

**LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT**  
**LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT**  
**SST P4**

**LESSON 1**

**REVIEW ACTIVITY**

What is social studies?

It is the study of people and their environment..

**What is environment?**

Environment means the surroundings of people.

**Examples of things that make up our environment.**

- ✓ Vegetation e.g. trees, flowers, grass, etc.
- ✓ Land
- ✓ Lakes
- ✓ Animals and birds
- ✓ Roads, valleys

**MAP WORK**

- **A map** is a representation of an object or a place as seen from above.
- **A map** is a drawing of an object as seen from above .
- **A picture** is a drawing of an object as seen from aside / the sides. A picture is a representation of an object as seen from aside.

**What are the differences between a map and a picture?**

- A map is a drawing of an object as seen from above while a picture is a drawing of an object as seen from aside.
- A picture shows more features than a map.

## **ACTIVITY**

Draw maps and pictures of the following

## LESSON 2

### **Qualities of a good map**

The elements of a good map are:

- ✓ Compass direction/compass rose
- ✓ Scale
- ✓ Key
- ✓ Title
- ✓ Frame

### **Frame**

It encloses a map.

### **Title**

A map title tells what the map is about.

### **Key**

It is used to interpret symbols on a map.

### **Scale**

A scale is used to show / calculate actual distance between places on a map in relation to the ground.

### **Compass direction**

A compass is an element of a map used to show direction of places on a map.

**Compass** : This is an instrument used to show direction of places. It is used by pilots, mountain climbers, etc.

### **Activity**

1. Identify one element of a good map?
2. Which element of a map tells what the map is about?
3. How can a map reader interpret map symbols?
4. Why is a scale needed on a map?
5. How is compass different from a compass direction?

## LESSON 3

### **Map symbols**

**What** are map symbols?

These are signs used to represent real objects on a map.

### **Examples of common map symbols**

### **Why are map symbols used on a map?**

- They reduce overcrowding on a map.
- They represent big objects on the map.

### **Activity**

1. What are map symbols?
2. Give one reason why map symbols are used on maps?
3. Draw the map symbol of a dam below.
4. Name one physical feature in Kampala that can be put on a map using its symbol.

## **LESSON 4**

### **COMPASS DIRECTION**

1. Long ago, people used to tell the direction of places by the help of
2. The sun
3. Landmarks e.g. mountains, hill, lakes, valleys, etc.
4. Road junctions
5. Today, the best way of telling direction is by using a **compass direction** or **compass**.

A compass rose has four major points called **cardinal points**.

### **Other ways of telling direction**

- Using landmarks e.g mountains,hills, etc.
- The sun

### **CARDINAL POINTS OF A COMPASS**

- ✓ North
- ✓ South
- ✓ East
- ✓ West
- ✓

### **Diagram showing cardinal points**

The major point on a compass is **North** and the compass needle always points to the North direction when at rest.

The points between cardinal points are called secondary points / semi – cardinal points.

#### **Activity**

1. Give the difference between a compass and compass direction.
2. Apart from using a compass, how else can one tell direction of place?
3. Draw a compass direction and indicate the cardinal points only.
4. From which direction does the sun rise?

5. To which direction does the sun set?
6. If a girl is moving in the morning and her shadow is in front of her, to which direction will she be moving?

## LESSON 5

### **SECONDARY POINTS OF A COMPASS**

- ✓ North East (NE)
- ✓ South East (SE)
- ✓ South West (SW)
- ✓ North West (NW)

### **Difference between a compass and a compass direction**

#### **What is a compass?**

Is an instrument used to find direction of places.

#### **What is a compass direction?**

Is an element of a map used to show direction of places on a map.

#### **Groups of people who use a compass**

- a) Pilots
- b) Mountain climbers
- c) Soldiers
- d) Rally drivers

e)Sailors

**Activity**

1. What is another name for ‘**secondary points**’ of a compass?
2. Draw and label the four secondary points of a compass below.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Apart from sailors, name other three groups of people who need a compass to do their work.
  - i).....
  - ii).....
  - iii).....
- 4.What is the opposite of North East (N E)?

