It has short scattered deciduous trees
- Trees have deep roots.

Reasons why game parks are found in Savanna grasslands

- They have good pasture and shelter for animals
- They are good habitats for wildlife

Economic activities carried out in Savanna vegetation

- Tourism
- Farming
- Hunting

WETLAND / SWAMP VEGETATION

Swamps are vegetated waterlogged areas.

Wetlands are commonly called swamps

Some swamps have trees. These are called swampy forests others are called papyrus swamps

Uses of wetlands

- They are a source of raw materials used for making furniture
- They are a hunting and fishing ground
- They are a home for many wild animals
- They provide building materials
- They store water to prevent drought
- They help in rain formation.
- Swamps help to control floods

Problems affecting swamps

- Swamp drainage
- Pollution
- Overharvesting of swamps

Reasons why people destroy swamps

- To get land for farming
- To get space for settlement
- To get space for industrialization
- To construct roads

Results/effects of swamp drainage

- It leads to prolonged drought
- It leads to floods
- It destroys habitat for aquatic life

Examples of crops grown in swamps

- Sugar cane
- Rice
- Yams

Exercise

1. Draw a map symbol of a swamp.
2. Name any two cash crops grown in swamps.
3. How does swamp drainage affect aquatic life?
4. Name any two examples of animals that live in swamps.
5. What is swamp drainage?
6. Mention three reasons why people destroy swamps.
7. What problems may result from swamp drainage?

LESSON 8

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: MONTANE VEGETATION

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

i) Describe the factors influencing vegetation distribution in montane vegetation zone
ii) Explain how altitude affects vegetation distribution in mountainous areas
iii) State the activities carried out in the montane vegetation zone.
iv) Read, spell and write the following words correctly:
- Mountainous
- Mountain
- Montane
- Layers
- Bamboo
- Bare
- Altitude
- Rainforests

MOUNTAIN VEGETATION

- Mountain vegetation is also called montane vegetation.
- Vegetation changes with change in altitude.
- Areas at a lower altitude have thicker vegetation than areas at a high altitude due to changes in temperature.
- Vegetation does not grow at all above the height of 4500m (snowline) due to very cold conditions and the absence of soil to support plant growth.
- Increase in altitude leads to a decrease in temperature and decrease in temperature leads to a decrease in plant cover.

Factors influencing vegetation distribution in mountainous areas

- Altitude: The density of the vegetation in mountainous areas reduces with height.
- Amount of rainfall received: Places which receive high rainfall have dense vegetation compared to those which receive less rainfall.
- Availability of soil: Places with fertile soils have thicker forests
- Temperature ranges

Activities carried out in mountainous vegetation areas

- Tourism
- Farming
- Lumbering
- Hunting

Exercise

1. Using your New MK standard SST book 5, page 50 study more about the vegetation distribution in mountainous areas and draw the illustration showing montane vegetation.

2. Using an atlas, identify any six districts with montane vegetation

LESSON 9
TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: TYPES OF VEGETATION

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

i) Give examples of planted vegetation
ii) State the characteristics of planted vegetation
iii) Mention examples of planted forests in Uganda and tree spices that are grown.
iv) Read, spell and write the following words correctly
- Eucalyptus
- Pines
- Softwood
- Mature
- Matchboxes
- Plywood

v)

Planted vegetation

Planted vegetation refers to all plant cover grown by man.

These include:

- Planted forests
- Planted grass
- Crops
- Planted flowers

Planted forests

Planted trees are called plantation forests

Some of the plantation forests in Uganda include:

- Lendu in Nebbi district
- Maguga in Rukungiri
- Bugamba Mbarara
- Nabyeya near Budongo
- Katuugo near Nakasongola
- Magamaga in Iganga
- Namanve in Wakiso

Note;

-A forest is a collection of trees

-Forests are groups of trees

Characteristics of planted forests

- They have softwood
- They mature fast and at the same time
- They are planted in lines.
- One type of trees is grown.

Examples of trees in planted forests

- Cypress
- Camphor - eucalyptus

Trees in plantation forests have softwood

Uses of softwood

- for marking matchboxes
- for making softwood
- for wood caring
- for making instruments

Exercise

1. List two characteristics of planted forests.
2. Give two examples of trees found in planted forests.
3. What type of wood is got from plantation forests?
4. List two uses of softwood.
5. Why do planted forests produce softwood?

LESSON 10

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

SUB – TOPIC: FACTORS INFLUENCING VEGETATION DISTRIBUTION

CONTENT: CLIMATE, RELIEF, SOIL, HUMAN ACTIVITY AND ALTITUDE

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

(i) Describe the factors influencing vegetation distribution in Uganda

(ii) State the effects of human activities on vegetation.

(iii) Read, define, spell and write the following words correctly:

- altitude
- settlement
- cultivation
- re-afforestation
- afforestation
- deforestion
- lumbering

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Vegetation distribution: This is the way plants are spread in an area.

Afforestation – This is the planting of trees where they have never been before.

Re – a forestation – The planting of trees to replace those that have been cut.

Agroforestry: This is the growing of crops, rearing of animals and trees on the same piece of land.

FACTORS AFFECTING VEGETATION DISTRIBUTION

- **Climate** -wet areas have thick vegetation as compared to dry areas.
- Nature of soils -areas with fertile soils have dense vegetation than areas with unproductive soils
- **Altitude** -places on a lower altitude have good plant cover than areas on a very high altitude -
- **Human activities** -some human activities such as afforestation leads to vegetation conservation while human activities such as deforestation lead to vegetation destruction
- **Nearness to water bodies**- places near lakes and rivers have fertile soils and receive reliable rainfall which supports the growth of natural forests as compared to places far away from water bodies

Human activities that promote vegetation growth

- Agroforestry
- Afforestation
- Re – a forestation
- Soil conservation
- Controlled lumbering
- Swamp conservation.

Agro- forestry- is the growing of crops alongside trees on the same piece of land.

Advantages of Agroforestry

- Trees help to control soil erosion
- Trees help to improve on the soil fertility
- Trees help in providing wood fuel and timber
- Trees provide shade for the plants

Disadvantages of Agroforestry

- Crops under big trees may lack enough sunlight.
- Some trees exhaust soil nutrients for crops
- Big trees break crops when falling

Human activities that lead to the destruction of forests

Deforestation – This is the cutting down of trees without replacing them.

- **Over cultivation**: This is the overthe use of land season after season without rest.
- **Uncontrolled lumbering**: This is the continuous harvesting of mature trees.
- **Overgrazing**: Keeping animals on a piece of land for a long period of time.
- **Swamp drainage**: This is the clearing of swamps for other activities.

Reasons why people cut down trees

- To get timber
- To get firewood
- To get places for settlement

Results of deforestation

- It leads to soil erosion
- It leads to drought
- It leads to a reduction in the rate of evaporation hence reducing the rainfall received.

Exercise

1. List two factors which influence the vegetation distribution of an area
2. What do you understand by the term vegetation distribution
3. State any three human activities that promote a good environment
4. How is deforestation dangerous to the environment
5. Give two causes of deforestation
6. state two effects of afforestation
7. How does the nature of soil affect vegetation distribution