GRADE 6; SOCIAL STUDIES

SIMPLIFIED NOTES

CBC RATIONALIZED WORK

Well-organized, simplified learning notes that provide clear, concise information in a logical sequence, making key concepts easily accessible and memorable, enhancing understanding and retention while fostering engagement and facilitating effective study.

By providing a clear focus on key ideas, these Mwalimu Consultancy Notes foster better retention and comprehension, making learning more accessible and enjoyable.

UPDATED VERSION

This is a Free Sample/Overview of the Original Notes

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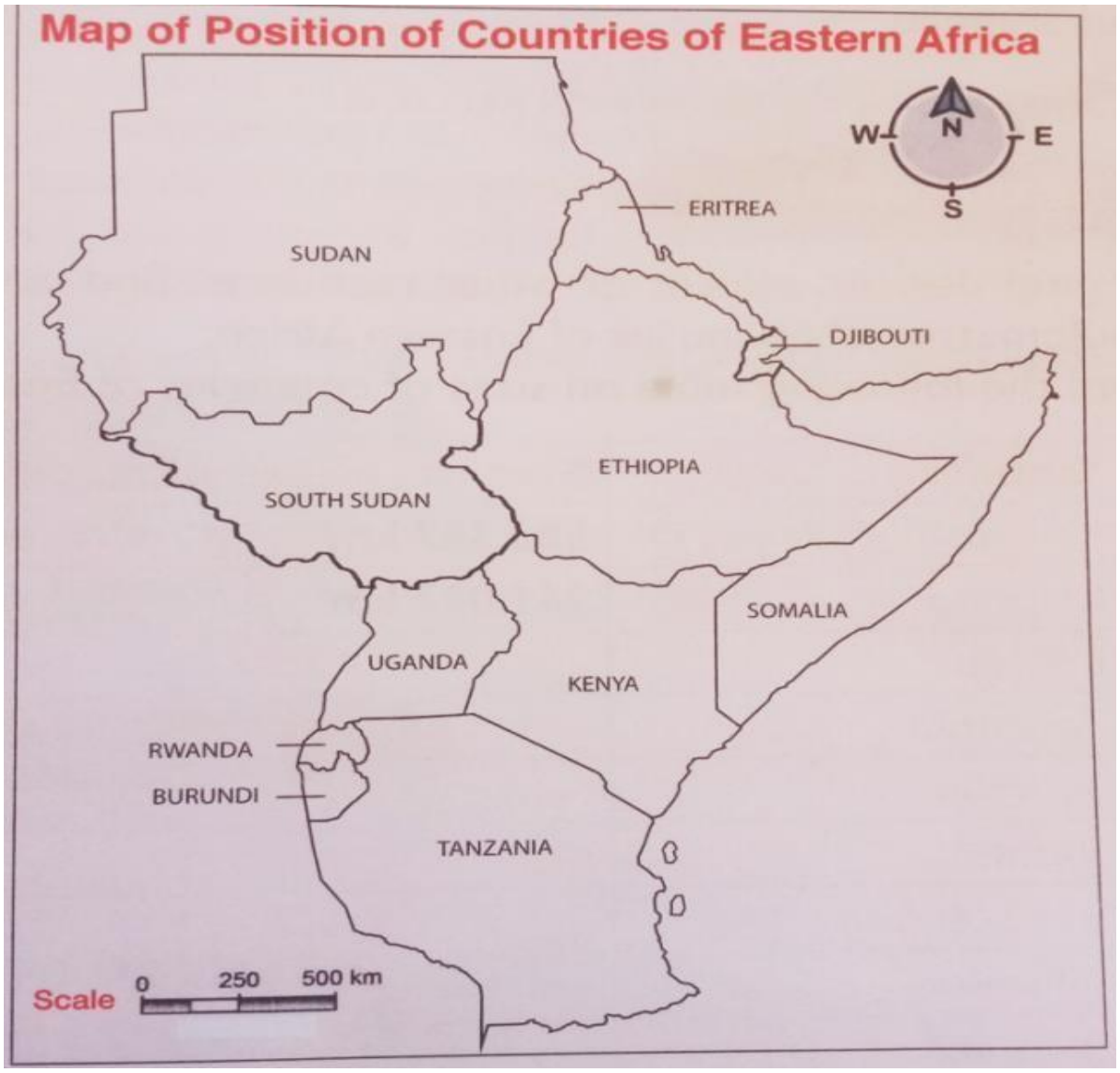
STRAND 1.0 NATURAL AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Position and size of countries of eastern Africa

Eastern Africa consist of eleven countries namely.

- Kenya
- Uganda
- Ethiopia
- Sudan
- Somalia
- Burundi
- Djibouti
- Rwanda
- Eritrea
- Tanzania
- South Sudan



❖ We can locate the position of the countries using latitudes and longitudes.

***Latitudes* –** are imaginary lines drawn on a globe or a map running from west to

❖ They show how far how far the north or south a place is from the equator The main latitude is called **Equator and it marks 0 degrees.**

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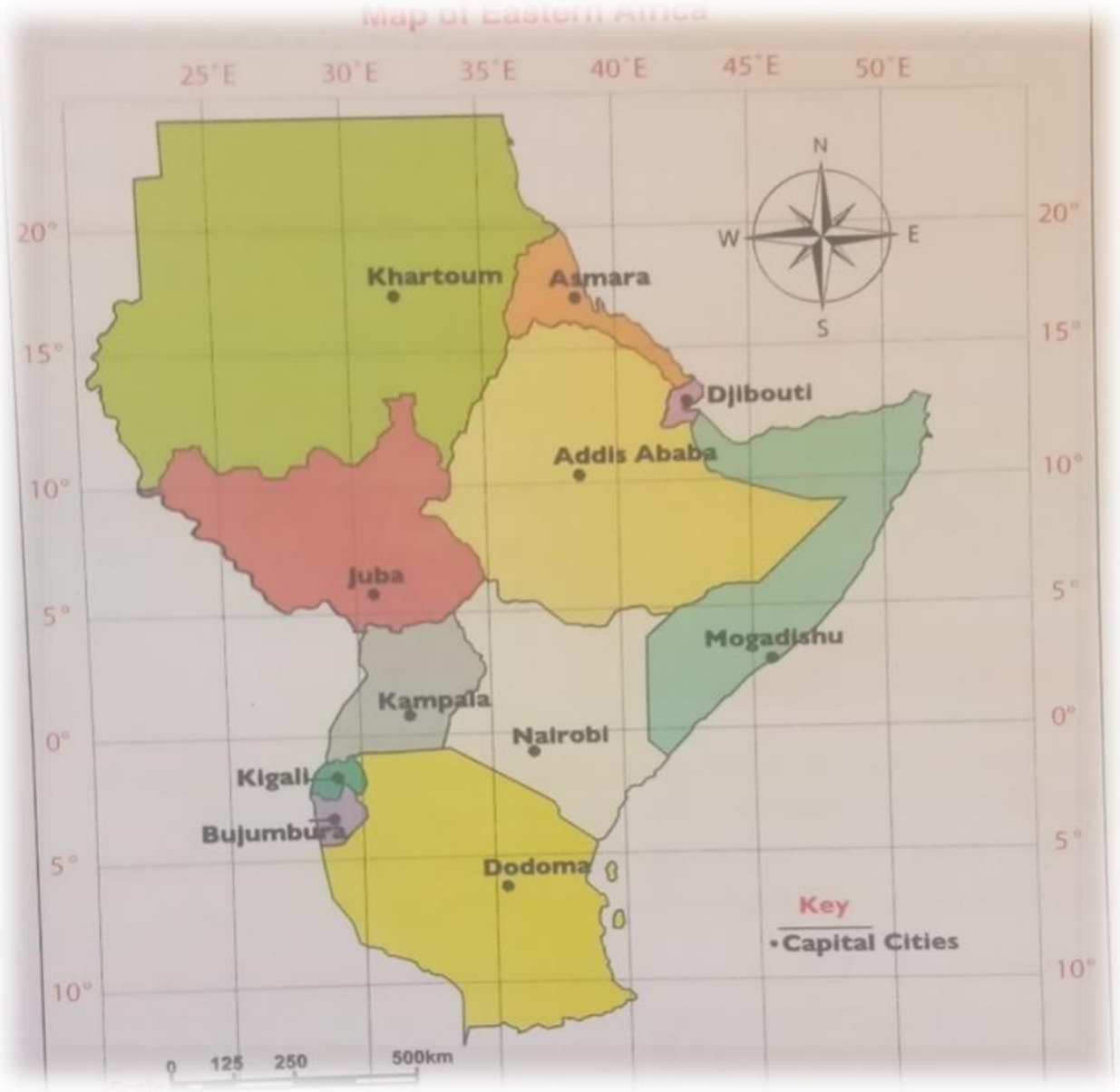
Longitude