## Revision Questions

1. Give the meaning of the term “environment”.
2. What is a map?
3. Identify three elements of a good map.
4. What is a picture?
  - b) Give one way a picture is different from a map.
  - c) Draw maps and pictures of the following
    - i) Tree
    - ii) Pot
    - ii) Table
    - House
5. Of what importance are the following to a map reader?
  - a) Compass rose
  - b) Title
  - c) A key
  - d) A scale
6. Draw the following map symbols
  - i) Dam
  - ii) Waterfall
  - iii) Bridge
  - iv) Railway line
  - v) Mountain peak
  - vi) Swamp
  - vii) Marsh
  - b) Give one reason why symbols are used on a map.
7. From which direction does the sun rise?
  - b) Where does the sun set from?

## LESSON 6

### LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT

#### Vocabulary

**District, division, central region ,impala, Kampala, capital city,municipality**

Kampala district is located in the central region of Uganda. It is divided into five divisions /municipalities.

**Map of Uganda showing the location of Kampala (Our district)**

#### **Historical background of Kampala**

- Kampala is the capital city of Uganda .
- It got its name from an animal called Impala which used to graze on the hills.
- It started in 1891 when the Kabaka of Buganda had his court on Rubaga and Mengo hills.

- It grew into a municipality in 1950 and became a city in 1962.

### **Activity**

1. In which district is your school?
2. In which region of Uganda is your district?
3. How is Kampala district different from other districts of Uganda?
4. How did Kampala get its name?
5. Name one district that surrounds Kampala.

## **LESSON 7**

### **DIVISIONS OF KAMPALA**

1. Central division (the smallest)
  2. Kawempe division
  3. Rubaga Division
  4. Nakawa (the largest)
  5. Makindye division
- Kampala district

#### **Note:**

Kawempe is in the North

Central is in the middle / centre

Nakawa is in the East

Makindye is in the South

Rubaga is in the West

## MAP OF KAMPALA DISTRICT SHOWING THE FIVE DIVISIONS

- Its population is estimated at 2 million people (2,000,000)

### **Why Kampala is divided into divisions?**

- ✓ To make administration easy
- ✓ To create more jobs /employment
- ✓ To bring services nearer to the people

**NB:** Kampala district is surrounded by Wakiso district.

### **Activity**

1. How many divisions make Kampala?

2. Which divisions share their boarder with Lake Victoria?
3. Give two reasons why Kampala is divided into divisions?
4. In which division do we find the Kabaka’s Lake?
5. How are the lakes shown on the map useful to the people of Kampala?
  - i).....
  - ii).....

**LESSON 8**

**MAJOR HILLS IN KAMPALA AND WHAT WE FIND THERE**

**HILL /PLACE**

**WHAT WE FIND THERE**

**Nakasero Hill**

- State House
- Bank of Uganda /Central Bank
- UBC TV/Radio Uganda
- Parliamentary Building
- Central Police Station (CPS)

**Makerere Hill**

- Makerere University
- University Hospital
- Makerere Mosque

**Mulago Hill**

Mulago Hospital

Kitante Hill

Mulago Nursing School

Kololo hill

Kololo Airstrip

Rubaga hill

Rubaga Cathedral

Kabaka's Palace

Namirembe Hill

Namirembe Cathedral

Mengo Hospital

### **Activity**

1. Name one hill found in Kampala.
2. On which hill do we find Bank Of Uganda (B.O.U)?
3. Which social service is mainly provided on Makerere hill?
4. Which basic need from Muyenga tank hill is provided to the people of Kampala ?
5. How is CPS important to the people of your district?

### LESSON 9

### **IMPORTANT PLACES FOUND IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS OF KAMPALA**

## **CENTRAL DIVISION**

State House

Nakasero market

Parliamentary Building

Rift valley Railway station

Bank of Uganda

Uganda Museum

Taxi parks

St. Balikuddembe Market (Owino)

Central Police Station( CPS)

## **RUBAGA DIVISION**

Rubaga Hospital

Mengo Hospital

Kabaka's Palace

Namirembe Cathedral

Kabaka's lake

Rubaga Cathedral

## **LESSON 10**

## **MAKINDYE DIVISION**

International Hospital Kampala (IHK)

Makindye Military Barracks

Greenhill Academy

Kibuli Hospital

Nsambya Hospital

Kibuli Mosue

Kibuli S.S.

