



## **Vote Dr. Bbosa Science President of Uganda 2031→**

### **Primary 4 Social studies**

#### **Term 2**

#### **Theme: LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT**

#### **Topic 2/2: PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT**

#### **Learning Outcome**

The learner;

- Promotes and practices desirable values in the society and shows respect for his/her own culture and for others.
- Understands the importance of independence among people within the district and other districts.

#### **People in our district**



## Origin of People in Our Districts

The people in Uganda come from different **tribes and ethnic groups**.

Each district has people who belong to certain tribes, but many districts today have a mix of people from different parts of the country.

Long ago, people settled in areas where there was **fertile land, water, and good climate**.

Some districts were formed from traditional kingdoms like **Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, and Busoga**.

For example:

- In **Mukono District**, most people are **Baganda**, from the Buganda Kingdom.
- In **Gulu District**, many are **Acholi**.
- In **Arua District**, many are **Lugbara**.
- In **Kabale District**, many are **Bakiga**.
- In **Jinja District**, many are **Basoga**.

## Why This Is Important

- Knowing the origin of people helps us understand their **culture, language, and traditions**.
- It also shows how Uganda is made up of **many tribes living together peacefully**.

## Exercise 1

1. What does “origin of people” mean?
2. Which tribe is common in Mukono District?
3. Name one tribe found in Gulu District.
4. Why did people settle in areas with fertile land?
5. Mention one district where the Basoga people live.
6. Which kingdom does Mukono District belong to?
7. Name one tribe found in Kabale District.
8. Why is it important to know the origin of people in our districts?
9. Write one reason why people moved to different areas long ago.
10. Give two examples of tribes in Uganda.

## Common Legends in Uganda

Legends are **old stories told by people** to explain history, culture, or important lessons. Different districts and tribes in Uganda have their own legends.

### The Story of Mundu and Sera (Bugisu)



This is a legend from the **Bagisu people** in Eastern Uganda. Long ago, in Bugisu (Eastern Uganda), there lived two people called **Mundu and Sera**.

- They were hardworking and taught others how to **farm the land**.
- Mundu showed people how to grow crops like millet and beans.
- Sera taught people how to care for animals and live together peacefully.
- Their story explains how the **Bagisu people learned farming and community life**.

### Lessons from the Story

- (i) **Hard work** brings food and wealth.
- (ii) **Cooperation** helps people live happily together.
- (iii) **Sharing knowledge** makes the community stronger.

### The Story of Labong and Gipir (Luo-speaking areas)



This legend is told among the **Acholi and other Luo-speaking people** in Northern Uganda.

Long ago, in the **Luo-speaking areas of Northern Uganda**, there lived two brothers called **Labong and Gipir**.

- One day, Labong borrowed Gipir's spear to kill an elephant.

- The elephant swallowed the spear, and Labong asked Gipir to help him get it back.
- Gipir refused, saying Labong should return the spear himself.
- This disagreement made the brothers quarrel and separate.
- Labong went one way, and Gipir went another, and their descendants settled in different places.

### Lessons from the Story

- (i) **Family unity is important** – quarrels can break families apart.
- (ii) **Sharing and helping each other** keeps peace.
- (iii) **Anger and selfishness** can cause separation.

### The Story of Kintu and Nambi (Buganda)



This is a famous legend from the **Baganda people** in Central Uganda.

Long ago, in Buganda, there lived a man called **Kintu**.

- Kintu was the first man and lived alone with his cow, which gave him milk.
- One day, he met **Nambi**, the daughter of **Ggulu**, the god of the sky.
- Nambi fell in love with Kintu and wanted to marry him.
- Ggulu tested Kintu by giving him hard tasks, which Kintu completed successfully.
- After passing the tests, Kintu married Nambi and they came to live on earth.
- Their marriage explains the **origin of the Baganda people**.

### Lessons from the Story

- (i) **Hard work and determination** bring success.
- (ii) **Love and respect** are important in families.
- (iii) **Obedience to elders** is valued in society.
- (iv) The story shows the **origin of the Baganda tribe**.