- These are imaginary lines drawn on a map from south to North.
- The prime meridian is the most important line of longitude
- It marks 0º.
- Eastern Africa lies between latitude 23 ºN and 12 º and longitude 22º E and 51ºE
- We can use latitude then longitude when locating a place.



Activity: Learners in groups study the map of eastern Africa from the grade 6 K.L.B visionary learner's book page 3 and identify the size of each countries.

The largest country in Eastern Africa is **Sudan** while the smallest country is **Djibouti.**

Learners in group groups use digital devices to play games of the latitude and longitude through the link below https://youtu.be/SC_E2rc15f4

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Main Physical Features in Eastern Africa

Physical features - are the natural things that are found on the surface of the earth

They include; ***mountains, valleys plains, lakes rivers, swamps and oceans***

1. **Mountains**

The major mountains in Eastern Africa includes;

- Mt. Kilimanjaro
- Mt Elgon
- Mt Ruwenzori
- Danakil Apps
- Usambara
- Karisimbi
- Mt.Hehe
- Mt Marrah
- Mt.Kenya

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2. **A valley**

A valley is a low lying are with steep slopes

In Easter Africa the rift Valley has two branches that stretch across several countries The two branches are:

- **Eastern Rift Valley**
- **Western Rift Valley**

Learners in groups discuss the eastern African countries crossed by rift Valley in Eastern Africa

3. **Plains**

Plains are low lying area that have a flat surface Examples of plains in eastern Africa includes:

- Lotikipi plains in Kenya
- Serengeti plains in Tanzania
- Bilesha plains in Somalia

4. **LAKES**

A lake is a large water body of fresh or salty water occupying a depression.

Examples of lakes in eastern Africa includes;

- Lake Turkana – Kenya
- Lake Victoria- Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania
- Lake tana - Ethiopia
- Lake albert and kyoga in Uganda

<u>Formation of main physical features in East Africa</u> Formation of mountains

There are various types of mountain in Eastern Africa

- Volcanic mountains
- Block mountains
- Fold mountains

1. **Volcanic Mountains**

Volcanic mountains are formed through volcanic eruption.

Magma is pushed up the vent and accumulates around forming volcanic mountains.

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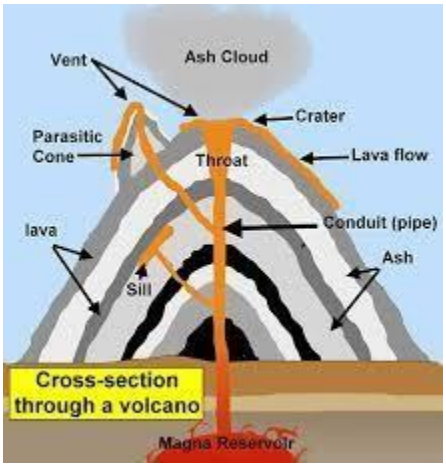
Examples of volcanic mountains are;

- Mt Kenya
- Mt Elgon
- Mt. Longonot in Kenya
- Mt Karisimbi in Rwanda
- Mt Meru and Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania



Activity: Learners in groups use digital devices to watch video clips of volcanic mountain mountains through the YouTube link below https://youtu.be/wO3R3iPCQ74 and discuss in class, where there I no network teacher to download the video via the above YouTube link

2. **Block mountain formation**

- Block Mountains are also called **horst blocks**.
- They are formed through a process called faulting.
- When compressional force push rocks towards one another, faults form.
- The land between the fault rises to form Block Mountains.

Examples of Block Mountains in Eastern Africa are:

- Danakil alps – border of Ethiopia and Eritrea
- Ruwenzori Mountain – Uganda
- Pare and Usambara Mountain in Tanzania

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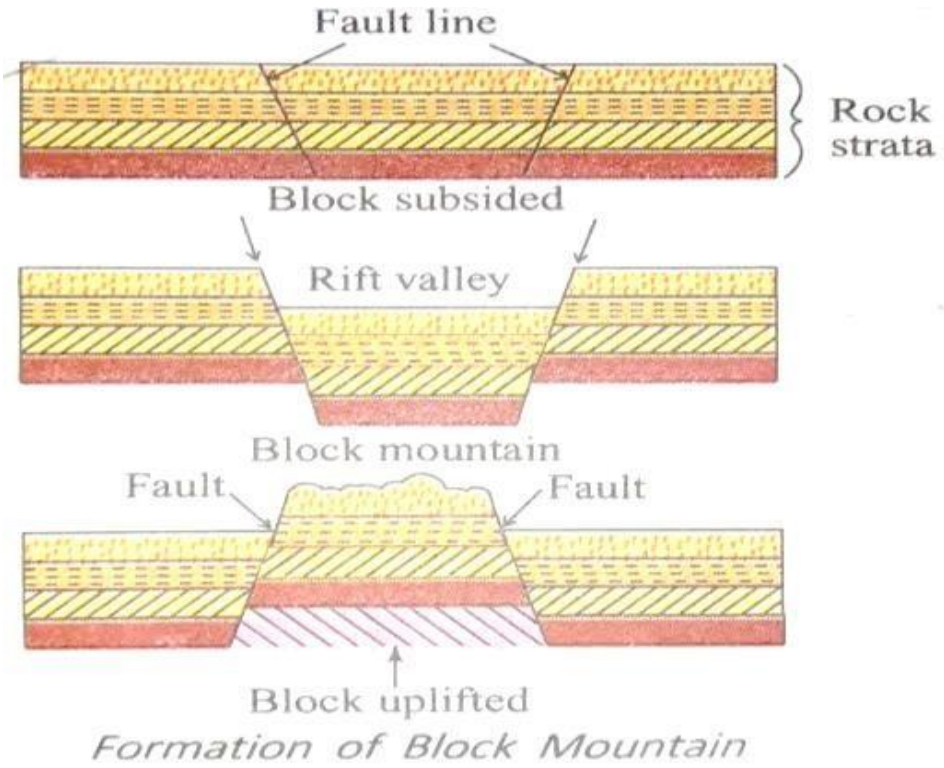


Formation of Block Mountain

3. **Formation of Lakes**

- The major lakes of Easter Africa were formed through river Deposition, faulting, down warping and deposition
-

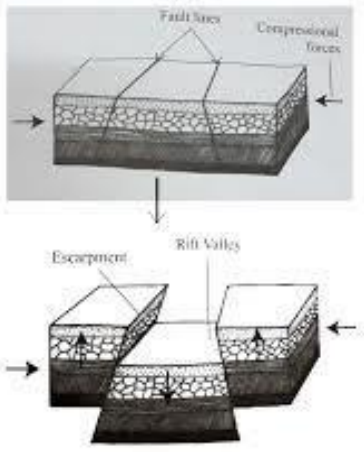
a. Rift valley lakes

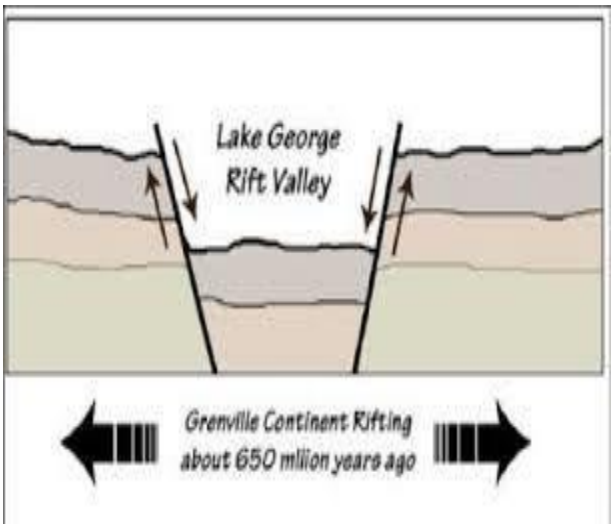
During the formation of Rift valley, some parts of the land sunk deeper that others forming depression

The depression were filled with water to form lakes e.g. Lake Tanganyika

while some are fresh water lakes

Some of rift valley lakes are salty





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b. Lake formed as a result of down warping.

Down warping is a process by which the earth surface sinks inwards due to pressure forming a big basin.

Water fills this basin to form a lake

Examples of down warping lake is **L. Victoria**

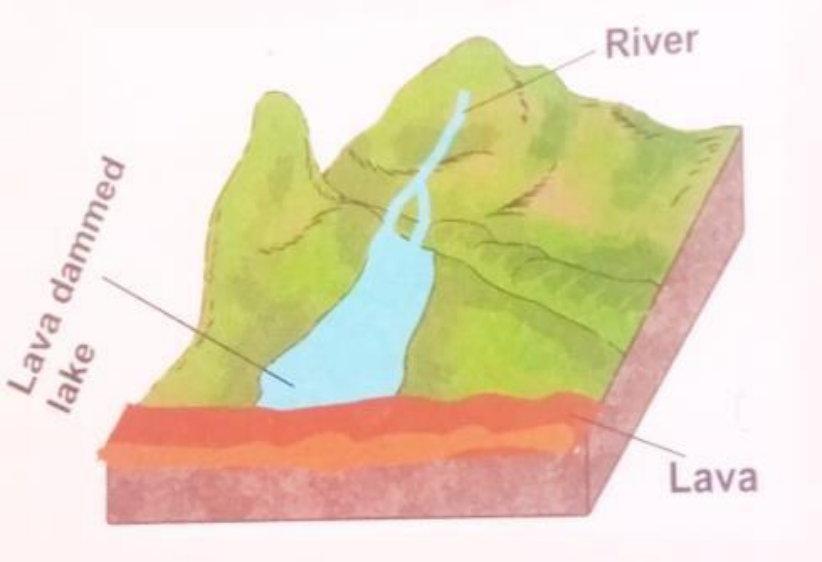
c. Lakes formed as a result of volcanicity.

i. Lava dammed lakes.

Lava dammed lakes are formed when lava flows on the surface of the earth and come in contact with a river, blocking it.

This blockage leads to the formation of a lake.

Examples is ***Lake Kivu***



ii. **Crater lakes.**

When volcanic eruption occurs, the top of the mountain may be blow off forming a hollow depression called **crater.**

Water fills the hollow depression forming a **crater lake. Examples of crater lakes are;**

- **Paradise in Kenya**
- **Shalla in Ethiopia**

4. Plains

Plains are wide low lying areas of flat land.

Plains are formed as a result of ***erosions and deposition*** of the eroded materials.

Learners in groups locate the following physical features from on the map and discuss in class KLB visionary Grade 6 book page 23

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CLIMATIC REGIONS IN EASTERN AFRICA

Climate – is the average weather condition of a given place for a very long period of time.

Climatic region – refers to a continuous geographic are with similar climatic characteristics.

Areas with similar climatic conditions are grouped together to form a climatic region.

Differences in climatic conditions have impact on the type of farming activities and even the type of cloths we put on.

The dressing style depends of the climatic condition of a place

Climatic regions in eastern Africa

- Equatorial climate
- Tropical climate
- Sub- tropical
- Desert mountain climates
- Semi- desert climate
- Modified equatorial climate

Characteristics of main climatic regions in Eastern Africa

a. Equatorial

i. High rainfall throughout the year
ii. Experience high humidity
iii. No distinct dry season
iv. Receive convectional rainfall

b. **Desert climate**

i. Hot and dry in most months of the year.
ii. Prolonged drought.
iii. Cloudless sky throughout the year.
iv. Less than 250mm rainfall throughout the year.

c. **Semi-arid climate**

- Long dry season
- High temperature
- Rainfall range between 250mm to 680mm per year.

d. Sub-tropical

Cool or moderate temperature between 18º and 23º. High rainfall between 1.100mm and 2500 mm per year Rainfall is throughout the year.

e. Modified Equatorial

- ❖ Some parts experience short dry season
- ❖ High rainfall over 1,100 mm per year.
- ❖ It has two main seasons of about 22 º c.
- ❖ High humidity throughout the year.
- ❖ It has two main dry seasons.

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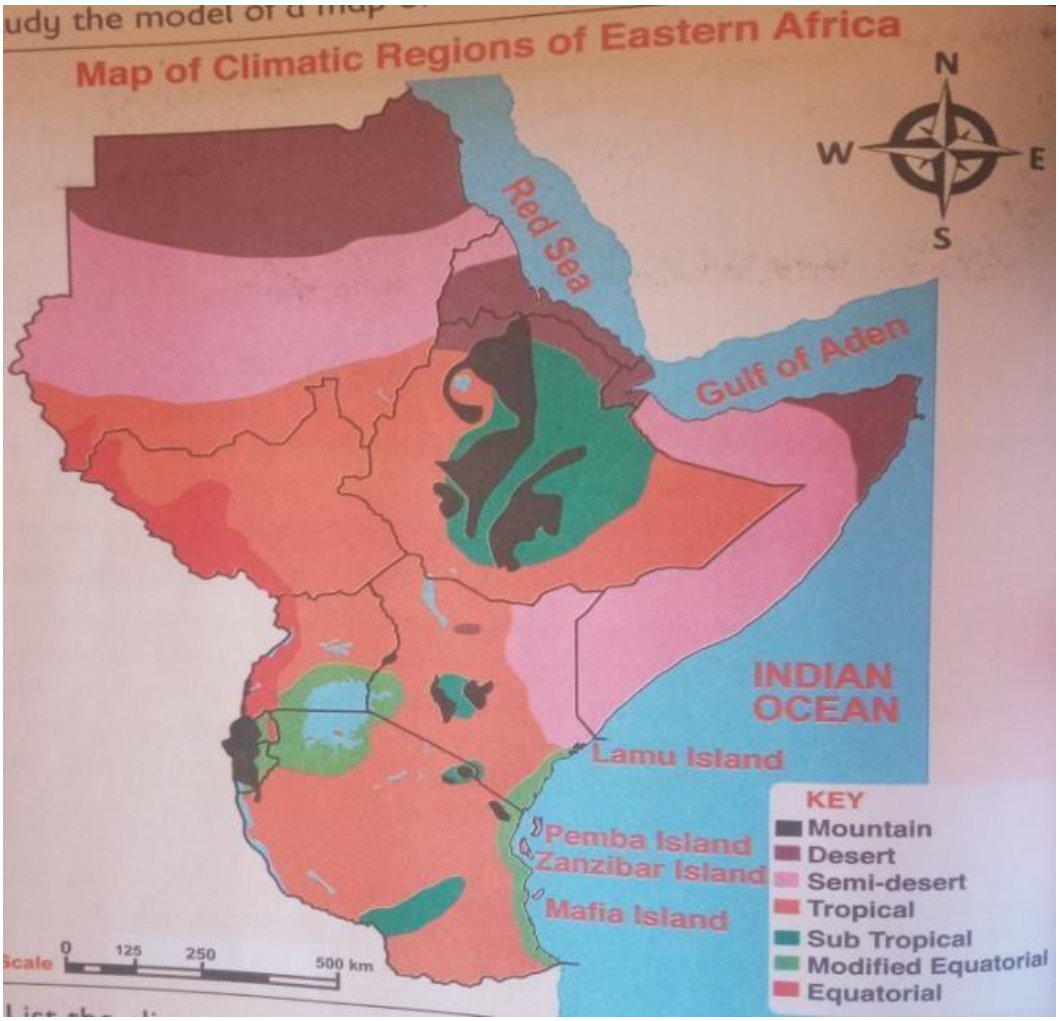

<u>Influence of climate on Human Activities in Eastern Africa</u>

In arid and semi-arid areas, pastoralism is the main economic activities.

- The area receive low rainfall that cannot support crop farming.
- In tropical areas where rainfall is reliable. Crop farming is the main economic activities because the climate favours the growth of crops and animals.
- Too much rainfall leads to flooding and destruction of crops and properties.
- Drought and famine leads to death of crops and animals

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VEGETATION IN EASTERN AFRICA

Vegetation refers to plants that grow in a place. It consist of trees, bushes, grass and shrubs.

The vegetation that grows on its own is called **natural vegetation.**

The vegetation that is planted is called **planted vegetation.**

Types of vegetation in Eastern Africa

The main types of vegetation in Eastern Africa includes.

a. Tropical rain forest vegetation.
b. Savannah grassland.
c. Desert vegetation.
d. Papyrus swamp vegetation.
e. Mangrove forest vegetation.
f. Mountain forest vegetation.
g. Semi- desert scrub.

Characteristics of the Main Types of Vegetation in Eastern Africa

Various types of vegetation has different characteristics

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Savannah woodland vegetation

- ❖ Provide enough sunlight to reach the ground
- ❖ Trees of medium height cover large area

Mountain Vegetation

- ❖ Mountain vegetation is mostly affected by the altitude
- ❖ From the top mountain to bottom. The mountain ranges from

1. Rock,
2. Heath and moorland,
3. Bamboo,
4. Rain forest
5. Savannah

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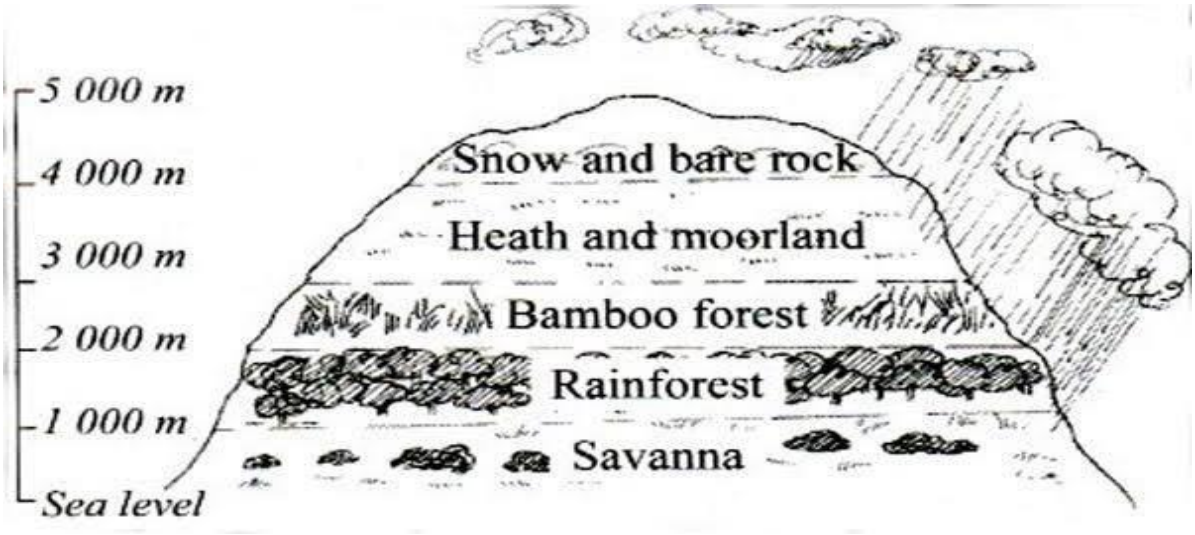

Historic Built Environment in Eastern Africa

***Historic built environment* - refer** to features made by people. These features have a historic value.

They include museums, monuments and historical building.

The main Historic Built Environment in Eastern Africa

a. Kigali Genocide Memorial Museum in Rwanda.

b. Fort Jesus Museum in Kenya.

c. Namugongo shrine in Uganda.

d. Independent monument in Burundi.

e. St. Francis of Asisi monument in Eritrea.

f. John Garang Mausoleum South Sudan.

g. Askari monument in Tanzania.

h. Victoria monument in Ethiopia.

Importance of the main historic environment in Eastern Africa

a. It create a sense of belonging and connection with the past.

b. The historic built environment attract tourist and earn us foreign exchange

c. Many people are employed to work in the historic buildings e.g. museums and monuments.

d. They serve as source of learning centres.

e. They enable social interactions with family and friends.