### **KAWEMPE DIVISION**

Mulago Hospital

Mulago Nursing School

Makerere University

### **NAKAWA DIVISION**

Lake Victoria

Makerere University Business School (MUBS)

## **LESSON 11**

### **HOW IS KAMPALA IMPORTANT TO THE PEOPLE OF UGANDA?**

- ✓ It is the capital city of Uganda
- ✓ Major government offices are found in Kampala
- ✓ It is a centre of trade for the country
- ✓ Kampala has many job opportunities

- ✓ Uganda's major industries are found in Kampala

**QN:** What are the needs of the people of Kampala?

## **POPULATION OF KAMPALA**

What is population?

Population refers to the number of people living in an area. Kampala has the biggest population of about two million people.

### **Reasons for its big population**

- Many jobs which attract people
- It has many industries that employ many people
- Better social services e.g medical, education,etc

### **Problems faced by people who live in Kampala**

- Poor sanitation
- Traffic jam
- Poor roads
- Overpopulation leading to shortage of land/ accommodation
- High crime rate
- Lack of jobs/ unemployment

### **Solutions to the above problems**

- Constructing & repairing roads by KCCA.

- Deploying more police
- Giving people money to start small businesses.

**Activity**

1. In which division is Mulago Referral Hospital?
2. What is the capital city of Uganda?
3. How is Kampala important to the traders in Uganda?
4. Give one reason why Kampala has a high population?
5. Identify one problem faced by the people of Kampala?
6. Suggest one way the problem can be solved.
7. Give one way KCCA can improve the roads in Kampala.
8. What do we call the total number of people living in an area?

## LESSON 12

### **PHYSICAL FEATURES IN OUR DISTRICT**

Physical features are the natural landforms in an area.

#### **Examples of physical features in Kampala**

hills

plateau

lakes

valleys

#### **Hills**

A hill is a high area with sloping sides.

#### **Examples of hills in Kampala.**

Kololo hill

Nakasero hill

Mulago hill

Makerere hill

Muyenga hill

#### **Valleys**

A valley is a lowland between two hills.

Examples of valleys in Kampala

- Nakivubo valley

- Kisenyi valley
- Bwaise valley
- Kitante valley

## LESSON 13

### **Lakes**

A lake is a large area of water surrounded by land.

#### **Examples of lakes in Kampala**

- Lake Victoria
- Kabaka's Lake

### **Plateau**

A plateau is a fairly raised flat topped piece of land..The plateau covers most parts of Kampala.

#### **Uses of physical features in Kampala**

##### **Hills**

- People build houses on hills for settlement.
- Stone mining/ quarrying is carried out on hills e.g Muyenga.
- Communication masts are built on hills

-Farming is carried out on hills.

### **Dangers of hills**

-Transport is difficult on hills.

-Soil erosion is high on hills.

## LESSON 14

### **Lakes**

#### **Uses of lakes**

-People get fish from lakes

-lakes are used for transport

-People get water for domestic use and in industries,etc

#### **Dangers of physical features**

- Valleys flood during heavy rains killing people & destroying property.
- Lakes have dangerous creatures that kill people.
- Hills are affected by soil erosion and landslides.
- Bad people hide in valleys, lakes and hills.

#### **How can the dangers of physical features be avoided?**

By planting grass and trees on hills to reduce soil erosion.(Let the teachers get views from learners)

**Activity**

1. Give the meaning of the term ‘**physical features**’.
2. Identify one physical feature found in Kampala.
3. Draw a map symbol of a **hill** below.
4. Name the largest lake in Kampala district.
5. Give two uses of the above lake to the people of Kampala.

i).....

ii) .....

6. How is lake Victoria different from Kabaka’s lake?
7. Give one danger of living on a hill.
8. Why are people advised not to build in valleys of Kampala?

