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Primary 6 Social studies

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Term 1

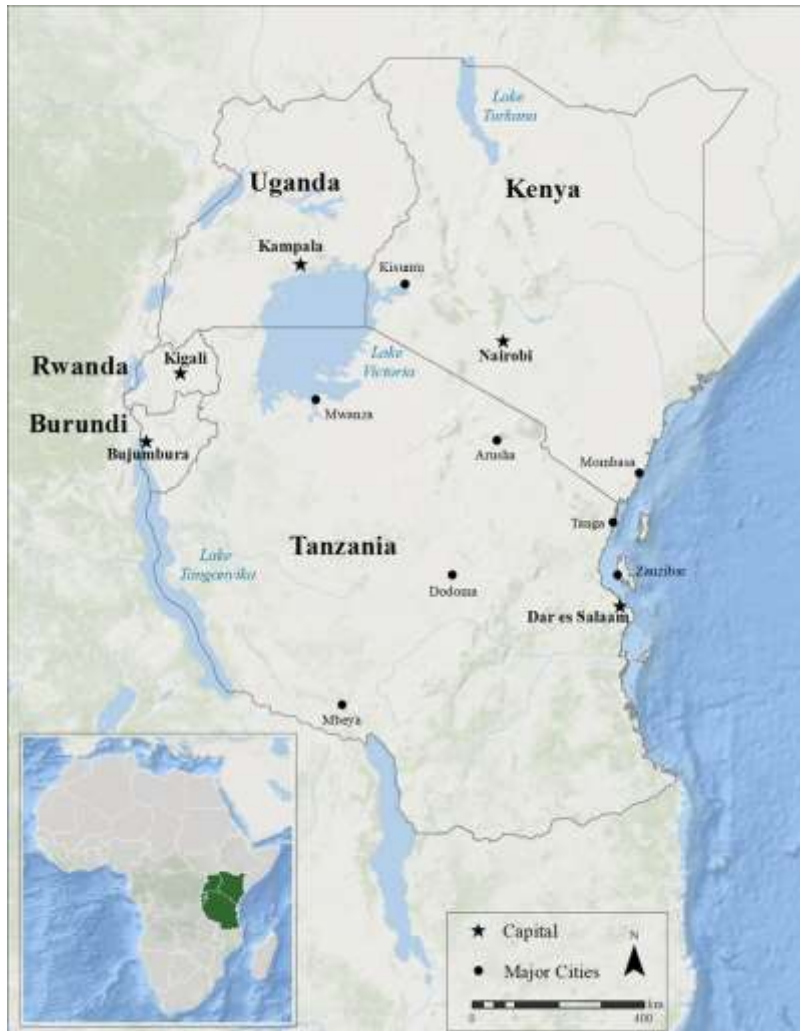
Theme: LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA

Topic 1/1: The East African Community

Learning Outcomes:

- develops an appreciation of the importance of the East African Community and applies the acquired knowledge in everyday living.
- describes the ethnic groups and the cradle of human race and appreciates the contributions of the religions brought to East Africa.
- develops an understanding of the factors which influence population growth, distribution and how they affect planning for the people in East Africa.

Map of East Africa by 1977



Historical Background of the EAC (1967–1977)

Countries that formed East African Community (1967)

Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania signed an agreement to form the East African Community.

The aim was to create a **common market** and share services like railways, airlines, and research institutions.

Headquarters of the East African Community

Located in **Arusha, Tanzania**.

Purpose of the East African Community

- (i) **Promote trade** – to allow free movement of goods among Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.
- (ii) **Share services** – like railways, airlines, and research institutions.
- (iii) **Strengthen unity** – to bring the three countries closer together.
- (iv) **Improve transport and communication** – by working together on roads, railways, and postal services.
- (v) **Economic growth** – to help industries and businesses grow faster.
- (vi) **Reduce costs** – by running joint projects instead of each country doing them alone.
- (vii) **Speak with one voice** – to be stronger in international matters.

Main Leaders in the Formation of the East African Community (1967)

- **Milton Obote** – President of Uganda.
- **Julius Nyerere** – President of Tanzania.
- **Jomo Kenyatta** – President of Kenya.

These three leaders worked together to unite their countries and form the **East African Community (EAC)** in 1967. Their goal was to promote trade, cooperation, and development among the member states.

Achievements of the EAC by 1977

- (i) **Improved trade** – goods moved freely among Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.
- (ii) **Shared services** – created East African Railways, East African Airways, and East African Development Bank.
- (iii) **Better transport and communication** – improved roads, railways, and postal services across the region.
- (iv) **Unity and cooperation** – brought the three countries closer together.
- (v) **Education and research** – established joint institutions for training and scientific research.

- **Stronger international voice** – the three countries spoke together in world affairs.

Reasons for the Collapse of the EAC (1977)

- **Political differences** – leaders of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania did not agree on many issues.
- **Unequal benefits** – Kenya was seen to benefit more than Uganda and Tanzania.
- **Lack of trust** – member states did not trust each other in managing shared services.
- **Poor management** – joint services like railways and airlines were not well managed.
- **Different economic systems** – Tanzania followed socialism, while Kenya and Uganda leaned towards capitalism.
- **Leadership conflicts** – disagreements among presidents Obote, Kenyatta, and Nyerere weakened cooperation.

Effects of the collapse of the EAC

- (i) **Loss of shared services** – East African Railways, Airways, and Development Bank stopped working together.
- (ii) **Poor transport** – movement of goods and people became harder between Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.
- (iii) **Reduced trade** – countries could no longer trade freely with each other.
- (iv) **Weakened unity** – the spirit of cooperation among the three countries was lost.
- (v) **Increased costs** – each country had to run its own services separately.
- (vi) **Less international strength** – the countries lost their strong voice when speaking together in world affairs.

Exercise 1

1. Name the three countries that formed the EAC in 1967.
2. Name the three leaders who formed the East African Community in 1967.
3. Why did the leaders form the EAC?
4. Name two achievements of the East African Community by 1977.
5. Mention one shared service created by the EAC.
6. How did the EAC help in promoting unity?
7. In which year did the first EAC collapse?
8. Where were the headquarters of the EAC located?
9. Give any one reason why the EAC collapsed in 1977.
10. Mention one effect of the disintegration of the EAC.
11. How did the collapse affect trade among the three countries?
12. Why did the countries become weaker internationally after the collapse?

REVIVAL OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY



East African Heads Of State Sign The Treaty For The Establishment Of EAC, 30 November 1999

The three countries (Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania) decided to come together again and signed a new treaty to revive the EAC.

Role of the Heads of State in the Revival of the EAC

1. **Museveni (Uganda):**
 - Encouraged regional cooperation.
 - Signed the treaty to revive the EAC in 1999.
 - Promoted peace and unity among member states.
2. **Daniel arap Moi (Kenya):**
 - Supported the idea of economic integration.
 - Worked to strengthen trade links between Kenya and neighboring countries.
 - Helped in signing the revival treaty.
3. **Benjamin Mkapa (Tanzania):**
 - Promoted trust and cooperation after the collapse of the first EAC.
 - Supported the headquarters remaining in Arusha, Tanzania.
 - Signed the treaty to revive the EAC.

Expansion of the East African Community

Later, more countries joined – Rwanda and Burundi in 2007, South Sudan in 2016, Democratic Republic of Congo in 2022, and Somalia 2023.



Headquarters of revived East African Community

The headquarters of the revived EAC is still in **Arusha, Tanzania**.

Purpose of Revival of East African Community

- (i) To promote trade and economic growth.
- (ii) To strengthen unity and cooperation.
- (iii) To improve transport, communication, and education.
- (iv) To compete better in the global market as a united region.

Together, these leaders played a key role in bringing back the EAC in **1999**, showing commitment to unity, trade, and development.

Achievements of the revived East African Community

- (i) Introduction of a **customs union** (free trade among member states).
- (ii) Creation of a **common market** for goods, services, and labor.
- (iii) Plans for a single currency in the future.
- (iv) Stronger regional voice in international matters.

Exercise 2

1. In which year was the East African Community revived?
2. Name the three original countries that revived the EAC in 1999.

3. Where are the headquarters of the EAC located?
4. Mention two countries that joined the EAC after 1999.
5. Give one reason why the EAC was revived.
6. Name the three Heads of State who revived the EAC in 1999.

Symbols of the East African Community



EAC Flag



EAC Emblem (Coat of Arms)

(i) EAC Flag:

- Has blue, white, green, yellow, and black colors.
- Shows a map of East Africa inside a wheel.
- Represents unity and cooperation of member states.

(ii) EAC Emblem (Coat of Arms):

- Contains a handshake, a wheel, and a map of East Africa.
- Symbolizes friendship, trade, and unity.

(iii) EAC Anthem:

- *Wimbo wa Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki* (Song of the East African Community).
- Sung to show unity and pride of the region.

(iv) EAC Motto:

- "One People, One Destiny."
- Shows the aim of unity and shared future.

Exercise 3

1. Name one symbol of the East African Community.
2. What does the EAC flag show in the middle?
3. What is the motto of the EAC?
4. Mention the title of the EAC anthem.
5. Why are symbols important to the East African Community?

Human Origin

Humans are believed to have originated in **Africa** many thousands of years ago.

Early humans lived by **hunting animals** and **gathering plants** for food.

Over time, they learned to **make tools**, **discover fire**, and later **grow crops**.

This development led to the growth of **villages, towns, and civilizations**.

Importance of Human Origin

- (i) **Explains our history** – helps us know where people came from.
- (ii) **Shows human progress** – from simple living to modern life.
- (iii) **Teaches unity** – all people share the same origin.
- (iv) **Encourages respect** – we learn to value human life and culture.
- (v) **Guides learning** – helps us understand science, history, and development.

Exercise 4

1. Where did humans first originate?
2. Name one way early humans got food.
3. Mention one discovery made by early humans.
4. Why is it important to study human origin?
5. How does knowing human origin encourage unity?

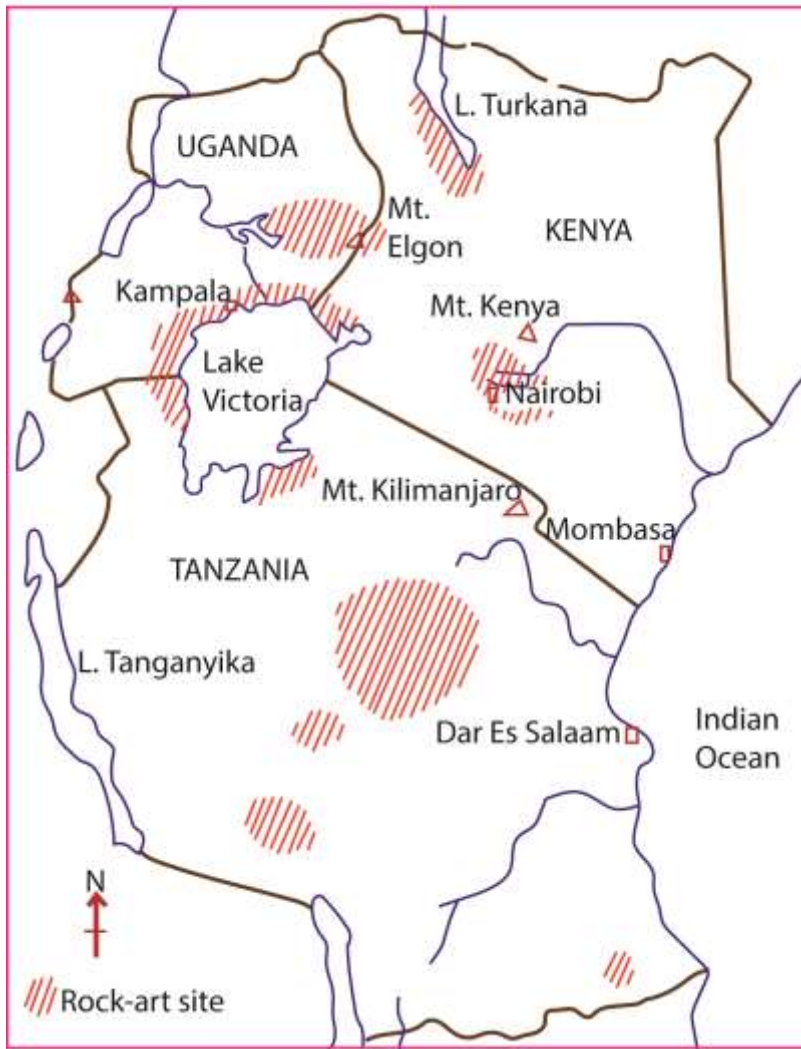
Importance of Historical Sites

- (i) **Tourism** – they attract visitors, bringing money to the country.
- (ii) **Preserve history** – they keep records of past events and cultures.
- (iii) **Teach us** – they help people learn about how ancestors lived.
- (iv) **Promote unity** – they remind us of our shared heritage.
- (v) **Respect culture** – they protect traditions and beliefs.
- (vi) **National pride** – they make citizens proud of their country's past.
- (vii) **Research** – they help scientists and historians discover more about human life.

Exercise 5

1. What is a historical site?
2. Mention one importance of historical sites.
3. How do historical sites help in teaching people?
4. Why are historical sites important for tourism?
5. Give one way historical sites promote unity.
6. Distribution of rock-art sites in east Africa.

Distribution of rock-art sites in East Africa



Ethnic Groups of East Africa

An **ethnic group** is a community of people who share the same culture, language, traditions, and sometimes the same ancestors. Members of an ethnic group often have similar ways of dressing, eating, and celebrating, and they usually speak the same language or dialect.

Key Points of an ethnic group

- An ethnic group is like a **big family** with shared customs.
- It is identified by **language, culture, and traditions**.

Examples Ethnic groups in East Africa

- (i) **Uganda:** Baganda, Basoga, Banyankole, Acholi, Iteso, Karimojong.
- (ii) **Kenya:** Kikuyu, Luo, Luhya, Kamba, Maasai, Kisii.
- (iii) **Tanzania:** Sukuma, Chagga, Haya, Nyamwezi, Makonde.
- (iv) **Rwanda:** Hutu, Tutsi, Twa.
- (v) **Burundi:** Hutu, Tutsi, Twa.
- (vi) **South Sudan:** Dinka, Nuer, Shilluk, Bari.
- (vii) **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC):** Luba, Mongo, Kongo, Hema.

These groups represent the diverse cultures, languages, and traditions of East Africa.

Exercise 6

1. Name two ethnic groups found in Uganda.
2. Which ethnic group in Kenya is famous for cattle keeping?
3. Mention one ethnic group found in Tanzania.
4. Name the three main ethnic groups of Rwanda.
5. Give one ethnic group found in South Sudan.

Factors that influenced past migration patterns of ethnic groups

- (i) People moved mainly in search of **fertile land** for farming.
- (ii) Communities like the **Maasai** moved to find **pasture for animals**.
- (iii) Movement was influenced by **water sources** such as rivers and lakes.
- (iv) Many groups migrated to escape **wars, insecurity, or wild animals**.
- (v) Trade routes also attracted settlement for **exchange of goods**.

Factors influencing present day migration patterns

- (i) People move to **towns and cities** for jobs and business opportunities.
- (ii) Migration is influenced by **education** – families settle near schools and universities.
- (iii) **Health services** attract people to areas with hospitals and clinics.
- (iv) Modern transport and communication make it easier to move long distances.
- (v) Some people migrate for **political reasons** (seeking peace and safety).
- (vi) Others move for **better living standards** and modern housing.

Exercise 7

1. Why did people migrate in the past?
2. Mention one reason why people move to towns today.
3. How did water sources influence past migration?
4. Give one modern factor that influences present migration.
5. Compare one difference between past and present migration patterns.

Classification of Peoples of East Africa

1. Bantus

Origin: Came from the Congo Basin and Cameroon area.

Migration: Moved eastwards through forests and along rivers.

Settlement: Settled in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and parts of DRC.

Examples: Baganda, Kikuyu, Sukuma, Chagga.

2. Nilotics

Origin: Came from the Nile Valley in South Sudan.

Migration: Moved southwards into East Africa.

Settlement: Found in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.

Examples: Luo, Acholi, Maasai, Turkana.

3. Hamites (Kushites)

Origin: Came from North-East Africa (Ethiopia and Somalia).

Migration: Moved into East Africa through the Horn of Africa.

Settlement: Found in Kenya, Tanzania, and Ethiopia.

Examples: Somali, Oromo, Rendille, Galla.

4. Others (Pygmies and Asians)

Pygmies: Originated from Central Africa forests, some settled in western Uganda and DRC.

Asians: Came as traders and workers during colonial times, settled in towns of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.

Exercise 8

1. Name two Bantu ethnic groups found in East Africa.
2. From which area did the Nilotics originate?
3. Mention one Hamitic (Kushitic) group found in East Africa.

4. Who are the “others” that settled in East Africa apart from Bantus, Nilotics, and Hamites?
5. Why did Bantus move along rivers during their migration?

Ways of Living in the Past and Present

Socially

Past: People lived in extended families, respected elders, and shared work together.

Present: Many live in nuclear families, use modern technology, and interact through schools, social media, and towns.

Politically

Past: Leadership was by kings, chiefs, and elders. Decisions were made in councils.

Present: Countries are led by presidents, parliaments, and elected leaders through democracy.

Economically

Past: People depended on farming, hunting, and barter trade (exchanging goods).

Present: People use money for trade, work in offices, industries, and businesses, and depend on modern farming and technology.

Religiously

Past: People believed in traditional gods, spirits, and ancestors.

Present: Many people follow organized religions such as Christianity and Islam, while some still practice traditional beliefs.

Exercise 9

1. How did people live socially in the past?
2. Who were the political leaders in the past?
3. Mention one economic activity people depended on in the past.
4. What do people use for trade in the present?
5. Name two religions commonly followed today in East Africa.

Missionaries

Missionaries were **religious men and women** from Europe.

They belonged to Christian churches such as the **Catholics** and **Protestants**.

Examples include **Dr. David Livingstone, Johann Ludwig Krapf, and Alexander Mackay**.

Reasons for the coming of Missionaries to East Africa

- (i) **To spread Christianity** – they wanted to teach people about the Christian faith.
- (ii) **To stop the slave trade** – they encouraged people to end slavery.
- (iii) **To promote education** – they built schools and taught reading and writing.
- (iv) **To provide health services** – they built hospitals and treated the sick.
- (v) **To introduce new skills** – they taught carpentry, farming, and printing.
- (vi) **To promote peace** – they encouraged people to live in harmony.

Exercise 10

1. Who were the missionaries?
2. Mention any one missionary who came to East Africa.
3. Why did missionaries build schools?
4. Give one reason why missionaries wanted to stop the slave trade.
5. Mention two reasons why missionaries came to East Africa.

Achievements of Missionaries

- (i) **Spread Christianity:** They taught people about the Christian faith.
- (ii) **Built schools:** Missionaries introduced formal education and taught reading, writing, and skills.
- (iii) **Built hospitals:** They provided health services and treated the sick.
- (iv) **Stopped slave trade:** Missionaries campaigned against slavery and encouraged freedom.
- (v) **Introduced new skills:** They taught carpentry, farming, and printing.
- (vi) **Promoted peace:** Missionaries encouraged people to live in harmony.

Challenges Faced by Missionaries

- (i) **Harsh climate:** Hot sun, heavy rains, and diseases like malaria made life difficult.
- (ii) **Poor transport:** Roads were few, and they had to walk long distances.
- (iii) **Hostility:** Some communities resisted their teachings and saw them as strangers.
- (iv) **Language barrier:** Missionaries struggled to communicate with local people.
- (v) **Wild animals:** They faced dangers from lions, snakes, and other wild animals.
- (vi) **Shortage of resources:** They lacked enough money and materials to build schools and hospitals.

Exercise 11

1. Mention two achievements of missionaries in East Africa.
2. Why did missionaries build schools?
3. Give one challenge faced by missionaries.
4. How did missionaries help stop the slave trade?
5. Why was language a problem for missionaries?

Factors Contributing to Population Growth

- (i) **Good health services:** When people have hospitals and medicines, fewer people die, and more survive.
- (ii) **Availability of food:** When farming improves and there is enough food, people live longer and healthier.
- (iii) **Peace and security:** In safe areas without wars, families grow and more people settle.
- (iv) **Improved sanitation:** Clean water and good hygiene reduce diseases, helping people live longer.
- (v) **Early marriages:** In some communities, people marry young and have many children.
- (vi) **Cultural beliefs:** Some cultures encourage having large families.
- (vii) **Better education:** Educated people know how to care for children, leading to healthier families.

Exercise 12

1. Mention two factors that contribute to population growth.
2. How does good health care increase population?
3. Why is peace important for population growth?
4. Give one cultural reason that leads to population growth.
5. How does enough food affect the population?

Population Census in East Africa

A **population census** is the counting of all people in a country.

It is usually done after every **10 years** in many East African countries.

It records information such as age, sex, jobs, education, and where people live.

Importance of Population Census in East Africa

- (i) **Planning services:** Helps governments plan for schools, hospitals, and roads.
- (ii) **Resource distribution:** Ensures fair sharing of resources among regions.
- (iii) **Employment opportunities:** Shows how many people need jobs.
- (iv) **Education planning:** Helps in building enough schools for children.

- (v) **Health planning:** Guides in providing hospitals, medicines, and doctors.
- (vi) **Development projects:** Helps leaders know where to build roads, water sources, and electricity.
- (vii) **Representation:** Determines how many leaders represent people in parliament.

Exercise 13

1. What is a population census?
2. How often is a census carried out in many East African countries?
3. Mention one importance of population census in education.
4. Why is census important for health planning?
5. Give two general reasons why population census is important.

Problems of High Population

- (i) **Shortage of land:** Too many people means less land for farming and settlement.
- (ii) **Unemployment:** Not enough jobs for everyone.
- (iii) **Poor housing:** Crowded towns lead to slums and poor living conditions.
- (iv) **Pressure on schools and hospitals:** Too many people make services overcrowded.
- (v) **Food shortage:** More mouths to feed can lead to hunger.
- (vi) **Environmental problems:** Cutting trees and overusing land causes soil erosion and pollution.
- (vii) **Traffic jams:** Too many people in towns cause transport problems.

Solutions to High Population Problems

- (i) **Family planning:** Encouraging families to have fewer children.
- (ii) **Education:** Teaching people about the importance of small families.
- (iii) **Improved farming:** Using modern methods to produce more food.
- (iv) **Job creation:** Building industries and businesses to employ more people.
- (v) **Better housing:** Constructing affordable houses to reduce slums.
- (vi) **Environmental protection:** Planting trees and caring for land.
- (vii) **Balanced development:** Expanding services like schools, hospitals, and roads to match population growth.

Exercise 14

1. Mention two problems caused by high population.
2. Why does high population lead to unemployment?
3. Give one solution to food shortage caused by high population.
4. How can family planning help reduce population problems?
5. Mention one environmental problem caused by high population.

Revision questions

1. (a) What do we call the movement of people from villages to towns for settlement?

Rural-Urban migration

(b) State any two reasons why people migrate from villages to towns.

- (i) to look for jobs
- (ii) to look for hospital
- (iii) to look for modern life like entertainment
- (iv) for better facilities such as electricity, transport and clean water.

(c) Mention any one challenge faced by people who live in towns

- (i) Poor sanitation
- (ii) Contaminated water
- (iii) Overcrowding
- (iv) Crime

2. (a) Name two elements of climate that influence human settlement.

Climate Element	Influence on Settlement
Temperature	Comfort, farming, survival
Rainfall	Water supply, agriculture
Humidity	Health, comfort
Sunlight	Crop growth, energy
Wind	Safety, ventilation

(b) State one effect of the revolution of the earth.

- (i) It causes the **seasons** (summer, winter, spring, autumn).
- (ii) It changes the **length of day and night** during the year.
- (iii) It affects **climate and farming activities**.

(c) What term is used when the sun is overhead the equator?

Equinox

3. How are the Sabiny of Uganda similar to the Chagga of Tanzania in terms of settlement?

- (i) both settle on **mountain slopes** (Mount Elgon and Mount Kilimanjaro),
- (ii) Both live in **compact homesteads**,

(iii) Bot depend on **fertile volcanic soils and water sources** for farming.

4. Name the country that borders Uganda in the East.

Kenya

5. Name the type of education which was introduced by the Christian Missionaries in Uganda.

Formal education/western education

6. Apart from archaeological finding, how else we get information about the past?

- (i) **Written records** (books, letters, old documents)
- (ii) **Oral traditions** (stories told by elders)
- (iii) **Historical sites and monuments** (old buildings, caves, graves)

7. (a) Name the two European explorers who made two journeys to East Africa.

[John Hanning Speke](#)

- A British explorer who traveled to East Africa twice.
- First journey (1857–1859): With Richard Burton, explored **Lake Tanganyika**.
- Second journey (1860–1863): Returned to East Africa and reached **Lake Victoria**, which he claimed was the source of the Nile.

[Richard Francis Burton](#)

- A British explorer, linguist, and writer.
- First journey (1857–1859): Explored East Africa with Speke, reaching **Lake Tanganyika**.
- Second journey: Continued explorations in East Africa, though he disagreed with Speke about the Nile's source.

(b) Mention any two ways in which the work of the early explorers contributed to the development of East Africa.

- (i) **Mapping the land** – showing rivers, lakes, and mountains.
- (ii) **Opening trade routes** – making travel and trade easier.
- (iii) **Bringing missionaries** – who started schools and hospitals.
- (iv) **Linking East Africa to the outside world** – sharing knowledge and new ideas.

8. Name the archaeological site in Eastern Uganda where rock paintings are found.

Nyero Rock Paintings

9. (a) Name any two physical features colonialists used to fix boundaries in East Africa.

- (i) Mountain
- (ii) Rivers
- (iii) lakes

(b) State any two problems that have been caused by fixing boundaries.

- (i) **Conflicts and wars** – because boundaries divided or joined different tribes unfairly.
- (ii) **Separation of families and communities** – people of the same tribe were split into different countries.
- (iii) **Poor unity** – boundaries created divisions that weakened cooperation among Africans.
- (iv) **Unequal development** – some areas were favored while others were left behind.

10. What is important about the place called Magosi in Karamoja sub-region.

Has rock paintings

For tourism

11. Give any similarity between the East African Community (EAC) and the economic community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Both promote trade

Both promote unity

Both promote development

12. Name any one member state of East African Community (EAC) that lies in both the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

Uganda

Kenya

13. (a) Give any two natural disasters which can affect the settlement of people in an area.

- (i) **Volcanoes** – destroy homes and land.

- (ii) **Floods** – wash away houses and crops.
- (iii) **Strong winds/storms** – damage buildings.
- (iv) **Earthquakes** – break roads and houses.
- (v) **Droughts** – cause lack of water and food.

(b) Mention any two ways in which government can assist the people affected by natural disasters.

- (i) **Giving shelter** to those who lost homes.
- (ii) **Providing food and clean water.**
- (iii) **Offering medical care** for the injured.
- (iv) **Supporting with money or relief items.**
- (v) **Repairing roads and schools** destroyed by the disaster.

14. State any one way in which wild animals are important to the people of East Africa.

- (i) **Attract tourists** – bringing money to the countries.
- (ii) **Provide food** – some communities hunt for meat.
- (iii) **Give raw materials** – like skins and horns.
- (iv) **Help in culture** – used in traditions, totem and stories.

15. In which one way did the coming of early migrants to the coast of East Africa affect the lives of the people in that area?