Learners in groups compose poems of the important of historical environment and recite in class.

In groups learners use digital devices to Watch a video clip on historic built environment in Eastern Africa with the YouTube link below httpS://youtu.be/aPOUBgjeV2I

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STRAND 2.0 PEOPLE, POPULATION AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

Language groups in Eastern Africa

A language groups – refers to the people or communities who speak the same or related language.

The people of Eastern Africa belong to different language groups. The language groups in Eastern Africa include;

- Nilotes
- Bantu
- Semites

Classification of communities in Eastern Africa According to Language Groups

Language group	Communities
Bantus	Chagga,hutu, baganda , abaluhya, tutsi, Sukuma, abakuria, Basoga,gogo, aembu, bagishu, hehe, akamba, banyore, zaramo pare, taita, nyamwzi, Makonde,ngoni, agikuyu, batoro, Mijikenda
Nilotes	Luo, alur, lang'o, dinka, nuer,anuak, shiluk, japadhola, lagbara, kipsigis,Nandi,tugen,sebei,keiyo,pokot,marakwe ,
	ogiek
Cushites	Borane, sanye, somali, somali, oromo,renndile,ogaden,beja,hawiya, galla, isaaq, sandawa,burungu
Semites	Amhara, tigre,bagarra,falasha,Bagakko,kababish. Girghe,arabs, Nubians and adere

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MIGRATION

Migration is the movement of people from one place to settle in another place People migrate from one place to another with various reasons

1. Bantus

The Bantu moved into the Eastern Africa from western Africa.

They later moved and first settled in Cameroon and later Congo before moving to eastern Africa

Bantus are divided into two groups which include

- Western Bantus
- Eastern Bantus

❖ Later some groups moved into Western Kenya.

❖ Eastern Bantus followed Lake Kivu and Lake Edward routes.

❖ They settled in Rwanda and Burundi and some moved into Northern and Central Tanzania.

❖ Some later moved into Kenya and settled in the highland of the coastal regions.

Reasons for migration of the Bantu

a. They were looking for fertile land to grow crops.
b. Drought and famine.
c. They wanted to move away from their hostile neighbour.
d. They were running away from outbreak of diseases.
e. They wanted to avoid quarrelling amongst themselves.
f. The population had increased and so they were looking for space to settle.

2. Nilotes

❖ The Nilotic speaking groups into Eastern Africa along the River Nile from where they got their Name Nilotes.

❖ They Nilotes are divided into three groups.

- Plain Nilotes.
- River Lake Nilotes.

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- Highland Nilotes.

- ❖ The river Lake Nilotes moved into two groups, the first groups settled in South Sudan while the second groups moved southwards and settled in Uganda and some moved to western Kenya and settle near Lake Victoria.
- ❖ The highland Nilotes migrated from southern Sudan and settled around Mt Elgon in Kenya and Uganda.
- ❖ Later some moved and settled in highland west of rift valley in Kenya.
- ❖ The plain Nilotes moved from south Sudan into the Northern Uganda and around Lake Turkana in Kenya. Some moved further into southern part of kenya and entered northern Tanzania from Kenya.

Reasons for migration of the Nilotes

a. They were looking for pasture for their livestock.
b. They were running away from outbreak of diseases and pest.
c. They were moving away from drought and famine.
d. Population pressure in the community.
e. Attack by the hostile neighbour communities.

3. CUSHITES

- ❖ The cushites language group moved into eastern Africa from Arabia.
- ❖ Some of the groups moved and settled towards Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya.
- ❖ The earlier Cushitic groups such as the ***Iraq*** settled in Tanzania.
- ❖ The Semites are the mixed origin *(African, Arabic and Jewish).*
- ❖ They intermarried with the African communities to form new language group.
- ❖ The groups spread out and settled in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan.

Reasons for migration of the cushites in Eastern Africa

a. Looking water and pasture.
b. Attack by hostile neighbour communities.
c. Spirit of adventure.
d. Outbreak and diseases and pest.
e. Drought and famine.
f. Population pressure.

Reasons for migration of the Semites

a. They wanted trading partners .
b. They wanted to spread Islamic education
c. They wanted adventure.
d. They wanted the spread of culture.

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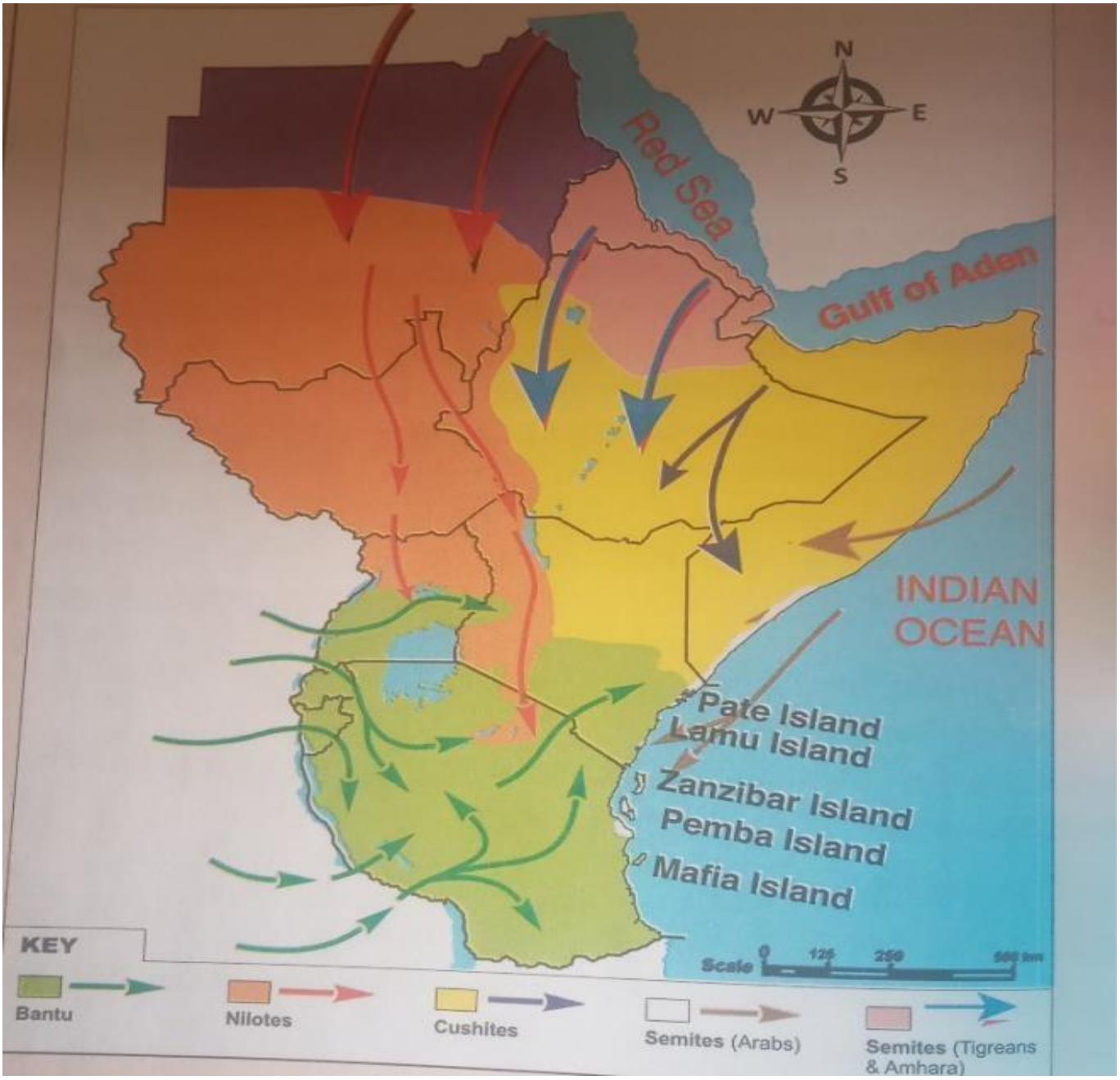
The Movement and settlement of language groups in eastern Africa

The different language groups in Eastern Africa migrated from their places of different language groups.



- Leaners in groups in turns discuss the effect of migration and settlement of different Eastern Africa communities.

Effect of migration and settlement of selected language groups of eastern Africa

1. It led to intermarriage between different communities.
2. Adoption of different cultures.
3. Inter community trade.
4. Outbreak of wars, as some communities tried to displace other communities for settlement.
5. Promotion of trade.
6. Introduction of new farming methods .

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POPULATION DISTRUBUTION IN EASTERN AFRICA

- **Factors that influence population distribution in Eastern Africa Population** - refers to the number of people living in a given place **Population distribution -** is how the people are spread out in a n area **Population density -** is the total number of people per square area Cities and towns have high population densities.

Areas that receive little rainfall, mountainous area, forests and swampy are have love population.

Effect of high population density in Eastern Africa

- ❖ Poor living standard.
- ❖ Unemployment.
- ❖ Development of slums to control the rapid growing population.
- ❖ Poor social amenities such as Hospitals.
- ❖ Traffic congestion in urban roads.

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION

Culture – it is the people's way of life The culture of people includes;

- Language
- Way of dressing
- The food they eat
- The way they worship
- Games and sports they play

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Age group and Age set in the traditional Africa Society

An age set - is a social group consisting of people of similar age with a shared density. Members of the same age set maintain close ties over a long period of time.

An age group - is a social group consisting of people born during a particular period of time e.g people aged between 18 -25 form an age group.

CLAN

A clan is a group of people who originate from a common ancestor Many families that are related form a clan.

A clan perform many functions in a for the welfare of its members.

Function of clan in a society

- ❖ Allocating lands to family members
- ❖ Setting rules in a clan
- ❖ Setting and maintaining moral values
- ❖ Solving dispute
- ❖ Protecting members from external attack
- ❖ Punishing wrong doers
- ❖ Deciding the religious practises and beliefs of the clan
- ❖ Organising ceremonies and festivals

Aspect of African Tradition Culture that ought to be preserved

- ❖ Tradition food
- ❖ Traditional attire
- ❖ Wrestling
- ❖ Dance
- ❖ Games
- ❖ Worship ceremonies
- ❖ Festival
- ❖ Dances and language

Some of the aspects of African traditional culture include traditional food

- ❖ Traditional food
- ❖ Traditional attire
- ❖ Wrestling

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- Dance

Learners in groups discuss various foods for different communities.

School and Community

A school is an educational institution designed to provide learning to learners with the support of the teachers

Community – is a groups of people living in a same place or having a particular characteristics in common

Ways in which the school collaborates with the community

- The community donate books to a school
- Learners clean market centres
- Community appoint school representative for pupils
- Help in in harambee for school building

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RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN EASTERN AFRICA

Agriculture

It is the growing of crops and keeping of livestock Large scale farming is practised in large track of land

Farming involved large scale production which requires large amount of capital Types of farming methods

a. Large scale farming

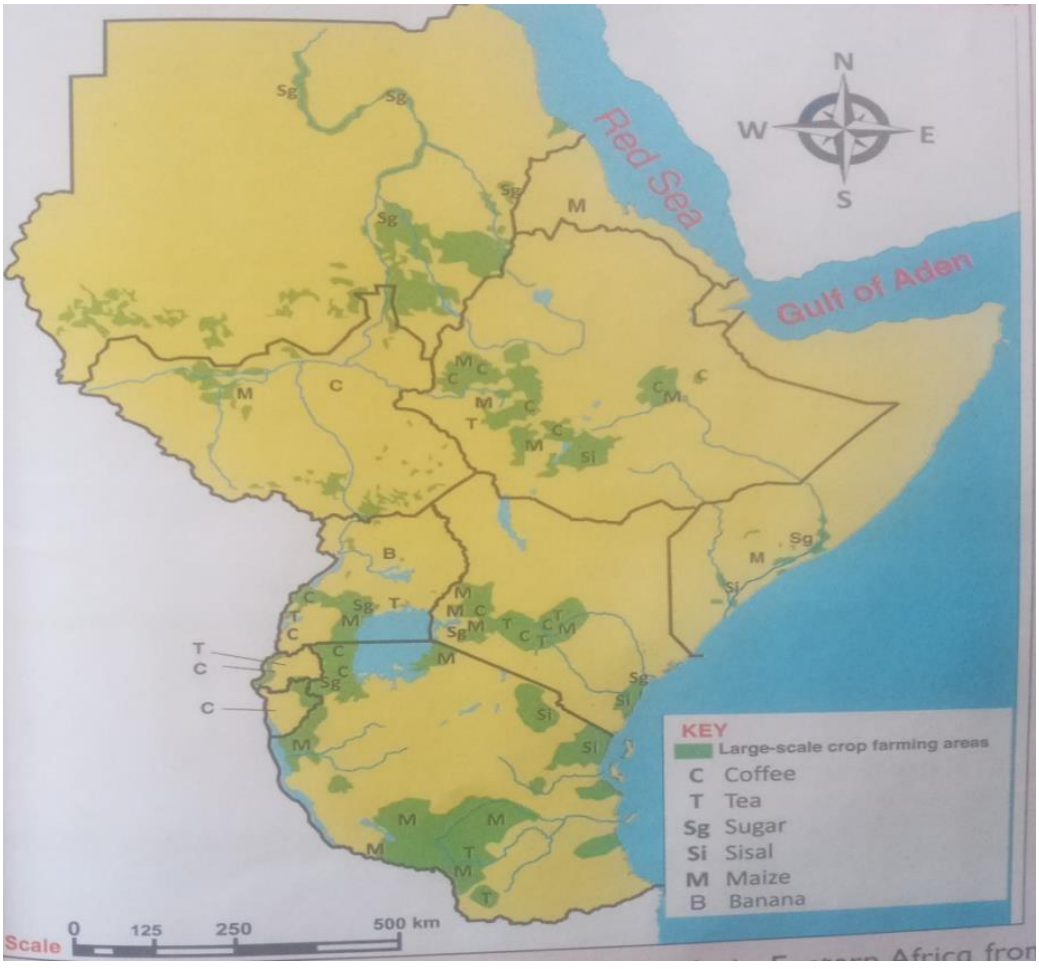
It is the growing of crop and rearing of animals on a large piece of land Crops that are mainly grown in large scale farming include

- ❖ Coffee
- ❖ Wheat
- ❖ Sugarcane
- ❖ Tea
- ❖ maize

b. Small scale farming

Is the growing of crops and rearing of animals in a small piece of land mainly subsistence farming.

Main Areas where large –Scale farming is practised in Easter Africa



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c. large scale Livestock farming in Eastern Africa The animals kept I large scale farming

- cattle
- camels
- sheep
- goats

Contribution of Large Scale farming to the economy of Easter Africa

- Source of raw material for agro- based industries
- Source of employment
- Source of food to people
- Earns the country foreign exchange
- Promote trade which stimulate economic development

Importance of contribution of Large scale Farming to the economy of Eastern Africa

- Reduce cost of food
- Improve the peoples living standard individuals
- Development of good transport and communication network
- Growth of towns
- Improved social amenities such as schools and hospitals
- Establishment of factories
- Control rural – urban migration

Learners in groups discuss the contributions of available Farming methods in your locality and to the economic development.

BEEF FARMING

- It is an activity where farmers keep cattle to be sold for meat.

Beef farming is usually practise on a large - scale where cattle are kept on large farm. The farms are usually called **ranches.**

Beef farming is largely practised in areas where crop farming is not widely spread

Factors influencing beef farming in Easter Africa

- Climate
- Availability of large piece of land
- Demand for beef
- Capital availability

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- ❖ Government policy

Area where beef farming is practised in Eastern Africa

- ❖ .Kajiado in kenya
- ❖ .machakos in kenya

<u>Contribution of beef farming to the economy of East Africa</u>

- Source of income
- Source of food
- Development of industries
- Earns the country foreign exchange
- Source of employment

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FISHING IN EASTERN AFRICA

Fishing is the activity of catching fish for food or as a sport The fish is either consumed at home or sold in the market

In eastern Africa there is both inland and marine fishing ground

Inland fishing – is carried out in water bodies such as

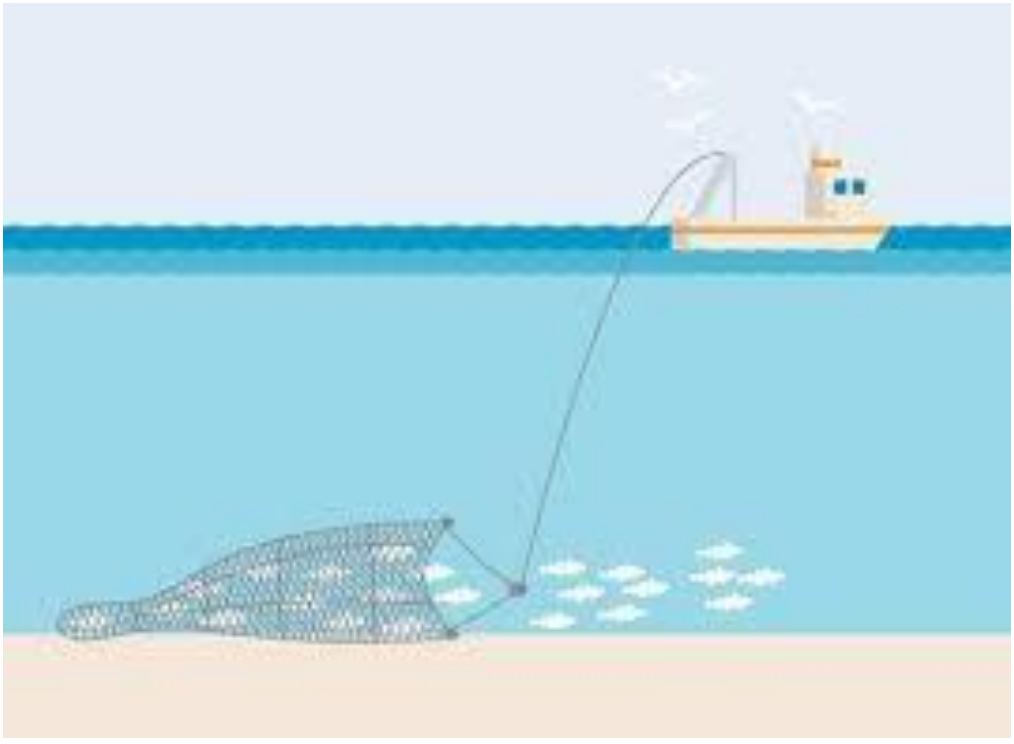
- **Lakes**
- Rivers
- Ponds
- Dams

Marine fishing is carried out in very large water bodies such as seas and oceans.

Methods of marine Fishing in Eastern Africa

- **Trawling**
- **Purse seining**
- **Drifting**
- **Long line fishing Trawling method**

It is a method of marine fishing where fishing net is pulled by a boat to catch large amount of fish



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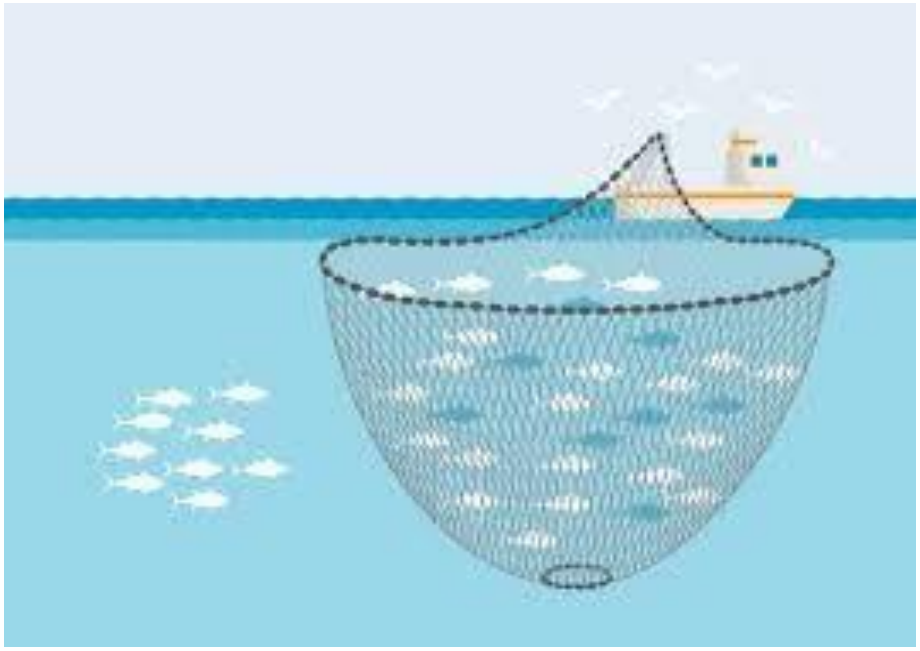
Purse seining

Purse seining – is the use of the us of bag like nets that are spread on a lake assisted to float using weight in water



Long lining - it is a method where long lines with hooks containing baits are tied on a boat or a ship

The lines are thrown in the water to attract fish

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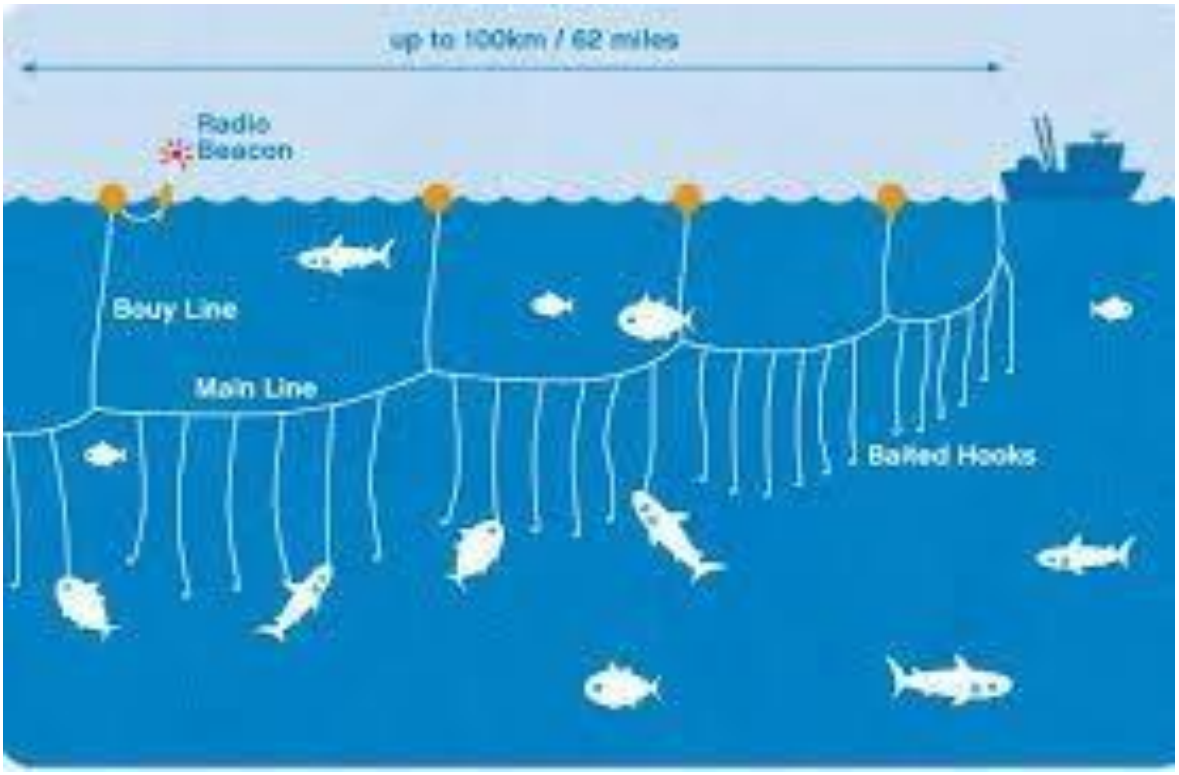

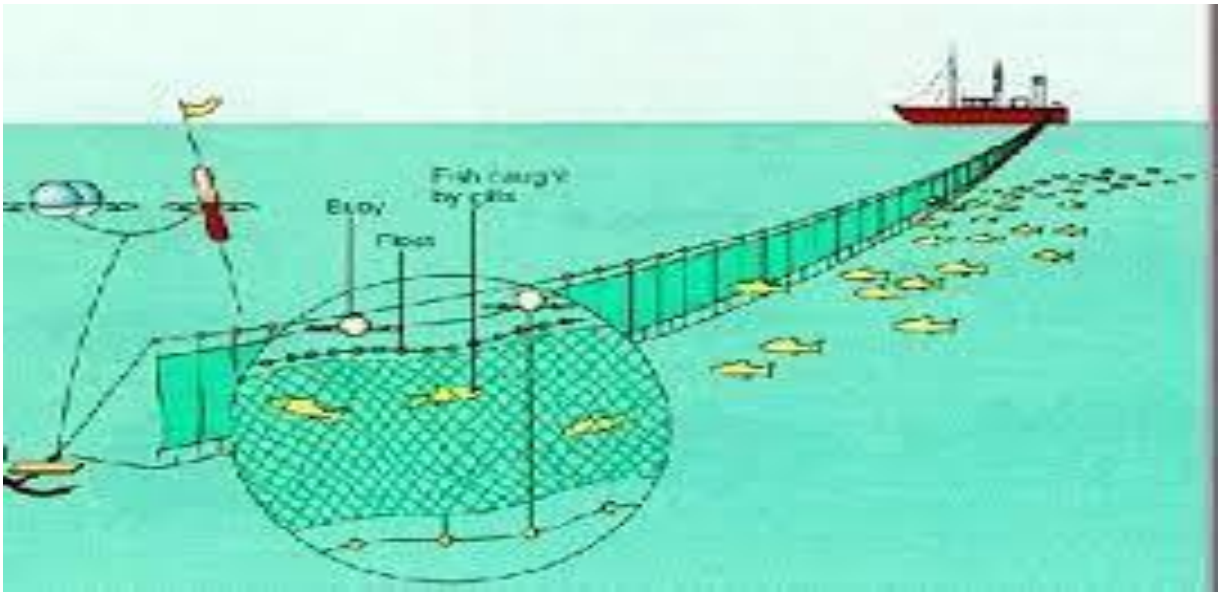

Net drifting

Drifting method – is a method where nets called drift nets are hanged vertically in water to trap fish.

Challenges affecting fish farming in Eastern Africa

- Lack of good fishing techniques
- Poor fish storage
- Water pollution
- Over fishing
- Demand for a particular type of fish

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- Destruction of corals along the coast
- Lack of efficient means of transport
- Outbreak of water borne diseases that may led to closure of fishing beaches
- Government policies
- Over taxation by the government
- Inadequate fishing skills

Solutions to challenges facing fish farming in Eastern Africa

- Allocating and sourcing for funds
- Protecting fishing grounds from foreign vessels.
- Provision of proper storage and preservation method.
- Educating people on safe fishing method.
- Protecting coral reefs from destructions.
- Developing rules and regulations to guide the fishing industries
- Improve good transport networks for easy transport of fish to the market
- Government should loosen tight rules and regulations guiding fishing farming.

METHODS OF FISH PRESERVATION

- Refrigeration
- Sun drying
- Canning

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WILDLIFE AND TOURISM IN EASTERN AFRICA

- **Wildlife** includes plants , insects , bird and animals living on their own in the bushes or forest
- **Tourism -** is the act of travelling to visit things and places of interest for leisure

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POLITE NOTE!

Take note that this is a Sample of the Well Organized Detailed Simplified Notes.

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FOR MORE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES,

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FOR THE FOLLOWING;

- ✓ ONLINE TUITION
- ✓ REVISION NOTES
- ✓ SCHEMES OF WORK
- ✓ SETBOOKS VIDEOS
- ✓ TERMLY EXAMS
- ✓ QUICK REVISION KITS
- ✓ KCSE PREMOCKS
- ✓ TOP SCHOOLS PREMOCKS
- ✓ KPLEA JOINT PREMOCKS
- ✓ TOP SCHOOLS MOCKS
- ✓ KPLEA JOINT MOCKS
- ✓ KJSEA POSTMOCKS
- ✓ TOP SCHOOLS PREDICTIONS
- ✓ FINAL EXAM PREDICTIONS
- ✓ KPLEA REVEALED SETS
- ✓ KPSEA EXAMS

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