LESSON 15

**MENTION OTHER PHYSICAL FEATURES NOT FOUND IN KAMPALA**

- **Mountains**
- Rivers
- Plains
- Rift valley
- Oceans

### **Meaning of various terms**

**River:** a river is a large amount of flowing water

**Lake :** a lake is mass of water in a basin

**Lake is a large area of water surrounded by land.**

**Plateau:** is a fairly raised flat topped piece of land.

**Valley:** is a low land between two or more hills or mountains

**Plain:** is a lowland area.

**Mountain** is an area of very high land above sea level.

### **GIVE THE MEANING OF THE FOLLOWING TERMS**

**Altitude** - the height of land above sea level.

**Tributary** - a small river that flows into a main river.

**Distributary** It is a small river that flows from a main river.

**Seasonal river** - a river that dries-up when there is no rainfall.

**Relief:** it is the general shape of land

### **LESSON 16**

#### **Importance of other physical features**

##### **Mountains**

Some people live on slopes of mountains e.g. on Mt. Elgon, Mt. Rwenzori

People grow crops on gentle slopes of mountains.

Mountains help in the formation of rainfall.

Mountains attract tourists who bring income.

## **Rivers**

Some rivers are permanent while others are seasonal. Permanent rivers flow and have water throughout the year while seasonal rivers dry up during the dry season. **River Nile** is an example of a permanent river in Uganda.

### **Importance of rivers**

#### **Rivers**

- ✓ We get water from rivers.
- ✓ We get fish from rivers.
- ✓ Dams built on rivers produce hydro electricity power.
- ✓ In Uganda, hydro electricity is generated on River Nile. Hydro electricity is used in industries to run machines and in homes.

#### **Dams which produce hydro electricity**

Nalubaale Power Station

Kiira Dam

## LESSON 17

### **LAKES**

A lake is a large depression filled with water.

#### **Examples of lakes**

- ✓ Lake Victoria - this is the biggest lake in Uganda.
- ✓ Lake Albert - where crude oil has been discovered.
- ✓ Lake Katwe where salt is mined
- ✓ Kabaka's lake
- ✓ Lake Edward
- ✓ Lake George
- ✓ Lake Bunyonyi, the deepest lake in Uganda

- ✓ Lake Kyoga—the shallowest and most swampy lake in Uganda.

### **Importance of lakes**

- ✓ People catch fish in lakes/ fishing.
- ✓ People get water from lakes
- ✓ Lakes attract tourists who bring income.
- ✓ Lakes help in the formation of convectional rainfall
- ✓ Lakes are used for water transport.
- ✓ People get sand from lakes.
- ✓ Some lakes are sources of minerals e.g. salt from Lake Katwe and crude oil around Lake Albert.

## LESSON 19

### **Caring for physical features**

- ✓ Do not pour dirty things into lakes and rivers.
- ✓ Using soil to cover areas where bricks have been made.
- ✓ Constructing water channels on hills to reduce soil erosion.
- ✓ Planting trees and grass on hills to control soil erosion.

### **Activity**

1. Write two physical features not found in Kampala.
2. Which lake in Uganda is crude oil found?
3. How is lake Katwe important to the people of your district?
4. Give one way lake Victoria is important to the Cocacola industry along Kampala-Jinja Highway?
5. How is mountain Rwenzori important to the people who live near it?
6. Give two ways you can care for each of the following physical features:

<b>Physical features</b>	How to care for the physical feature
<b><i>mountains</i></b>	i)
	ii)
<b><i>lakes</i></b>	i)
	ii)
	i)
<b><i>Rivers</i></b>	ii)

## LESSON 20

### VEGETATION IN OUR DISTRICT

#### What is vegetation?

Vegetation is the plant cover of an area.

#### Types of vegetation

- ✓ Natural vegetation
- ✓ Planted vegetation

#### What is natural vegetation?

Natural vegetation is the plant cover of an area that grows on its own..

#### Examples of natural vegetation

Natural forest

Swamp vegetation

#### What is planted vegetation?

It is the plant cover of an area that is grown by people. Grass, trees, flowers; crops are examples of planted vegetation.

## LESSON 21

### **FORESTS**

What is a forest?

A forest is a group of trees growing together.

#### **Types of forests**

- ✓ Natural forests
- ✓ Planted forests

Natural forests grow on their own.. Natural forests have hardwood trees . Examples of hardwood trees

- ✓ Mahogany
- ✓ Mvule
- ✓ Teak
- ✓ Ebony
- ✓ African walnut

#### **Uses of hardwood**

- ✓ Used for making furniture e.g. tables, chairs etc.
- ✓ Used for building.