## Importance of Legends

- (i) They explain the **origin of people**.
- (ii) They teach **moral lessons**.
- (iii) They help us understand **culture and traditions**.
- (iv) They are used to **entertain and educate children**.

## Exercise 2

1. What is a legend?
2. Which people tell the story of Mundu and Sera?
3. What lesson do we learn from Labong and Gipir?
4. Who was the first man in the Buganda legend?
5. Name the daughter of Ggulu in the Kintu story.
6. Why are legends important in our culture?
7. Which legend explains the origin of the Baganda people?
8. What lesson do we learn from the story of Mundu and Sera?
9. Which tribe tells the story of Labong and Gipir?
10. Write one reason why children are told legends.

## Migration



Migration means **people moving from one place to another** to live, work, or survive. In Uganda, people move between districts for different reasons.

### Causes of migration

#### 1. Search for water, food, and pasture

People move to areas with rivers, lakes, and fertile land.

**Example:** Pastoralists moving to places with grass for their animals.

#### 2. Looking for jobs

People move to towns and cities to find work.

**Example:** Moving from villages to Kampala or Mukono for employment.

### 3. **Epidemics (diseases)**

When diseases spread, people leave affected areas.

**Example:** Moving away from areas with cholera or sleeping sickness.

### 4. **Droughts**

Lack of rain forces people to move to wetter areas.

**Example:** Families leaving Karamoja during dry seasons.

### 5. **Running away from conflicts**

People move to safe places when there is war or fighting.

**Example:** Refugees crossing into Uganda from neighboring countries.

### 6. **Search for fertile soils for crop growing**

Farmers move to areas with good soils to grow crops.

**Example:** Settling near Lake Victoria or in Mukono for farming.

## **Summary of reasons for migration**

- (i) To **survive** (food, water, safety).
- (ii) To **improve life** (jobs, farming).
- (iii) To **escape danger** (conflicts, diseases).

## **Exercise 3**

1. What is immigration?
2. Name two reasons why people move from one place to another.
3. Why do pastoralists move with their animals?
4. What happens when there is drought?
5. Give one example of a disease that can cause immigration.
6. Why do people move to towns and cities?
7. What is one reason farmers move to new areas?
8. How does conflict cause immigration?

9. Write one example of immigration in Uganda.
10. Why is fertile soil important for farmers?

### **Factors Influencing Settlement Patterns**

Settlement means **where people live and build homes**. In our district, people choose where to settle because of the following factors.

#### **1. Soil fertility**

People settle where soils are good for farming.

**Example:** Near Lake Victoria where soils are fertile.

#### **2. Enough and reliable rainfall**

Areas with good rainfall attract farmers.

**Example:** Mukono District has reliable rainfall for crops.

#### **3. Trade**

People settle near trading centres and markets.

**Example:** Mukono Town and Seeta.

#### **4. Jobs**

Towns and cities attract people looking for work.

**Example:** Kampala and Mukono.

#### **5. Enough food**

People settle where food is easily available.

#### **6. Good security/peace**

People prefer safe areas without conflicts.

#### **7. Availability of social services**

People settle where there are schools, hospitals, clean water, good roads, and electricity.

**Example:** Mukono Town has many social services.

## Exercise 4

1. What is settlement?
2. Name two factors that influence settlement patterns.
3. Why do people settle in areas with fertile soils?
4. How does rainfall affect settlement?
5. Mention one reason why people settle near towns.
6. Why is peace important for settlement?
7. Name two social services that attract people to settle in an area.
8. Give one example of a trading centre in our district.
9. What happens if an area has no food?
10. Write one reason why people settle near good roads.

## Work in our district



Work means **activities people do to earn a living or help the community**. In our district, people do different kinds of work.

## Types of Work

1. **Fishing** – catching fish from lakes and rivers for food and sale.
2. **Farming** – growing crops and keeping animals.
3. **Pottery** – making clay pots for cooking and storing water.
4. **Brick laying** – making and arranging bricks for building houses.
5. **Craft working** – making baskets, mats, and other items by hand.
6. **Trading** – buying and selling goods in markets and shops.
7. **Teaching** – helping children learn in schools.
8. **Office work** – working in offices to keep records, write letters, and manage businesses.

## Importance of Work

- (i) Provides **food and income**.
- (ii) Helps people **build homes and schools**.
- (iii) Keeps the community **healthy and educated**.

(iv) Creates **peace and cooperation** among people.

### Exercise 5

1. What is work?
2. Name two types of work done in our district.
3. Who helps children learn in schools?
4. What do traders do?
5. Mention one use of fishing.
6. Which type of work involves making clay pots?
7. Why is farming important?
8. What is office work?
9. Name one item made by craft workers.
10. Why is work important in our community?

### Problems Faced in Our District

People in our district face different challenges that affect their daily lives. These problems make it hard for communities to grow and live happily.

### Problems Faced

1. **Insecurity and wars** – fighting and conflicts make people unsafe.
2. **Diseases of animals and birds** – reduce food and income from farming.
3. **Poor people's health** – sickness stops people from working well.
4. **Poor transport and poor roads** – make it hard to move goods and reach markets.
5. **Lack of knowledge and technical skills** – people cannot use modern farming or jobs well.
6. **Weather changes** – droughts or floods affect farming and food supply.
7. **Laziness of the people** – some people refuse to work hard, leading to poverty.
8. **Poverty** – families lack money for food, clothes, and education.
9. **Unstable prices of commodities** – goods in markets become too expensive or too cheap.
10. **Thieves** – stealing property and crops causes loss and fear.

### Exercise 6

1. Name two problems faced in our district.
2. How do poor roads affect people?
3. What happens when animals get diseases?
4. Why is poverty a problem?
5. Mention one effect of insecurity.
6. What is one cause of poor health?
7. How do thieves affect the community?
8. Why are technical skills important?
9. What happens when prices of goods keep changing?

10. Write one problem caused by weather changes.

### Social Activities in Our District



Wedding



Introduction ceremony



Circumcision

In every community, people come together to celebrate important events. These social activities help us to:

- Strengthen unity and friendship
- Show love and respect for one another
- Pass on culture and traditions to the younger generation

Some common social activities in our district include **marriages, weddings, naming of children, and circumcision ceremonies.**

### Marriages

Marriage is the union between a man and a woman.

It brings families together and strengthens community ties.

In our district, marriages may involve traditional ceremonies, exchange of gifts, and blessings from elders.

### Introduction ceremony

A lady introduces her future husband to her family.

It occur in the family of the lady.

It is a major celebration especially in Buganda

### Weddings

A wedding is the celebration of marriage.

It often takes place in church, mosque, or at a traditional venue.

People dress in special clothes, sing, dance, and share meals.

Weddings show joy and unity in the community.

### **Naming of Children**

Naming is the ceremony where a newborn is given a name.

It is important because names identify us and may carry cultural or religious meaning.

Elders, parents, and relatives gather to celebrate the child's arrival.

Sometimes prayers or blessings are given during the ceremony.

### **Circumcision**

Circumcision is a cultural practice in some communities.

It marks the transition from childhood to adulthood.

Songs, dances, and celebrations are held to support the boys undergoing the rite.

It teaches courage and responsibility.

### **Importance of social activities.**

-They keep different families together.

-They promote, culture, e.g. language, feeding, dressing.

-Unite people.

-They promote acceptable behaviour.

-Promoting working together

-Strengthen family clan ties and norms.

### **Exercise 7**

1. What is marriage and why is it important in our district?
2. Mention two things that happen during a wedding.
3. Why do parents and elders gather during naming ceremonies?
4. What does circumcision symbolize in some communities?

5. List any three social activities celebrated in our district.

## **Factors Contributing to People's Way of Life**

The way people live in a community depends on many things. These factors affect how people work, eat, learn, and interact with one another.

### **1. Work**

- People's way of life depends on the type of work they do.
- Farmers, teachers, doctors, and traders all live differently because of their jobs.

### **2. Availability of Food**

- Communities with enough food live healthier and happier lives.
- Lack of food can lead to hunger and poor health.

### **3. Security**

- When there is peace and safety, people can work and live freely.
- Insecure areas may face fear, theft, or conflict, which affects daily life.

### **4. Education**

- Education helps people gain knowledge and skills.
- Educated people often have better jobs and improved living standards.

### **5. Diseases**

- Diseases affect people's health and productivity.
- Communities with good hospitals and clean environments live better lives.

### **6. Unemployment**

- When people have no jobs, they may struggle to meet their needs.
- Unemployment can lead to poverty and crime.

### **7. Poverty**

- Poor families may lack food, shelter, and education.
- Poverty limits opportunities and affects lifestyle.

## 8. Trade

- Trade allows people to exchange goods and services.
- It improves income and provides access to different products.

## 9. Transport

- Good roads and transport systems make it easy to move goods and people.
- Poor transport limits trade and development.

## 10. Communication

- Communication helps people share ideas and information.
- Phones, radios, and the internet connect communities and improve learning.

### Exercise 8

1. Mention two ways work affects people's way of life.
2. How does availability of food influence a community?
3. Why is security important in people's lives?
4. Give two benefits of education to a community.
5. How do diseases affect people's way of life?
6. What problems are caused by unemployment?
7. Explain how poverty affects families.
8. Why is trade important in a district?
9. How does transport contribute to people's way of life?
10. Give two examples of communication methods that improve living standards.

### Ways a Child Can Contribute to Family Income



Children are part of the family, and although they are still young, they can help their parents in small ways that support the family's income. These activities should be safe, age-appropriate, and balanced with schoolwork.

## 1. Helping in the Garden or Farm

- Children can help plant, weed, or harvest crops.
- This increases food supply and reduces the money spent on buying food.

## 2. Taking Care of Animals

- Feeding chickens, goats, or cows helps them grow well.
- Healthy animals can be sold or provide food products like milk and eggs.

## 3. Selling Small Items

- Children may assist parents in selling fruits, vegetables, or handmade items at the market.
- This teaches responsibility and supports family trade.

## 4. Doing Household Chores

- By helping with chores, children free up parents' time to focus on income-generating work.

## 5. Using Talents

- Some children may sing, dance, or make crafts.
- These talents can be used in community events or small businesses.

## 6. Studying Hard

- Although not direct income, education helps children prepare for better jobs in the future.
- This is an important long-term contribution to family income.

## Exercise 9

1. Mention two ways children can help in farming.
2. How does taking care of animals contribute to family income?
3. Why is selling small items at the market important?
4. Give one example of how children's talents can support the family.
5. How do household chores help parents earn income?
6. Why is education considered a contribution to family income?
7. Mention any three safe activities children can do to support their families.
8. What lesson do children learn when they help in trade?
9. How does farming reduce family expenses?
10. Why should children balance helping at home with schoolwork?

## Ways a Child Can Be Useful in a Community



Children are important members of the community. Even though they are young, they can play helpful roles that make their community better, safer, and happier.

### 1. Helping in Community Work

- Children can join in cleaning the environment, sweeping compounds, or planting trees.
- This keeps the community clean and healthy.

### 2. Assisting the Elderly

- Helping old people carry loads or fetch water shows respect and care.
- It strengthens unity in the community.

### 3. Attending School

- By studying hard, children prepare to become responsible citizens.
- Education helps them gain skills that will benefit the community in the future.

### 4. Participating in Cultural Activities

- Children can join dances, songs, and drama groups.
- This preserves culture and entertains the community.

### 5. Promoting Peace

- Children can avoid fighting and encourage friendship among peers.
- This builds harmony in the community.

### 6. Helping in Small Businesses

- Assisting parents in selling goods at the market supports family and community trade.

## 7. Protecting the Environment

- Children can avoid littering, plant flowers, and care for animals.
- This keeps the community safe and beautiful.

### Exercise 10

1. Mention two ways children can help keep the community clean.
2. How can children show respect to the elderly?
3. Why is going to school useful to the community?
4. Give one example of a cultural activity children can join.
5. How can children promote peace in their community?
6. Why is helping in small businesses important?
7. Mention two ways children can protect the environment.
8. What lesson do children learn when they assist elders?
9. How does education prepare children to be useful in the future?
10. List any three ways a child can be useful in a community.

Thanks

Dr. Bbosa Science

**Vote Dr. Bbosa Science President of Uganda 2031→**