- (i) **Introducing new cultures** – mixing with local traditions.
- (ii) **Starting trade** – exchanging goods like cloth, beads, and spices.
- (iii) **Spreading new religions** – such as Islam and Christianity.
- (iv) **Building towns** – making the coast busier and more developed.
- (v) **Introduction of cash crops** – like coffee, cotton and tea

16. How did the introduction of cash crops in East Africa help to improve transport network?

- (i) **Roads and railways were built** to carry crops to markets and ports.
- (ii) **Ports were developed** for exporting crops overseas.
- (iii) **Better transport systems** made it easier for people and goods to move.

17. (a) What is a population census?

A **population census** is the **counting of people in a country** to know how many they are and their details like age, sex, and where they live.

(b) State any one reason why information on each of these is collected during population census

(i) age

- **Plan schools** for children.
- **Provide hospitals** for different age groups.
- **Support the elderly** with special services.
- **Plan jobs** for young people.

(ii) Gender (sex)

- **Plan schools** for boys and girls.
- **Create jobs** for men and women.
- **Provide health services** for mothers, fathers, and children.
- **Know the number of males and females** in the country.

(c) Give any one reason the population census is not carried out every year.

- (i) **It is very expensive** to organize.
- (ii) **It takes a lot of time** to prepare and complete.
- (iii) **Information does not change quickly** – people's numbers, age, and gender take years to change.

18. Name any tribe in Uganda that belongs to the Nile-Hamites.

- (i) **Karimojong** – Found in northeastern Uganda, known for cattle keeping and warrior traditions.
- (ii) **Iteso** – Located in eastern Uganda, mainly farmers but also linked to pastoralist heritage.
- (iii) **Langi** – Found in northern Uganda, with strong cultural ties to cattle and agriculture.
- (iv) **Kumam** – A smaller group related to the Langi, living around Lake Kyoga.
- (v) **Kakwa** – Found in northwestern Uganda near the borders with South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

19. State any way in which the partition of East Africa affected some tribes.

- (i) **Tribes were divided** – the same tribe was split into different countries.
- (ii) **Conflicts arose** – tribes were forced to live with others they did not get along with.
- (iii) **Loss of unity** – people who used to live together were separated by boundaries.
- (iv) **Restricted movement** – tribes could no longer move freely across their traditional lands.

20. (a) Apart from Uganda and Kenya a mention two other countries which are members of East African Community.

Current Member States of the EAC

Country	Year Joined	Key Notes
Kenya	2000	Founding member
Uganda	2000	Founding member
Tanzania	2000	Founding member
Rwanda	2007	Joined during expansion
Burundi	2007	Joined alongside Rwanda
South Sudan	2016	Joined after independence
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	2022	Largest country by area in EAC
Somalia	2023	Most recent member

- (b) Give any two reasons why Uganda should live peacefully with her neighbouring countries

- (i) **It allows easy trade** – people can buy and sell goods across borders.
- (ii) **It prevents wars and conflicts** – keeping people safe.
- (iii) **It promotes friendship** – people can visit and work together.
- (iv) **It helps in sharing services** – like schools, hospitals, and transport.
- (v) **It brings development** – countries grow faster when they cooperate.

21. (a) Write down two advantages of a large population in an area.

- (i) **More workers** – many people can help in farming, building, and industries.
- (ii) **Bigger market** – more people to buy and sell goods.
- (iii) **More schools and hospitals** – government builds more services for many people.
- (iv) **Rich culture** – different groups share ideas, traditions, and skills.
- (v) **Development** – with many people, the area can grow faster.

- (b) State two problems caused by big increase of population in an area.

- (i) **Shortage of houses** – too many people, not enough homes.
- (ii) **Lack of food** – land may not produce enough for everyone.
- (iii) **Poor health services** – hospitals become overcrowded.
- (iv) **Traffic jams** – too many vehicles on the roads.
- (v) **Overcrowded schools** – many children, few classrooms.
- (vi) **Environmental damage** – forests cut down and land overused.

Thank you

Dr. Bbosa Science

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