## LESSON 22

### **Examples of natural forests**

Mabira forest (the biggest natural forest along Kampala - Jinja highway)

Bugoma, Maramagambo,Bwindi

Kibaale

Budongo

### **Planted forests**

- ✓ These are forests that are planted by people.
- ✓ They provide softwood timber.

### **Examples of softwood trees**

Pines, Spruce, Cyprus, Eucalyptus and conifers

### **Examples of planted forests**

- ✓ Lendu
- ✓ Mafuga

### **Uses of softwood**

- ✓ For making paper
- ✓ For making plywood.
- ✓ For making matchboxes.
- ✓ For making blackboards.
- ✓ For making doors.

## LESSON 23

### **Importance of Forests**

- ✓ We get fuel (firewood and charcoal)
- ✓ People get timber.
  - We get herbal medicine.
- ✓ Big forests help in the formation of convectional rainfall.

**NB:** National Forestry Authority (NFA) is the body that protects forests in Uganda.

## **Terms related to forests**

**Afforestation:** .planting trees where they have never been.

**Re- afforestation:** Planting trees where they have ever been.

**Agro-forestry:** Planting of trees alongside crops.

**Deforestation:** This is the cutting down of trees on a large scale.

## LESSON 24

### **SWAMP VEGETATION**

What is a swamp?

A swamp is a water logged area with vegetation.

Rubigi swamp is an example of a swamp in Kampala.

#### **Importance of swamps**

- ✓ Swamps control floods.
- ✓ We get water from swamps.
- ✓ We get clay and papyrus reeds for crafts.
- ✓ We catch fish from swamps.
- ✓ Swamps help in the formation of rainfall.

#### **Dangers of wetlands / swamps**

- ✓ Swamps harbor diseases vectors e.g. mosquitoes
- ✓ Swamps sometimes flood in the rainy seasons.
- ✓ Roads and railway construction is difficult.
- ✓ Swamp drainage / reclamation
- ✓ Swamp drainage is the clearing of swamps.

## LESSON 25

### **Why do people carry out swamp reclamation in Kampala?**

- ✓ To get land for farming
- ✓ To get land for setting up industries.
- ✓ Land for settlement.
- ✓ To construct roads
- ✓ To get clay for making bricks and pots

### **Effects / outcomes of swamp drainage**

- ✓ It leads to floods,
- ✓ it destroys homes of aquatic animals,.
- ✓ it leads to lack of water
- ✓ it leads to drought

Ways in which people have destroyed the environment.

- ✓ By burning bushes.
- ✓ Deforestation
- ✓ Through overgrazing and over cultivation
- ✓ Through construction of roads
- ✓ Killing animals and birds
- ✓ Dumping garbage in water bodies

### **Ways of preserving vegetation**

- ✓ Planting trees, grass on school compound and homes.
- ✓ Practicing agro - forestry.
- ✓ Educating people on the dangers of deforestation and swamp drainage.

**NB:** NEMA ( National Environment Management Authority) is responsible for protecting the environment in Uganda.

## Caring for vegetation

- ✓ By trimming fence, flowers and trees.
- ✓ Watering the crops
- ✓ Adding manure to crops in order to grow well.
- ✓ Slashing compounds at school and home.

### Activity

1. What is **vegetation**?
2. Give two **types** of vegetation.
3. What do we call the plant cover of an area that grows on its own?
4. What is **planted vegetation**?
5. What is a **forest**?
6. Give **three** ways forests are useful to the people in your district.
7. Give the meaning of the following terms:
  - i) afforestation
  - ii) deforestation
  - iii) agro-forestry
  - iv) re- afforestation
  - v) swamp
  - vi) swamp drainage.
8. Give **three** reasons why people drain swamps.
9. How is swamp drainage dangerous to the people?
  - i).....
  - ii).....
10. How is vegetation important to the people of your district?
  - i).....
  - ii).....
  - iii).....
11. Give one way vegetation is useful to animals.
12. Give **three** ways we can care for vegetation.
13. What type of wood is got from:

