PHIL-WEB ACADEMY

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

8-9

MAN THE SOCIAL BEING

LEARNING ABOUT THE PAST

The meaning of history

- The word History comes from a Greek word Historian which means to search for or to 'inquiry'.
- History is knowledge that is acquired by investigation.
- Historians reconstruct the past events through investigations.
- Therefore, History is the study which goes back to the past to bring to light the actions and motives of people who lived in then and relate them to the present.
- History uses the narrative approach to examine and analyse the sequence of events under investigation.
- Historians examine the nature of history and its usefulness.

Importance of studying history

- History allows people to imagine a better future. It inspires people with biographical stories of heroic people.
- It develops a sense of citizenship in people and understand the society in which they live.
- It develops reading, writing and analytical thinking skills in people.
- It gives people entertainment and fun.
- It lets people leave the confines of their environment and see themselves as a product of thousands of years of history.
- It makes people to understand other people who are different from themselves.
- It provides the purpose for living to the people.
- It trains people to understand other people before they understand themselves.

Branches of history:

- History is divided into four major categories and these are: Political, social, economic and scientific or technological History.

Political History:

- This branch of History involves the searching for truth about the past famous leaders, their system of governance, dates of their reign and how they related with their subjects
- The past administration is related to the present administration.

Social History:

- This branch involves finding of facts about the social behaviours of people in the communities and where they lived.
- The behaviours include their lifestyle, talking, dressing, marriage and how they were related to each other.

Economic History:

- This branch of history searches to collect information about the economic potential of people under study.
- The areas of study include the crops, trade, animals reared, birds kept, minerals mined and other economic activities carried out.
- It shows the past societies earned a living in relation to the present .e.g The Bembas were good at clay pot making, Ngoni were good at blacksmiths and Chewa were good at bead making.

Scientific (technological) History:

- This branch of history involves finding out facts about the origin, evolution and development of science and technology.
- It is the study of the origin and discoveries of medicine, arithmetic, construction of magnificent buildings and machines.
- It shows discoveries and inventions such as telescopes, spinning or weaving machines.

Methods of studying historical issues

1. Archaeology

- The study of ancient remains like bones and tools, dug out from the ground, tell historians about remnants of human or animal existence.
- This study aim at finding out how the ancient people lived, their time of existence and the activities they carried out.
- Archaeologists are people who dig up and study the remains of the early man. The digging up of these remains is called excavation.

- The details are in most cases are illustrated by scientific drawn diagrams and classified depending on the depth of the ground.
- The classification is called **stratigraphy**.

Limitations of archaeology:

- Depends on material culture, so fails to cover political or social history of people.
- People who left the remains cannot be identified.

2. **Oral Traditions**

- This is a method of learning about the past through the word of mouth.
- History is passed down from one generation to another by word of mouth.
- It is the oldest source of History.
- It is also the primary source of written history. Oral history was always passes over through songs, proverbs, poems, hymns, legends, myths and tales by elders of the given society.
- These stories may now be written by people like chiefs, administrators, missionaries and any other people interested in documenting them.

Limitations of Oral traditions

- Traditional historical stories are only found among centralized societies, how about those that are not centralized, how will their stories be known?
- Negatives are often omitted as do emphasize on achievements.
- There are problems of dating

3. **Written records**:

- These are historical events written down in books and other documents by observers and travelers.
- This is documented history after it has been collected from various sources.
- It is in form of diaries, books, journals, newspapers, magazines and other written records.
- It should be noted that written history is more accurate than oral sources since it is not easy to change.

Limitations of Written records:

- There is cultural and political bias, especially when writers have a different background.

4. **Anthropology**

- This is the study of the present and existing social organizations, cultural values and how they are inter-related in order to explain the past.
- It involves the study of a social life of ethnic groups to find out about ideas, beliefs, structure and social organization of ancestors.

5. **Linguistics**

- This is the study of languages (sounds, structure, grammar, their formation and relationship between different groups).
- It particularly looks at relationships of various language groups in order to establish:

  a)How and when a language spoken in an area came into being.

  b) When the languages merged or separated from each other.

6. **photographic/visual sources**

- These are historical drawings and paintings (pictures).
- They include pre-historic art of various kinds; the drawings and paintings depicting various kinds of life the earliest people led.

Methods of dating historical events and materials

- There many methods that historians use to try and fix dates for various ways of life.

1. **Radio carbon dating**

- Carbon 14 is the chemical that is used to determine how old an ancient remain is.
- Carbon dating measures the rate of decay of carbon 14 in fossils and organic substances.
- Animals eat plants and have carbon which was taken in by plants. Carbon 14 that is absorbed begins to decay at a fixed rate from the time of death.
- The carbon 14 left in dead sample can be related to amount in living plants and animals.
- Hence, this determines how long the sample might have been buried.
- This method is best for dating organic substances buried for long time.

2. **Relative Dating Method (Layer)**

- The age of discovered fossils is determined in relation to the stratum (layers) buried in the soil or rocks.
- The deepest is classified as oldest and the top as the most recent.

The Concept of Measuring Time

- Time can be defined as the passing of one or any of the units mentioned above.
- Time can also refer to the past (time that is gone)
- The concept of time is measured using seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, decades, generations, centuries and millennium

Explanation of timings

Decade……..a period of 10 years

Generation…….a period of 30 years

Jubilee……a period of 50 years

Century……...a period of 100 years

Millennium……a period of 1000 years

Date

- This is the statement or period of time when something happened or when something used to happen.

Time charts

- Charts are one way in which we can write history. They show different things and these include:

i. events which happened in the past

ii. The order in which they happened

iii. Centauries in which events happened

- **A.D** (Anno Domini) It's a Latin word that means 'Our Lord' or 'after the birth of Jesus Christ'.

- The dates of all events that happened after the birth of Jesus Christ are written with A.D in front of them; they are measured forward after the birth of Christ .E.g. AD 1835 the Ngonis crossed the river.

- **B.C** (Before Christ) Which means before the birth of Christ

- All the events that happened before the birth of Christ are written with the letters B.C in front of them e.g. BC 560

Note: However most scholars prefer the order of writing starting with the year ending with the letter AD or BC. This is not wrong.

How to calculate years ago for A.D

- Years ago for A.D are calculated by subtracting the year given from the year now.
- How to calculate years ago for A.D For example: How many years ago is 1835?

  2013 - 1835 = 175 years ago

NOTE: Subtract the year given (2013) from the year now (1835).

How to calculate years ago for B.C.

- **B.C** means 'Before the birth of Jesus Christ
- All the events that happened before the birth of Christ are written with the letters B.C in front of them. B.C 752

How to calculate years ago for B.C

- Time before the birth of Christ is counted backwards.
- The years ago for B.C are calculated by adding the year when the event happened to the year now.
- For example: How many years ago is B.C 752?

  2013 + 752 = 2770 years ago.

How to convert years into centuries.

- Divide a year given by 100
- Add 1 to the answer found, ignoring the decimal point.

Example: In what century were the following years?

a) 560

b) 910

c) 1620

d) 1423

Solutions

a) 560/100 =5.6

   5 +1=6th century

b) 910/100=9.1

   9+1=10th century

c) 1620/100=16.2

   16 +1=17th century

d) 1423/100=14.23

   14 + 1=15th century

Revision questions

1. Define history.
2. Give the importance of learning history
3. Explain the methods one can use to learn about the past.
4. Change the following years into centuries:
   a) 2002
   b) 2016
   c) 1920
   d) 1850

ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF MAN

Theories (version) of origin and development of man

- Man is a biped primate in the family of Hominidae.

- Man is a natural being with a highly developed brain, abstract reasoning, introspection and emotion. Man has an erect body carriage with free arms.
- Modern humans originated from Africa about 250,000 years ago.
- Several theories explain the origin of man and they are religious and scientific theories of evolution as shown below.

Religious theory of man

- They are divided into three major ones

a) The creation story in the bible

- It explains the human origin from the act of creation by God.
- This theory suggests that God created human beings in his own image (Genesis 1:26-28).
- It also states that man was created from dust and a woman from the man's rib.
- Once created, both man and woman were to reproduce, fill the earth and to have control over the rest of creation.

b)The Islamic view of creation

- The Islamic view of creation of man is according to the Koran.
- The Koran states that God (Allah) created man in the best image.
- God created man (Adam) from the surrounding clay and the woman from his rib.
- It is written in the Koran, Surat Rahman 55:14.

c) The African Traditional theories

- The African traditional theories also explain the origin of man.
- Most African communities have myths of origin whose common part is that the first people were created by God.

The scientific theory of evolution

- Scientists suggest that many millions of years ago, there was no single planet but specks of dusts floating in space.
- They were attracted together and an explosion took place known as, *the big bang theory.*
- The fragments formed 9 planets moving around the sun.
- The earth was surrounded by a steam which cooled and condensed to form rainfall.
- The heavy rainfall for a long period led to the formation of seas, lakes and rivers.
- The living creatures were formed from the gradual drying of a watery earth.
- Therefore, man evolved from fish species to an upright moving creature according to the British scholar Charles Darwin (1809 -1882).
- Evolution is defined as the process of change in the living organisms over a number of years, frequently involving the beginning of new species from earlier species.

- It is a natural process of gradual change from a simpler state to a better adopted and superior state or species.
- Charles Darwin's theory of evolution states that all living things evolved over million years from a simple living cells to complex plants and animals we see today.

Theory of Evolution

- All creatures are different and this difference or uniqueness is based on hereditary factors which originate from birth.
- Many young organisms are produced, a few manage to develop to maturity and reproduce.
- The organisms that manage to grow to maturity and reproduce are those that are able to constantly adapt to the existing environment.
- The fittest organisms survive and the weak ones become extinct. This theory is popularly known as, survival **for the fittest.**
- According to Darwin, after the species going through mutation and natural selection, the emergency species differ from their ancestors. They take on a significantly different physical form.
- Darwin's theory of evolution has been supported by almost all the scientists, particularly the palaeontologists who study fossil remains.
- Therefore, this theory states that man is a primate and evolved over years through many stages.

Stages in the development of man

- Through the excavation of remains of ancient sites, Paleoanthropologists have discovered evidence of our ancestors from millions of years ago.
- Palaeoanthropology is the study of humanity from prehistoric times.
- Palaeoanthropology have been able to trace the important development in human evolution, such as: Walking on two legs, Complex brain activity, Making and using tools and ability to communicate by using language

Stages in the evolution of man

- The information gained from the fossils compelled the historians to conclude that man evolved from a four legged animal to an upright posture.
- This occurred by man adapting his feet and legs to enable him stand and walk in an upright posture.
- The two-legged position enabled him to see further, to look beyond tall grass and vegetation.
- He could then easily locate food and his advancing enemies.

Proconsul Africanus

- The remains of Proconsul Africanus were discovered in Kenya around Lake Victoria in1930s.
- This hominoid species lived more than 20 million years ago.
- It was similar to an ape, with a jaw similar to that of human.
- This suggested a common ancestry between human and apes.

Kenyapithecus

- Kenyapithecus was discovered at Fort Terman in Kenya.
- This primate lived 13 to 20 million years ago.
- Even though it did not walk upright, it is mostly belied to be the first true primate similar to modern humans.

Australopithecus

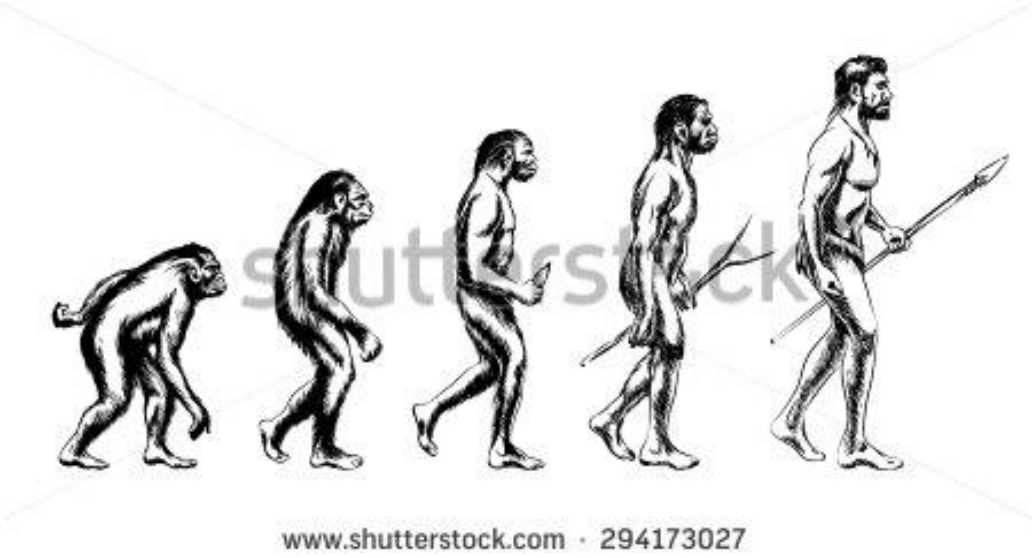
- The name Australopithecus means 'southern ape'.
- Remains of this species were discovered at site in Southern Africa in 1896, north of the Vaal River, by Pro.Raymond Dart. Australopithecus lived 3 million years ago.
- It was the earliest human-like primate.
- It had a combination of ape-like and human like features.
- These primates walked upright on two legs most of the time.
- They also had smaller canine teeth than the apes, more like those of humans.
- They did not use tools, but made simple shelters from grass and branches.

Zinjanthropus

- Zinjanthropus lived about 1.75 million years ago.
- Fossil remains of this creature were discovered by Mary Leaky at Olduval Gorge in Tanzania in East Africa.
- Her husband Dr.Luis Leaky, identified where in the process of human evolution it fitted in.
- Zinjanthropus is also called "Nutcracker Man" because of its large teeth that were suitable for breaking things.
- Its brain was like that of an ape, but it walked upright like a human.
- That is why it is also sometimes called "Ape Man".

Homo Habilis

- This was one of the earliest known members of the genus homo to which modern humans also belong. It lived in Africa about 1.8 million years ago.
- Homo habilis means "able man" or "handy man".
- Stone tools discovered near the skeletons of homo habilis indicated that it used tools, for example for hunting.
- Scientists believe that its brain was larger than that of earlier primate such as Australopithecus because it had a much larger space for the area where the brain would be.
- It is also believed that this creature developed skills of hunting and fishing because of the remains of the bones of fish, mammals and birds which were found close to Homo habilis.



Stages in the evolution of man.

Periods through which man has lived

- The time periods during which early humans lived are dived into two different stages and these are:

Stone Age:

- This is the name we use for the early prehistoric period when humans used stone to make tools with sharp edges.
- This period lasted for about 3.4 million years.

The Iron Age:

- This period began between 4500 BC and 2000 BC, when people started working with iron.
- This enabled them to make iron tools and weapons.
- The Iron Age in Africa stretched into early into the early centuries after the birth of Christ.
- This included the period when the Bantu- speaking people started moving into Zambia.

Stone Age period

- Stone Age is the name we use for the early prehistoric period when humans used stone to make tools with sharp edges.
- This period lasted for about 3.4 million years.
- Archaeologists divide the Stone Age period into three stages called **eras**.
- These periods are: Early, Middle and Late Stone Age.

Early Stone Age

- This period happened between 1.8 million and 300,000 years ago, at the same time as the evolution of genus Homo.
- Archaeologists have found evidence of the East African Rift valley, where the genenus originated.
- The rift served as route that people followed to move into southern Africa, into northern Africa through the Nile valley, and further on into Europe and Asia.

- This was a period of Homo habilis.
- Tools used include stone axe for digging and cutting, stone cleavers for chopping and skinning animals. Fire was used for cooking, heating and scaring away animals.

Middle Stone Age

- The Middle Stone Age was a period of African prehistory between the Early stone and Late Stone Age.
- It began around 300,000 years ago and ended around 15000 years ago.
- The remains of Broken Hill Man who lived during this period were discovered in Kabwe by a Swiss miner called Zwingilan.
- People of this era lived near water.
- They survived by hunting and gathering wild fruits, tubers and honey from their surroundings.
- During this period, humans started living in caves. Stronger and lighter tools for specific purposes such as knives, scrapers and chopping tools were developed.
- New method of hunting, such as traps, missiles and pitfalls were used.
- Development of bow and arrows.

Late stone age

- The Late Stone Age began around 15 000 years ago. People were living in caves and rock shelters to shield themselves from the effects of the weather.
- They decorated the rock walls with paintings, for example showing hunting scenes.
- In Zambia, people have found San rock painting at Nachikufu cave in Mpika and Katotola in Eastern Province.
- Sometimes these paintings had ritual and religious meanings.
- Examples of people in this era were the San or the Bushmen.
- They used to live together in communities, but still lived a nomadic lifestyle (moving from one place to another.

Important stone age sites in Zambia

- At Kalambo Falls in Northern Province, found the remains of primitive humans who began to use fire about 60,000 years ago.
- At Victoria Falls in Southern Province, people used more complex stone working skills.
- In Kabwe, Mineworkers found the skull of Broken Hill Man who is believed to have lived 79,000 years ago.

Iron Age period

- The Iron Age, which began from between 4500 BC and 2000 BC, marked a new step in human culture because of two developments and these are:

a) Iron became the main material fir cutting tools and weapons.
b) People started using written or painted symbols for their language. This meant the beginning of literature and historical records.

- Archaeologists divide the Iron Age period into two eras and these are:

a) Early Iron Age: During this era, people started using iron tools, but still lived in smaller groups and followed a simpler lifestyle.

b) Late Iron Age: During this era, more organised societies began to develop, with more advanced developments, such as farming and trade.

- The later stages of Iron Age also brought other changes, such as the development of farming and trading of goods between different groups.

Revision questions

1. Explain the theory of evolution.
2. Differentiate between biblical and scientific theories of evolution.
3. Write shot notes on the following:
   a) Kenyapithecus
   b) Jinjanithropus
   c) Proconso Africanus
   d) Homo Habilis

For more material visit the website: **www.phil-webacademy.com**

MAP WORKS BASIC TECHNIQUES AND SKILLS

The difference between a diagram and a map

- Diagrams can be defined as simplified drawings that show the appearance and different parts of something.
- Diagrams are usually line drawing that has labels.
- The labels help to explain how something works or how something should be done.
- A diagram often shows something in three dimensions, that is: how long it is, how broad (or wide) it is and how high it is.
- This can be abbreviated as L x B x H or 3D.
- Example of a diagram is a plan for the house showing all the rooms in the house or a sports field showing the dimension of each part of the field.
- On the other hand, a map is a specific type of plan that is a representation of a real place.
- This means that it shows a likeness or image of a place, but it is much smaller than the real place.
- A map represents an area of land. It can show physical features of nature, such as mountains and valleys unlike a diagram.

Characteristics of a map

- Symbols in a map key(A key)
- Direction indicator (Compass)
- Grid systems
- Scale
- Elevation

Symbols in a map key

- Symbols on map are used to represent about information about a place to show different things. Each symbol on a map tells something different about a place.
- The key is the name for the list of symbols and the description of what each symbols means.

Types of map symbols

Point symbols:

- These mark specific place where something important must be shown.
- The point can be a dot, square, triangle or a special symbol developed by the cartographer.

Line symbols:

- These show the route taken by roads or railways.
- They can also show the course of a river or a boundary line between countries

Polygons:

- These are shapes with many sides of different lengths.
- They show areas such as forests, the surface of a lake, or farmland used for a specific crop

EXAMPLES OF CERTAIN SYMBOLS OF SOME MAPS



Church



Dip Tank



National Monument or place of Historical interest

PS — Police Station

P.O — Post Office

PTA — Posting and Telegraphic Agency

Huts

Symbols or conventional signs

- Symbols or conventional signs used on a map are shown in the key at the bottom of the map.
- Symbols or conventional signs are needed because it is impossible to show many features correctly according to scale for they will be too small to be seen.
- Symbols are helpful as they show what the land is like and what man makes use of it as well as the way man lives.
- However symbols or conventional signs are dependent on each and every map used meaning that a pupil must study the key of every map given

Direction indicator

- It is used to show directions on a map. It can be a small drawing with arrows showing the cardinal points on a compass; north, south, west and east.
- Maps are usually drawn with north at the top of the map.

Grid systems

- A grid is a pattern of lines that cross each other, forming rows from side to side and columns from top to bottom.
- A grid system is used to describe the position of any given point within the grid pattern.
- The starting place for reading the grid reference is called the point of origin and it is important to take note of it.

A scale

- A map scale gives the relationship between distance on a map and distance on the actual ground.

Types of scales

Statement of scale (word scale)

- A statement of scale or word sale uses words to describe the relationship between the units measured on the map and the units measured on the actual ground.
- For example, one centimeter on the map to represent two kilometers on the ground.
- This can be abbreviated as 1 cm represents 2km.

Ratio scale (Representative fraction (R.F. scale)

- This type of scale uses only numbers to describe the relationship between the distance on the ground and that on the map. For example,1:50,000 or $\frac{1}{50000}$

Line scale

- A line scale is a line drawn below the map that shows the relationship between map distance and ground distance.
- The length of the line matches the distance on the map. The units of measurement that are labeled on the line represent the distance on the ground.

Elevation

- Elevation means the height of a place in landscape.
- Another word with a similar meaning is altitude, which means height above mean or average sea level.
- Elevation is a characteristic of relief maps and topographic maps only.

Maps and Places: The use of grid references

- A map is a representation of the earth or part of it drawn on a piece of paper, wall plank etc.
- Position of places on the earth's surface:
- To find a particular place on a map, these must be an accurate method of locating it.
- The accurate method to be used when finding a particular place on a map is the grid reference system
- The grid reference system consists of a series of lines drawn across a map running from top to bottom and from side to side.
- These lines are numbered making it easy to locate the exact place.

How to read grid references

- The grid lines running from North to South (Top to Bottom) are called *Eastings* because they represent distances eastwards from the origin.

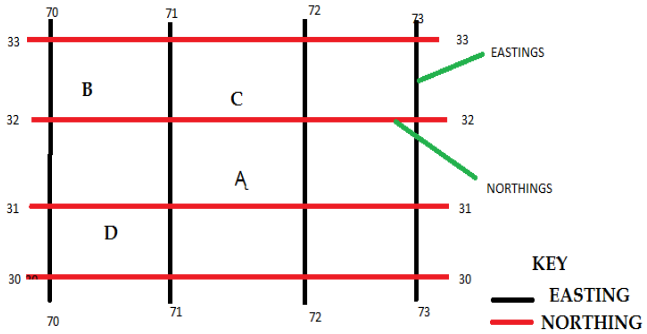
- The grid lines running from West to East (side by side) are called *Northings* because they represent distances Northwards from the origin.

- When locating a place you have to start with *Eastings* and then *Northings*.

- Grid Reference are given in one of two ways:
  - ❖ Four Figure grid reference - Used to identify a 1km x 1km square
  - ❖ Six Figure grid reference - Used to identify a location 100m x 100m

Four Figure Grid Reference

- We use a four figure grid reference if we want to identify a large object e.g. a lake
- The four figure grid reference depicts only a general location of the point in the grid square.



- When taking a reading from a grid reference map, you take the **EASTING** first
- After taking the eastings, **NORTHINGS** are then read**.**

EXAMPLES

1. What is the four figure grid reference for station A?

- **The EASTING for station A is 71**
- **The NORTHING for station A is 31**
- **Therefore the four figure grid reference for station A is 7131**

EXERCISE

1. What is the four figure grid reference for the following points?

(A) B

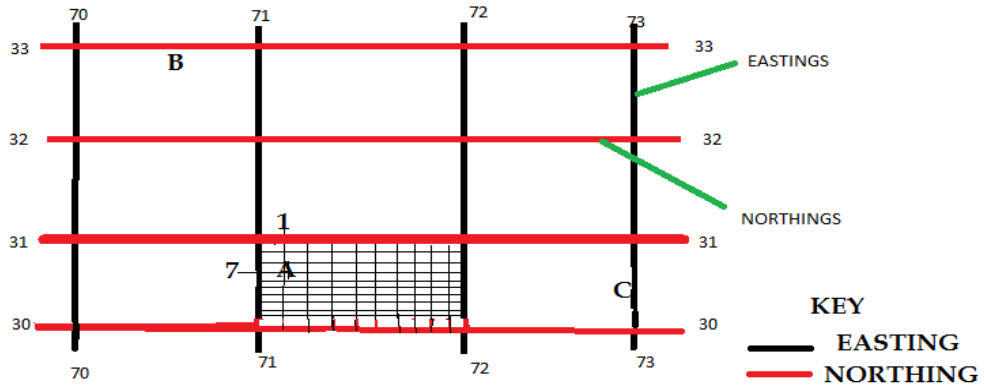
(B) C

(D) D

SIX Figure Grid Reference

- The six figure grid reference is used when you want to identify a smaller object inside a square e.g. a stream junction
- A six figure grid reference gives a precise or accurate position of a point in a given grid square.

- We need to subdivide our 1km x 1km square into smaller 100m x 100m squares
- Write down the two figures representing the easting on the immediate left
- Divide the space between the easting in which the point is found into 10 equal lines and mark the lines 1 up to 9
- Write down the line that passes through or on the left of the point next to the first two digits



- When taking a six figure grid reference, a four figure grid reference is taken first
- Therefore, the six grid reference for point A can be taken in the following steps:
  1. The four figures are taken first starting with EASTING and then the NORTHING.
     71—30---
  2. Then the box is divided into 10 units of Easting's and Northings
  3. write down the line that passes through or on the left of the point next to the first two digits
- Starting with easting first (1) and then the Northing (7).
- Therefore, the six figure grid reference for station A is 711307

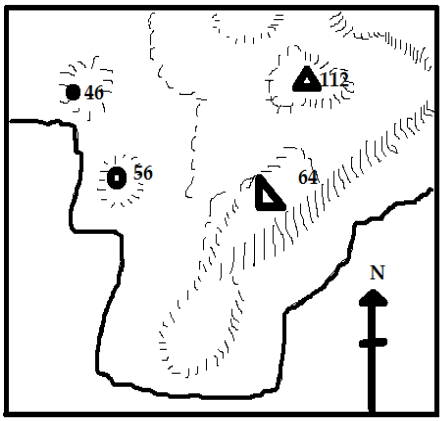
What is relief?

- Relief is the difference in elevation (or height) between parts of the Earth's surface
- Relief is a central component of topographical and physical maps
- There are a number of techniques which have been developed over time to accurately represent relief features on a map.

Ways of representing/Identifying and interpreting relief

- **Hachuring**
  - Hachures are short lines of varying thickness which show the shape and slope of the land.
  - In accordance with this technique, the steeper the slope is, the thicker the lines are which represent it.
  - They do not represent exact elevations, but are mainly used to show large, rocky outcrop areas.

- Hachures are used extensively on small-scale maps to show mountain ranges, plateaus, and mountain peaks**.**



- **Hill shading**
  - This method also shows the steepness of slope but it differs from hachuring in that it does not show the steepness using lines but uses shadow .
  - This method does not show the exact height of the slope
- **spot heights**
  - Spot heights are used to show the exact height of the land at a particular point.
  - Spot heights are depicted using a dot (or triangle) and a corresponding number, which represents the altitude (height above sea level) at that point

4. **Layer tinting (coloring)**

- Layer tinting uses different colours (or shades) to represent different heights.
- It is a mapping convention for darker colours to signify greater height.
- When using layer tinting, green is often used for low land, yellow for higher land and brown for the highest land.

4. Valley

- This is along depression usually occupied by a river.
- On contour maps, valleys are shown by a series of V-shaped contours pointing upstream

5. Ridge or Mountain range

- Mountain usually occurs together in mountain ranges with some peaks higher than others.
- A ridge is a long narrow area of highland sometimes almost flat on top.
- The contour lines of range or a ridge may be drawn close to another, indicating the presence of steep slope

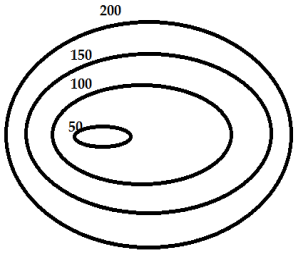
6. Spur

- This is a highland which extends towards longer ground.
- On contour maps, a spur is shown by V-shaped contour lines pointing towards lower ground.

7. **Watershed**
    - Watershed is an area of high ground that separates the headwater streams of two river systems.
    - Mountains, ridges and spurs can form watersheds.
    - Water flows down opposite slopes into different rivers
8. **Gorge**
    - It is a narrow, steep-sided river valley.
    - Gorges have very narrow floors and valley walls that are almost vertical.
    - On contour maps, gorges are shown by contour lines that drawn close together and that approach very near to the river from both sides

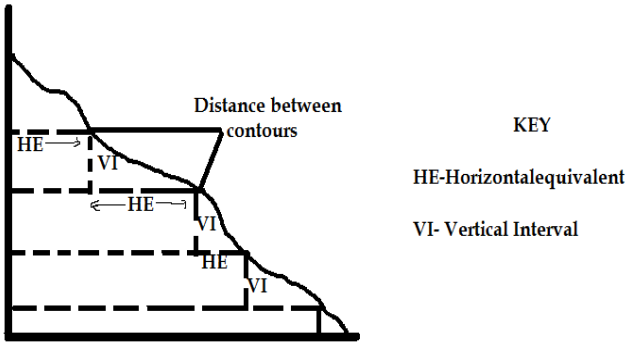
9. **Gap**
    - It is an opening or way by which a natural mountain barrier can be crossed.
    - If there is a permanent road or way through a gap then it is called a **pass**.
    - The road between Livingstone and Lusaka goes through a gap in the Munali hills.
10. **Col**
    - It is a depression between peaks along ridge.
    - While its shape is similar to a gap, it is usually still too high in the mountains to allow a permanent route to pass from one side to the other.
    - The shape of a col resembles someone's neck when they are lying down.
11. **Saddle**
    - It is so called because it resembles a saddle of a horse.
    - The saddle includes the peaks on each side as well as the depression between them,so it is wider than a col.
12. **Contour Lines.**

- Contour lines are the most common method of showing relief and elevation on a standard topographic map.
- A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground, above or below sea level.
- All points on the contour line are at the same elevation.
- The elevation represented by contour lines is the vertical distance above or below sea level**.**



- A contour interval (VI)is the difference in height between contour lines.

- Contour lines always increase or decrease by the same amount.
- This means that if one contour line represents points 50 metres above sea level and the next contour line shows points at 100 metres above sea level, then the third contour line will be 150 metres above sea level. In this example, the contour interval is 50 metres.
- The Horizontal equivalent (HE) is the distance between two contours expressed as a horizontal measurement.
- The horizontal equivalence will vary according to how the steep or gentle the slope of the land is.



Trigonometrical points

These are found at the hill summit on which the height of the hill is shown.

Calculating distance

1. **Measuring straight line distance:**

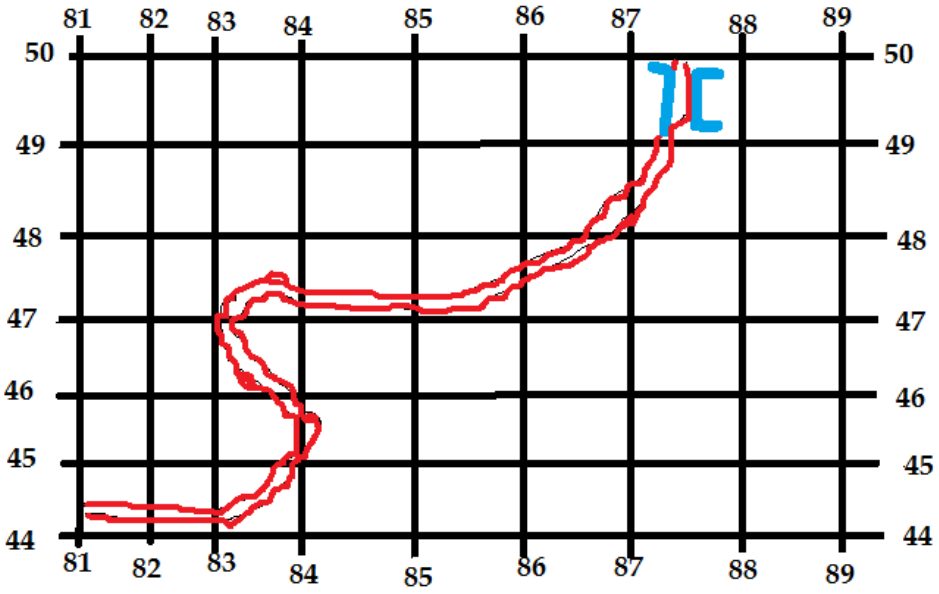
The following steps are followed:

a. Draw a straight line connecting the two points as shown below in the example.



b. Get a piece of paper and place the edge of the piece of paper along the line and mark the two points on the piece of paper.
c. Measure the length on the linear scale by placing the piece of paper along the scale with the first marked point at 0.

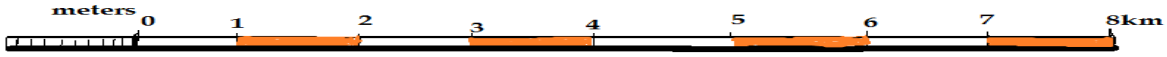
2. Measuring distance not straight (i.e. Road, Railway) or River:



- **What is the distance of the road from grid square 8144 up to the bridge in grid square**
  8749.
- This can be done in the following way as follows:

A. Using a string

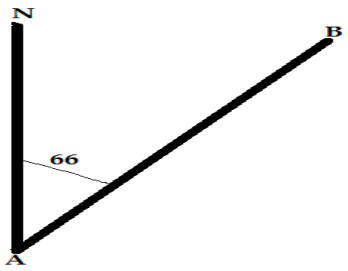
- A string is put along the road starting at easting 81up to northing 50.
- The string is then straightened and put along the scale and measure the distance it represents.

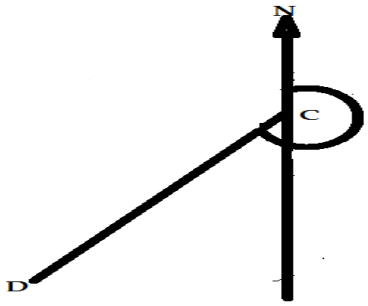


Measuring Bearings

- Bearing is an accurate way of giving the direction of one place in relation to another
- Bearing is the direction measured as an angle.
- Bearing is measured in degrees.

- The measuring of the angle is made from the true north and measured in a clock wise direction.
- True North is shown by the vertical straight line.
- True North is known as Geographic North or Map North.
- Magnetic North is shown by the arrow pointing to the west of True North.





EXAMPLES

1. What is the bearing of B from A= 66^0
2. What is the bearing of D from C= $180^0 + 50^0 = 230^0$

Gradient

- Gradient is the steepness of a slope.
- To calculate the average gradient, there is need to know:
  - ❖ The altitude or height of two points.
  - ❖ The distance between the two points
  - ❖ Then find the different in height between two points
  - ❖ Then measure and convert the distance in height of two points by their distance apart.
  - ❖ Finally divide the difference in height of two points by their distance apart (horizontal equivalence)
  - ❖ Therefore gradient is calculated by the following formula

$$\text{Gradient} = \frac{\text{Difference in Height}}{\text{Difference in equivalence}}$$

Example:

- **Find the average gradient between point A, 3000 metres high and point B, 2,000. B is 10km from A.**

  - ❖ **Difference in height between A and B is** 3000-2000=1000 meters
  - ❖ **The distance between A and B is** 10 km (10km x 1000 m) = 10,000 meters.
  - ❖ **Divide 1000 by 10000 as shown below:**

$$\textbf{Gradient} = \frac{\textbf{1000}}{\textbf{10,000}}$$

$$= \textbf{1} \quad \textbf{or} \quad \textbf{1 in 10}$$

Identifying cultural features on a map.

- Geography studies two important themes which are people and place.
- The two are represented on a map using two groups of map symbols which are physical or natural features and cultural or man made features.

a) **Natural features** such as landforms and drainage which occur without the influence of people.

b) **Cultural features** such as roads, rail lines, bridges and buildings which occur with the influence of man. They show evidence of the influence of people on the landscape.

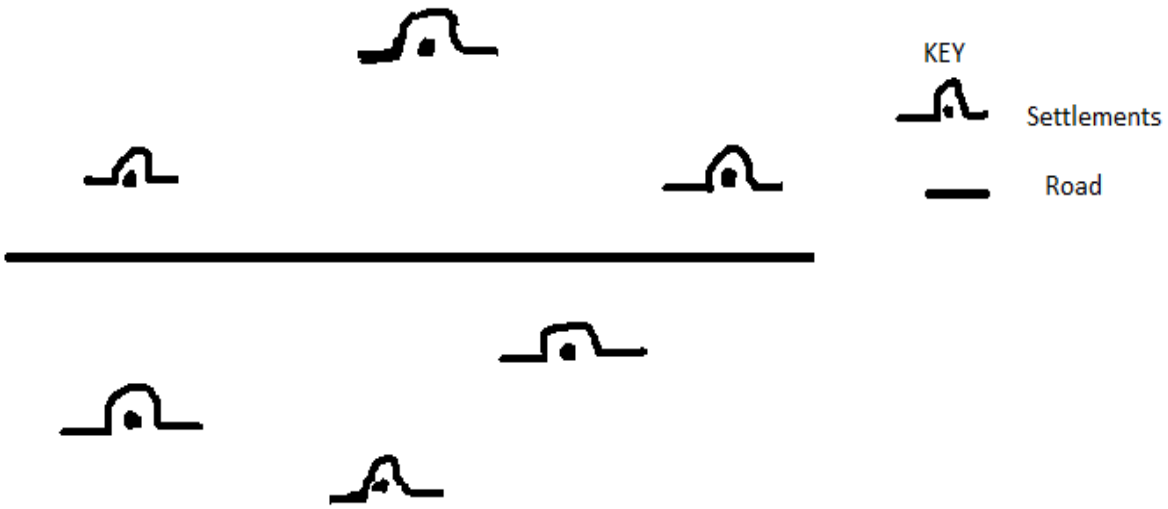
Settlement studies

- A settlement is a place where people live
- A human settlement is defined as a place inhabited more or less permanently
- It includes the temporary camps of the hunters and herders
- Settlements differ from place to place to the other e.g. settlements in towns differ from those in rural areas

The following are the types of settlement:

1. **Dispersed or isolated settlement**: This is the type of settlement where individual buildings lie isolated or part from one another.

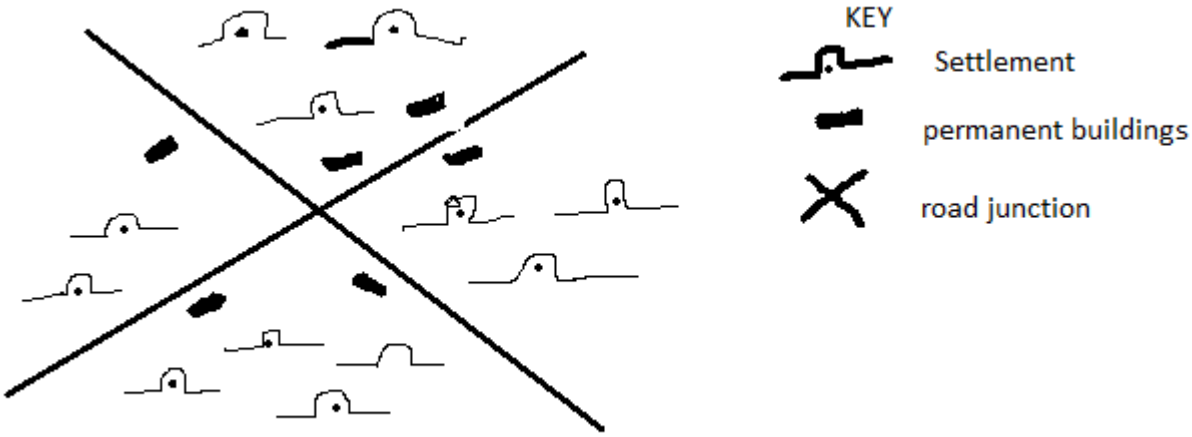
- This type of settlement is mostly common in rural areas where the population is sparse



Dispersed Settlement pattern

2. **Nucleated or clustered settlement**: these are settlement arranged in such a way that there are a number of houses close together

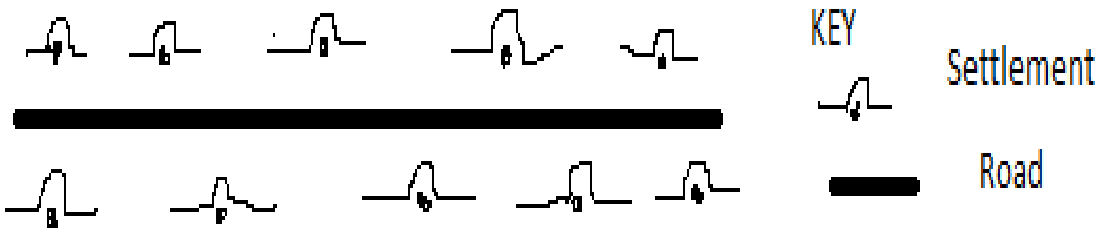
- In these settlements there are social amenities such as shops, schools, places of worship etc.



Nucleated Settlement

3. **Linear settlement**: This is the type settlement where buildings are built in a line along a road, river or stream

- This type of settlement is usually planned



A linear settlement pattern

Factors influencing rural settlement

They include the following:

Water supply: people in the rural areas settle in areas with water bodies especially rivers

Land: people want to settle in areas with fertile soils for the to practice agriculture

Upland: villages are located on uplands which is not prone to flooding. Thus in low lying rivers basins people chose to settle on terraces and levees which are "dry points."

Building materials: the availability of building materials such as those for constructing houses

Mining: people have settled in areas with mineral e.g. in the copper belt

Transport: most settlements tend to develop along the lines of communications e.g. along roads and railway line

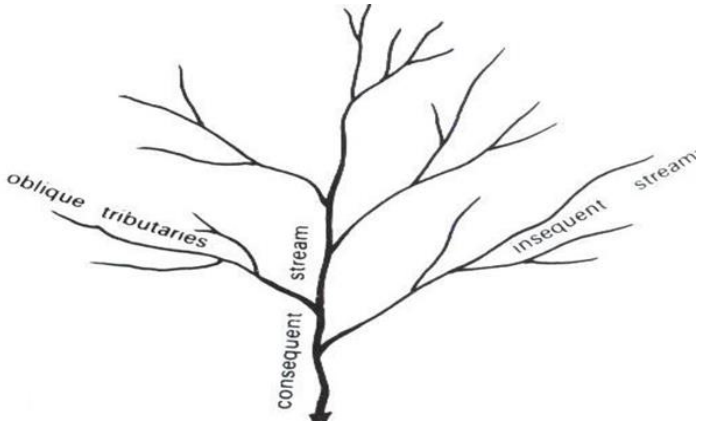
Drainage patterns

- A drainage pattern refers to the total network formed by the river and its tributaries over the surface of the earth.
- There are three types of drainage patterns namely:

a) Dendritic drainage
b) Trellis drainage
c) Radial drainage

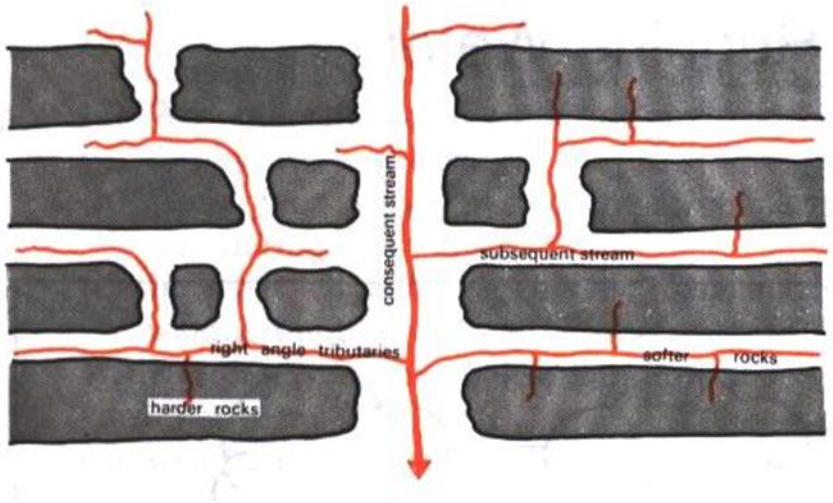
Dendritic drainage

- The word dendritic comes from a Greek word '**Dendron**' which means 'tree'
- Dendritic or tree like drainage pattern developed on homogenous rock or beds of equal resistance.
- The initial stream that exists as a consequence of the slope is called the **consequent stream**.
- If the rocks are composed of homogeneous beds of uniform resistance to erosion, the tributaries will join the main valley obliquely as **in sequent streams**.



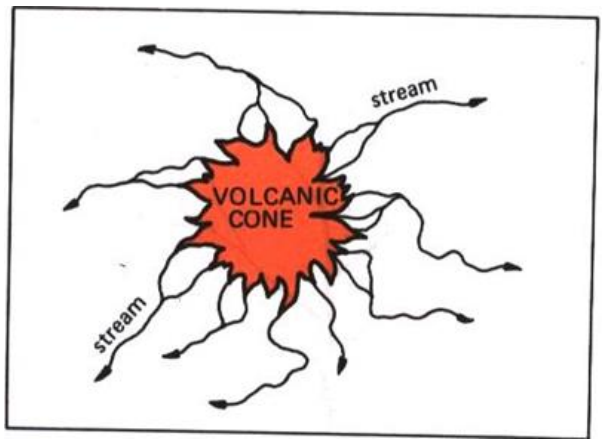
Trellis or rectangular drainage pattern

- This forms when faulting causes rectangular rock joining on which rivers develop.
- The tributaries join the main streams at right angles (90^{0}).
- The drainage pattern which will be developed will be rectangular in shape and is called trellis drainage pattern.
- Trellised or rectangular drainage pattern developed on alternating outcrops of harder and softer rocks



Radial drainage pattern

- This is develops on a dome shaped landforms such as volcanic or glaciated hills from which rivers radiate into different.
- It appears just like the spokes of the bicycle wheel
- An example of radial drainage pattern is on Mount Egmont in North Island, New Zealand



Revision questions

1. What is the difference between a map and a diagram?
2. Give the characteristics of a map.
3. Define settlement and give the three types of settlement pattern.
4. Explain the types of drainage patterns.

PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETIES IN ZAMBIA

ORIGINS AND MOVEMENTS OF THE BANTU-SPEAKING PEOPLE

Mean of Bantu

- The term Bantu refers to ethic groups in Africa south of Sahara who share similar languages, customs and traditions.
- There over 500 ethic Bantu groups, which occupy much of central and southern Africa. They are called Bantu because of similarities in their languages.
- For example the prefix 'ba' and suffix 'ntu'refer to people, and are common in languages that they speak.

Where the bantu-speaking people originally come from

Middle East regions:

- Historians believe that the Bantu speaking people came from the Middle East, during the Iron Age.
- They believe that these people settled along the banks of the Nile River, and later moved to what were then the grasslands of the Sahara.
- From there, they moved into West Africa and settled around Lake Chad and the Cameroon Highlands. Others moved further and settled in East Africa.

Spreading southwards and eastwards:

- From the Cameroon highlands, it is believed that the Bantu-speaking people moved down to the Katanga region in the south-east of what is now the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- From Katanga, they gradually spread eastwards and southwards along the lower Congo and Kasai River.

Movements of the bantu-speaking people in Africa

Early movements of the Bantu-speaking people:
Historians believe that the first Bantu-speaking groups moved as follows:

- By 500 BC, the pioneering groups reached the savannah grasslands south of the Sahara, moving south into what is now the DRC, Angola and Zambia.
- Another group moved eastwards by 1000 BC and settled around the great lakes of East Africa.

- By 300 AD, these Eastern groups had moved southwards along the coast of Africa, establishing themselves in the eastern and northern parts of what is now South Africa around 500 AD.

Those who were there before the Bantu

- Archaeologists have found evidence that even before the Bantu speakers arrived, early people lived in Africa south of the equator.
- They believe these were ancestors of the pygmies (who lived in the tropical forests near the equator) and the Khoisan (who lived further south and in what is now Zambia).
- Khoisan is the name used to refer to two groups of early people: the khoi (early cattle herders) and the san (early hunter and gatherers).
- Archaeologists have found evidence in form of rock paintings showing that the san also lived in different parts of Zambia.
- Some of the sites with rock paintings are Nachikufu caves in Mpika and Gwisho hot spring on the Kafue flats.
- The san lived in small, scattered groups and mostly survived as hunters and gatherers of food from their environment.
- Over many centuries, most of the hunters and gatherers were displaced when the Bantu speakers arrived and absorbed them into their groups. The Bantu expansion happened over a long period.

Causes of the Bantu migration

Many different factors caused the Bantu migrations and these include:

Adventure: Some groups moved to new areas to explore.

Drying up the Sahara desert: Since the Bantu-speaking people were farmers, the environment forced them to migrate to look for new fertile lands for farming and water as the Sahara turned into a desert

Expansion of chiefdoms and kingdoms: Some rulers wanted to expand their kingdoms or chiefdoms over larger areas.

Fear: Some convicted people migrated to other distant areas to escape punishment or death. They often took close relatives or clan members with them to settle in new areas.

Population increase: This created pressure on land and other resources, leading some groups to migrate in search of new land.

Slave trade: Some groups scared to be attacked by armed slave traders and being sold as slaves.

Succession disputes: When a chief or king died, the members of the royal family often fought among themselves who should succeed the ruler.

Wars: Wars between tribes, and within tribes, forced the defeated groups to run away from the more powerful tribes to areas where they could be safe.

Evidence of Bantu migrations

Genetics: by comparing the genes of the people from different areas, anthropologists have been able to trace some groups back to communities in different areas.

Iron-working: Before the coming of Iron Age Bantu-speakers, there is no evidence of iron-working technology to the region.

Language: the languages spoken in eastern, central and southern Africa are very similar to the languages originally spoken in Western Africa. There are about 450 known Bantu languages that reflect similarities, including kikuyu in the east and Setswana in the south.

Pottery: The technology for clay pottery in eastern and southern Africa is very similar to that of West Africa. Decorations with grooves and patterns are very similar. Only related groups of people use similar styles and decorations.

Results effects of Bantu migrations

Effects of the Bantu Migration

The results of the Bantu migration were both positive and negative.

Positive results

- Also, the Bantu migrants also introduced **farming**. They introduced cultivation of crops such as millet and sorghum and keeping of animals such as cattle, sheep and goats.
- Iron **smelting** was also introduced in central Africa by the Bantu speaking people and iron tools replaced stone tools.
- The **formation of Centralized government systems**: Chiefdoms and Kingdoms were formed where people respected their rulers and paid tribute to them.
- **Trade** was also introduced in Central Africa by the Bantu. This involved local trade amongst themselves and long distance trade with the east and west coasts.
- **Tribal identities** also resulted from the Luba – Lunda migrations. People identified themselves with those that they migrated with and formed tribes whose languages were Slightly different from the original Bantu language.
- **Introduced a system of building permanent homes:** They opened new land to settlement in families, clans and villages.
- **They led to a rise of large states and bigger tribes in East Africa**.e.g, the Buganda, Kikuyu, and Nyamwezi. e.t.c

Negative effects

The Bantu migration led to depopulation:

- This was caused by the frequent attacks made by the Bantu against the people East Africa for land, through wars.
- Many people died through these wars, e.g. the Zimba would attack people at the coast, kill them, and eat their fresh (i.e. cannibalism).

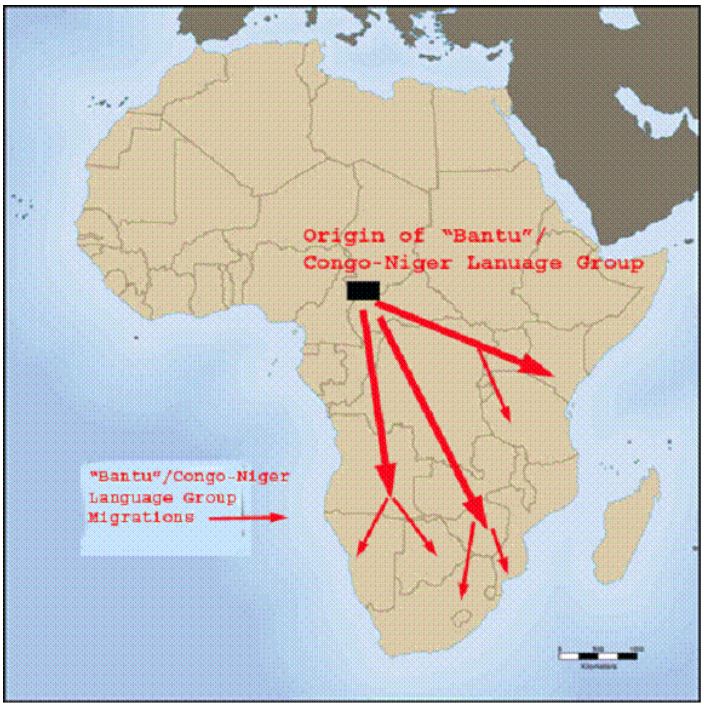
- **There was loss of culture due to cultural absorption**: This was brought about due to Bantu intermarrying with the non- Bantu peoples, whom they came across.
- **There was transformation of languages into new ones**: This led to the dying down of some of the Bantu languages, while others remained.
- The coming of these migrants also led to the increase in the population of the areas they occupied, and the displacement of the Late Stone Age people by the Bantu. The Bushmen fled to the dry parts of the region

Questions

Individually, answer the following questions in short-answer format

1. (a) who are the Bantu?
   (b) Why did they move from their cradle land?
2 (a) Describe the movement and settlement of Bantu people in E. Africa.
   (b) What were the effects of their movement and settlement on the people of East Africa.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BANTU-SPEAKING PEOPLE INTO ZAMBIA:THE LUBA-LUNDA MIGRATION



A map showing the movement of the Bantu from Katanga Region.

- Bantu speaking people started moving into Zambia during 300 AD, with more groups arriving around the 12th to 13th centuries. Some groups also came to Zambia during the 19th century.
- From the 16th to 19th century(1500 to 1800 AD), groups of people from the powerful Luba and Lunda empires in what is now the Democratic Republic of Congo(DRC) started moving south-east towards Zambia and other areas in southern Africa in search of fertile farmland
- They included groups such as the Bemba, Lunda and Lozi.
- Later in the 19th century, any groups migrated from Southern Africa to escape the Mfecane wars between the Zulu and other ethnic groups in southern Africa.
- The Bantu speaking people moved into what is now Zambia from Katanga.

They moved into Zambia in three stages:

1. **Movements from the great lakes region**

- Based on the archaeological evidence found at the sites such as ing'ombe illede historians believe the first Bantu-speaker into Zambia from the Great lakes regions in East Africa from about 300 AD.
- The Tonga settled in what is now southern province.
- The Tonga were pastoralists, farmers and iron smelters. Smaller groups such as the Tabwa and Lungu settled near Tanganyika in the northeast

2. **Movements from the Luba and Luda empires**

- Most Zambian groups can trace their roots ethic groups that arrived during the second migration.
- Similarities in cultures of ethnic groups in Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) led historians to work out that certain Zambia groups came from the Luba and Lunda in what is now DRC during the 16th to early 19th centuries (1500-1800 AD).
- This stage includes the arrival of larger groups such as the Bemba and the Lunda, as well as smaller groups such as the Lamba that settled in central province.
- Other groups such as the Tumbuka and the Chewa settled in eastern province.
- The Lozi also migrated from the Barotseland in western Zambia. Later their culture was influenced the kololo.

3. The Ngoni and Sotho from southern Africa

- Later, in the 18th to 19th century, the Ngoni and Sotho people came into Zambia from the south to escape the Mfecane.
- The Mfecane was the wide spread of chaos and wars in the southern that developed from the expansion for the Zulu kingdom under Shaka and the Matabele kingdom under mzilikazi.
- The Ngoni Bantu-Nguni speaking people in northern Zulu and southeast Africa.
- They were originally ndwandwe people under the leadership of zwide, one part of his group, the Ngoni, fled northwards and settled in eastern Zambia.
- The Sotho lived in what is now Lesotho, were king mosheshe gathered them gathered in mountain kingdom.
- The Sotho defended itself against Zulu expansion, but some Sotho groups moved northwards during the mfecane.
- The Kololo moved into Barotseland, were their culture influenced the culture of the lozi who had already settled there.

Historical locations of the Bantu ethnic groups in Zambia

- Nearly all the different ethnic groups in Zambia migrated from other areas long ago.
- There are about 73 different ethnic groups in Zambia.
- However, nearly 90% of Zambians belong to one of the nine main ethnic and language groups.

Western Province: Is home to Lozi and other smaller ethnic groups such as the Ikoya and Mbunda

Northern-Western Province: Has many different ethnic groups, such as the southern Lunda and Luvale, Chokwe, Luchazi, Mbunda, Ndembu and Kaonde

Southern Province: Is home to as many as 12 separate but related Ila-Tonga groups.

Northern Province: Is home to Bemba and other groups such as Mambwe and Namwanga.

Muchinga Province: Home to Bemba and the Bisa.

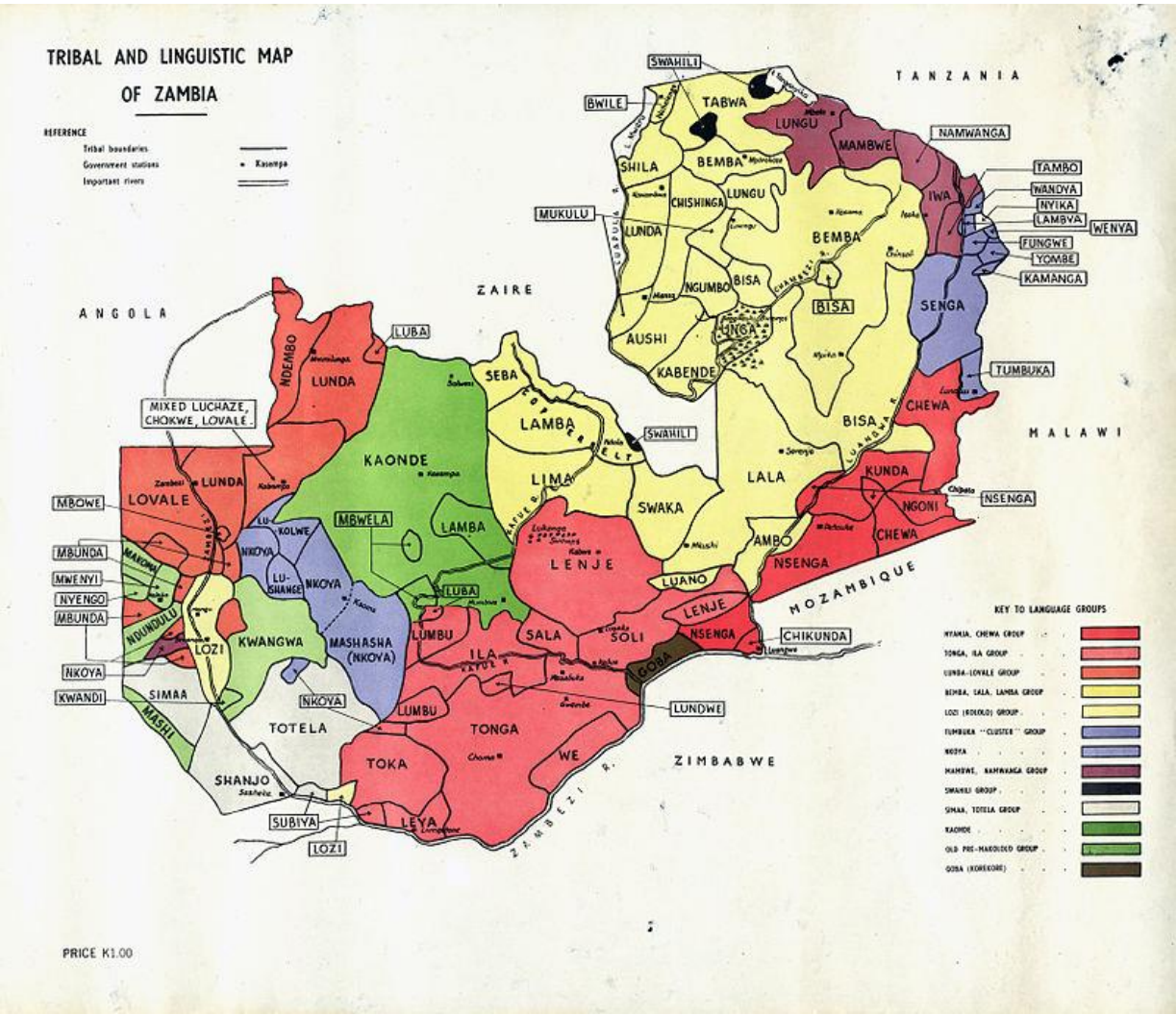
Luapula Province: Most people speak Bemba, the province include other groups such as the Lunda, Kabende, Aushi and Chishima.

Eastern Province: Is the home of the Nsenga, Chewa, Tumbuka, Kunda and Ngoni. The main language is Nyanja which is also spoken in Malawi.

Central Province: Is where the ethnic boundary between the Ila-Tonga and the Lala-Lamba groups are. The Lenje-Solio people live in the area roughly between these other groups.

Copperbelt Province: The location of the mining industry and Lusaka Province has people from all parts of Zambia, as well as neighboring countries.

Map of Zambia's ethnic groups, originally developed during colonial times



Causes of the Bantu migration

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Pottery: The technology for clay pottery in eastern and southern Africa is very similar to that of West Africa. Decorations with grooves and patterns are very similar. Only related groups of people use similar styles and decorations.

Results or effects of Bantu migrations

The following were the main results of Bantu migration:

- Also, the Bantu migrants also introduced **farming**. They introduced cultivation of crops such as millet and sorghum and keeping of animals such as cattle, sheep and goats.
- Iron **smelting** was also introduced in central Africa by the Bantu speaking people and iron tools replaced stone tools.
- The coming of these migrants also led to the increase in the population of the areas they occupied, and the displacement of the Late Stone Age people by the Bantu. The Bushmen fled to the dry parts of the region.
- The **formation of Centralized government systems**: Chiefdoms and Kingdoms were formed where people respected their rulers and paid tribute to them.
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- **Tribal identities** also resulted from the Luba–Lunda migrations. People identified themselves with those that they migrated with and formed tribes whose languages were slightly different from the original Bantu language.

Other influences on the bantu-speaking people

As the Bantu speaking people migrated to different areas in Africa, they were influenced by the culture and language of other ethnic groups that they came into contact with. For example:

- In east Africa the Bantu speakers met the Cushitic people who lived in what is now Ethiopia and Somalia. The Cushitic taught the Bantu to keep cattle for milk and meat.
- On the east coast, the Bantu came into contact with Arab and the Persian traders from the Arab world.
- This interaction resulted in the Swahili culture in what is now Kenya and Tanzania. Swahili still contains many Arabic loan words.

Spread of farming and iron-working into Zambia

- The movement of Bantu-speaking people into Zambia during the Iron Age led to farming and iron-working spreading to Zambia as well.
- Origin of farming and iron-working from the Fertile Crescent in the Middle East to the Nile Valley.
- Agriculture started in the Middle East around the Mediterranean Sea, in an area called Fertile Crescent; it is so because this place is shaped like a crescent or half-moon, was so good for growing crops.
- Around 3000 BC, people in Tigris and Euphrates valleys developed the knowledge of domesticating animals and growing cereal crops such as millet, oats, wheat and rice.
- This was possible due to the development of Iron Age.
- People could make tools for farming and protecting themselves. Examples of tools include hoes.
- Farming skills spread to Egypt under Pharaohs through bartering, around 600 BC.
- People from Tigris and Euphrates valley exchanged their cereals and iron tools for salt and gold from Egypt.
- This taught the Egyptians the skill of growing crops. They started growing grapes and other fruits along the valley.

How farming spread beyond the Fertile Crescent

- Other Africans came into contact with the Egyptians and also learned about farming.
- They began crop farming; that is, growing cereal crops and pastoral farming; that is keeping goats, camel and sheep for milk and meets.
- Trade between Egypt and inland Africa helped farming to spread to West Africa into Africa and in the same way Farming spread from crescent to other parts of the world.

Reasons why farming took time to reach central and southern Africa

- Central Africa had plenty of wild food and game, which supported the hunter gatherers who originally lived there in small groups
- Central Africa is very far away from Egypt
- The forest and swamps also led to tropical diseases, so people from other climates did not always survive journey inland.
- The tropical rainforests and swamps of central Africa made it difficult for people to move between there and north Africa.

Importance of iron technology for the Bantu speakers

- It led to the development of farming.
- Increase in the production of food due to development of iron tools.
- Development of long distance trade. The development of farming helped to increase trade.
- The development of farming and trade due to iron technology led to the development of other technological improvements.
- For example, Arad traders built wooden boats called dhows to sail from the Middle East to the east Africa coast.

Questions.

1. Give (a) the causes and (b) the effects of the Luba-Lunda dispersion in Central Africa

2. Give an account of the causes and routes of the Bantu Migrations into Central Africa before

3. What were the causes of the Luba-Lunda Dispersal? Describe the general nature and the important effects of this dispersal in Central Africa. [

4. Give reasons for and a description of Bantu Migrations into Central Africa before 1800.

5. (a) List down the main Bantu-speaking peoples of Zambia by the Mid-Nineteenth Century.
   (b) Where did they come from?
   (c) Any why did they migrate?

DECENTRALISED SOCIETIES

Major decentralized society in Zambia: main features

- Many Bantu-speaking groups had royal families who led and ruled them.
- However, some societies, such as the Tonga, ila, lenje and soli, did not have chiefs or kings, we call them decentralised societies.
- The main typical example of decentralised societies in Zambia is that of the Tonga, Ila and the Lenje also known as the *Bantu Botatwe*.

Origins of the Tonga

- Most Bantu-speaking people in Zambia trace their origins from the central African Luba-Lunda kingdoms.
- The Tonga where the first iron age people to reach present-day southern Zambia.
- The Tonga where iron age farmers, iron-workers and pastoralists. At first, they settled around the isamu pati and kalundu areas in the present –day kalomo district.
- This is supported by archaeological evidence of remains of human bones, sheep, cattle and goats, seeds of millet and sorghum, hand axes, knives and copperwares found in this area.
- They belonged to the *Iron Age Culture* and are believed to have migrated from the Cameroon Highlands.
- They moved southwards and settled at two important sites such as Kalundu and Isamu Pati. They lived in the area between Barotseland in the western side, Gwembe Valley in the eastern side and Choma in the northern side.
- They either assimilated the Bushmen they found there or drove them away to the Kalahari Desert.
- The reasons for their migration and settlement into this area could have been due to the drying up of the Sahara which displaced people.
- The introduction of new crops, and population increase in the Cameroon Highlands also could have led to their migration.

Social Organisation

- They lived in small villages.
- The huts usually were conical in nature and were usually built in a central place.
- The family was the main social unit.

- They were a matrilineal society and emphasised rights of parents over their children and supported them in paying lobola (bride price).
- They were a polygamous society.
- The clan and lineage were important aspects of their life.
- Each clan was named after an animal.
- Marriage within one's clan was strictly prohibited. Succession and inheritance was matrilineal based.
- They were very religious and practised rituals, e.g. Malende when there was no rain or during droughts.
- They also believed in witchcraft.

Economic Organisation

- They practiced mixed farming.
- They grew crops such as sorghum, millet, maize and kept animals such as goats, cattle and sheep.
- They hunted wild animals and gathered wild fruits.
- They traded locally and not externally.
- They practiced pottery in which they made pots of channel decorated and globular type vessels which they used for cooking and storing food.
- They were also wood and metal workers. Their wealth was measured by the size of their herd.
- From cattle they got milk, meat and hides. They also used cattle for bride price (lobola), ritual sacrifices, paying fines, during death and initiation ceremonies.

Political Organisation

- Politically, they were a decentralised society.
- They had no central chief.
- The largest political unit was the neighbourhood made up of the neighbouring villages.
- The headman who commanded more political influence was called *Ulanyika*.
- The *Sikatongo* exercised religious leadership and acted as a custodian of the community's shrine, the *Malende*.
- Chiefdoms were created by the colonial government in order to maintain law and order and collect tax on behalf of the colonial government.

The Ila and the Lenje

- The Ila people are the traditional inhabitants of Namwala district in Southern Province of Zambia and engage mostly in cattle keeping, fishing and subsistence farming.
- The Ila are emphatic that there ancestral home was beside Lake Tanganyika. In terms of existence of chieftainships, there were a few exceptions.
- The Lenje who live east of the Lukanga Swamp, have a chief Mukuni, who claims Luba origin.
- It is also said that the first Mukuni went south-west to found a chieftainship among the Leya near Victoria Falls.

- Existence of centralised chieftainships of any kind seems to have been uncommon among the Ila and the Lenje until well into the nineteenth century.
- This is one reason why little is known of their pre-colonial history.
- Lacking dynasties or other deep lineages, their perspectives of the past have probably always been extremely foreshortened

CENTRALISED SOCIETIES

Major centralized societies in Zambia: main features

- Societies led by a king or a chief are called centralized societies.
- Examples of centralized include : the Bemba, luyi and lunda, the chewa and the Ngoni.

Characteristics of the centralized societies

- They had one supreme hereditary ruler at a time and under him were several sub-chiefs and headmen
- They had well-established social institutions such as clans and lineages.
- They had a well established cultural institutions
- The supreme ruler acted as the father to the people and made decisions on behalf of all the people.
- Each society had special royal objects used in coronations and other cultural ceremonies.
- The supreme leader also served as the chief priest during major tribal religious ceremonies
- The sub chiefs had to be installed only after the approval of the supreme ruler.

The Bemba kingdom

Origins

- Oral traditions of the Bemba royalty suggest that they migrated from the Luba kingdom known as kola in what is now the DRC.
- However, some historians argue that this story is of a mostly mythical nature to explain the continued rule of lubemba by the crocodile clan.
- **Where the Bemba came from**
- Mukulumpe, the, the king of kola, had married a woman of the crocodile clan (Abena ng`andu).

- They had three sons and one daughter; the sons were chiti, nkole and katongo. Chilufya was their sister.
- The three sons had differences with their father and fought him.
- After the fight they decided to flee the kingdom.
- They were later joined by their half brothers, chimba, kapasa and kazembe.
- They fled eastwards and settled in present-day northern Zambia.
- They were led by chiti, to whom they gave a praise name "mukulu", meaning the great. So chiti came to be called Chiti Mukulu or chiti the Great. They built their capital east of present-day kasama and called the newly occupied area lubemba.

Political organization

- The Bemba expanded in all directions through conquering other chiefdoms and founding new chiefdoms.
- They achieved a centralized government under the supreme chief, the Chiti Mukulu of the royal clan.
- The power of the clan was thought to lie in their prayers to the spirits of their ancestors at special sites, which they believed influenced the fertility of land and the general welfare of the people.
- The burial of the close members of the royal clan and ceremonies around the succession of the new chief are among the most complex among the Bantu speaking.

REASONS FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE BEMBA KINGDOM

Bemba power and expansion resulted from the following:

- Good administrative reforms by the chitimukulu ,particularly under chileshe chepela
- Limiting the chieftaincy and succession to the Abena Ng'andu clan. Chiefs were chosen from the sons and nephews of chiefs, united under the chitimukulu
- Obtaining guns and gunpowder, Which allowed them to conquer other groups who had to pay tribute
- Well-organised armies commanded by trusted members of the loyal clan
- Well-organised administrative structures of the kingdom.

Social organisation and culture

- The Bemba clans were divided into about 40 **matrilineal** clans ,such as Abena Bowa ,Abena Nsofu or Abena Mfula, Which were spread all over the Lubemba area.

- Administratively the smallest group was the village. This was mostly made up of matrilineal relatives of the village headman.
- The headman reported to the chiefs who reported to the senior chiefs, and in turn the senior chiefs reported to the chitimukulu through appointed royal councilors called **bachilolo.**
- The Bemba also practiced polygamy, through the first wife enjoyed special status.

Economic activities

- The Bemba practiced shifting cultivation, called the chitemene system, because of the acidity of the soil.
- The ash from the burnt vegetation neutralized the soil.
- They grew millet, sorghum and Cassava.
- They did not keep cattle due to tsetse flies, so they raided neighboring groups (such as Mambwe) for cattle.
- They sold slaves, copper and ivory to the Portuguese and Swahili on the east coast.
- In return, they got guns, gun powder, beads, cloth and other manufactured goods from Swahili and Arabs.
- Guns strengthened their military position to the extent that they could defeat invading Ngoni who wanted to overrun the Lubemba country.

Decline

- By 1883, the Bemba kingdom had expanded greatly, and included Bisaland, Lunguland, Tabwa and Mambwe areas.
- During European colonization, treaties were signed with the most powerful chiefs. Internal disputes between mwamba and chitimukulu lead to lack of joint, organized resistance to European colonization.
- As a result, the powers of the Bemba chiefs were reduced by the colonial administration.
- However, almost all the Bemba chiefs, including the chitimukulu, retained authority over their chiefdoms.

The Luyi kingdoms (Lozi)

Origins

- Luyi mythology tells that the Luyi are descended from mwambwa, the daughter and wife of the god Nyambe.

- However, anthropologists know that the Luyi share many traditions with groups such as the lunda of kazembe and the Bemba of chitimukulu, as well as the Bisa and Nkoya.
- This evidence suggests that the Luyi are descendants of the Luba-Lunda empire, in what is now the democratic republic of Congo.

Political organization and history

- The fist Luyi ruler was known as Mboo the wise one.
- His traditional title was Litunga.
- However, his youngest brothers broke away from the Litunga's kingdom, and started new groups of their own.
- There are many conflicts between the different groups, until ngalama, the fourth Litunga (king), unified his kingdom.
- It became known as the Lozi kingdom.
- Because the Lozi believed that the king was descended from the gods, the Litunga was highly feared and respected.
- During the 1600s, the Lozi actively invaded new areas and took over from the decentralized societies that were living there.
- Their oral tradition is mostly concerned with the lineage of the Lozi rulers and kings, so we do not know much about the people they conquered and who became part of the Lozi.

Social organization and culture

- The Lozi people lived on the Zambezi floodplains.
- This area flooded each year during the rainy season.
- They built their villages on termite mounds or they made mounds of earth and stones to make their homes higher.
- Each year, when the floods came, the people had to move to escape the floods.
- The Lozi people traced their descent from either the father's side of the family or the mother's side of the family.
- They believe that the child belonged to both sides of the family. Instead of the clan names, they used **mishuku**.

Economic activities

The Lozi had three main economic activities:

Farming annual:

- Floods ensured that the earths of the plains were rich and fertile.
- Crops on the plains included sorghum, maize and root crops.

Fishing:

- The Lozi caught fish from the Zambezi and its tributaries, and in large dams on the plains.
- In the dry season, they used nets and spears.
- When the water level was higher that trapped fish using reed fences and earth dams.

Keeping cattle:

- The flood plains also offered good grazing.
- However during the floods the Lozi had to move their cattle to higher lands.
- The Lozi had to move to the highlands each year during the flood season.
- This became an annual event known as the kuomboka (meaning "getting out of the water").
- The Litunga would travel in a barge boat called nalikwanda.On the highlands, the Lozi could farm different crops, including cassava, millet and groundnuts.

Decline

- For nearly a century, the Lozi was one of the strongest kingdoms in the area.
- However after 1830, the Lozi kingdom declined.
- The death of the tenth Litunga mulambwa led to the power struggle between his successors, Silumelume and another junior Litunga, Mubukwanu.
- This caused a big divide between the north and the south.
- The lozi of the north considered themselves to be true Lozi people under the leadership of Silumelume.
- They saw the Lozi of the south as conquered people.
- Also the language of the southern Lozi was closer to Tonga. Soon after this, the kololo arrived in 1833.
- It was easy for the kololo to conquer the Lozi kingdom because of the divisions between the north and the south.
- The kololo deafened the Lozi and took over the kingdom under the leadership of Sebitwane.

The Lunda Kingdom of Kazembe

Origins and History

- The lunda people of mwata kazembe are believed to have migrated from mwataynvwo in the present-days Katanga province of the democratic republic of Congo.
- They came to settle in luapula valley. Under the leadership of mwata kazembe the II kanyembo Mpemba.
- They conqured the indigenous people in the valley and set up lunda loyal family members of the chiefs.
- They also adopted the language of the Bemba, a group that had also migrated from Congo and to which they were allied.
- Kazembe had many warriors.portuguese records state he was able to raise Mwamsabombwe.
- Conqured groups became part of the kingdom.
- These groups included the Bwile, Tabwa and the Lungu.
- The lungu kingdom expanded rapidly and stretched from lualaba in the west to the Bemba kingdom in the east.
- This was due to the desire to control salt and copper deposits.
- Kazembe controlled the distance trade to the east and west coasts.
- This trade was possible because of the availability of resources such as fertile soils to grow crops like cassava, salt from the Tabwa, copper from Katanga, Fish from the Bwile, Ivory from the Bisa and Iron from the Chishinga.
- Portuguese and Arab traders brought guns, gunpowder and other manufactured goods.
- They exchanged these with slaves, ivory and copper.
- By 1850, Kazembe was the most powerful chief in central Guns were used to conquer other states, bringing them under his control.

Political and social structure

- Following the Luba-Lunda chieftaincy model, Mwata Kazembe was the paramount chief. He was followed by senior chiefs, chiefs and lower-level chiefs and headmen.
- All senior chiefs were appointed by the Mwata from his family. When the d him paramount chief died, one of the senior chiefs succeed.

- **Decline**
- The kazembe kingdom declined because of the following reasons:
- Bemba and Ngoni raids on Kazembe's middlemen in the long-distance trade
- Loss of trade routes as a consequence of Msiri and Yeke raids
- Loss of control over tribute as the Swahili and Arab traders opened new trade routes from the east coast into the interior.
- Junior chiefs also stopped paying tribute to Kazembe.
- There was internal disorder in the kingdom after the death of Kazembe VI.
- In 1888, the Luapula valley was divided between the British and Belgium.
- Once Belgium colonial rule was established west of the Luapula River, Mwata kazembe territory and rule became confined to the eastern side of what is now Zambia.

Undi's Chewa kingdom.

Origin

- The Chewa Kingdom of Undi originated as a result of a succession dispute.
- Undi broke away from the Kalonga Kingdom in present day Malawi around 1700.
- Undi established his Capital at **Mano,** south of Tete district in Mozambique.
- His Kingdom went as far as south of Katete in Zambia's Eastern Province.
- He spread his control throughout the Katete and Chadiza areas.
- In these areas, the conquered local groups such as Mkanda are Chewa, the Nsenga of Petauke and the Chewa of Tete.
- He was given the praise name of **Gawa Undi.** "Gawa" meant "share".
- This was because Undi shared the Land among his subordinate chiefs.
- Gawa Undi became the official title of the Chewa Paramount Chiefs.

Development of undi's kingdom

The factors that led to the Development of Undi's Kingdom were**:**

A well-organized political structure:

- Undi organized a centralised political structure as compared to the Kalonga, s Kingdom.
- He organized the Kingdom according to levels of Hierarchy of rulers i.e.

⇩

Undi-was the overall boss

Subordinate chief-from the Phiri and Banda Clans

⇩

Tributary chiefs-from the conquered people

⇩

Headmen- from the villages.

⇩

Ordinary people

- This ensured that Undi had firm control of political affairs in the Kingdom.

Religious Powers:

- Undi was also perceived to be a semi-divine ruler.
- He controlled the important rainmaking Shrine.
- He also established a female rainmaker called **Makewane,** who was in charge of the Shrine.
- This contributed to the political power of Undi and it was also a very important factor in uniting the Chewa people.

Raids:

- This was an important factor in the development of the Kingdom.
- Undi conquered and assimilated weaker groups such as the, Nsenga, Chewa and the Tumbuka.
- These were incorporated into the Kingdom. At its height, Undi,s Kingdom was vast.
- It included the Eastern Province of Zambia, parts of Mozambique's Tete districts and parts of Malawi.

The concentration of Power in the Phiri Clan:

- Undi gave posts of Sub-chiefs to members of the Phiri Clan.
- He also encouraged the members of the clan to intermarry with women from other clans and the defeated tribes.
- The sub-chiefs were loyal to Undi because of Family relationship ties.
- In this way, Undi was able to maintain Unity in the Kingdom.

Natural Resources:

- Undi's Kingdom was also very rich in Natural Resources.
- To begin with, Undi's area was well watered and had fertile soils.
- Besides there were other natural resources such as salt, iron ore, ivory and gold.
- In addition, by mid 1700, the mining of Gold in the Kingdom by the Portuguese became very important.
- The Portuguese and their Chikunda agents mined the gold got their share and gave a percentage to Undi.
- All these natural resources enabled Undi to participate in the Long Distance Trade.

Tribute System:

- Tribute was collected from the defeated chiefs and the subordinate chiefs as a sign of loyalty to Undi.
- This tribute was in form of ivory, slaves and gold.
- This also enabled the Undi to participate in the Long Distance Trade.

Monopoly of the Long Distance Trade:

- The rich natural resources and the Tribute System enabled Undi to participate in and later monopolize the Long distance Trade.
- In exchange for local products such as ivory, gold and slaves, Undi was given items such as guns, gunpowder and beads.
- This economic factor greatly contributed to the development of Undi's Kingdom.

Slave Trading:

- It also contributed to the development of the Kingdom.
- At about the same time that Gold mining was at its peak, trade in slaves had also started and was highly profitable.
- Many people were sold as slaves.
- This led to an increase in Undi,s Economic power.
- This human labour was needed for the huge plantations called the **Prazoes** in the Zambezi valley.

Decline

After 1750, Undi's Kingdom began to decline because:

- It had no strong centralized government system.
- Sub –chiefs tried as much to decentralize power with the help of external traders.
- Hence, conflicts arose between Undi and his sub – Chiefs and this weakened his position.
- Undi did not have a permanent army and this made foreigners and sub – chiefs undermine his authority because they had nothing serious to fear.
- Sub – chiefs stopped paying tribute to Undi.
- The Portuguese and their Chikunda agents began undermining Undi's authority by trading directly with Undi's sub – chiefs.
- Consequently, Undi's lost his monopoly of trade.
- The slave trading activites of the Portuguese and the Chikundi created insecurity and weakened the kingdom.
- Undi lost control of the Makewana rain making shrines. This weakened his position and negatively affected the unity in the Kingdom.
- The final destruction of the Kingdom was done by the Ngoni Zwangendaba's Ngoni settled in Nsenga country for four years on their way to the north.
- They raided Undi's people and put the Kingdom in more trouble.
- From the north, Mpezeni's ngoni terrorized the Kingdom again. They permanently settled in Nsenga land and this led to the final destruction of the Kingdom.

The Kalonga kingdom

Origin

- The founders of the Malawi Kingdom of Kalonga were led from the Luba Empire by Mazizi Kalonga in the 13th century.
- Mazizi Kalonga died on the way and his successors took on the title of Kalonga.
- These migrants entered the area around Lake Malawi and settled alongside the Chewa hunter – gatherers and subsistence cultivators who had occupied the area earlier.
- They later formed the many different groups of the Malawi people namely the Chikunda, Chipeta, Mang'anja. Mbo, Ntumbu, Nyanja, Nyasa, Nsenga and Zimba.
- Apart from the Nsenga, the Malawi people all spoke Nyanja, the language of the lake.
- Kalonga's people established themselves as rules over the Chewa people and introduced a good political system.
- In 1580, Lundu broke away and established the Kingdom of Bororo to the South of Kalonga.

Expansion

- During the late 16th century, the power of the Kalonga family began to increase and they began to create a unified chiefdom.
- The most powerful of their rulers was Kalonga Masura, who ruled from 1600 – 1650 and made an alliance with the Portuguese.
- In 1608, he sent 4000 Malawi soldiers to help the Portuguese defeat Mwenemutapa Gatsi Rusere.
- In return, the Portuguese helped Masura to conquer his rival Lundu.
- Kalonga Masura then tried to take control of the gold and ivory trade in Mwenemutapa's Kingdom but in vain.
- The Kingdom expanded through conquests. Masura built a powerful army of about 10 000 Malawi soldiers which he used to conquer the Chipeta, Mbo, Zimba and Chewa.
- The conquered tribes were made to pay tribute to Kalonga, which he used in the long distance trade.
- Masura sold ivory and slaves and obtained guns, gunpowder, beads, cloth and other luxurious goods. Control of trade to the north of the Kingdom helped him to expand his Kingdom.
- He used his wealth to reward his warriors and sub-chiefs while guns strengthened the military position of the Kingdom.
- Kalonga used his wealth to win the loyalty of his sub – chiefs and subjects. He distributed his wealth among his sub-chiefs who in turn redistributed them to their people.
- The religious factor was also important in the development of Kalonga kingdom. The Kalonga family was considered to be semi-divine and was believed to possess rain making powers.

Decline

A number of factors have been attributed to the collapse of the Kalonga Kingdom. These includes:

- Kalonga failed to build a highly centralized political state, unlike most of the Luba-Lunda counterpart. The subordinate chiefs were given so much autonomy that they were able to command a following of their own.
- After the death of Masura, Undi broke away following a succession dispute and took with him close members of the Kalonga which left the ruling Kalonga with no apparent hair to the throne.
- Another contributing factor was the failure of the royal Mbona rain-cult to create unity among various Chewa people which led to further break away groups.
- Externally the kingdom suffered from Yao attacks.
- The Yao traders also traded directly with the lesser chiefs. Thus they stopped fearing Kalonga as they no longer depended on him.
- The kingdom continued to decline until the killing of the last Kalonga by the Yao in the 1860s.

Culture

- Culture means the people's way of life. It is about the way they do things, how and what they worship, how they dress, the way they prepare and cook food and the style of their music.
- Therefore, culture is identified through people's music, clothes, food, religion and writings.
- Culture can be also be defined as the collective human behavior in a given society.
- This pattern of living includes; beliefs, knowledge, morals, customs and regulations that govern a society.

Importance of culture

- It enables group life. Through culture people are linked and related. It teaches members to think of themselves as part of a large group.
- Culture is a too through which people pass over the knowledge and norms established by ancestors from one generation to another.
- Culture gives a vision to its people. It provides focus to the members of the society.
- Culture provides rules and norms by which people must live. The rules help to maintain stability and orderliness.
- Culture encourages unity among its members.
- Culture helps the members to gain positive concepts about family, the nation and government.

- Culture gives opportunity to members to understand each other as they interpret their interaction and communications according to their culture.

Revision questions one

1. Who the typical good example is of decentralised of decentralized societies in Zambia?
2. Discuss the social, political and economic organization of the Plateau Tonga.
3. What were the origins of the Lunda? In what way was their political system different from that of the Luba?
4. Examine the growth of the Malawi chieftainship. What were the political and economic achievements of Kalonga Masula?
5. Discuss the main causes of the rise and decline of Undi's kingdom.
6. Write briefly on the following:
7. What was the nature of the Luba-Lunda expansion into Zambia?
8. How and why were the Lozi able to establish themselves on the Bulozi flood plain?

MAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF ZAMBIA

Relief levels of Zambia

Relief refers to how high or low the land in different parts of an area is.

Physical features are natural features such as mountains, rivers, streams, swamps, hills, highlands, islands and some lakes.

Mountains are at higher levels, while valleys or plains are at lower levels. We describe relief by how many metres above sea level an area is. Sea level is the lowest level along the coastal areas of continents.

To understand the relief of Zambia, it helps to first understand the general relief of the African continent, as explained in the box below.

Relief of the African Continent

- Most of Africa consists of a higher, fairly level central part which is called a plateau. Most of the land on the plateau in the southern, central and eastern parts of Africa is more than 2000 metres above sea level.
- Around the edge of this large central plateau, the rest of the continent is mostly consists of an area that drops down from 2000 metres to 250 metres above sea level.
- Around the coast of the continent, there is usually a narrow coastal strip that is less than 250 metres above sea level.
- Higher mountain ranges and mountain peaks rise up above these levels in some parts of the continent.
- A larger numbers of rivers start from the highest part of the plateau. As smaller streams join up to form larger rivers, the rivers create deep, lower areas called valleys as they flow down towards lakes or the sea.

Relief of Zambia

- Zambia does not have a coastal area as it lies in the central part of the continent, surrounded by other countries. Most of the land in the country lies 900 metres or more above sea level.

- The relief of Zambia can be divided into three main levels: Land over 1200 meters, land between 900 and 1200 meters and land below 900 meters.

Land over 1200 metres above sea level

- The highest parts of Zambia, also known as the highlands or Highveld, form a natural boundary with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the north, and continue as a natural boundary with Malawi and Tanzania in the northeast.

- The highest parts are the Mbala highlands, Mafinga hills and Makutu Mountains.

- Almost all the major rivers in the country have their **sources** on these highlands.

- The highlands are divided into two clear areas that are also called divides or watersheds. These watersheds separate waters flowing in different directions to rivers, lakes or seas:

1. ***The Zambezi-Congo watershed*** forms a natural boundary between Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. This watershed separates the conga river system (flowing towards the DRC) from the Zambezi river system (flowing towards Zambia), and the **tributaries** that feed into each of these two river systems.
2. ***The Luangwa- Malawi watershed*** forms a natural boundary between Zambia and Malawi. It separates the Luangwa river system in Zambia and the Shrine River system in Malawi.

Land between 900 metres and 1200 metres above sea level

- This area, also known as the middle veld, is a large, flat plateau with smaller hills that gently rise and fall.

- This plateau makes up the largest part of the country.

- Many of the swamps and lakes that are part of the drainage system of Zambia also lie in the plateau.

Land below 900 metres above sea level

- This area, also known as the low veld, consists of deep valleys formed by larger rivers, such as the Zambezi, Luangwa and Luapula.

- As smaller streams join together to form larger rivers, the erosion caused by the force of large volumes of water flowing downwards from the plateau create these valleys.

- Another low-lying area is the basin around Lake Tanganyika, which forms part of the series of low-lying lakes of the East African Rift Valley. You will find out more about how this lake was formed in the section on drainage systems later in this sub-topic.

- Along the edges of these valleys there are long, steep slopes called escarpments, which are broken up by the smaller valleys of tributaries flowing into the larger rivers.

- The main escarpments are the Muchinga and Zambezi escarpments.



Map showing the three main relief levels of Zambia,

MAJOR DRAINAGE FEATURES OF ZAMBIA

- **Drainage** refers to the system of rivers, lakes and swamps.
- The drainage of Zambia refers to how rainwater is drained by rivers that flow into lakes and swamps, and eventually into the oceans.
- The fresh water lakes, rivers and swamps that make up the water supply of Zambia have many functions and uses.

Functions/importance/uses of rivers, lakes and swamps

Transportation:

- Most lakes are used by locals as a means for transportation of people and domestic goods for their own use, as well as for exports to other countries.
- Many Zambian families who live near rivers and lakes use small boats as a form of transport as part of their daily lives, such as for going to school or to work.
- Lake Tanganyika for example, is used to transport sugar and cement to the Great Lakes region of Rwanda and Burundi, as well as to Tanzania.

Farming:

- Some rivers and lakes provide water for irrigating a wide variety of crops farmed in Zambia, as well as water for cattle and poultry to drink.

Fishing:

- Fishing is an important industry, both in the form of catching fish occurring naturally in rivers and lakes and fish farming.

Power generation:

- Hydro-electric power stations make an important contribution to Zambia's power supply by using the power of falling water to generate electricity.
- Hydro-electric power stations are found at Lake Kariba and at the Kafue Gorge on the Kafue River.

For domestic use:

- It includes washing, cooking, drinking, bathing and other domestic use.

Tourism:

- Tourists from all over the world enjoy observing the rich wildlife along Zambia's waterways.
- But they do not always realize the dangers that water animals such as hippos and crocodiles present to both visitors and local people who make use of the Countries Rivers and lakes.
- Hippos are responsible for more deaths in Africa each year than any type of wild animal.

Rivers of Zambia

The country has four main rivers:

1. Zambezi River
2. Luangwa River
3. Kafue river
4. Chambeshi-Luapula River

1. Zambezi River

- The Zambezi, the river that has given our country its name, is the fourth largest river in Africa.
- The source of the Zambezi is in the kalene hills near mwinilunga in the far northwest of Zambia.
- The river starts small, flowing deeply down a deep, narrow valley and winding its way around the slopes of hills.
- The upper Zambezi leaves Zambia and enters eastern Angola, then re-enters Zambia near chavuma.
- The river then flows through the flatter Kashiji plains and the Barotse (also known as the Bulozi) floodplains, on the plains, the rivers flows more slow over sand that washed down the river and settled on top of an impermeable clay layer.

- The impermeable clay layer causes the area to become waterlogged during the rainy season, which results in shallow swamps or floodplains.
- As the Zambezi flows further south, it flows through an area where Zambia meets up with Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, to the best known feature of the river: the Victoria Falls.
- As the river flows further through Zambia, it is joined by various tributaries, such as the Kafue and Luangwa Rivers.
- On the last part of its course through Zambia, the Zambezi has been dammed at Lake Kariba, on the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe. You will find out more about Lake Kariba on the Lakes of Zambia.
- Soon after the river enters Mozambique, it enters the Cahora Bassa dam, before it eventually flows into the Indian Ocean on the coast of Mozambique.

NOTE:

- The Victoria Falls on the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe is recognized by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) as a world Heritage site**.**

2. Kafue River

- The Kafue River is one of the tributaries that flow into the Zambezi.
- It has its source on the Zambezi-Congo watershed.
- It flows south then Southwest towards Lukanga swamp in central province. From there it flows westwards, then southwards, entering the Kafue flood plains.
- It then winds its way down to a narrow gorge were it has been harnessed for power before it joins the Zambezi River near Chirundu.

3. Luangwa River

- The Luangwa River is also one of the tributaries of the Zambezi.
- Its source is on the Luangwa/Lake Malawi watershed in the Mafinga hills.
- It joins the Zambezi River in the Luangwa District.
- The north and south Luangwa National Parks that lie along the river are popular tourist attractions.

4. Chambeshi –Luapula River

- This is one river with two names. In the Northern Province it is called the Chambeshi.

- The same river is called Luapula in Luapula province.
- This river flows towards the northern side of the Congo-Zambezi watershed: Its source is in the Mbala highlands, from where the Chambeshi River enters the Bangweulu swamps.
- It then flows from Lake Bangweulu as the Luapula River before entering Lake Mweru.
- From Lake Mweru it joins the Luvua River, which is the tributary of the Congo River in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Lakes of Zambia

- Any body of water that collects in a depression or low-lying inland area is called a Lake.
- The size of lakes can vary from a few square metres to a hundreds of square kilometers. Lakes can be formed in different ways. These ways include: Artificial or man made, earth movement and erosion

Artificial or Made lakes:

- People build dams across streams and rivers, resulting in artificial lakes varying in sizes.
- This is done to use water resource either for generating electricity or for irrigating farmlands.
- Examples are Lake Kariba (shared by Zambia and Zimbabwe) and Cabora Bassa in Mozambique. Both these lakes were created by the building of dams on the Zambezi River.

Earth movements or Rift valley lakes

- The earth's outer layer, also called the lakes crust, has two main movements.
- Forces of compression, where the crust is flexible, results in the earth's crust bending or warping to form Fold Mountains.
- Tension forces occur where two parts of the earth's crust are moving or pulling away from each other, causing deep fractures in the earth's crust.
- Water is then collected in these deep fractures forming lakes.
- These lakes are called rift valley lakes.

Erosion or Depression lakes

- Lakes could also be formed by erosion caused by the action of wind or water.
- Lakes formed in this way are usually not very deep. Lake Bangweulu may have been formed as a result of wind erosion.

- River erosion occurs after the stream cuts a new path straight through a bend in the river, called a meander. The lake formed by this type or erosion is called an oxbow lake. Oxbow lakes are often found on the Balozi floodplains during the dry season

1. Lake Kariba

- One of the world's largest artificial lakes is Lake Kariba, found on the Zambezi River along the Gwembe valley in the southern province of Zambia.
- The lake is shared by Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- Lake Kariba was created was created by the building of the Kariba dam, mainly for the generation of hydro-electric power by Zambia and Zimbabwe on the south bank of the Zambezi River.
- Another power station has since been built on the north bank by Sinoh Hydro Power Company.

2. Lake Tanganyika

- Lake Tanganyika lies in the northern province of Zambia.
- The lake forms part of the East African Rift valley. It is believed to be the second largest, and also the second deepest, freshwater lake in the world.
- The lake is shared by Zambia, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi.
- It forms an important waterway that provides transport connections by boat and ferry between these countries.

3. Lake Mweru

- Lake Mweru is a depression lake that lies on the border between Zambia and the Democratic republic of Congo (DRC).
- The Luapula River flows into the lake from Zambia. It is the only one of the four largest rivers in Zambia that flows northward from the Congo-Zambezi watershed.
- On the DRC side, the Ruvuma River flows from the lake, from where it later joins the Congo River.

4. Lake Mweru-wantipa

- This is a smaller depression lake than the bigger Lake Mweru.
- It lies in the Northern Province of Zambia and is not shared with any other country.

1. The lake is also known for swamps that lie around it.

5. Lake Bangweulu

- You have already learnt that the Chambeshi River flowing into this lake is the same river as the Luapula River that flows from the lake.
- The lake mostly lies just above 1000 metres above sea level.
- The Luapula River probably got its name because in the local Bemba language *ukupula* means ``pass through``, like the river passing through Lake Bangweulu.
- The lake is almost surrounded by the Bangweulu swamps.

Swamps of Zambia

- Swamps are wetland areas, usually found near lakes or rivers.
- These are land areas that are not totally under water as in the lakes or rivers themselves, but they remain wet and soggy all year round.
- Trees and other plants such as reeds grow very well in these swamps, and they provide a home to a large variety of birdlife and other animals.
- Swamps act like giant sponges that trap water, while at the same time the act like filters to purify the water.

Examples of swamps found in Zambia.

- Bangweulu swamp
- Lukanga swamp
- Mweru-Wa-Ntipa swamp
- Luena flats
- Kashiji plains



A map showing drainage pattern of Zambia.

CULTURAL FEATURES OF ZAMBIA

- **Cultural features** are man made features and they include roads, railway lines, bridges, buildings, dams and some lakes.

Zambia's road, railway network, and bridges

- Zambia is criss-crossed by a network of roads and railway lines, with bridges across rivers and valleys on the major road routes and railway lines.

Road network and bridges

- Zambia has more than 90 000 km of roads, of which only around 20 000 are paved. Only about 7 000 km of the roads are trunk or main routes.
- Many of the untarred roads in Zambia become impassable during the rainy season.
- In the 1970s, Zambia used to have one of the best highway networks in Africa, but the high cost of maintaining these roads led to many becoming badly neglected, the

government is however working on improving the road network through the introduction of a road fund levy on fuel and with international aid.

- Bridges are expensive to build and maintain. Therefore, on smaller roads, pontoons and ferries are still used as an alternative ways of crossing rivers as part of the road network in the country.

The main tarred road routes in Zambia include the following (main bridges also indicated):

Lusaka-Copperbelt road:

- The most used highway between provinces.

Ndola-Kitwe Road:

- (Four lane divided highway) the most used inter-city highway.

Great North Road:

- In the north this road links Zambia with Tanzania (Chirundu Bridge over the Zambezi; Kafue Bridge). The most northern part is known as the TANZAM highway. In the south, this road links Zambia with Zimbabwe.

Great East Road:

- Lusaka-Chipata-Malawi-Mozambique (Luangwa Bridge)

Great West Road:

- Lusaka-Mongu (Kafue Hook Bridge); extension to Kalabo and Angola via the Barotse floodplain causeway is being considered.

Copperbelt-Solwezi-Mwinilunga-ANGOLA Road

Livingstone Road:

- Kafue Bridge-Mazabuka-Choma-Livingstone-Zimbabwe (Kafue Bridge, Victoria Falls Bridge over Zambezi)

Livingstone-Sesheke Road:

- Linking Zambia with Botswana (Kazungula ferry over to Botswana, planned to be replaced by a bridge) and Namibia (katima Mulilo Bridge over Zambezi under construction to replace ferry).

Railway network and bridges

- The rail system connects landlocked Zambia with harbors in various neighboring countries.

- This ensures various routes for exports such as mining and farming products. Passenger transport is also available on some of the routes.

Zambia Railways:

The national railway of Zambia operates most of the railway routes in Zambia.

- The Victoria Falls bridge connects the Zambian rail network to the Zimbabwe rail network, and then to ports in Mozambique (Beira and Maputo) and Durban in South Africa.
- The Copperbelt railway line links up with Lubumbashi in the Democratic Republic of Congo via Ndola and Sakania. A line connected to the Benguela railway through Angola has not operated since the 1970s.
- A rail link between Malawi and Zambia to allow access to the port of nacala via Chipata is not used much because there are few facilities available at Chipata.

TAZARA:

- (The Tazara railway) is a separate railway system linking Zambia and Tanzania.
- It links up with Zambia Railways at Kapiri-Mposhi just north of Lusaka, and provides a link to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam.
- It was completed in 1976 by Chinese construction crews to give Zambia an alternative export route for copper that did not depend on South Africa during the apartheid.

Revision questions

1. Name four major rivers found in Zambia stating their sources.
2. State the importance of rivers, lakes and swamps.
3. What is the difference between physical and cultural features?
4. Give examples of physical and cultural features.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Weather

- Weather is the average atmospheric condition of a place at a specific time or for a short period of time.
- It can also be said to be the state of the atmosphere at a specific time and place is called ***weather.***
- Weather conditions are made up of different elements, such as sunshine or rainfall.

Climate

- Weather is the average atmospheric condition of a place over a long period of time usually the minimum being 30 years.
- The word climate refers to the average weather over a long period of time, such as over 30 years.
- Climate is therefore the variation in weather in elements, such as temperature or rainfall, for a given area over a much longer time period than in the case of weather.

The difference between weather and climate

- The words weather and climate are sometimes used as if they mean the same thing, but there is a difference between them.
- Both refer to the conditions of the atmosphere; that is, to what is happening in the layer of air that surrounds the earth.
- The difference lies in the time period that each word refers to, as explained below

Elements of weather

- Temperature
- Rainfall
- Humidity
- Pressure
- Cloud cover and sunshine
- Wind direction and strength.

These elements are measured and recorded at a place called **weather station or meteorological station**.

- A weather station is a place where the elements of weather are measured and recorded as accurately as possible.

- Each station has a Stevenson screen which contains four thermometers all hung from a frame in the centre of the screen.
- These are the **maximum thermometer, minimum thermometer, wet bulb thermometer, dry bulb thermometer.**

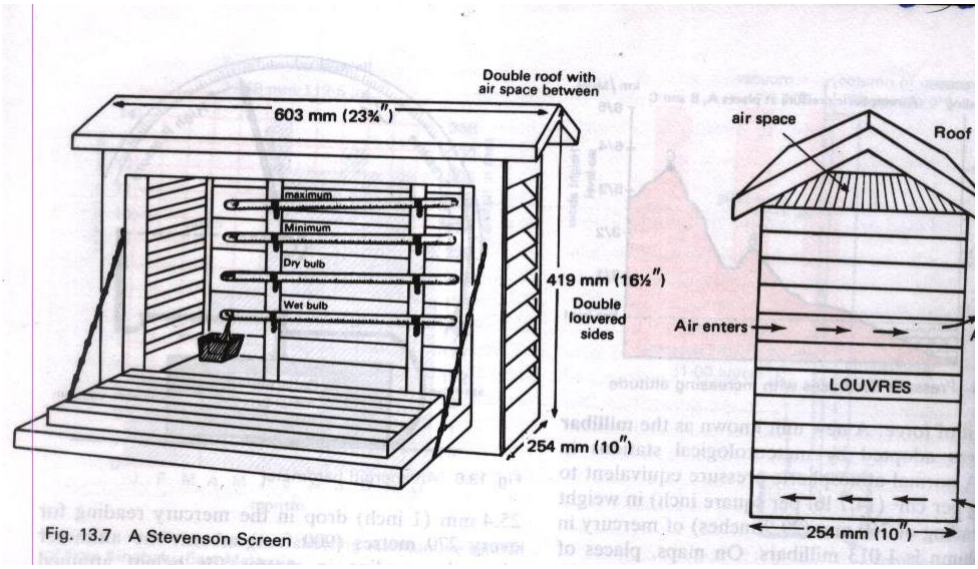


Fig. 13.7 A Stevenson Screen

The screen has the following features

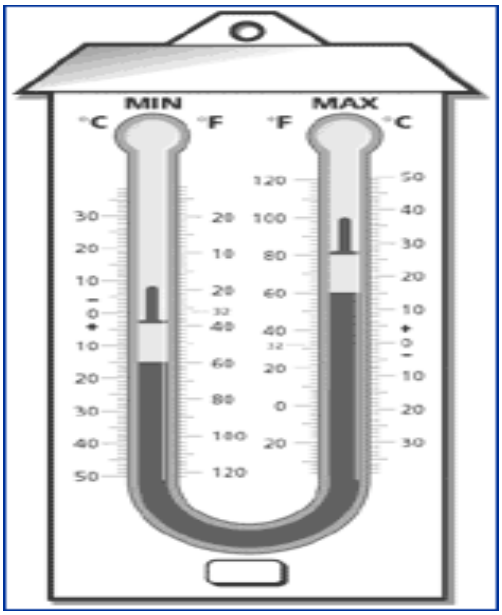
- It is built so as to measure the shade temperature of the air.
- It has louvered sides of allow free entry of air.
- The roof is made of two wooden layers to form a bad conductor of heat
- The screen is painted white so as to improve insulation.
- The screen is placed on a stand about 121 cm above ground level.
- One side of the screen is hinged and it acts as a door.

Atmospheric temperature

- **Temperature** is the degree of hotness or coldness of something. It is how hot or cold something or an object is.
- Temperature is measured using an instrument called **thermometer.**
- Temperature is observed by **measurering** the highest (maximum) and lowest (minimum) temperatures of a day
- Temperature is measured in degrees centigrade (^{o}c) or degrees Fahrenheit (^{o}F)
- The Celsius or centigrade scale is commonly used on this scale 0^{o}C represents freezing point of water, and the 100^o represents the boiling point of water.
- On the Fahrenheit scale, the freezing point of water is 32^{0}F and the boiling point is 212^{o}F.

Measurement of temperature

- Maximum and minimum temperatures are measured by the maximum and minimum thermometers
- These are in form of separate thermometers or joined in a U – Shaped tube called a six's thermometer.



Maximum and Minimum Thermometer

To measure maximum temperature

- Mercury in the glass tube expands when the temperature rises. This pushes the index in the right hand limb up to maximum
- The end of the index nearest the mercury gives the reading of the maximum temperature this is 30^{o}C in our example
- To reset the index for next day's reading; draw it back by a magnet.

To measure minimum temperature

Minimum temperature probably occurs early in the morning when temperature falls.

- The alcohol in the left – hand limb contracts.
- The mercury flows in the reverse direction.
- The index is pushed up along the left hand limb.
- When temperature rises, the alcohol flows past the index leaving it where it was pushed
- The end of the index farthest from the bulb gives the reading of the minimum temperature.
- This is 10^{0}C in our example
- To reset the index draw it back by a magnet.

Temperature Record

The following are used to keep a temperature record;

Mean daily temperature:

- This is the average of maximum and minimum e. g (30^{o}C+10^{o}C) ÷ 2 = 20^{o}C

Daily or Diurnal Range:

- This is the difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures of a day. e.g. (Max 30^{o}C- Min10^{o}C) = 20^{o}C

The annual temperature:

- This is the difference between the mean temperature of the hottest month and that of the coldest month.

The mean annual temperature:

- This is the sum of mean month temperature for one year divided by 12 months.

The mean monthly temperature

- This refers to the sum of mean daily temperatures for one month divided by the number of days in that month.
- On weather maps places having the same temperature are joined by a smooth line. Such a line is called an **isotherm.**

Rainfall

- Rainfall is caused by the effect of solar radiation over land and water bodies.
- Solar radiation refers to the energy from sun.
- This energy gives rise, to various types of weather and climate.
- Solar radiation over sources or bodies of water causes evaporation.

The process of evaporation

- Solar energy causes water to be transformed into vapour. This vapour enters the atmosphere by: Evaporation from sea and land surfaces and transpiration from plants
- The combined total of evaporation and transpiration is termed **Evapotranspiration.**

The rate of evaporation depends on the following factors:

- The temperature of evaporating surface. Evaporation is higher if the temperature of evaporating surface is higher than that of the air.
- Relative humidity of the air evaporation is also highest if air is relatively dry.
- Wind speed. It is also high if winds are strongest evaporation is greater in summer than in winter.
- It is also higher in tropical latitudes than in winter. It is also higher in tropical latitudes than in temperate and polar latitudes.

Condensation

- When warm air rises, it is cooled and its capacity to hold water vapour is reduced
- Condensation will occur if the rising air contains water vapour
- The water molecules will pass into a liquid state and subsequently return to land and sea as precipitation, condensation may take the form of minute droplets of clouds, rain, mist dew or fog.
- Water of oceans, atmosphere and land moves in a great cycle
- This involves evaporation from sea and land, condensation to form clouds and precipitation in form of rain or snow
- This exchange is called the water cycle or hydrologic cycle.

Types of rainfall

There are three major types of rainfall and these are:

1. Convectional rainfall

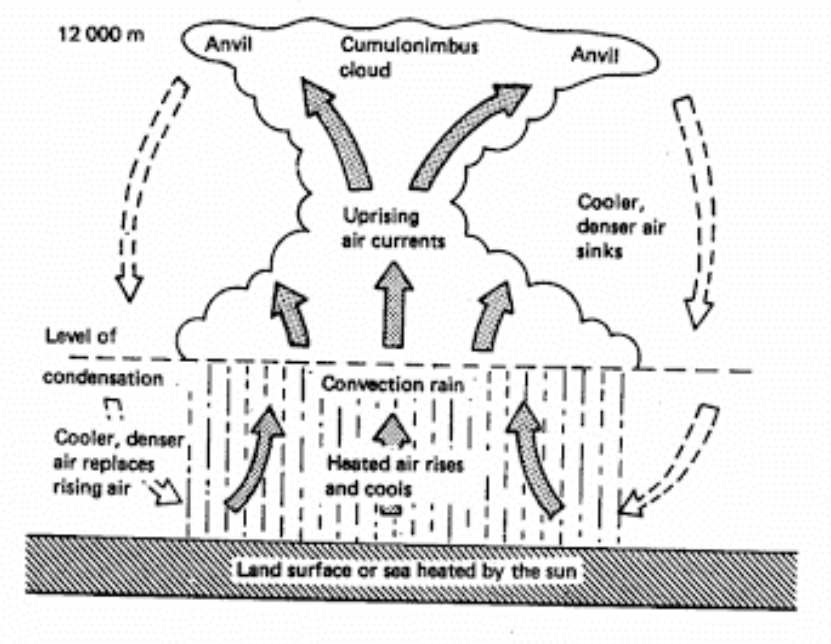
2. Orographic or relief rain

3. Cyclonic or frontal rain

Convectional rainfall.

- This type of rainfall is most common in regions that are intensely heated, either during the day, as in the tropics, or in the summer, as in temperate interiors
- When the earth's surface is heated by conduction, moisture-laden vapour rises because heated air always expands, and becomes lighter
- Air rises in a convection current after a prolonged period of intense heating
- When ascending, the water vapor condenses into cumulonimbus clouds with a great vertical extent
- This probably reaches its maximum in the afternoon when the convectional system is well developed
- Hot, rising air has great capacity for holding moisture, which is abundant in regions of high relative humidity

  As the air rises, it cools and when saturation point is reached, torrential downpours occur accompanied by thunder and lightning.

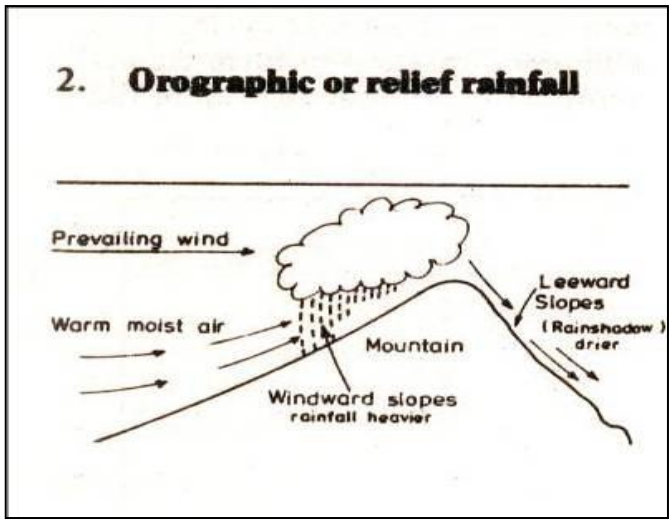


Conventional Rainfall

2. Orographic or relief rain

- Unlike convectional rain which is caused by convection currents, orographic rain is formed whenever moist air is forced to ascend a mountain barrier
- It is best developed on the windward slopes of mountains where the prevailing moisture – laden winds come from the sea
- The air is compelled to rise and is thereby cooled by expansion in the higher altitudes and the subsequent decrease in the atmospheric pressure

- Further ascent cools the air until the air is completely saturated (relative humidity is 100 per cent)
- Condensation takes place forming clouds and eventually rain
- Since it is covered by the relief of the land it is also known as relief rain
- The other side of the mountain where there is little or no rainfall is called the leeward slope
- The wind is dry and does not bring rain
- The area is termed the rain shadow e.g. the Luangwa valley in the lee of the Muchinga Escarpment.



Cyclonic or frontal rain

- This type of rainfall independent of relief or convection
- It is purely associated with cyclonic activity whether in temperate regions (depressions) or tropical regions (cyclones)
- Basically it is due to the convergence (meeting) of two different air masses with different temperatures and other physical properties
- As cold air is denser, it tends to remain close to the ground
- The warm air is lighter and tends to rise over the cold air

- In ascent, pressure decreases, the air expands and cools, condensation takes place and

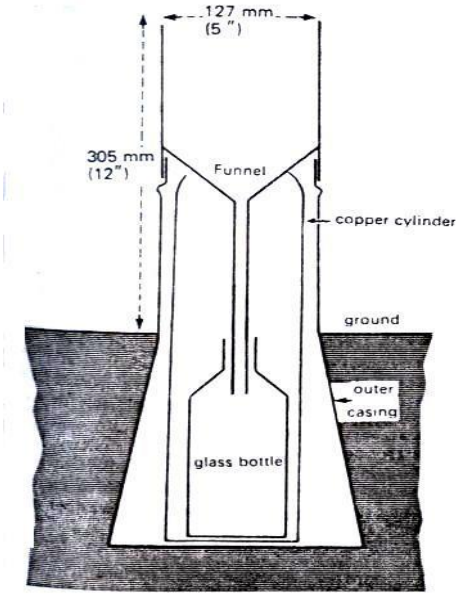


Fig. 13.1(a) A rain gauge

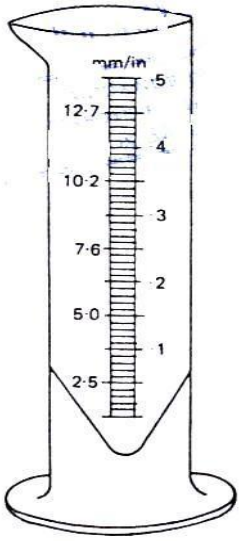


Fig. 13.1(b) An ordinary measuring cylinder

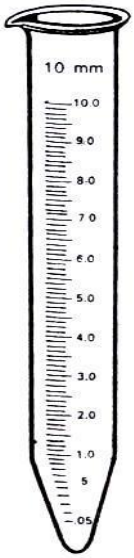
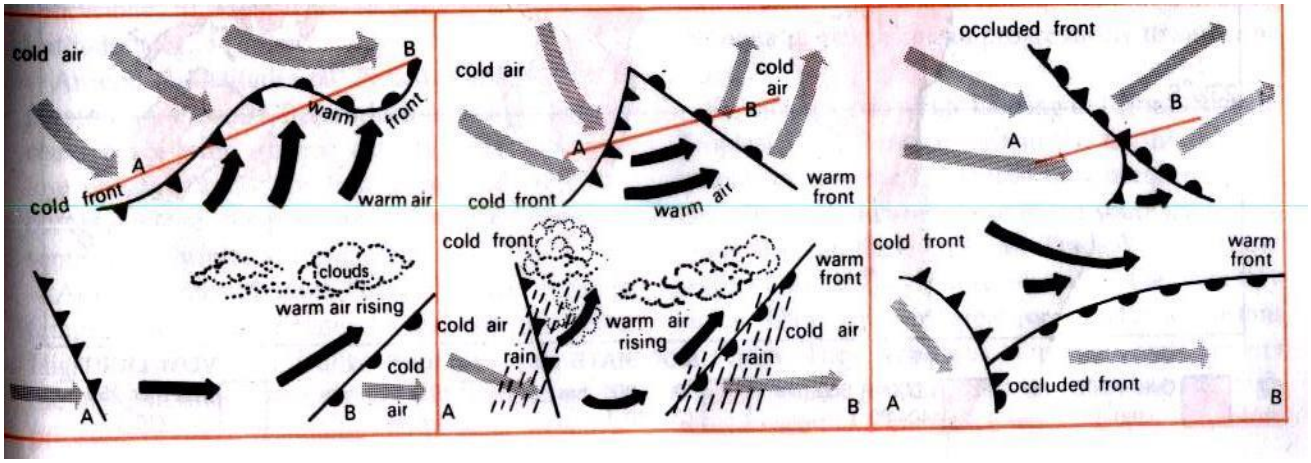


Fig. 13.1(c) A calibrated taper measure

- Light showers called cyclonic or frontal rain occur.

Cyclonic or frontal rain (depression)



Measurement of rainfall

- An instrument called a **rain gauge** is used to measure rainfall. Rainfall is measured in **millimetres or inches.**

A rain gauge consists of the following parts;-

a. A metal or plastic container
b. A funnel
c. A graduate jar or measuring cylinder.

- Rain falling in the funnel trickles into the jar or measuring cylinder shown above
- Measurements are taken every 24 hours.

- The reading obtained is the depth of rain that has fallen over area equipment to the top of the funnel.

Position of rain Gauge

- It must be sunk into the ground level. This is to prevent rain from splashing into the funnel from the g round.
- It must be sunk into the ground to prevent excessive evaporation of rain water from the jar
- It must be placed in an open space. This is to prevent run - off water from buildings and trees from entering the funnel.

Recording rainfall

- On weather maps all places having the same quantity of rainfall are joined by a line known as **isohyets.**

Humidity of the air

- **Humidity** refers to the amount of water vapour that may be present in the air.
- This amount of watervapour varies from what air can hold at a given temperature and the actual amount of water vapour in the air is very important.
- This is called **relative Humidity** (R. H.). It is expressed as a percentage (%).

Example:

- If R. H. is 60% a temperature of 30^{o}C, then air is only holding 6/10th of the water vapour it could hold at that temperature.
- There is a limit to the quantity of water vapour that can be held by the air.
- This limit is known as the **saturation point.**
- This means that the air is saturated when the R. H. is 100%.

Humidity and temperature

- The amount of water vapour air can hold depends on temperature. When temperature rises air can hold more vapour.
- When temperature falls it cannot hold as much wate4r vapour.
- When relative humidity is at 100% the air cannot cont6ain excess water vapour.
- Any further addition will cause condensation to occur.
- Condensation may take the form of; Minute droplets of clouds, Rainy, mist, Dew or fog

NOTE: The critical temperature at which the air is fully saturated is called the **dew point.** Below this point condensation will take place.

Measurement of humidity

- An instrument called a **Hygrometer** is used to measure Humidity.
- This consists of a wet bulb and dry bulb thermometers.



The hygrometer

*The **wet and dry thermometers,** (also called hygrometers) allow the calculation of the humidity of the air*

- When air is not saturated water evaporate from the container and the muslin become wet.
- This cools the wet bulb and caused the mercury to contract.
- The dry bulb is not affected and so the two thermometers show different readings.
- The difference between the readings of the two thermometers is an indication of humidity in the air.

Thermometer reading	**Amount of Humidity**
• Large difference	low humidity
• Small difference	High humidity
• No difference	air is saturated

Atmospheric air pressure

- Air exerts weight on the earth's surface.
- This weight is called atmospheric pressure.
- A column of air 1sq cm in cross sectional areas extending from the sea level to the top of the atmosphere weights 1. 034 kg.
- Hence at sea level the atmospheric pressure is 1.034 kg per sq cm or 14.7 ibs per sq in.
- Pressure is made up of a number of mixed gases and has weight.
- It therefore exerts a pressure on the earth's surface which varies from place to place and from time to time.
- On the maps places of equal pressure are joined by lines called **isobars.**
- Atmospheric pressure varies with both temperature and altitude.

Temperature and air pressure

- High temperature causes air to rise.
- This lessens pressure acting on the surface. Hence;

a. High temperature areas are associated with **low pressure** (e.g. Equator belt). Regions of continuous low pressure belt are known as **doldrums areas.**

b. Low temperature areas are commonly associated with high pressure. This is because air is always descending.

Altitudes

- This is the height above sea level
- Air is compressible; Air which lies lowest is most greatly compressed, and is therefore densest.
- Upwards both density and pressure fall rapidly

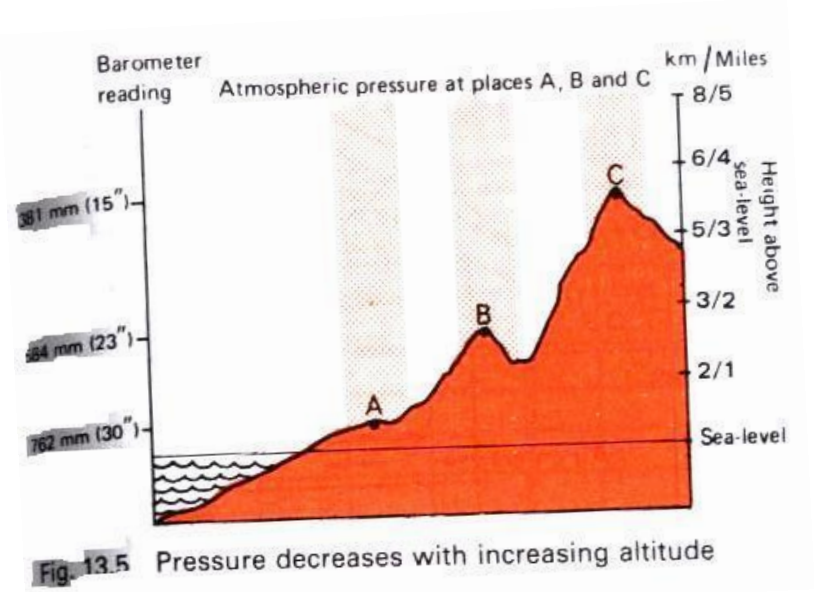


Fig. 13.5 Pressure decreases with increasing altitude

Measurement of pressure

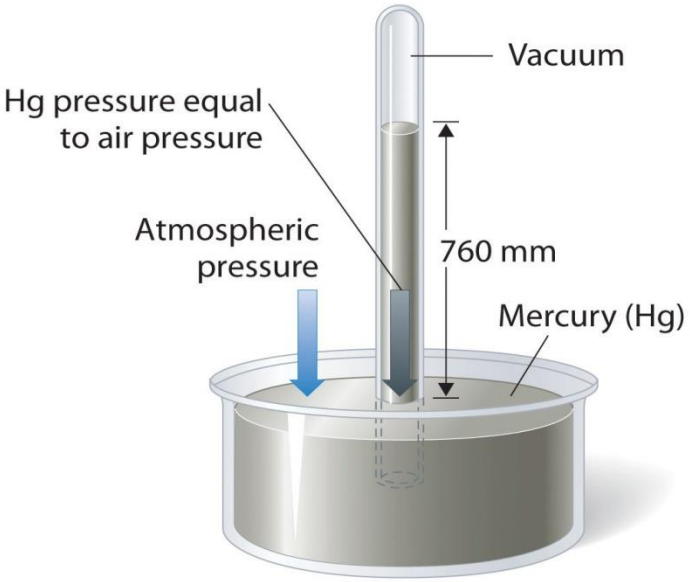
- Air pressure is measured in a unit known as **millibar (mb)** and instrument that measures atmospheric pressure is a **barometer.**

These are two types of barometers. These are:

1. **The Mercury barometer**

- This is a very accurate although cumbersome instrument.
- In this instrument pressure is read in inches or in height of mercury in the glass tube balanced by the atmospheric pressure.

At sea level this is 29.92 inches or 76 cm (760 mm) in metric units

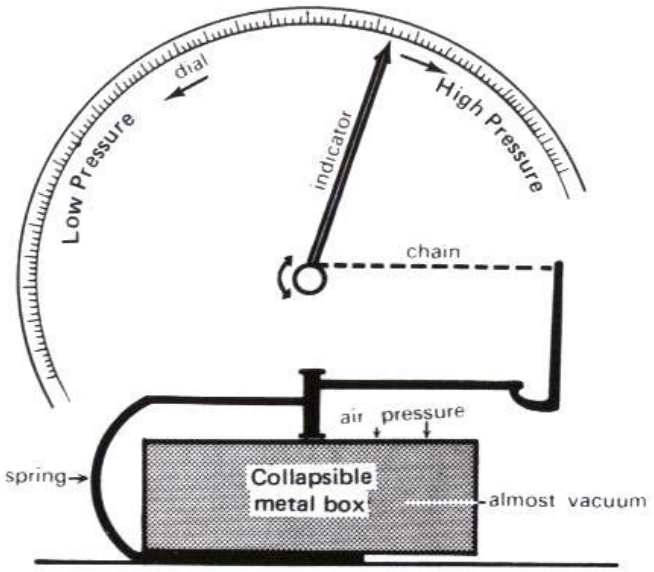


A Mercury Barometer

- A mercury barometer is an inverted tube which has a vacuum at the top, the open end is placed in mercury bath.
- The pressure of the air forces the mercury up the tube and the height of the mercury gives the air pressure, this is often quoted as 'inches of mercury'.
- This varies with the weather. Low air pressure usually suggests changeable weather, whereas high pressure usually means stable weather.

2. The Aneroid Barometer

- This instrument consists of a hollow metal box which contains very little air.
- The top of the box is flexible so that it expands and contracts according to changes in atmosphere pressure outside the box.
- This movement operates a hand which is read against the graduated circular dia.



Aneroid Barometer

Wind direction and

speed

- Wind is air in motion and has both direction and speed.
- The instrument widely used for measuring **wind direction** is a **wind vane** or **weather cock.**
- As wind direction is always deflected by trees and tall buildings weather cocks and wind vanes need to be created in an exposed position to get a true direction.

It is made up of top two parts. These are:

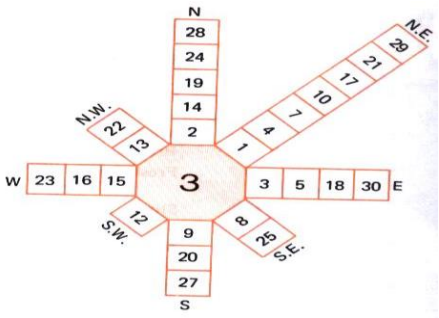
- One part is an arrow or vane on the top, which is free to move with the prevailing wind.
- The other part with the four compass points is stationery and shows in which direction the wind is moving
- Winds are always named from the direction they blow; an east wind is one that blows from east to west and a south –west wind is one that blows from the south to west.



Wind vanes

Wind rose

- It is used for recording the direction of prevailing winds of a place over a period of a month.
- It consists of an octagon with the eight compass points.
- Each of the rectangles represents the date in which the wind comes from that direction (e.g.) on the fourth of the month, the wind is north east.
- These days which are without any wind is recorded in the box of the **calms,** and the number of calm days are indicated in the centre of the octagon e.g. 3 days in that month.



A wind rose

Anemometer

- It is used to measure the speed of wind.
- It consists of three or four semi – circular cups attached to the ends of horizontal spokes mounted on a high vertical shaft.
- Metal cups are fixed to the ends of the arms, and they do rotate when there is wind.
- The movement operates a meter which records the speed of the wind in km per hour.

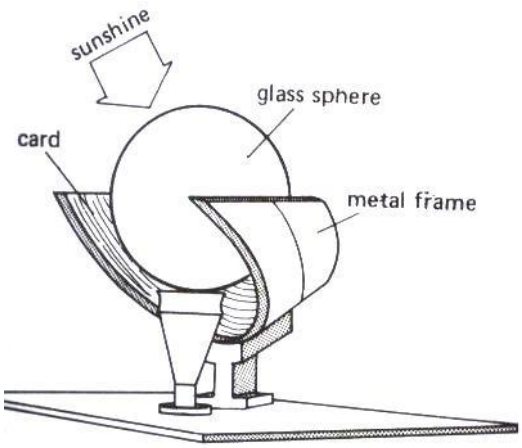


The Anemometer

- Since an anemometer is not easily available, a little practice of local wind observations will help us to assess the speed can be said about the strength of winds.
- The best guide is obtainable from the Beaufort wind scale

Sunshine

- The amount of sunshine a place receives depends on the seasons a factor determined by latitude and by the position of the earth in its revolution around the sun.
- In the tropics sunshine is abundant and at the poles there is less or no sunshine in the metrological station, sunshine duration is recorded by a **sun dial,** 102 mm (4inches in diameter, through which the sun's rays are focused upon a sensitized card graduated in hours.
- An instrument which is used to measure sunshine is called **sunshine recorder.**
- On the maps places with equal sunshine duration are joined by **isohels.**



Sunshine recorder

Clouds Cover

- When air rises, it is cooled by expansion.
- After dew point has been reached cooling leads to **condensation of water vapour**in the atmosphere.
- Tiny droplets of water vapour which are too small to fall as rain or **snow** will be suspended in the air and float as **clouds.**
- Their form shape, height and movements tell us a great deal about the sky conditions and the weather we are likely to experience.
- The amount of cloud cover in the sky is expressed in **eights or oktas** (e.g. $^{2}/_{8}$ is quarter covered $^{4}/_{8}$ is half covered; $^{6}/_{8}$ is three quarters obscured and $^{8}/_{8}$ is completely overcast).
- On the maps places with an equal degree of cloudiness are joined by lines known as **isonephs**

Factors influencing weather

- Different factors influence the weather in different parts of the world, and therefore also cause the climate to be different in different parts of the world.

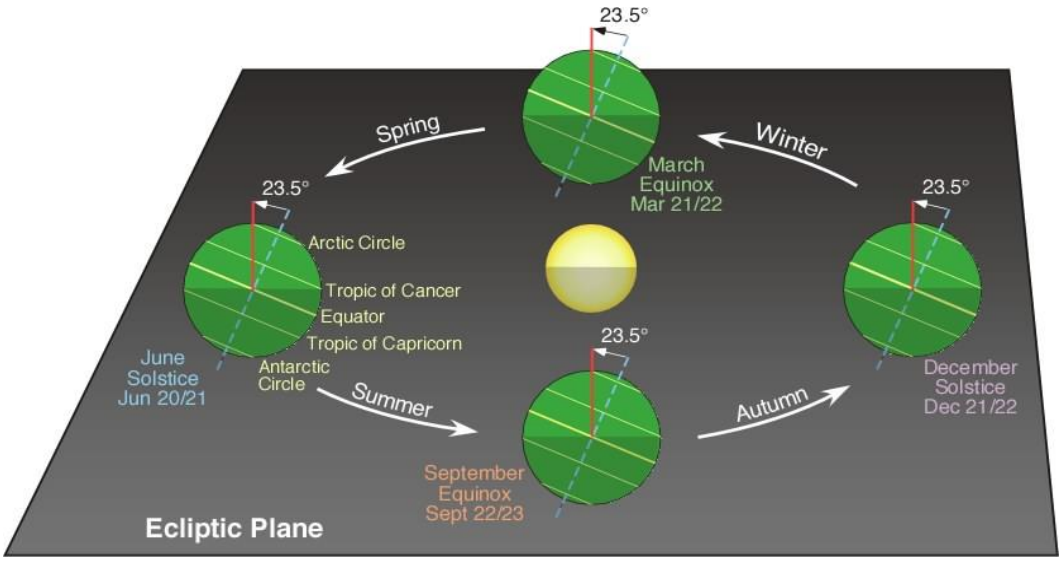
- These factors include seasons, latitudes, altitudes and prevailing winds from the sea

Seasons

To understand seasons, we need to understand that the earth moves in two ways:

- The spins or rotates on its axis (an imaginary line down its centre), like soccer player spinning a ball on his or her fingertip.
- This rotation of the earth cause day and night.

- While the earth is rotating on its axis, it also revolves or moves in a fixed path called an orbit around the sun.
- One revolution of the earth around the sun takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days.
- The earth's is title at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. This tilt is why we have seasons.
- When the axis points towards the sun, it is summer for that hemisphere.
- When the axis points away from the sun, that hemisphere will have winter.



Altitude

- Altitude refers to how high or low a place is above sea level.
- Generally places at a higher altitude are cooler than places at a low altitude.
- When we look at the climate of Zambia in the next section, we will see how the effects of altitude and latitude (discuss on the next page) together affect the temperatures in different parts of the country.

Latitude

- Latitude refers to how far north or south of the equator a specific place is. Since the earth is round and not flat, the sun's rays fall unevenly on the land and oceans on different parts of the earth:
- The sun's rays are direct near the equator.
- It is hotter closer to the equator.
- The polar region at the top and bottom of the globe, however, at such an angle to sun that they get little or no sunlight during the winter, causing much colder temperatures.

Prevailing winds and distances from the sea

Global air movements

- The differences in temperature between parts of the world at different latitudes create a movement of air and water in great swirling currents.
- These movements distribute heat energy from the sun across the planet.

- When air in one region is warmer than the surrounding air, it becomes less dense and begins to rise, drawing in more air underneath. Cooler, denser air sinks, pushing air outward to flow along the surface and complete the cycle.
- These movements of air create winds that blow from a certain direction at certain times of the year for different places.
- We refer to these typical wind patterns as the prevailing winds for a certain area.

Ocean currents

- Ocean currents also distribute heat energy around the planet.
- The position and distance from the sea of a certain place also therefore affect its weather.
- For example, temperature of places along the coast is affected by ocean currents.
- Along the east coast of southern Africa, there are the warm agulhas and Mozambique currents.
- On the west coast of southern Africa, there is a cold current called the Benguela current.
- Temperatures along the east coast of Africa are therefore higher than along the west coast.
- When winds blow in from the sea, they contain more moisture than winds that blow fro, inland areas.
- The distance and position of a place relative to the sea will therefore also affect its rainfall.

Climate of Zambia

Zambia's tropical climate

- Zambia lies in the tropical areas near the equator, and therefore has a tropical climate.

A tropical climate has the following characteristics:

- Summers have high temperature and rainfalls in the summer.
- The rainfall is usually in the form of thunderstorms.
- Winters have low temperature and have on rainfall.
- Winter temperatures are not as low as in areas further away from the equator, so it does not snow in the tropics (except on some very high mountain peaks, such as mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania)

Seasons in Zambia

- Because of its tropical climate, Zambia does not experience seasonal changes between spring, autumn and winter as in areas further away from the equator. There are three main seasons in Zambia:

    1. Hot, dry season (August to November)
    2. Rainy season (mid November to April)
    3. Cool season (May to August).

Zambia's temperature and rainfall characteristics:

Temperature

Temperatures in different parts of Zambia are influenced by two factors:

Latitude:

- This means the distance away from the equator. It is hotter near the equator because the sun is are more direct throughout the year.
- Example: Mwinilunga is hotter than Lusaka because it is closer to the equator.

Altitude:

- This means how high or low a place is above sea level.
- It is generally cooler at higher altitudes, such as on highlands or mountains, than at low altitudes, such as valleys.
- Example: Mbala lies at a high altitude and is therefore cooler than Chirundu in the low-lying Zambezi valley.

Relationship between altitude and temperature

Town	**Latitude**	**Altitude**	**Hottest month**	**Coldest month**	**Mean Annual Temp(◦C)**	**Annual Temp Range (◦C)**
Mwinilunga	11◦40'S	1334	22.4	15.8	19.9	6.6
Chirundu	16◦39'S	394	30.4	19.8	24.0	10.6
Livingstone	17◦59'S	948	27.1	16.2	22.2	10.9
Mbala	8◦52'S	1632	22.0	17.5	19.5	4.5

- In terms of temperature, Zambia can generally be divided into two regions: the hot lowland region and the warm highland region.
- However, there are intermediate regions in between these two general region where temperature patterns differ from the general patterns.

Hot lowland region

- Hot low land regions include the Zambezi and Luangwa valleys
- Hot low regions have about 8 months of maximum temperature of over 26◦C
- Hot low regions are usually very days and warm nights
- Temperature decreases a little during rainy season, but with high humidity.
- There is a very short period of cool weather.

Warm highland region

- The plateau and highlands areas make up the rest of the country is the warm region.
- Most towns in Zambia fall in this region
- The highland region has generally pleasant climate
- Average annual temperature ranges from 18◦C to 21◦C.

Effect of climate on human activities

- It affects our health, behavior, eating habits, choice of clothes and recreation
- It affects our farming system as farmers depend on weather factors
- It affect how people live as people wants to live in areas with pleasant weather
- The type of houses people live in are also influenced by climate.
- It affects population distribution, places with good climate are popular and vice versa.

Impact of human activities on climate

- The effects of human on climate are often negative.
- Three processes are related to understanding the effects of human activities on climate
- These processes are: climate change, global warming and Greenhouse effect.

Climate Change

- Climate change" is a broader term that refers to weather trends observed over relatively long periods of time (many decades or longer)
- Climate change can include many variables (temperature, precipitation, wind direction, wind speed) and different geographic scales (over a continent, within an ocean, for the Northern Hemisphere, for the planet

Global Warming

- Global warming" refers to the increase of the Earth's average surface temperature due to a build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere
- The measurable increases in the average temperature of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and landmasses.
- The rise in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere due to natural causes and human activities.
- Example of natural causes: emissions from volcanic eruptions.
- Example of human activities: burning of fissile fuels and destruction of vegetation cover.

- Scientists believe Earth is currently facing a period of rapid warming.
- Warming brought by increasing levels of heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere.
- These gases are known as greenhouse gases.
- Earth has warmed and cooled many times since its formation.
- This has led to global climate change.

Reasons for global climate change:

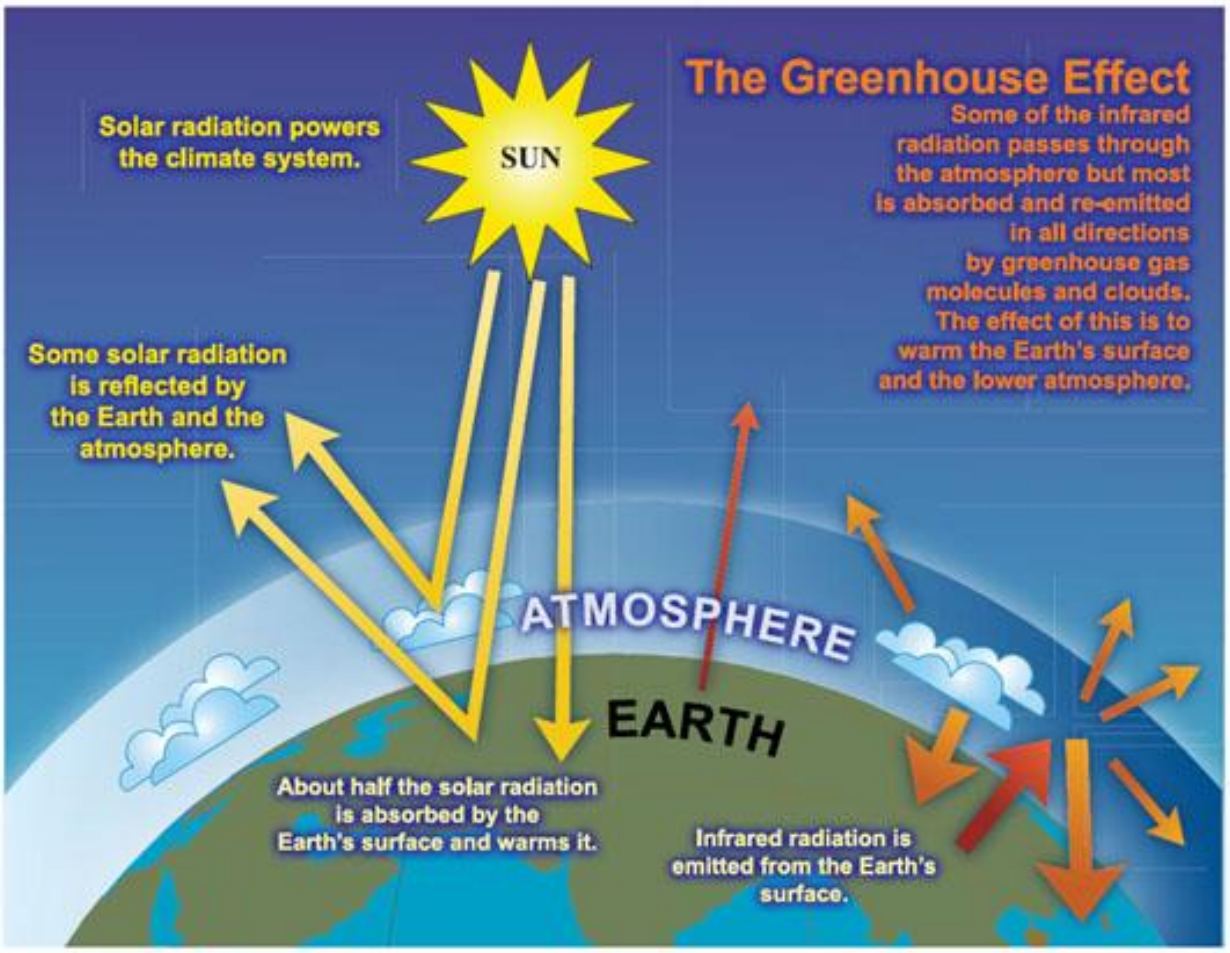
- Massive volcanic eruptions, which increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- Changes in the intensity of energy emitted by the Sun.
- Variations in Earth's position relative to the Sun, both in its orbit and in the inclination of its spin axis.
- Variations in Earth's position, known as Milankovitch cycles, combine to produce cyclical changes in the global climate.
- These cycles are believed to be responsible for the repeated advance and retreat of glaciers and ice sheets during the Pleistocene Epoch.
- During this period (pleistocene Epoch), the Earth went through regular cycles of colder "glacial" periods and warmer "interglacial" periods.
- Eras of colder "glacial" periods are known as ice ages. This led to formation of different kinds of landforms of erosion and deposition in Canada and USA.
- In interglacial periods, greenhouse gases (e.g. carbon dioxide and methane) naturally increased in the atmosphere.
- The increase was from increased plant and animal life.
- Since 1750 (Industrial Revolution) greenhouse gases have increased dramatically.
- This is due to rapid growth of human population together with developments in technology and agriculture.
- Human activities now a major cause of global warming and climate change.

The Greenhouse Effect

- When sun's rays pass through the atmosphere, certain gases trap some of the sun's heat.
- This causes the earth to warm.
- This natural way of warming the earth is known as **green house effect**.
- Greenhouse gases occur naturally, and without them the planet would be too cold to sustain life.
- Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the mid- 1700s, human activities have added more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.
- For example, levels of carbon dioxide, a powerful greenhouse gas, have risen by 35 percent since 1750.
- The rise is largely from burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas.

How it takes place

- Solar energy enters the atmosphere and is absorbed by the earth.
- The energy is reflected back through the atmosphere.
- Some of the energy is (one third) is trapped by greenhouse gases.
- This increases the warmth of the atmosphere.



- **Examples of greenhouse gases**: Carbon dioxide. Methane. CFCs. Nitrous Oxide.
- Water Vapor is the most abundant greenhouse gas.
- It reaches the atmosphere through evaporation from oceans, lakes, and rivers.
- The amount of water vapor in the atmosphere is not directly affected by human activities.
- Carbon Dioxide is the second most abundant greenhouse gas after water vapor.
- It is released into the atmosphere from natural processes and human activities.
- Carbon Dioxide Natural sources include: Eruptions of volcanoes.
- Respiration of animals, which breathe in oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide.
- Burning or decay of plants and other organic matter.
- Carbon Dioxide: Human Activities
- Human activities are causing carbon dioxide to be released to the atmosphere faster than
- Earth's natural processes can remove it.
- Carbon dioxide can also remain in the atmosphere a century or more before nature can dispose of it.

Adverse effects of global warming and climate change:

- Increase in sea level.
- Decrease in water resources.

- Change in ecosystems.
- Change in landscapes.
- Change in vegetation zones.
- Increased risk of drought and fires.
- Increased risk of floods.
- Increase in disease levels.
- Increased migration pressures and conflicts.
- More stronger storms and hurricanes.
- Increased economic loss and damage.
- Higher temperatures.
- A decrease in global food production levels.

Solutions to Global Warming

- Reduce methane emissions.
- Reduce emissions of nitrous oxide and ozone Preserve the carbon dioxide sink.
- Reduce greenhouse gases.
- Replace fossil fuels; Replace fossil fuels with cleaner sources of energy.
- Replace with solar power, wind power and hydrogen cells.
- They do not emit any greenhouse gases.
- Preserve and plant trees, Trees absorb carbon dioxide. Need for re-forestation and re-afforestation.
- Recycle paper, Recycle paper and buy recycled products.
- Recycling paper saves trees. Recycling paper also saves energy.
- Reduce use of CFCs, use of new chemicals to replace CFCs.
- The substitutes include hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs), and per fluorocarbons (PFCs).

Revision questions

1. What is the difference between weather and climate?
2. List the elements of weather and climate.
3. State and explain factors which influence climate.
4. Define climate change.
5. Describe the causes and effects of climate change.
6. Suggest the solutions to global warming.

FORESTS AND THEIR PRODUCTS

Meaning of forest

- It is the caring and planting of trees
- It is done by the forestry department which is under the ministry of environment and natural resources

Types of vegetation in Zambia

- The natural vegetation (types of plants) found in Zambia is referred to as tropical grasslands or savanna.
- This means that the veld has a mixture of grasses and trees, and that there are also areas with denser forests of trees.

1. Open forests

- Forests are large areas covered with trees
- Open forests consists of trees which do not form a dense canopy such as acacia and monape trees.
- This allows sun-loving smaller bushes and tall grasses to grow under them.
- These open forests make up part of the savanna grasslands that cover most of Zambia.
- These areas are also called woodlands.
- In some parts of the higher plateau, fires have destroyed many woodland trees.
- The fires are sometimes caused by lightning or other natural causes, but are always caused by human activities, such as burning trees to clear land for planting crops.
- In these areas grasslands have taken over the veld.

2. Closed forests

- Closed forests are very dense that they form a canopy, blocking out the sun from the ground.
- The trees may grow naturally or maybe planted by people.
- Where trees have grown naturally, it is called a natural forest.
- If trees have been planted by people, such a forest, it is referred to as a forest plantation.

3. Swamps

- Here the vegetation mostly consists of grasslands and logs that can survive the waterlogged soil conditions.

Types of tree speices

- There are two groups of forests that are under the forestry department and these are **exotic forests** and **indigenous forests**

EXOTIC FORESTS

- These are planted by people inn forest plantations for the purpose of using the wood, or trees from other countries growing in gardens or parks in cities.
- Example pine trees.
- These are plantations that have been established by the forest department in all

- The districts in Zambia
- They are made up of the foreign types of trees like the pine, eucalyptus, fir and
- cedar
- most of these trees are soft wood trees except the eucalyptus, they have a fast
- growth, grow in pure stands, are of a timber value and are evergreen
- They are also resistant to diseases
- They grow straight

INDIGENOUS FORESTS

- There are trees naturally found in forests and woodlands in Zambia example is mopane trees.
- These are forest reserves that have been established throughout the country
- These are reserved for research and future use
- They are mainly found on stream banks and catchment areas
- They are made up of the local type of trees
- The trees are deciduous, have an umbrella shape, do not grow in pure stands, hard to work on have a slow growth and very few types are of timber value

3. **Indegenous forests and tree species**

- Natural forests include the Livunda dry evergreen forests south of Kabompo River in North-Werstern province, and the dry evergreen forests bordering in dambo (westlands).
- They also include swamp forests in high rainfall areas in the copperbelt, and the mopane forest of the Nyika plateu and Makutu mountains.
- Natural forests are also found along the upper escarpments of the Luangwa and Luapula Rivers.

Trees of the savanna woodlands

Savanna woodlands cover most of the country and consist of three types:

1. **Milombo woodlands** cover about 70% of the country.
2. **Kalahari woodlands** are found in the sandy areas of the Western province.
3. **Munga woodlands** consist of acacia trees.

- All these woodlands are made up of trees with grasses growing beneath them.
- The savanna woodlands consist mostly of deciduous trees.
- This means that the trees lose their leaves during the dry season.
- The trees have adapted to survive dry conditions in different ways.
-

Main tree species in the woodlands

1. **Msasa trees** are the most common trees in the savanna woodlands.
   - These trees can grow up to 18 meters high in areas with higher rainfall, such as in Northern and North-western provinces.
   - The grasses growing in msasa woodlands provide good grazing for cattle and wildlife.
2. **Mopane woodlands** are found in hotter and drier areas. Mopane trees can resist fires, but are sensitive to frost that might occur when night temperatures drop suddenly.
3. **Baoba trees** are also found in mopane woodlands.They have thick trunks to store in water.
4. **Acacia or thorn trees** are umbrella-shaped to shade their roots from the hot sun.
5. **Mukusi (Zambian teak) trees** are found in denser decidious forests in dry areas.

Evergreen forests

- Evergreen forests occur in high rainfall areas, such as in some highland areas.
- There is enough rainfall for the trees to grow new leaves and appear green throughout the year.
- Evergreen forests are made up of taller trees that can grow as tall as 25 to 30 metres.
- There is a lower layer of smaller trees growing beneath the taller trees.
- Common trees in the evergreen forests include mupundu, kayimbi and mukwa.
- A type of evergreen forests called riverine forests are found along rivers and swamps, and in areas that get flooded seasonally.

2. Exotic tree species and forest plantations

- Forest plantations are found in all the provinces of Zambia.
- They are planted by the forestry department to provide alternative sources of wood so that Zambia's indigenous tree species and can be preserved.
- The largest is the Chichele plantation in the copperbelt.
- Pine trees are the most common type of exotic tree planted in forest plantations.
- Other exotic tree species include eucalyptus trees.
- Some exotic trees and plants can be invasive and take over the natural vegetation.
- It is therefore important for exotic to be controlled to prevent this.

Forest products and their uses

- Trees and forests provide a range of benefits.
- The most important of these is that forests act as the "green lungs" of the planet.
- Trees absorb carbon dioxide which they use in making their own food through the process of photosynthesis.
- Oxygen, which humans and animals need to breathe in to stay alive, is then released.
- Forests provide many products that we use in our everyday lives.

IMPORTANCE OF FORESTS

- Construction materials for homes and public buildings like schools and hospitals
- Countries to oxygen production in the atmosphere through photosynthesis
- Fire wood for cooking and heating

- Food for both animals and human beings
- For production of charcoal
- Good scenery especially in highland areas
- Grass and fibres for mats and baskets, building houses and shelters
- Protection of the catchment areas from soil erosion.
- Protection of the soil from drying up
- Raw materials for industries like sawmills, pulp and paper

Constraints on forestry

- Chitemene system which has contributed to deforestation in most parts of Zambia
- Forest fires which destroys the trees especially late burning
- Lumbering and charcoal burning which has contributed to the finishing of trees.
- Overgrazing by animals
- Pests and diseases which attacks the trees

Deforestation

- **Deforestation** means that forests are cleared for various purposes at a faster rate than the forests can grow again.

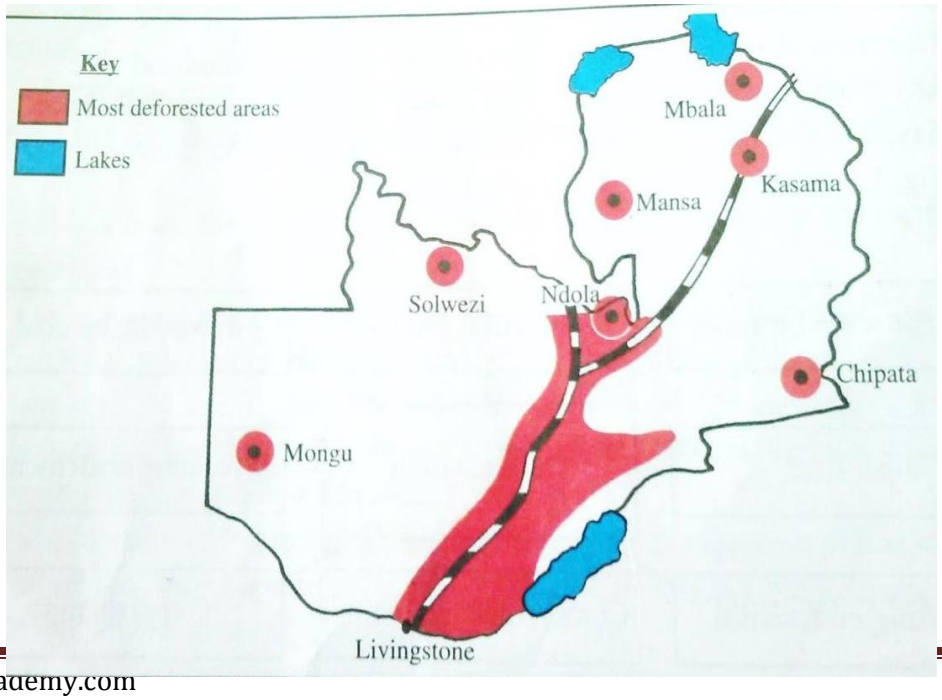
Causes of deforestation

- Clearing forests for commercial farming practices that require and burning of trees for farmland.
- Commercial logging for timber.
- Cutting of trees for charcoal and firewood.

Negative effects deforestation.

- Destruction of biodiversity and changes in climate patterns all over the world.
- It can lead to desertification, with useful forests turning into useless deserts.
- Migration of animals and birds to other areas for shelter
- Shortages of wood fuel.

A map showing deforested areas in Zambia.



Forest conservation

- Forests can be conserved and preserved through dedicated efforts by all citizens and government.

Ways to conserve forests:

- Commercial forestry programmes for timber to protect our natural forests.
- Control and regulation of bush fire.
- Control and regulation of charcoal burning.
- Control of commercial logging.
- Educating communities on the importance and values of forest resources.
- Tree planting programmes
- Using renewable sources (wind, solar and water energy) instead of burning wood.

EFFORTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO BOOST FORESTRY

- By allowing the non-governmental organizations support the forestry industry
- Delinking of ZAFFICO from the forest department in order to improve efficiency
- Educating the communities on the importance of caring for forest resources
- Embarking on rural electrification which may reduce on use of wood fuel
- Encouraging people to plant trees during the tree planting day
- Establishment of forest reserves and plantations throughout the country by the forestry department.
- Establishment of the forestry department to control forestry
- Fire controls which may destroy trees is being done by the GOVT.
- Giving of licences to all those willing to do forestry and lumbering
- Introduction punishments to all those found disturbing the forests
- It has embarked on afforestation and reafforestation programmes
- The forestry department is promoting agro-forestry.

Revision questions

1. Give the importance of forests.
2. Define deforestation and state its causes and effects.
3. State the ways of conserving forests.

AGRICULTURE/FARMING IN ZAMBIA

- **Agriculture** is the growing of crops (arable farming) and the keeping of domesticated animals (pastoral farming) as well as the keeping of birds (poultry farming) either for sell (commercial farming) or home consumption (subsistence farming).

Factors affecting Agriculture

- Climate
- Distance from the market
- Soils
- The role of the government
- Transport facilities

Importance of Agriculture

- Brings in foreign exchange through exports like tobacco, coffee and cotton
- Generates 22% of the Gross Domestic Product (G. D. P) in Zambia.
- It contributes to food security, income and economic growth.
- Provide raw materials such as cotton, Soya beans and sugar cane for industries
- Provides food for people and livestock
- Source of income for the majority of people in rural Zambia

Types of Agriculture

There are three types of agricultural systems practiced in Zambia and these are:

i) Subsistence/Traditional Agriculture

- It is the cultivation of crops and the keeping of animals as well as birds for home consumption with little or no surplus for sale.
- The intention of the farmer is to grow crops to feed the family.
- This is also called **small scale** farming

ii) Emergent Agriculture

- This is also called **semi commercial** farming.
- It is the growing of crops and the keeping of animals as well as birds enough to feed the family and sell the extra food.
- It is different from traditional farming in that, farmers use modern methods of farming e.g spraying crops with chemicals.

iii) Commercial Agriculture

- This is the growing of crops, keeping of animals as well as birds on large scale for sale.

Subsistence/Traditional Agricultural system

Characteristics

- Farms are small
- Mainly food crops such as maize, millet, cassava, beans, groundnuts, sweet potatoes e.t.c are grown
- Simple tools are used e.g. axes, hoes, pangas and even sticks

- The yields are low
- They do not use chemicals and fertilizers

Types of Subsistence farming

There are three kinds of subsistence farming systems in Zambia and these are;

- The Chitemene system
- The Mambwe-Lungu-Namwanga system
- The Lozi System

1 .The Chitemene system of Agriculture

- This system of agriculture is practiced among the Bemba peaking ethnic group of Northern and Luapula Province.
- It is also practiced in various forms in Central, North-Western, Western and Copperbelt Provinces.
- The term '**Chitemene**' is a Bemba word which means **cut-over area**.
- In North-Western Province it is called '**Ntena**'

How Chitemene is done

- Between May and August, small trees and branches of large trees are chopped down by men and boys
- Smaller trees are chopped about a meter above the ground.
- In September/October, women carry branches and pile them up in circular stacks (heaps) within the cleared area.
- Around October/November, at the onset of the rains, the stacks are burnt to produce an ash bed.
- The ash-covered patch is then cultivated
- Sowing/planting is done in November/December.
- After using the piece of land for 3-4 years, it is abandoned and then the farmer shifts to a new piece of land (normally virgin) as the old one has lost fertility (hence the name **shifting cultivation**).

Crops grown include;

- Millet, maize, cassava, pumpkins, myungu, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, sorghum, groundnuts e.t.c

Factors favouring (encouraging) Chitemene system

a) Physical factors

- High rainfall of about 1000-1600mm makes the soil leached and acidic.
- Burning it turns to neutralizes the acidic soil to make it fertile
- Poor, infertile soils
- Presence of heavy rainfall which encourage the growth of trees.

b) Social factors

- Bembas are not traditional cattle-keepers
- Low population densities in places where Chitemene is practiced

c) Economic factors

- The farmers are poor and cannot afford to buy farming inputs e.g. pesticides, inorganic fertilizers e.t.c

Advantages of Chitemene

- Cheap labour (family members provide labour)
- It is not time consuming as it avoids stumping which is time consuming (slow)
- Makes constant weeding unnecessary as most weeds are burnt
- No need to buy fertilizers (ash acts as fertilizers)
- Soil is not disturbed by deep ploughing

Disadvantages of Chitemene

- Although a large area is cleared and so much labour invested, production is low
- Encourages soil erosion by cutting down trees and burning the surrounding grassland.
- It is very wasteful of trees and encourages deforestation
- Nitrogen is lost in the atmosphere by burning
- The Eco-system is disturbed.
- The habitat (homes for living things) is destroyed.
- Useful soil bacteria's are destroyed by heat from the fire

Reason for the decline of Chitemene

- The government is educating people on the importance of trees and the dangers of deforestation.
- There is decline in the amount of woodland or forests
- There is population pressure due to an increase in the number of people in the areas where Chitemene is practiced.
- Transport network to the market has been improved.

2. The Mambwe-Lungu-Namwanga system

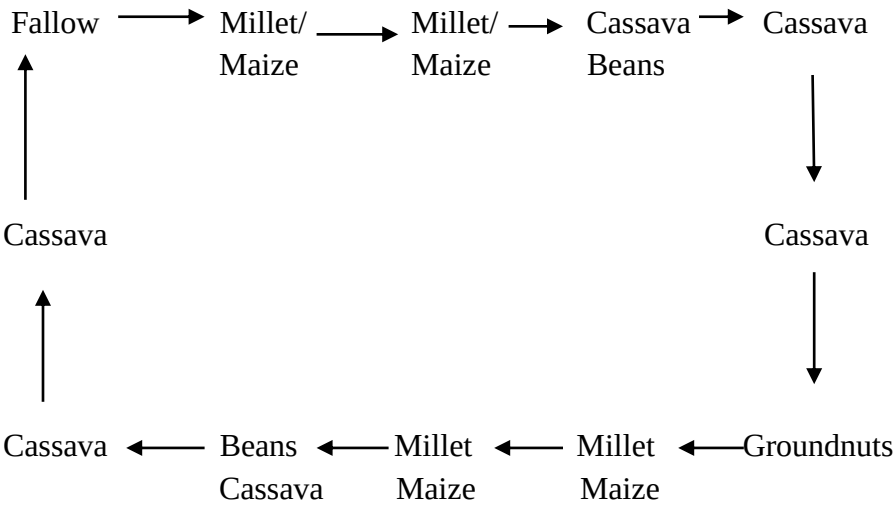
- This is another traditional system of farming in Zambia.
- It is also called **fundika**
- It is practiced by the Mambwe speaking people.
- While Chitemene depends on availability of trees, the Mambwe-Lungu-Namwanga system evolved due to population pressure and exhaustion of the trees.

How it is done

The system involves:

- Making mounds towards the end of the rainy season, between May and April.
- A grass patch is usually chosen so that the covered grass can serve as manure.
- Opening of the mounds and spreading the manured soil at the beginning of the rainy season, October/November.
- Sowing of millet which is the main staple food crop interspaced by maize, pumpkins and myungu.
- After the first harvest of millet, stubbles are collected in heaps and covered with soil to make mounds for the second year.
- When these are opened up another crop of millet can be planted.

Below is a rotation system employed by the Namwanga



Advantages of the system

- Trees are not destroyed as fields are made over grassy patches and uses grass as fertilizer
- Allows for intensive cultivation of crops such as millet, beans, cassava, maize, and groundnuts.
- Maintain soil fertility through grass manuring and crop ration.
- Requires no use of chemical fertilizers.
- Can support large population settled on permanent basis.

3. The Lozi system

- The system is practiced by the Lozi people
- It is practiced on the upper Zambezi flood plain
- The seasonal movement of the Lozi people and their animals from the flood plain when it gets flooded to the upland and back is referred to as **transhumance**

The Lozi system includes**:**

a) Litapa (Silapa)

- Done in plains with large shallow depressions which receives annual flooding
- Sometimes crops are flooded before they become mature

b) Mazulu (Lizulu)

- Involves cultivation of crops on raised mounds in the flood plains.

c) Lishango (Sishango)

- It is practiced at the edge of the plain which has constant seepage of water from the plateau.

d) Matongo (Litongo)

- This is practiced at the edge above the Lishango zone
- Most villages are located in this area because it is suitable for human settlement.

e) Matema (Litema)

- These are found on the Barotse sands of the plateau
- Fields cultivated are large because soils are not fertile.

Advantages of the system

- It allows the growing of a variety of crops
- It allows the growing of crops throughout the year.
- It provides rich and productive grazing land for cattle throughout the year.

Problems associated with subsistence farming

- Soil erosion – This is the removal of topsoil by agents such as rain, wind or running water.
- Diminishing yields – This is the decrease in production mainly due to unsustainable methods of farming e.g. Chitemene.
- Deforestation – Due to cutting of trees which help hold soil together. This can lead to soil erosion and desertification.
- Bush fires – This is due to early burning of fields and hunting.
- Lack of capital – No money to purchase inputs or machinery.
- Lack of inputs e.g. fertilizers and seed etc.
- Lack of education – e.g. environmental awareness.
- Unreliable climatic conditions – rainfall and droughts.
- Mono cropping – leads to soil impoverishment.
- Pests and diseases – e.g. Tripanosomiasis and corridor disease.
- Poor buying capacity – market leading to poor sales.
- Poor transport – especially the impassable roads.
- Long distance to markets especially to urban areas.

Effects of agricultural practices on the environment

- Soil erosion
- Deforestation
- Destruction of natural homes of plants and animals
- Displacement of wildlife due to cleared land
- Desertification caused by cutting down of trees
- Pollution caused by **burning**

Soil conservation measures and sustainable agricultural practices

- Contour ploughing – to retain moisture and avoid erosion.
- Strip cultivation – protects the soil from erosion.
- Crop rotation – to restore and replace nutrients.
- Terracing – to retain moisture and check the flow of water downhill.
- Mulching – covering the soil to retain moisture.
- Ploughing – across the slope to avoid erosion.
- Controlled grazing – to allow for land regeneration.
- Soil additives – adds nutrients to the soil.

- Cover cropping – retains moisture and protects soil from erosion.
- Afforestation – replaces cut down trees.
- Fallowing – Allows soil to regenerate
- Irrigation – Supplies additional water especially during droughts.
- Organic farming – Use of leguminous plants to fertilise soil e.g. velvet beans, peas and other legumes.

Government measures to improve subsistance farming

- Provision or creation of co-operatives.
- Creation of resettlement schemes.
- Provision of extension services to educate the farmers.
- Construction of feeder roads.
- Use of drought animals e.g. donkeys in the southern province.
- Provision of rural information services.
- Distribution of inputs like fertilizers by government agents e.g. NGOs.
- Purchasing and collection of harvested crops by Zambia Army and ZNS.
- Fixing of purchase price of maize to avoid briefcase traders.

Ways to improve food security

- Improve marketing and storage facilities by Food Reserve Agency.
- Production and distribution of seed by such as Zamseed, Pana Seeds.
- Increase food production.
- Improve crop research to have improved varieties of seeds e.g. drought resistant.
- Improve transport especially feeder roads.
- Providing credit facilities to small scale and emergent farmers.
- Educating the farmers on sustainable methods of agriculture.

Commercial agriculture

- This is the growing of crops and raising of livestock for sale.

Characteristics of Commercial Farming

- Involves inputs such as fertilizers, certified seeds, pesticides e.t.c
- Involves large capital investment
- Large farms
- Mainly monoculture type of farming is done annually.
- Uses large labour force both skilled and unskilled
- Uses machinery e.g. tractors, combine harvesters e.t.c

Types of Commercial Farming

a) Plantation farming (Estate)
b) Mixed farming
c) Market gardening
d) Horticulture

e) Irrigation farming

a) Plantation farming (Estate)

- Plantation or Estate farming is concerned with the growing of tree crops such as cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tea, rubber.

The main Estates include:

a) Nakambala sugar Estate in Mazabuka
b) Ngoli coffee Estate in Kasama
c) Kawambwa tea Estate in Kawambwa
d) Mununshi Banana Scheme in Luapula
e) Dunlop rubber plantation at Nchelenge.

Characteristics of estate/plantation farming

- Plantations are usually foreign owned by large companies.
- Processing of produce is done on site
- They are labor intensive, meaning they employ a lot of people
- They are usually export-oriented, meaning they mainly export their produce
- They require large capital
- They require large scale irrigation
- They require long term investment

b) Mixed Farming

- This is the cultivation of different crops and the rearing of livestock at the same time on the same farm.
- Crops grown are maize, wheat, Soya beans e.t.c
- Livestock reared are cattle, goats, sheep e.t.c

c) Market garden Farming

- This is the intensive growing of vegetables and mainly for sale near urban areas.
- It is also called **Truck Farming** (transportation)
- This is carried out near urban areas where transport is available and ready market for the products.
- The chief vegetables grown are potatoes, tomatoes, onions, cabbage, beans, egg plants, carrots, beet roots, lettuce and chili pepper.
- Fruits such as bananas, mangoes, avocado, guava and pineapples are produced seasonally.

d) Horticulture

- This involves the production of ornamental plants e.g flowers for sale locally and for export.

e) **Commercial Livestock farming**

- It deals with the keeping of animals and poultry for meat and eggs on large scale.

It includes

- Dairy farming for milk and milk products
- Ranching for beef and beef products
- Pig rearing for pork and pork products
- Goat rearing for meat and milk
- Poultry for meat and eggs

Factors influencing commercial livestock farming

- Diseases and pests
- Poor pasture especially during the dry seasons
- Water scarcity
- Market
- Traditions
- Thefts of livestock

f) Irrigation Agriculture

- This is the growing of crops in the dry part of the year by supplying water from rivers, boreholes, reservoirs e.t.c

Importance of Irrigation

- Irrigation transforms bare land into areas of green vegetation.
- It enables the farmers to use a piece of land to produce crops two three times in a year.
- It is one way of increasing food production to achieve household and National food security (self-sufficiency)

Methods of Irrigation

- Sprinklers
- Canals
- Flooding
- Over-head irrigation

Areas of Irrigation

- Areas around Lusaka for green maize, vegetables, flowers and wheat.
- Chisamba area for green maize, vegetables, wheat and flowers.
- Mpongwe area mainly for wheat but also coffee.
- Mazabuka area for wheat and sugarcane.

Factors which makes necessary to undertake Large scale Irrigation in Nakambala

- Its flat land which gently slopes towards the river is ideal for irrigation.
- The presence of Kafue river and its tributaries as fallows are made from there.

Crops grown by Irrigation

- Maize (sweet corn), cabbage, tomatoes, onions, Irish potatoes, rape, carrots and green pepper for local market.

- Also roses, gladioli, fillers and vegetables such as baby corn, paprika, green beans, peas and asparagus for the export market are grown.

Positive effects of Irrigation

- It transforms bare land into an area of green vegetation
- If the land is planted with tree crops like coffee, bananas and tea, this increases the land's retention of rainwater as ground water.
- Large scale growing of tree crops aided by irrigation makes the climate wetter in the long run.
- Growing crops twice or three times in a year increases food and raw material production in the country.

Negative effects of Irrigation

- Salination: when the land ids continuously used for irrigation, the fertilizer used make it saline and this reduce productivity.
- Water diseases: Irrigated areas have an increase I snails and mosquito populations which transmit bilharzias and malaria respectively.
- Fertilizers used on agricultural lands next to the river under irrigation will be washed into the river. This will lead to the growth of aquatic plants which may sometimes be obstacles to navigation on rivers.

Location of Commercial farms

Most commercial farms are located in the following areas:

- Along the line of rail: Areas near Livingstone, Choma, Monze, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Kabwe, Mkushi and also Copperbelt.
- Eastern Province from Petauke through Chipata to Lundazi.

Reasons why commercial farms are located along the line of rail

- The presence of large urban market e.g. Copperbelt and Lusaka has large number of people which translate into high demand for agricultural goods.
- There is suitable climate for farming as the areas experience moderate temperatures of between 15ºC to 24ºC and an average rainfall of about 1000mm. This type of climate is ideal for human settlement.
- Much of the line of rail is a plateau and free from tsetse flies.
- The soil along the line of rail is fertile as the area has loam soils.
- Availability of Hydro-Electric Power reduces the cost of farm production.
- There is availability of cheap railway transport.

Reasons why some commercial farms are located in Eastern Province from Petauke to Lundazi.

- Soils in Eastern Province are fairly fertile rich in humus.
- Road transport network is also fairly good as most roads can be used throughout the year.
- There is ready market.
- Favorable rainfall.

Environmental impact of commercial farming

- Pollution through the use of chemicals
- Increased soil erosion
- Deforestation
- Displacement of people and animals

Revision questions

1. State the importance of farming.
2. Give the characteristics of small scale farming.
3. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of chitemene system of farming.
4. List different types of farming systems.
5. What are the characteristics of estate farming?
6. What are the problems facing agriculture
7. Explain the efforts of the government to boost agriculture in the country.

FISHING IN ZAMBIA

- Fishing is an industry which deals with catching and processing of fish

Importance

- It brings foreign exchange through selling of fish to other countries
- It provides food to the people of Zambia
- It is a tourist attraction
- It is a basis for some industries which means there are some industries which depends on fishing
- It provides employment to the people of Zambia

Zambia's fishing areas or fisheries

- Fisheries are place where fish is caught. They include; lakes rivers, swamps, dams and fish ponds.

The main fishing areas are:

- Luapula river, Zambezi river, Kafue river, lukanga swamp, Luangwa river, chambeshi river
- Lake kariba, lake Tanganyika, lake Mweru, lake mweru wantipa

Lake Kariba fishery

- It is 280 km long.
- Fingerlings (baby fish) of Tilapia from Chilanga and Kapenta form Tanganyika were introduced.
- A fisheries training center was introduced at Sinazongwe.
- Fish caught include Kalongwe, Mutaba, bream, tiger fish, and Kachesa.

Kafue fisher

- It is 292 km from Kafue gorge to Itezhi-tezhi gap.
- Droppings from wild animals and cattle provide rich food for the fish.
- Gill nets, lines, spears, clubs, scoops and traps are used to catch the fish.
- Types of fish include bream, barbell, pike, bulldog and bottlenose.
- Lusaka provides a good market for the fish.

Lake Tanganyika fishery

- Zambia occupies 1/8 of the lake.
- Fish include Nile perch, Kapenta, and bream.
- Scoop nets and gill nets are used.
- Commercial firms like Sopelac and Chani operate here, using motor powered boats.
- Distance to the copper belt town for market is too far.

Bangweuru fishery

- This includes the lake and all the swamps around.
- Fish include bulldog, barbell, tiger fish, and bream.

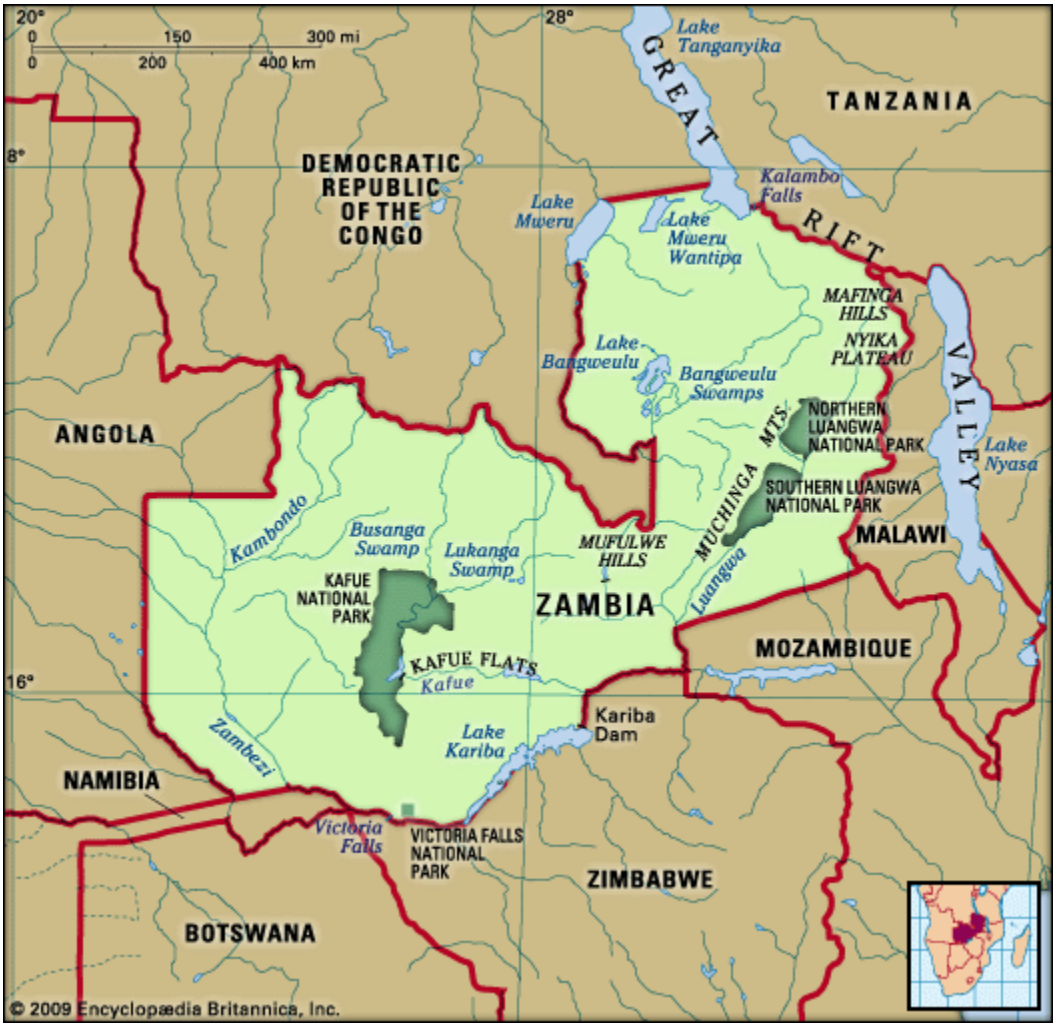
- Fishermen use gillnets, long lines, spears and baskets.
- Fish is marketed and dried due to long distance to markets.

Lake Mweru and mweru-ntipa fishery

- Extends from Mambilima to the edge of Lake Mweru.
- Gillnets, lines and baskets are used by fishermen.
- Fish caught include snout fish, tiger fish, mud suckers, catfish, barbell, and green-headed bream.
- Most fish is sold fresh

Other fisheries

- These include upper Zambezi and Lukanga in Central province.
- Fish include tiger fish, mud suckers and bream, etc



A map showing major fisheries of Zambia.

Types of fish

There are more than 300 types of fish found in Zambia and these are:

- Nile perch (buka buka)
- Tiger fish
- Pike
- Sardines(kapenta)
- Bulldog
- Barbel bream(umulonge)
- Green headed bream (pale)
- Bottle nose(umuntesa)
- Yellow berry bream (insuku)

Types of fish caught in major fishing areas

- From lake Tanganyika we have sardine and Nile perch
- In lake kariba we have sardines, breams and tiger fish
- Bull dog is common in lake bangweulu and Zambezi fisheries
- Kafue fisheries ,the chief type of fish caught is bream

Fishing methods

- There are two types fishing methods and these are: **Small scale and large scale fishing method.**

Fishing methods

Small scale

- This is the type of fishing done on all the rivers and lakes.
- These use traps, baskets, hooks and lines to catch fish for home consumption only.
- They also use dugout canoes and lamps to attract fish at night

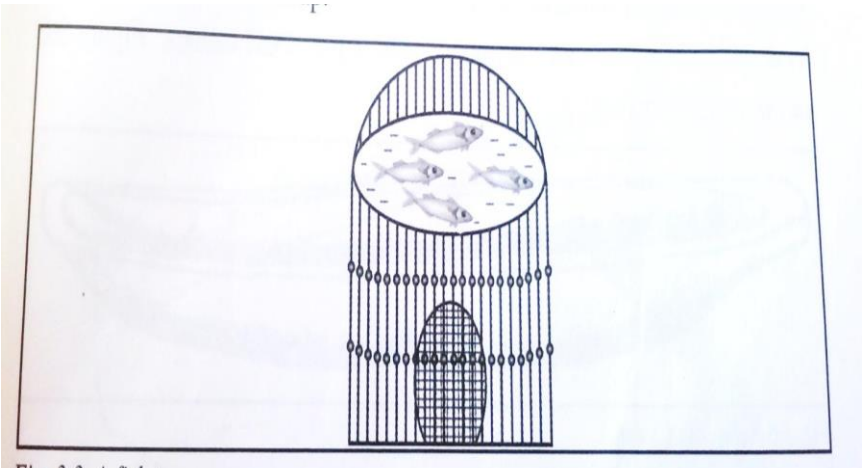


Fig. 3.3 A fish trap

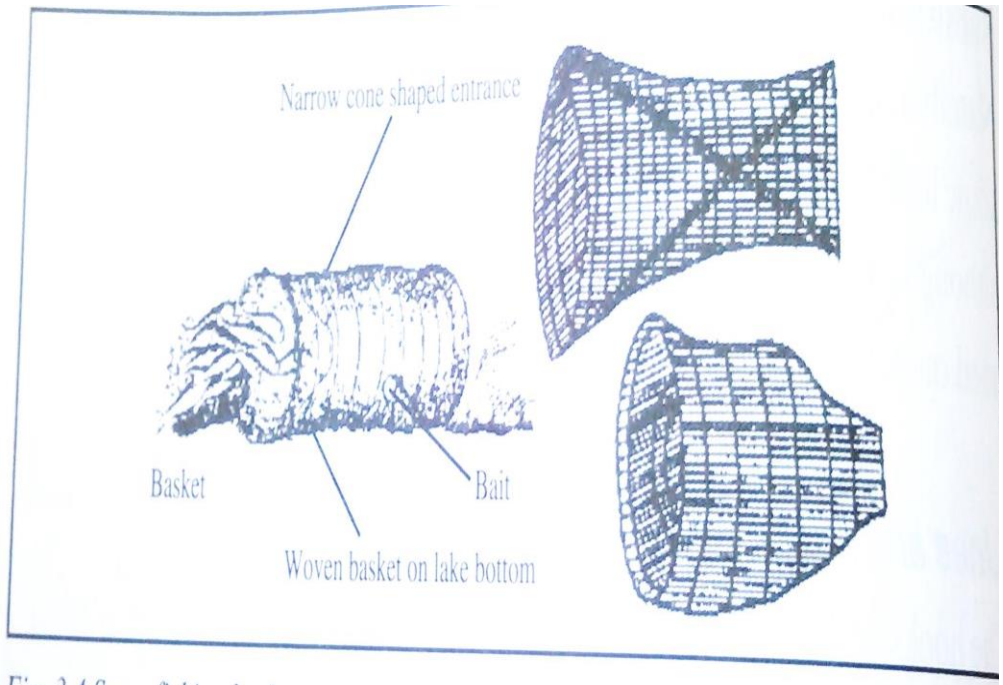
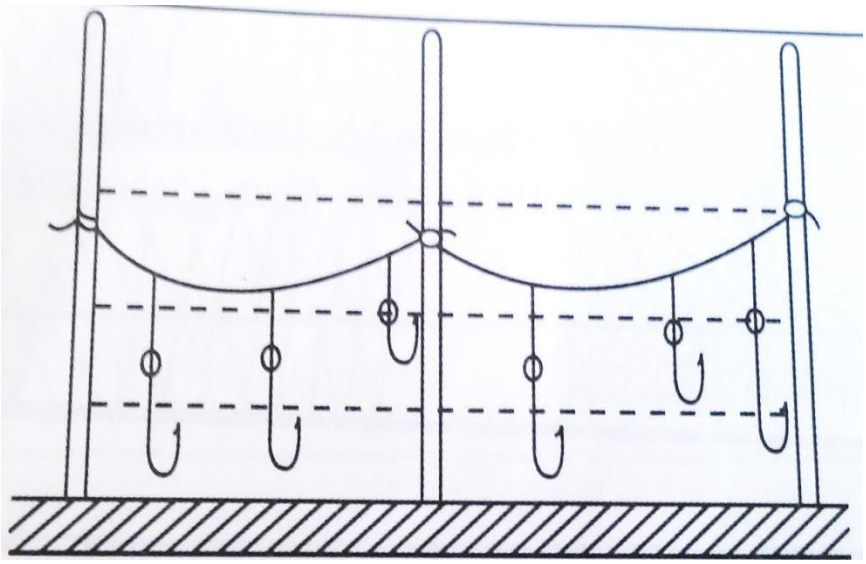


Fig. 3.4 Some fishing baskets



Line and hooks

Commercial fishing

- These are done by large-scale fishermen who catch fish mainly for sale.
- The three main types of nets are used namely: Gill nets, Seine or draw nets and hand nets

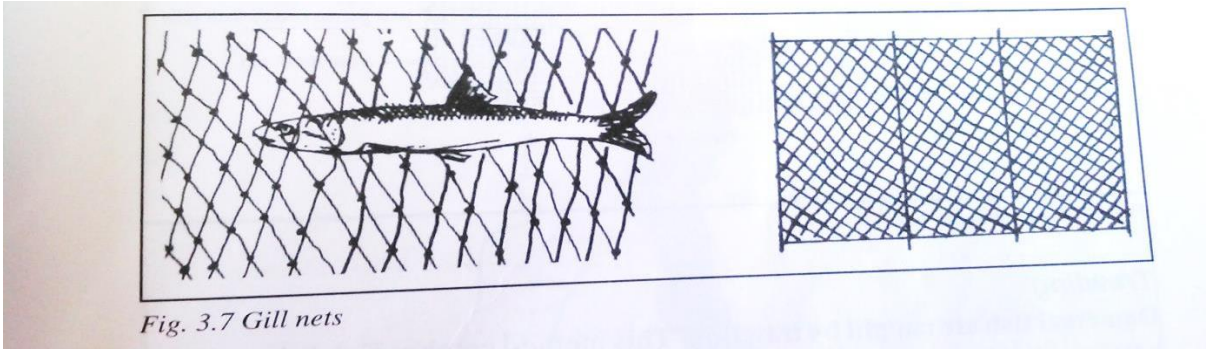


Fig. 3.7 Gill nets

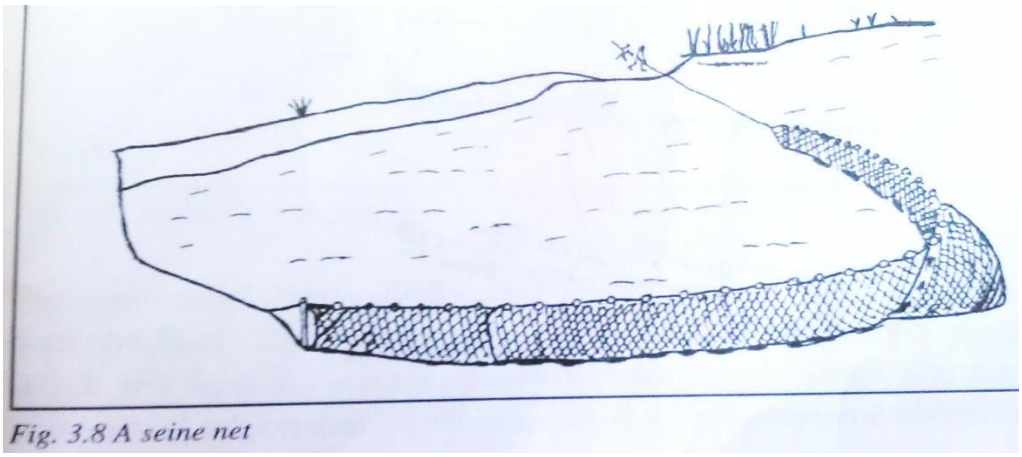


Fig. 3.8 A seine net

Hand nets

- These are scoop nets attached to a round or oval frame of wood used to catch Kapenta. Kit is locally called Lusenga, especially on Lake Tanganyika and also called Matope on Lake Mweru.
- Commercial fishermen also use motor powered boats e.g. gill net skiff pulled by boats.

Processing of fish

- It is the treatment which is done to fish before it is consumed by man and the methods used are
  a) Frozen
  b) Canned is when fish is cooked and some chemicals are applied to it so that it does not go bad and then it is put in tins
  c) Smoked is when fish is dried using smoke coming from un dry fire wood
  d) Salted is when salt is applied to fish and then it is either sun dried or smoked
  e) Sun dried is when fish is dried using sun shine is the method they use to dry the smallest type of fish like kapenta

Marketing of fish

- fresh and frozen fish is transported to the market by refrigerated vans to copper belt, Lusaka and other urban areas where demand is high

- major fishing companies have established retail outlets in Lusaka and copper belt
- establishment of cold rooms e.g. mpulungu, Kashikishi and Kariba

Problems affecting fishing industry

- Long distances to the market especially lake Tanganyika and lake Mweru wantipa
- poor transport especially in the rain season
- lack of storage facilities
- modern fishermen lack modern skills of fishing
- lack of capital to buy fishing equipment

Government efforts to promote fishing

- Building of a fishing training school in sinazongwe
- Building of ice plants in mpulungu and kashikishi
- Discourage people from doing over fishing
- Establishment of a net and boat making factory in Kafue
- Improvement of roads
- Introduction of fish bans to allow fish to breed
- Provision of loans for fish farming(keeping of fish)

The fisheries department

- It has its headquarters in Chilanga, Lusaka.
- It makes regulations to control and improve fishing industry.
- It enforces fishing regulations and provides facilities to train local people and improve their fishing methods.
- Also organizes fish farming programmes for fishermen.
- It teaches the people the importance of fish conservation.

Revision questions

1. Give the importance of fishing.
2. Name major fisheries of Zambia
3. State the problems being faced by the fishing industry.
4. Suggest the possible solutions to the problems being faced by the fishing industry.
5. Explain the functions of the department of fisheries.

TOURISM IN ZAMBIA

- Tourism is the movement of people from one place to another for leisure education, Religion
- A tourist is a person who travels to another place for leisure and recreation education within their own country

Two types of tourists

- **Domestic tourists** are those persons visiting tourist attractions within their own country.
- **International tourists, are those who travel to visit attractions in other countries**

Importance of tourism

- Brings foreign exchange to the country
- Conservation means any wise use of vegetation and animals
- It encourages conservation of wild life
- It helps people to maintain culture and historical sites
- It improves other areas of the economy like airports, hotels and transport
- It promotes cottage industry/ home based industries
- Provides employment to the people of Zambia
- Provides market for farm products
- Wild life means any wild animal and any kind of natural vegetation.

Different types tourism

Eco –tourism: Eco – tourism is aimed protecting the natural environment and at the same time enabling local people to share in and benefit from the tourism opportunities for attract eco – tourists who specifically want to visit places where the environment is protected.

Nature tourism: people from all over the world are fascinated by Africa's wildlife .birdwatchers travel from all over the world to observe the rich birdlife of Zambia.

Adventure tourism: these tourists look for opportunities to take part in adventure activities such as bungee jumping from bridges and white water river rafting.

Cultural and historical tourism: many tourists also enjoy finding out more about Zambian cultures of the countries that they visit .tourists visiting Zambia are interested in traditional ceremonies and historical sites.

- In addition to the different tourist attractions, Zambia offers tourists a warm, sunny climate and friendly people who make tourists feel welcome.
- The country is seen as a peaceful and stable place to visit.

Tourist attractions found in Zambia

a) National parks and game reserves

- National parks and game reserves are protected areas set aside for the preservation of Zambia‘s natural environment and wildlife.
- They include Kafue national park, south and north Luangwa national parks, liuwa national park, lower Zambezi national park, sumbu game reserve and luvushimanda game reserve.

Differences between game management and Game Park are:

- Game management area has people living in as well as people
- Game park is a place reserved only for animals
- A game management has few animals as compared to a game park
- A game management has a small area while a game park has a big area
- In a game management hunting is allowed while in a game park it is not allowed

b) **Historical sites**

- Historical sites include kalambo falls, n’gombe illede and the nachikufu rock paintings.
- Some tourits are also insterested in historical sites related to the colonial era.
- For example, the town of Livingstone is named after the British explorer and missionary, Dr David Livingstone.

c) Scenic beauty

These include:

1. Waterfalls such as the Victoria Falls, chishimba falls and musonda falls.
2. Lakes beaches along Lake Kariba, bangweulu, mweru and Tanganyika.
3. Mountain scenery, such as the muchinga escarpment and the mafinga and Makutu Mountains.

d) Museums

- Museums such as the Livingstone museum the motomoto museum and the railways museums offer tourists an opportunity to find out more about the history and culture of Zambia.

f) Traditional ceremonies

- They include the lozi kuomboka ceremony, which attracts many tourists.
- Other traditional ceremonies of interest to tourists, other traditional ceremonies of interest to tourists include mutomboko, n’cwala, kusefya pa ngw’ena and likumbi lya mize.

g) Sports

- Sports such as angling and golf attract many tourists.
- Adventure tourists especially come to Zambia for bungi jumping off Victoria falls bridge and to do white water rafting on the rapids of the Zambezi and other rivers.
- Water sports such as sailing and watersking are avaliable to tourists on Lake Kariba.

Advantages of tourism

Foreign exchange earnings:

- Tourists spend money on travel, accomodation and entertainment.
- Taxes from also increase government income.

Employment:

- People are employed in hotels and as tourist guides.
- Ohters find jobs as taxi drivers, coach drivers, airline staff, travel agents and sales staff in shops in tourist centers.
- Tourism also creates employment opportunities in other services industries, such as restaurants, hotels, motels and lodges, as well as fashion shops.

Infrastructural development:

- Tourism brings in foreign exchange taxes that help the government to pay for improving, such as roads and bridges.
- The development of tourism areas also helps to improve the general infrastructure, such as roads in many parts of the country.

Cultural exchange:

- Tourism helps to increase international understanding and relationships as tourists interact with people in Zambia.
- It also it helps with preservation and conservation of our cultural heritage of our cultural heritage, as tourists are interested in learning more about out traditions.
- Traditional crafts, such as woodcarving, benefits from also sales to tourists who want souvenirs to remember their trip.

Disadvantages of tourism

- Prostitution: tourist may encourage more women to engage in prostitution.

- Diseases: tourist interacting with prostitutes contributes to the spread of diseases such as aids and other sexually transmitted diseases.
- Trafficking in trophies: some tourists come to Zambia to hunt wild animals. They may also engage in buying trophies of endangered animals that have been pouched and killed illegally .this encourages the pouching and killing of endangered wildlife.
- Environment damage: if building of hotels and lodges for tourist are not planned in an eco-friendly way, they cause serious environment damage in protected natural areas.

Ways of addressing some of the negative impacts of tourism.

- Encouraging eco-tourism.
- Education to create awareness among tourists of the need to protect Zambia's natural and culture heritage.
- Employing more people in the protection and conservation of tourist attraction.

Importance of conserving tourism resources

- Cultural heritage: many of the tourist attractions are part of our cultural heritage which must preserved for future generation to enjoy.
- Recreation: both local and international tourists enjoy relaxing in natural environment that are unspoiled, clean and well cared for.
- Sustainable development: this means that development of tourism attraction must be done in a way that will protect the natural environment so that it can continue to sustain healthy tourism industry for many years to come .

Dangers to wild life

- Many animals are being killed by poachers
- Overstocking.(keeping of many animals on a small piece of land)
- Deforestation which means an necessary cutting down of trees
- Droughts
- Late bush burning which destroys trees or vegetation

Solutions to these dangers

- Stiff punishments must be given to poachers
- Game cropping must be done. This means selective killing of old animals which have become too many

- Afforestation which means planting of trees where the natural vegetation has been cleared
- Early burning must be encouraged

Problems faced by tourism industry

- Bad roads which goes to some tourist attractions especially in the rain season
- Un favorable or bad climate e.g. high temperatures
- Tourism industry is seasonal. It is active in the dry season
- Adoption foreign cultures from western countries like USA and Britain
- Very few tourist infrastructure like lodges
- Floods and droughts

Government efforts to boost or promote tourism

- The GOVT has formed the Zambia National Tourist Board to control tourism in Zambia
- Encourage people to invest in tourism
- Encourage people to conserve or protect tourism
- Employment of game guards to protect wild animals
- Introducing stiff punishments to poachers
- Banning of selling of ivory
- Improvement of community facilities of people living in Game management areas
- Catering of foreign foods

Revision questions

1. State the importance of tourism.
2. What are the challenges facing the tourism industry.
3. Suggest the possible solutions to the problems facing the tourism industry.
4. Give government efforts to boost the tourism industry
5. What is the impact of tourism on the environment?

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA

CIVIC EDUCATION: INTRODUCTION TO CIVIC EDUCATION

- Civic education is the study of our political, social and cultural and economical environment.
- It teaches you about a wide range of issues
- Civic Education addresses a cross-section of political, economic, social and cultural issues that are key to Zambia's democratic system of governance.
- The topics include others include the constitution, governance, citizenship, Human rights, corruption, economic, cross – cutting and other global issues
- It is the awareness of the public in Civic matters such as governance, Politics, Work Culture, Human Rights and Socio-economic issues.
- It is the imparting of knowledge, ability and capacity of Citizens to make sense of their Political world.
- It is the imparting of knowledge to people on issues pertaining to national affairs which hinge on governance.
- This means that Civic education may also refer to the active participation and engagement in self-governance by the citizens of the country. It covers the rights, duties, obligations and responsibilities of citizens.

Importance of civic education

- It helps to form competent, active and responsible citizens.
- It enables citizens to be aware of their fundamental rights and freedoms.
- It enables citizens to participate in voluntary organizations such as workers unions, women's associations, community organisations, etc.
- It helps citizens to acquire proficiency in monitoring and correcting policies and laws of their country.
- It helps to facilitate the development of knowledge, skills and values in pupils.
- It enables to produce knowledgeable learners who are aware, can make decisions, judge and act based on human rights and social responsibilities.
- It enables citizens to be analytical, innovative, creative and constructive mind which will cherish and safeguard individual liberties and human rights.
- It helps to produce learners who can express one's own ideas freely, exercise tolerance for other people's views and maintain discipline and hard work for the sake of personal and national development.
- It enables pupils to contribute to the promotion of democratic values and sustenance of democratic systems by making them understand, cherish and defend its equality.

- It enables pupils to understand, cherish, promote and protect the equality between men and women, human rights, the rule of law, representative governance etc.
- Civic is related to people's duty, right and responsibilities in participating in the way their community is organized.
- Civic education helps you understand how to interact with the people and organization that govern your community and the country.
- The government as well as the organization such as political parties, offer civic education programmes, especially to help young people prepare for their responsibility as citizens.

A table showing topics or issues that are taught in civic education

POLITICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ISSUES	ECONOMICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
• Forms of government • Electoral system to elect leaders • Duties and right of citizens • Political parties and their polices • The legal system and laws • Universal human right • Constitutional rights	• How people live and interact • Values • Issues of concern to community, such as violence or drug abuse	• Economical polices • Economical growth and development • Creation and distribution of wealth • Factors of production and trade • Effect of human activities on the environment • Effect of the economy on the environment

ZAMBIA'S PATH TO INDEPENDENCE: COLONIAL RULE BY THE BRITISH

The British arrival in the 1890s

- The British arrive in Zambia in the 1890s, with the intention of colonizing the area in order to exploit its rich mineral resources of copper and coal.
- The British divided the area into:

  North western Rhodesia :(made of copperbelt and the provinces to the west)
  North eastern Rhodesia :(made of central province and the province to the east)

The British South Africa Company

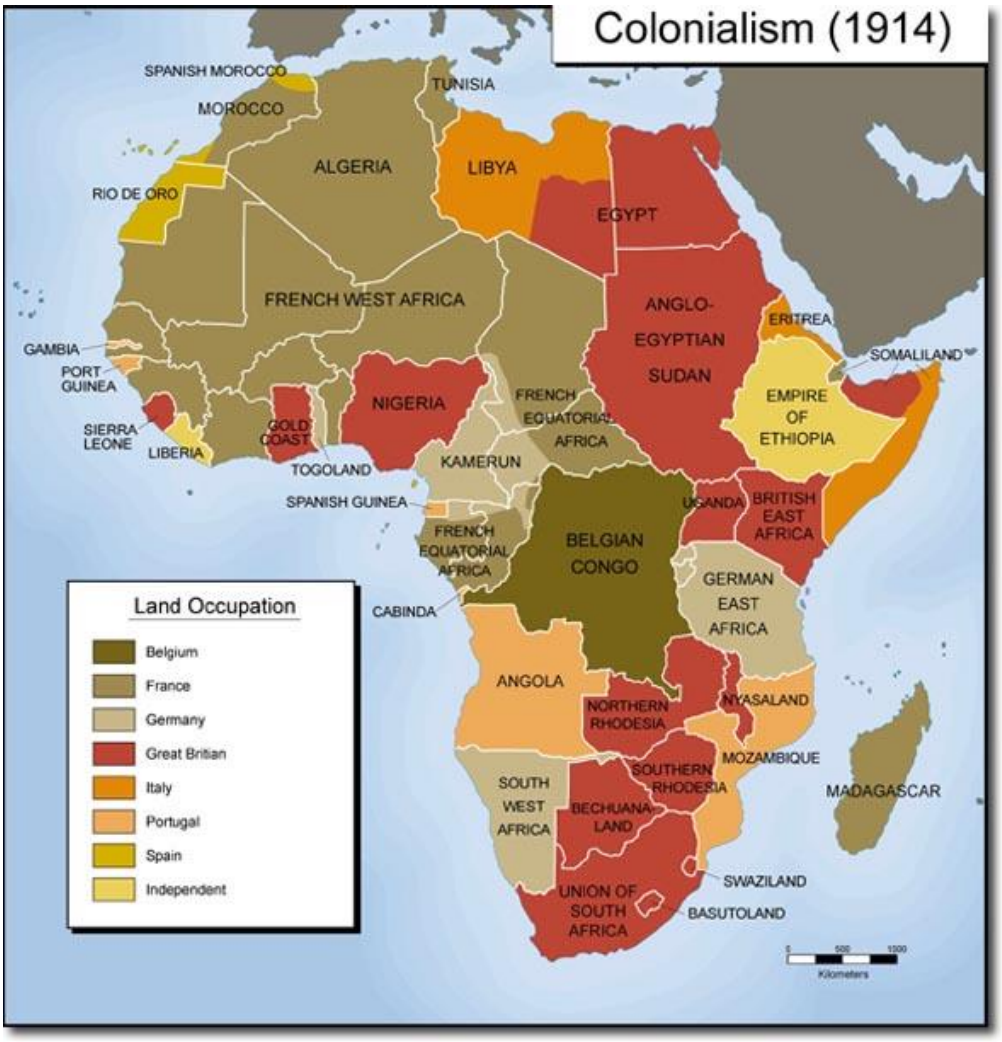
- North western Rhodesia came under the direct rule of the British South Africa Company (Known as BSA) in 1895.
- North east Rhodesia only came under British rule in 1897, because many Africa tribes, such as the Bemba, ngoni, lunda and Arab Swahili, fought against British administration.
- The BSA combined north eastern and north western Rhodesia in 1911 to form northern Rhodesia.
- They called it Rhodesia after the founder of the company, Cecil John Rhodes.
- The company also controlled southern Rhodesia, the area that is known as Zimbabwe.
- The BSA company's concern was to exploit minerals and the administer the territory by taxing the African people on behalf of the British government.
- They trade with African chiefs, and drew up **treaties** to grant themselves mineral rights.

Foreign settlers and native reserves

- Colonization brought more foreign settlers, including administrators and missionaries, who established churches and schools.
- However, British education for Africa was mainly aimed to serve the British settlers.
- At the same time, the colonialists created native reserves-areas of land away from the European settlement, for the use of indigenous people.

Creation of a protectorate

- By 1924, the company handed over power to the British colonial office, and northern Rhodesia became a protectorate.
- This meant that the area was controlled by the British in the way that was supposed to protect the local people (although this was not the case in reality).
- Northern Rhodesia was now a colony ruled by the British government.



A map showing Northern and Southern Rhodesia and other European colonies

Features of colonial rule

The main features of British rule in Zambia were:

- The British used system of indirect rule. This involved ruling local people through arrangements with local chiefs.
- Local chiefs lost their power and independence.
- Zambia had to pay taxes to the British government.

- Zambia was not allowed freedom of movement.
- They require to show British official a pass called **Ichitupa**
- High-paying jobs were reserved for British settlers who moved to the new colony. Local people had to work in low-paying jobs.
- Living conditions on the mine were poor.
- Local people were not allowed to own their own businesses.

The colour bar

- Despite the laws of northern Rhodesia government that were supposed to encourage good race relation, a form of apartheid called the colour bar became wide spread
- Europeans were allowed to enter the shops , but Africans served through the pigeonhole known as the "the hatch system
- Whites enjoyed free medical services while Africans had none
- European wage were triple the wages for Africans but they were doing the same work
- There were few job promotion available to Africans

Resistance to colonial rule and achieving independence

- African grew very angry about the unfairness of the colonial rule, and began to resist British rule.
- In 1912, the mwenzo welfare society was formed by Donald Siwale to provide assistance to Africans.
- Later more welfare societies would be formed to help Africans resist colonial rule.
- The area that is now copperbelt province has many mines which the British controlled during colonial times.
- The African labourers at the mines were subject to terrible living conditions, and were not allowed to live with their families.
- This led to anger and unhappiness.
- The first miners' strike took place at Nkana, loan antelope and Mfurira mines in 1935.
- The strike was stopped and numbers of miners were arrested.
- This led to miners being given permission to live with their families in Mine Township.

The Federation Of Welfare Societies and the ANC

- In 1964, a group of Africans formed the federation of welfare societies, led by Daudi yamba.

- This federation brought together the welfare societies from mwenzo, Livingstone, Ndola, Choma, Mbala and Chipata.
- It was more organized resistance.
- The federation of welfare societies, the African mine workers 'union and the African representative council and the came together and launched the first political party, the northern Rhodesia national congress in 1948.
- The first President was Godwin Mbikusita. He was succeeded by Harry Mwanga Nkumbula when the party changed to **Africa National Congress** in 1949.

The Federation Of Rhodesia And Nyasaland

- The northern Rhodesia gained hope from development in other countries.
- They celebrated the coming to power of Chairman Mao in china, the **topping** of the king Farouk in Egypt and the independence that was granted to some African countries.
- In response, the colonialist created the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasa land in 1953.
- The federation was made up of: Northern Rhodesia(Today Zambia)**,**Southern Rhodesia(Today Zimbabwe) and Nyasa Land(Today Malawi)

Formation and banning of the ZANC and other parties

Shop boycotts.

- In reaction to the condition of colonial rule, the (ANC) organized boycotts of European shops which served African through hatches.
- The boycotts discouraged people from using these shops

Younger leaders

- At the Africa national congress elections in 1958, younger leaders were elected to the executive committee.
- However, many young members of the ANC thought the president was working too closely with colonial leaders. As a result, the Zambian African national congress (ZANC) was formed in 1958.
- The ZANC's executive committee included Kenneth Kaunda as the president, Simon mwansa kapwepwe as the treasurer and munakayumba sipalo as the secretary general.

Banning of the ZANC

- However, in late 1958, the ZANC was banned. This meant that it was illegal to belong to the party.

- Most of its leaders were arrested and accused of preparing to cause disturbance during the elections that year.

Other forms of political parties

- The banning of the ZANC led to formation of number of new parties, including the African freedom movement (ANFM), united national freedom party (UNFP) and the Africa national independence (ANIP)

UNIP

- The UNFP and ANIP merged in 1959 to form one party, the national freedom party (UNIP).
- Mainza Chona stood as the president for Kenneth Kaunda who was still in prison. In 1960, Kenneth Kaunda was released from prison and became the president of UNIP; Simon kapwepwe became the vice president.

Civil disobedience

- In 1961, resistance to colonization reached its peak. It burst into campaign of civil disobedience called **chachacha** in the northern, Luapula and Copperbelt province.
- Roads were blocked, bridges were destroyed and government buildings and property burnt.

Co-operation with other African countries

- At the same time, the oppressed people in different parts of Africa began to work together.
- Politically aware African students living in England, including Kwane Nkhuruma (from Ghana), Jomo Kenyatta (from Kenya) and Hastings Kamuzu Banda (from Malawi), formed an organization called African committee.
- The committee aimed to support the cause of oppressed Africans.
- They distributed **liberation** messages through literature to their neighbors back in Africa.
- By 1962, the colonial government gave into the demands of the Africans. Elections were held that year which African could vote.
- There was no outright winner, so the UNIP and ANC agreed to work together and formed a coalition government.
- Nyasaland (Malawi) left the federation and became independent the same year.

- The federation was finally disbanded or broken down in 1963.
- In the following year, new elections were held in northern Rhodesia.
- The UNIP emerged victorious and formed the new government after wining 55 out of 65 parliament seats.

Zambia becomes independence

- On 24**th October** 1964, northern Rhodesia gained independence from Britain, and became the republic of Zambia with Kenneth David Kaunda as the prime minister.
- The name Zambia came from the county's biggest river, the Zambezi.
- The Zambezi was known as "yambezi" (meaning the source of everything) among the lunda people who inhabit the kalene hills, where the river has its source.

Symbols of national identity

- Our **national symbols** help us to identify the heritage and culture of our country, and give citizens a sense of belonging and pride.
- They remind us of our common values, ideals and duties for the benefit of all citizens.
- Before independence, the colonial rules had the power to make decisions that affected everyone in the country.
- Today, we have the freedom to make our own decisions. This is the real meaning of our **sovereignty** or independence.
- Our symbols of national identity this sovereignty:
- Zambia's national symbols are represented by our national flag and our national coat of arms, which we will look at the future in this section.
- Our national anthem is another national symbol.

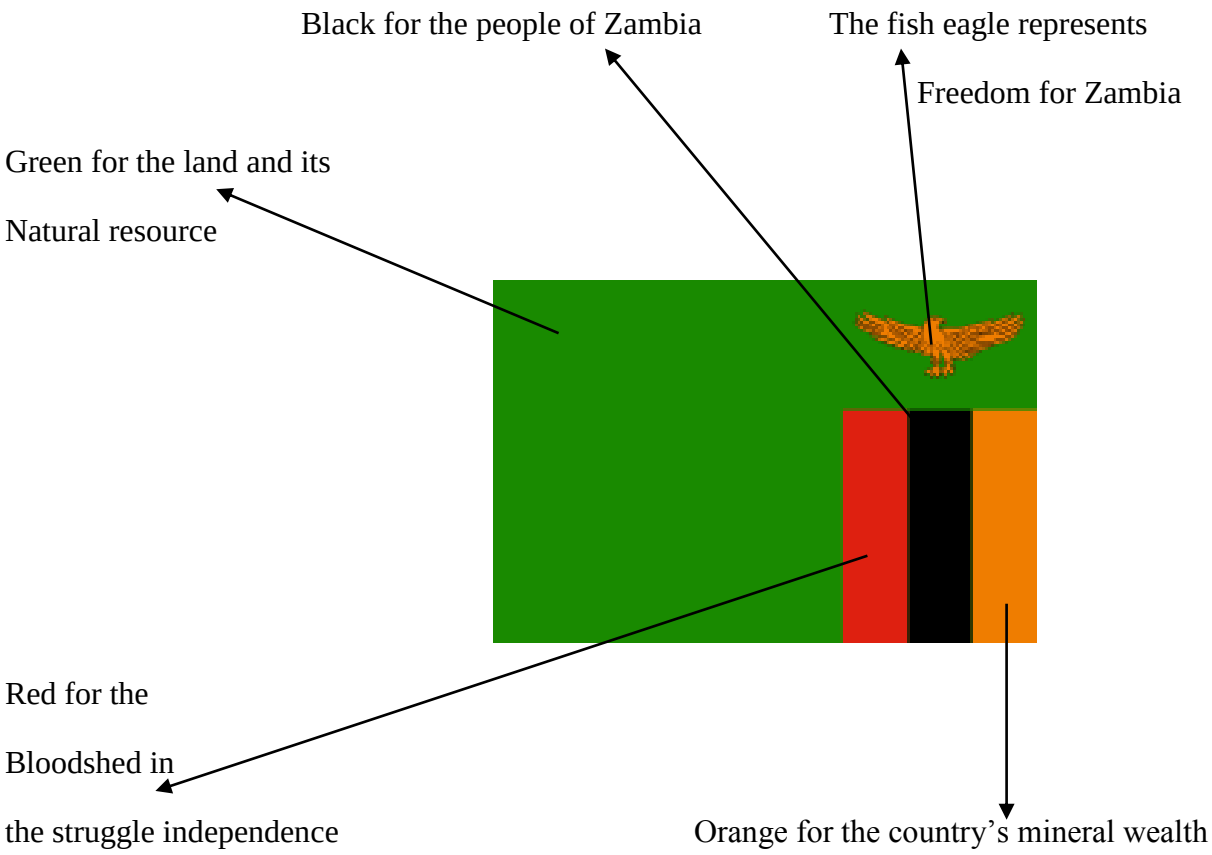
How we show our commitment to our national identity by respecting our national symbols.

We do this by:

- Showing the coat of arms in official communications
- Saluting to the national flag
- Singing the national anthem at the national functions and official events

Zambia's flag

- The Zambia flag was first hoisted at the midnight on 24 October 1964.
- This day is now Independence Day, on which we celebrate the formation of our independent country.
- Our flag has got a background of green with tree strips of red, black and orange with fish eagle in flight above.
- Each of the colors represents a characteristic of the people and the land of Zambia.



Zambia's coats of arms

- The coat of arms appears in all government letters on the billboard. It is flown on the cars of high ranking government officers, including the president.



The hoe and pick

- Represent the hardworking people of Zambia in agriculture

The Fish eagle

- Represents the freedom and the desire of the people to rise above challenges

Man and woman

- Represent the significance of family life in the country and the equality of men and women

The black and white wavy lines

- Represent the Victoria falls and the Zambezi river from which Zambia gets its name

The mineral shaft head, maize cob and zebra

- Symbolize the country's mineral, agricultural and wildlife resources respectively

The coat of arms consists of a shield and a crest.

- Under the shield is national motto: "One Zambia, one Nation", to remind us of the unity of our nation.

Revision questions

1. Give reasons why it is important to teach civic education in schools

2. State some of the issues that are taught in civic education.

3. What were the features of colonialism?

4. Give the importance of symbols of national identity.

5. Explain how we show respect to our symbols of national identity.

GOVERANCE

- **Governance** is the style of leadership that a government or authority uses to run a country.
- **Governance** includes the process of decision making and leadership.
- To distinguish the term *governance* from *government*; "governance" is the concrete activity that reproduces an organisation.
- It is primarily about what the relevant "governing body" does.
- It is primarily about the rules and norms that guide the relevant activity.
- Whether the organisation is a nation-state or corporate entity (business), its governance is the way the rules and actions are produced, sustained, and regulated.

Factors to consider when classifying the system of government

- Whether leaders are elected or born leaders
- The way the leadership is structured
- Who has the power to make or change laws
- Who has the right to elect the leader

System of governance

It is divided into two and these are democracy and dictatorship

- **Democracy** is when people can elect their own leaders
- **Dictatorship** is when people in a country do not have a say in government or how the country is run.

Democracy

- Democracy means rule by the people.
- In a democracy, people elect their leaders
- Election should be free and fair

Forms of democracy

Direct democracy:

- is where people directly take part in making decisions on matters that affect them.
- For example, in smaller communities such as villages people can express their views directly on what they want to see happening

Representative democracy

- It is also called parliamentary democracy
- It is used when it is not possible or practical for everyone to take part directly in making decisions
- For example, decisions on day by day about how the country should be run.

Comparing different systems of governance

The boxes below provide information on the main features of different systems of governance

Republic

- One person as the head of the government- usually the president. This person is not a monarch (king or queen).
- May or may not be democratic. In a democratic republic, the people choose their president through elections However , in some countries ,the government may appoint a president without election
- In most countries, a president can only stay in power for a specific term of office; there may also be a maximum number of terms .In Zambia, the constitution only allows a president to serve for two five- year term.
- In some undemocratic republics, leaders may stay in office for a long time, some times without ever being elected or re-elected. In some cases there may be elections, but these may be conducted in corrupt ways, or voters do not have a free choice of who to vote for.

Monarchy

- Ruled by a monarch (king or queen) who inherits the position.
- Monarch holds this position for life, until passing it on to a relative, usually a son or daughter.
- Some are absolute monarchies: kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the sultanate of Oman and the kingdom of Swaziland.

Parliamentary monarchy

- Some state have a monarch as a symbolic head of state, even through the country is run as a democracy. The monarch does not have power to make any policies.
- Examples: the United Kingdom, Jordan, Kuwait and the kingdom of Netherlands.

Aristocracy

- Run by aristocrats (people who are wealth and educated, with social privileges).
- Many past monarchies were also aristocracies, as the people with the most money and social power occupied positions of power.
- Today, the term suggests that the wealthy control the politics of a republic.

Totalitarianism or autocracy

- RUN by one person who holds absolute control over all aspects of people in the country.
- Examples: Italy and Germany in the 1930 and 1940s, and North Korea.
- Sometimes an autocratic leader starts off as a democratically elected leader, but then later becomes a dictator. In the1970s and 1980s, many African countries had autocratic leaders.

Military dictorship

- Government run by the army, who often violently overthrows a democratically elected government in a military coup d, teat.
- Military governments usually suspend the constitution of the country and ban political parties, so that they can have total control.

Communism

- Life or no private ownership, all the country's land and resources belong to the state, so the government controls the economy.
- Aim is for all citizens of a country to share equally its resources. However, the rulers often exploit or misuse people who have less power.
- Communist governments are usually a form of totalitarianism. They allow only approved candidates to stand for elected.

Oligarch

- Only a few wealth people or a group with special privilege hold power.
- A republic may be an oligarchy if just a few people have the right to vote.

Good Governance

- Good governance means a government which is in authority is legitimate, competent accountable and respects human rights and the rule of law.
- These elements add up to what many people expect from those who rule them.
- Without social, economic and political good governance, progress is difficult to achieve and impossible to guarantee. Good governance should be practised at family, school, community and national level.

Importance of Good Governance

- Good governance is important because it enables citizens to enjoy full human rights and freedoms.
- It makes governments accountable to the people and makes government operations accountable to the people and makes government operations transparent.
- Citizens have the right to know what their government does for them or how the leadership intends to solve their problems.
- Good governance enables citizens to fully participate in electing leaders of their own choice.
- Citizens can vote out leaders who fail to perform their duties properly. In good governance, the rule of law is observed and the judiciary is independent.
- Every person is accorded the right to contribute to the making and amendment of the constitution.
- All citizens have equal rights before the law.

Characteristics of Good Governance

Citizen Participation

- Good governance allows citizen participation.
- All people take an active part in the affairs of their community and country.
- They elect their leaders have the right to stand for public office and mobilise others for social action.
- For example, citizens can demonstrate against what they do not agree with.
- Leaders are held accountable for their actions.

Respect for Human Rights

- All forms of human rights are recognised, protected and promoted.
- Some of these rights are the right to vote and be voted into power, the right to security, the freedom of assembly and association, and freedom of conscience and expression.

Separation of Powers

- This is the principle that states that the three organs of government, namely, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary must work independently.
- The three organs must never interfere with one another in their operations.
- At the same time, they should check one another to ensure that they operate within the law.

- This is known as *checks and balances*. Separation of powers promotes democratic governance because power is not concentrated in the hands of one person.
- Therefore, genuine separation of powers can only exist where no one individual belongs to more than one of the three organs of government.
- The Legislature makes laws and approves government policies.
- The Executive carries out the laws passed by the Legislature and the Judiciary interprets and enforces laws made by the legislature to ensure that there is no violation of the constitution.
- Separation of powers is a constitutional mechanism that allows each organ of government to share powers with the other branches.
- This helps to check the operations of the other organs to ensure that they operate within the constitution of a country.
- In this way, power will be balanced among the organs of a government. For example, in Zambia, the Legislature can impeach the president if he or she violates the Constitution of Zambia.

Independence of the Judiciary

- The judiciary is vested with the responsibility of interpreting and enforcing the laws.
- The chief justice and judges should be free from interference by the executive and the legislature
- . Once appointed, should not be easily dismissed.

Political Tolerance

- People with different political opinions must be able to freely express themselves and their opinions should be respected.
- One should not be forced to accept another person's opinion. Political violence against people who support different political parties or candidates should not be tolerated.

Accountability and Transparency

- *Accountability* means that leaders should be answerable to the people who elected them into office.
- *Transparency* requires that public resources must be used for government and community programmes and activities in consultation with the people.
- Any person who misuses public funds should be taken to court and if proved guilty be punished.
- In addition, they should not be allowed to stand for public office. For instance, the Constitution of Zambia forbids any person to stand for political office if he or she has been convicted of a criminal offence within a period of five years before the election's nomination day.

Regular, Free and Fair Elections

- Elections must be held at agreed intervals.
- For example in Zambia, General and Local Government Elections are held every five (5) years.
- Every citizen who has reached the voting age should register and vote.
- This is known as *universal suffrage or (franchise)* or the right to vote.

- Voting should be by secret ballot.
- Political parties must have the freedom to inform the people about the policies and programmes in their *manifesto*.
- This affords the electorates a chance to vote for candidates of their choice based on what the candidate's policies are.

The Rule of Law

- The *rule of law* means that the government or those in power rule a country in accordance with the constitution and the other laws of the country.
- All the people in the country are subject to the same laws and should be held accountable if they break them.
- There should be no discriminatory application of the laws.
- Every one is equal before the law and no person is above the law.
- The *rule of law* makes government leaders accountable to the people they lead.
- Their operations should be authorised by the constitution of a country.
- The law also provides for separation of powers and checks and balances. The *rule of law* also requires an independent, courageous and corrupt free Judiciary.
- Without the *rule of law* there will be anarchy in society.
- The *rule of law* can only be legitimate if *credible laws* are put in place.
- People must have confidence in the laws.
- It is extremely important to promote popular participation and consensus in the law-making process.
- All sections of society should be represented in the Legislature.

Bad Governance

- Bad governance is governance by a government which is illegitimate, incompetent, and unacceptable and does not respect human rights and the rule of law.
- It is governance by a government which rules against the wishes of the majority. Dictatorship is a form of bad governance.
- However, bad governance can also be practised by a democratically elected government.

Characteristics of Bad Governance

Restriction of political activities

- The government or the party in power restricts the activities of the opposition parties. People are forced to vote for certain candidates whenever elections are held.
- Therefore, people's choices are not real, due to threats.
- Opposition parties are not allowed to exist.

Lack of Separation of Powers

- This is when political power is concentrated in the hands of one person or a few people.
- These interfere with the organs of government, for instance, the Executive may interfere with the operations of the Judiciary and the Legislature.

Lack of Press Freedom

- The press is controlled by government and often reports favourably on government policies even when the said policies are not good.
- Opposing or dissenting views are not allowed in government owned media.

Violation of Human Rights

- There is no respect for human rights.
- People who oppose government can be tortured and detained without trial or can be killed.

Judiciary not Independent

- The Judiciary is not independent of the Executive and the Legislature.
- There is little respect for the rule of law and there is no fair trial.
- Court decisions are not always respected.
- Leaders can interfere with court proceedings without being punished by the law.

Irregular and Unfair Elections

- Elections are not held regularly. When held, they are not free and fair. There is vote rigging.

Lack of Citizen Participation

- The government decides for the people.
- People become servants instead of masters of the government.
- The Government claims to know what is good for the people.
- The people are rarely consulted and their concerns are often ignored

Institutions that Promote Good Governance in Zambia:

a) The Human Rights Commission (HRC)

- The government established the *Human Rights Commission (HRC)* in 1996 specifically to focus on the protection and promotion of human rights.
- The *HRC* has since its inception enhanced its accessibility through a decentralisation programme which has seen the establishment of some provincial offices; partnership and collaboration with various stakeholders; establishment of prohibited immigrant's fund; and a complaints database.
- The complaints handled by *HRC* include employment and labour related cases, torture, and child abuse.
- The *HRC* also undertakes a number of prison visits. It is worth noting that the *HRC* faces a number of challenges which range from inadequate funding and logistics to understaffing.

b) **The Police Public Complaints Authority (PPCA)**

- In 1999, the government established the *Police Public Complaints Authority (PPCA)* which commenced its operations in 2002.
- The *PPAC* addresses public complaints against police misconduct in order to secure individual fundamental human rights and freedoms and achieve professionalism in the *Zambia Police Service*.

- Zambia has submitted her state party reports to various treaty bodies as provided for in various international and regional human rights instruments ratified or acceded to by the state.

c) **The National Assembly of Zambia**

- In trying to promote good governance, through its functions the National Assembly enhances *transparency and accountability*.
- The legislature has three main functions namely, to make laws, to vote money for public expenditure, and to oversee government administration and subject its activities to scrutiny.
- Other functions are also undertaken such as ratification of certain presidential appointments, and representation of the electorate.
- Under the *Parliamentary Reform Project (PRP),* the National Assembly has undertaken to reform its operations in five key areas namely, the legislative process, member-constituency relations, administration of the National assembly, support services to Parliament and the Committee system.
- The PRP activities included; the development and implementation of a strategic plan; review of the standing orders;

d) **The Office of the Vice President Parliamentary Business Division (OVP-PBD)**

- This is a governance institution which coordinates the executive side of Government business in Parliament.
- The institution concentrates on enhancing transparency, accountability and collective responsibility of the Cabinet in the discharge of parliamentary business, particularly the oversight function of parliament over Government Administration.
- The task of co-ordinating parliamentary duties was in 1994, delinked from Cabinet Office to the Office of the Vice-President, where the Vice-President became the *Leader of Government Business* in the National Assembly.

e) **The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC)**

- The Anti-Corruption Commission was established in 1980.
- The ACC has three main functions namely, to prevent corruption; to investigate and prosecute offenders; educate the public about corrupt practices and foster public support in the fight against the scourge.
- The ACC consists of five part-time commissioners who are answerable to Parliament and under them is the Director-General who heads the directorate.
- The ACC has been strengthened by decentralising its operations and establishing offices in all provincial centres of the country.
- The ACC strategic plan and organisational structure were reviewed in 2003 and new ones developed.
- Furthermore, in 2003 the Government conducted a *National Governance Baseline Survey* whose aim was to measure perceptions of corruption and public service delivery with a view to developing a comprehensive strategy to combat corruption and enhance public delivery.

- The survey provided empirical data on corruption in Zambia and is assisting the ACC develop appropriate corruption prevention mechanisms and interventions.

f) Amnesty international

- They lobby and advocate for abuse of human rights

g) Local and national civil society organisation

- They represent interest and the rights of different groups of people
- Examples, Zambia National Farmers Union(ZFNU),Women for Change(WC)

Revision questions three

1. In your own understanding, define the concept of governance
2. There was good governance in Zambia's pre-colonial society. Discuss.
3. Name and briefly explain the work of some of the institutions that promote good governance in Zambia.

THE CONSTITUTION

- A **Constitution** is a set of principles about how a country should be governed.
- It usually outlines the rights and responsibilities of governments and citizens.
- The United States of America was the first country to have a written constitution.
- Today, most democratic countries have their own constitution.
- The Constitution is the highest law in a country.
- Usually special conditions must be met before a constitution can be changed.
- For example, the Bill of Rights in the Zambian Constitution can only be changed if two-thirds of members of parliament in the National Assembly vote in favor of the change.
- It must also be supported by a referendum in which at least 50% of the citizens take part and at least two-third of the citizens must also say YES to the change.
- In any organization or institution, there are rules and regulations.
- These help us to maintain order, peace and stability, and to work well together.
- Similarly, at national level there are rules and regulations that help to govern a country

Characteristics of a Good Constitution

- Be clear. The language in the document must not be too technical. Ordinary citizens other than lawyers should be able to understand it.
- Be neither too rigid to prevent change nor too flexible to encourage tempering with the basic principles.
- Be stable and stand the test of time (useful for a long period of time). It must not be changed at the pleasure of each president who comes to power.
- Protect and respond to the social, economic and political needs of citizens.
- Cater for the various groups in society.
- Protect the rights of citizens.

Importance of a Constitution

- Promotes and protects the rule of law
- Sets out the composition and functions of the wings of government
- Safeguards the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens
- Is owned and guarded by citizens
- Ensures democratic governance
- Gives equal opportunities for individual development

The Constitution includes the following:

- **A Bill of Rights**- a special section in the constitution that outlines fundamental human rights. It defines individual and groups rights and how they are to be protected.
- It is found in part V of the Zambian Constitution
- An explanation of the different branches of government, and their functions and powers.

Types of constitutions

Written and Unwritten Constitutions

i) A **written constitution**

- Is in form of one specific document which describes the basic principles of how a country is governed.
- The Zambian is a Written Constitution.
- This form of constitution usually requires a long development process to gain wide public support and to ensure that the meaning everything is clear.
- The written constitution can be used by the Legislature, Courts and Individuals to determine if a certain action will be in line with the constitution.

ii) Unwritten Constitution

- Is not written down in form of a specific document.
- Instead they are based on conventions, traditions and customs of a society.
- These unwritten principles may be linked to separate documents such as laws and treaties that have over the course of centuries developed as the guiding principles for how the country is governed.

Forms of constitutions

- There are two forms of constitutions and these are; **Flexible or rigid Constitution**

a) A flexible constitution

- Can be changed by a vote by the majority of representatives in a country's legislature.
- This could result in frequent changes to the constitution whenever a new party gets a majority in the legislature.

b) A Rigid Constitution

- Requires special processes before the constitution can be amended.
- The Zambian Constitution requires a majority of two-thirds of the legislature.

- A referendum must also be held to find out whether the citizens agree with the proposed change.

Importance of a Constitution

The constitution of a country has many important functions:

Supreme law of the land:

- It is the highest law of the land.
- Any law that is in conflict with the constitution is a bad law and should be amended.

Structure of government:

- It defines the powers and functions of government, and how the government may make new laws.
- This means it provides the legal framework for governing a country.
- The government must operate within the powers and functions defined in the Constitution.
- In other words, the constitution protects democratic principles and ideals.

Human rights:

- The constitution outlines the fundamental human rights.
- No new law may contravene these rights.
- A good constitution should embrace all citizens, regardless of their status in society.
- It should protect and promote rights and freedoms of individuals, groups and communities in the country.

Responsibilities:

- Along with our rights, we have responsibilities.
- The constitution can also clarify the responsibilities of its citizens.

Vision and Ideas:

- A constitution inspires and provides a country with a clear vision on which way the country should move.
- It provides ideas, inspirations, expectations and sense of direction for the country.

- These may include political ideas such as stability, peace, security, and economic and social development.

Sources of a Constitution.

- These sources may include past and present Constitutions;
- Constitutions of other countries
- The way of life in the country, including values, needs, aspirations, expectations and ideas of local people
- Past events and experiences of the country.

Constitution amendment act number 2 of 2016.

- This Constitutional Review Commission was made up of experts and some of the recommendations include the running mate, Dual citizenship.
- No crossing over of the floor and the fifty plus one percent for one to win the general election.

Constitution making and adoption processes

(a) Constitution making process

- This is a legally acceptable process which a country uses to make its supreme law of the land or constitution.
- A constitution can be made through a **Constituent Assembly** and **Constitutional Review Commission[CRC]**
- A **Constituent Assembly** is a body of representatives elected by their respective interest groups to formulate, amend or adopt a constitution of a country
- Representatives are drawn from Churches, learning institutions, Trade Unions, the Civil Society, Student bodies and Special interest groups
- A **Constitutional Review Commission** is a group of people appointed by the President to collect views from the general public on what should be contained in the constitution.
- In Zambia, the Executive wing of government initiates the making of the National Constitution.
- The republican president using the Inquiries Acts appoints a Constitutional Review Commission to collect views from citizens through **sittings** conducted country wide were citizens make submissions **orally** or **in writing** as groups or individuals.
- Thereafter, the Constitutional Review Commission produces a draft constitution. The **Inquiries Act** is a law which gives the president power to appoint a commission of enquiry.

(b) Constitution adoption process

- This is a process of approving the copy of a draft constitution so that it becomes an official document. There are two main methods which are used to adopt a constitution and these are;

1. Through Parliament

- Under this method, the draft constitution is submitted to Parliament, which debates the draft Constitution before adopting and sending it to the president for assent (signing).
- Zambia used this method for the first three Constitutional Review Commissions.

2. Through a Constituent Assembly (CA)

- A Constituent Assembly is a body of representatives elected by their respective interest groups to formulate, amend or adopt a constitution of any country.
- Representatives may be drawn from churches, learning institutions, trade unions, civil society, etc. The most important thing is that every citizen regardless of gender, religion, ethnicity, creed, sex, age and beliefs identifies with the interests being expressed by a member or members of a Constituent Assembly.
- This is the best way of adopting a constitution as it is more representative than parliament.
- It is independent and also free from control of the government or any person. Countries like India, Namibia, Ethiopia, South Africa, America, adopted their constitutions through this process.
- National Constitutional Conference (NCC) is similar to Constituent Assembly except that under the National Constitutional Conference, the adoption is done by parliament, which can decide either to adopt or reject the draft constitution.

Revision questions

1. Define the concept of 'constitution'.

2. Write an essay describing different types of constitutions.

3. In relation to a constitution, explain and show the importance concepts:

   (i) 'No one is above the law'
   (ii) Referendum
   (iii) Legislative power
   (iv) Supreme law of the land
4. Discuss how the constitution may be adopted through:
   (i) Parliament
   (ii) The Constituent Assembly (CA)
   (iii) The National Constitutional Conference (NCC)
   Which one of the above methods would you favour?
5. Give some characteristics of a good constitution other than those listed above.
6. Discuss the importance of the Rule of Law.

CITIZENSHIP

- A citizen is any person who is a member of a country and enjoys all the freedoms and privileges of that country.
- The Constitution of Zambia defines ways in which a person can qualify to be a Zambian citizen:

Qualifications for Zambian Citizenship

Birth: If you were born in Zambia and at least one of your parents is a Zambian.

Descent: If you were born outside Zambia, but at least one of your parents is a Zambian.

Registration: Anyone above 18 years of age, and who has lived in Zambia continuously (without leaving) for 10 years or more, can apply to the Citizenship Board of Zambia to become a citizen. This process is called naturalization.

Adoption: A child who is not a citizen but is adopted by a citizen automatically becomes a citizen of the country.

- Zambian citizens have to apply for a National Registration Card when they are 16 years old at the Citizenship Board of Zambia, which is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- The card is used for identification in business and official matters.
- Zambians also have the freedom to become citizens of a second country. Such citizens are referred to as having dual citizenship.

Qualities of a good citizen

- Good citizenship involves more than just a sense of pride.
- Good citizens also have qualities such as:
- Loyalty to their country
- Honesty and integrity
- A sense of patriotism
- Respect for human rights.

Rights, duties and responsibilities of Zambian citizens

- All Zambian citizens have rights.
- Our rights are things we can claim that no one can take away from us.
- We only enjoy our rights as long as they do not violate or affect the rights of others.

- The rights outlined in the Zambian Constitution include:
- The right to life
- The right to education
- The right to participate in the political affairs of the country
- The right to freedom of expression
- The right to freedom of conscience, religion, belief and opinion
- The right to use the language and participate in the cultural life of that person's choice
- The right to employment and fair labour practices
- The right to marry and start a family
- The right to a quick and fair trial in a court of law
- The right to clean and healthy living environment.

Note:

- Any foreign person who is seeking a place of safety or protection in Zambia is a **refugee** or **asylum seeker**.
- Although asylum seekers are not Zambian citizens, they are also entitled to protection.
- A refugee or asylum seeker has the right not to be returned to his or her country or to any other country if they have a genuine fear that they will be persecuted.

Duties

- While Zambian citizens have many rights that are protected by the constitution, we also have duties and responsibilities.

Our duties include:

- Upholding the Constitution and obeying any other laws of the country
- Contributing to the welfare and advancement of the nation by paying taxes due to the state
- Protecting the environment and using natural resources in a sustainable manner
- Providing defense and military service when called upon from both internal and external enemies
- Protecting and safeguarding public property from vandalism, theft and fraud

- Registering and voting in nation and local elections
- Being patriotic and loyal to a country by refraining from the act of espionage, and instead of enhancing its development and good image
- Contributing to the welfare and advancement of the community where they live
- Co-operating with the law enforcement agencies to maintain law and order, for example by reporting crime
- Working for national unity and living in harmony with others
- Promoting and respecting the rights and freedoms of fellow citizens, while being just and tolerant with those who have opposing views

Responsibilities

- As a Zambian citizen, we have the **responsibility** to respect the rights of others and to fulfill our duties as citizens in our personal lives, within our families and in our communities.
- Though responsible behavior and hard work, we can all help to build a country that we can be proud of.

Revision Questions

1. In your own understanding who is a citizen?
2. Suggest what you think should be the rights of Zambian citizens
3. What are your responsibilities as a citizen of your community?
4. How do these responsibilities contribute to the development of Zambia/
5. Why should a citizen of Zambia pay taxes willingly? Give reasons for your answer.
6. 'Zambia should not give citizenship to aliens'. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer

POLITICAL ORGANISATION

Political parties

- When people share similar political ideas, they may come together to form an organization called a political party to promote their political agenda.
- The political party that is in power is known as the **ruling party;** other parties are known as opposition parties.
- Political parties usually aim at influencing public policies.
- They do this by conducting political campaign to win elected political posts- for example, seats in parliament, the presidency or positions in local government.
- In a democratic system with many political parties, people can choose freely which leaders to support.

Functions of political parties

- Acting as a go-between between the government and the general public
- Developing policies and programmes that reflect the wishes of its members
- Making government aware of ordinary citizens' opinions and wishes
- Recruiting and training candidates for various public offices in future

Note:

- Opposition parties are important in checking how the ruling party uses the power and resources.
- The opposition usually provides **constructive criticism** of the ruling party, and may suggest an alternative to the government is run.
- They provide competing policies aimed at persuading citizens to vote for them.

Structure of a political party

Leaders work at national and local levels.

National leaders are senior members of a party and usually represent a "shadow" cabinet if the party is in opposition

Local leaders work at district, constituency and ward levels

Members are paid-up members who volunteer their services to the party voluntarily

Supports are people who believe in the party's ideals. Supporters may organise funds for the party through donations or fundraising activities.

Party manifesto

- A manifesto is a written statement of policies, principles, ideas, opinions and strategies.
- It outlines what the political party wants to do when it comes into power.
- Political parties use their manifestos to persuade voters to vote for their party or candidates.
- Manifestos are sometimes referred to as party platforms.
- They may make proposals on issues such as law reforms, agriculture reforms, the education system, health or restructuring of government ministries and departments.

Party ideology

- An ideology is a set of ideas that guides a political party's goals, wishes and proposed actions.
- It can also be defined as a set of beliefs that explains and defends a particular party's actions, goals and intentions.

Examples of different ideologies

Environmentalism: valuing conversation of the environment over economic development

Globalizations: aiming to create more free trade between different countries

Communism: promoting equal sharing of country's resources over free market ideals.

Funding of political parties

- Political parties get funding from members, supporters and organizations that share similar political views.
- They can also raise funds for their operations by selling memberships.
- Special interest groups can also fund political parties if they think that when a particular political party comes into power, it will advance their cause.
- In some countries, there are strict laws controlling the sources and amounts of political party funding.
- Such laws are aimed at preventing bribes from certain interest groups, which may eventually result in the loss or misuse of government resources.

One-party political system

- In a **one-party** system, one political party controls all aspects of government.

- There are no opposition parties.
- The ruling party may tolerate other small parties, as long as they do not challenge the ruling party's power.
- In general, different views are not allowed and all social organisations such as trade unions are expected to associate themselves with the ruling party.

In African countries with many ethnic and religious groups, it was very difficult to achieve national unity after gaining political independence. Many African countries adopted one-party system in order to encourage national unity. This had both advantages and disadvantages

Advantages

- Long-term national planning is easier because the ruling party has no fear of being voted out
- Government makes decisions easily due to absence of differing views from opposition parties
- During election candidates are voted for on individual merit rather than along party lines
- Campaigning and election are cheap since there is no competition

Disadvantages

- May lead to dictatorship. Leaders become arrogant, dictatorial and corrupt
- Human rights abuses arise, because there is no opposition to the ruling party
- The government may misuse resources for their own profit
- Elections are not usually free and fair. The ruling party manipulates the election process in order to remain in power
- Differing views are not tolerated
- Individuals and groups that criticize the government are persecuted. They may be imprisoned or even secretly murdered
- Senior leaders cannot be replaced, even if they are inefficient and corrupt. They tend to see themselves as owners of the party and the government
- From 1972-1991, Zambia had a one-political party system. It was called one-party participatory democracy.
- However, in 1991, after a series of protests countrywide, the country returned to a multi-party system.

- The case study gives an example of one of the other one-party states that developed in Africa after independence

Multi-partism

- Multi-partism means that two or more political parties are legally allowed in the country.
- Political parties compete freely for the control of state power through elections. Any

  Party that wins the presidential elections forms government.
- The party normally stays in power until after **mandate** expires, or until the next elections.

Advantages

- Voters can choose how their country is run.
- People have wider freedom of political choice
- There are peaceful ways to bring about change in government
- The opposition party speaks out if the ruling party does not keep its promises
- If the people are unhappy with the ruling party, they can vote for an alternative party.

Disadvantages

- They system may divide the country along ethnic or religious lines, with conflict between the parties
- In some developing countries, parties seek foreign funding. The funders may try to influence party policy in a way that threatens a country's sovereignty
- Campaigns and elections may be expensive
- If the leadership changes too often, it may be difficult to sustain long-term development.

Revision questions

1. What is a political part?
2. Give the functions of opposition political party.
3. Give advantages and disadvantages of the following;
   a) One party state
   b) Multiparty system.

ELECTIONS

Definition of Elections

- An election is a *formal* decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold elected status (public office).
- Elections have been the usual mechanism by which modern representative democracy has operated since the 17th century.
- Elections may fill offices in the legislature, sometimes in the executive and judiciary, and for regional and local government.
- This process is also used in many other private and business organisations, from clubs to voluntary associations and corporations.

Types of Elections in Zambia

There are three types of elections in Zambia. These are:

Primary Elections

- These are held whenever democratic parties want to choose candidates to stand in Presidential, Parliamentary, and Local Government Elections.
- The Purpose of these elections is to enable a political party to democratically select suitable candidates from the applicants wishing to stand on its ticket.

Presidential, Parliamentary and Local Government Elections

- These are also known as *General or Tripartite Elections.*
- The word *Tripartite* comes from the word *triple* meaning three.
- A *tripartite* election means that there are three types (i.e. Presidential, Parliamentary and Local Government Elections) held at the same time.
- These elections are held every five (5) years to elect the President, Members of Parliament, and Ward Councillors as stipulated in the Zambian Constitution.
- Members of Parliament are the link between the government and the people.
- They take issues of development from their constituencies to the government and explain to the people what the government is planning to do or is doing. T
- The council tackles development at the local level and makes by-laws to be followed in a district.

Presidential elections

- These take place every five years to elect the president
- A person may be elected for two five-year terms and serve for a maximum period of ten years

Parliamentary elections

- Are held to elect a member of parliament (MPs
- They form the central government of the country

Local government elections

- Are held for people to elect their ward's representative in local government authority
- The term of office for Ward or Branch Councillors is three years

By-Elections

- By-elections are held when a councillor or Member of Parliament or President dies, resign from his or her party or is imprisoned for more than six months.

Note:

- To stand in a Presidential Election, a candidate must be sponsored by a political party.
- In the Parliamentary and Local Government Elections, a candidate can either be sponsored by a political party or stand as an independent.

Zambia's Electoral Process

- An electoral process is a series of interlinked stages of events involved in the selection of representatives through an election.
- Zambia's electoral process is provided for under the *Electoral Act of 2006*.
- The *Electoral Act of 2006* provides for the institutional frame work, the electoral system, procedures for delimiting the constituencies, qualifications and requirements for candidates and the process of elections.

The Following are the basic stages in the electoral process in Zambia:

Legislation (Legal Framework)

- This is the enactment of the law on elections in Zambia. It is done by Parliament.

Delimitation

- This is the demarcating or the dividing of the country into constituencies.
- The *Delimitation Commission of Zambia* conducts hearing sessions in districts concerning delimitation of constituencies.
- Districts with big populations are divided into more constituencies and wards

Election Timetable

- The electoral Commission draws up an electoral time table for the elections.
- The election date is advertised so that people know well in advance when they have to vote.

Registration of Voters

- The *Electoral Commission of Zambia* sets the dates and duration for the registration of voters.
- Zambian citizens who are 18 years and above with *Green National Registration Cards* are allowed to register as voters.

Verification of Voter's Roll

- This is the exercise to enable the electorates to make corrections if any on their names in the voter's roll.

Nomination of Candidates

- Once candidates have been identified and selected, dates for filling in nomination papers stipulating qualifications of candidates are set.

- The nomination day marks the beginning of official campaigns.

Election Campaigns

- Campaign strategies vary from party to party.
- This includes; political rallies, indoor meetings, door to door canvassing, the use of posters, wearing of T-shirts with campaign messages, etc.

Polling Day

- This is the day electorates or voters go to polling stations to vote for the candidate of their choice.

Counting, Verification and announcing of results

- After voting is done, votes are counted at the polling station at which they were cast.
- The *Electoral Commission of Zambia* through Town Clerks or Council Secretaries check on the voting results to ensure that the election results contain correct figures and are a true reflection of the votes cast.
- After verification of results, the electoral commission will announce the results

Functions of Electoral Commission of Zambia

- Making rules that provide for the registration of voters
- Training and supplying election officers for each polling station
- Conducting elections
- Specifying offences and penalties in connection with elections
- Appointing election petitions and hearing about these
- Receiving nominations by candidates for elections
- Announcing election results after counting and verification have been done.
- Assigning presiding officers in polling stations.

Electoral Malpractice

- Electoral malpractices, includes any act, omission or commission that attempts to or in essence circumvent the electoral process to favor a person, candidate or party.
- It is any wrongdoing affecting electoral procedures, electorates and electoral materials.

The following can be said to constitute electoral malpractices

- Intimidation of voters
- Partisanship by Electoral officers
- Under age voting and impersonation
- Diversion of Electoral materials
- Theft of ballot boxes e.t.c

Causes

- Crave for power
- Poverty
- Lack of political education
- Bribery and corruption
- Inadequate planning

Electrol Code of Conduct

Under electoral Code of Conduct, nobody is allowed to:

- Cause violence using offensive language or undesirable conduct
- Intimidate voters or opponents at political meeting, demonstration or other public gathering of political nature
- Make false allegations of any person or party in connection with an election.
- Arrange a public meeting or rally or match at the same time and venue as another similar political events
- Damage or destroy any political campaign materials of any person.
- Exchange any person's voters' card for money

Revision questions three

1. In your understanding define the term 'elections'.
4. Discuss what happens at every level of Zambia's electoral process.
5. What types of elections are held in Zambia?
6. Name any African country where elections were followed by protests and violence. Discuss what led to this situation and suggest how it could have been avoided.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- Government is a terminology that comes from the word **Govern.**
- To govern means to decide what to be done.
- At any level whether at family level or club level or school there is a government that make decisions on behalf of others.
- At national level it is easier to govern if powers are shared and put into several groups each with a different role to play.
- Since Zambia is a larger community, its government is a collection of institutions at local and national levels.

Three commonly practiced types of government

Absolute Monarchy:

- Kings and Queens have total control of the government and the state. E.g. in Morocco and Swaziland.

Parliamentary or cabinet system:

- Governments which are headed by Prime Ministers or Chancellors but the head of state either a King or titular.
- The Head government is elected by Parliament. E.g. in Britain, German etc.

Presidential:

- President is elected by voter and he/she plays double role of controlling state and government.

Functions of the government

- **Law making**: laws are made to ensure that the affairs and conduct of the society are controlled.
- **Allocation of resources:** government ensures even allocation of resources for development to take place**.**
- **To defend the country:** against internal and external attacks
- **To formulate and implement policies**: to help develop the country and improve the standard of living
- **To enforce the law**
- **To raise money:** for provision of services such as education, medical treatment and so on.

Branches of government

- In Zambia, the three distinct arms of government or branches of the government are: the **Legislature, Executive** and the **Judiciary.**

Legislature

- To **legislate** means to make laws.
- Hence, the legislature is the arm of government that makes laws.
- In Zambia the legislature consists of the **Republican President** and the **National Assembly**.

The National Assembly consists of:

- One hundred and fifty elected members
- Not more than eighty (8) nominated members
- The speaker of the national Assembly

Qualification for a member of parliament:

- A Zambia citizen with Green NRC
- 21 years above
- Have no criminal record
- Be of sound mind
- Be literate and conversant with the official language
- Should have a grade 12 certificate
- Supported by not less than nine registered voters from in his constituency where he wishes to stand.

Speaker of the National Assembly:

- Is elected by members of the National Assembly.
- He chairs the National Assembly.
- Election of the Speaker is the first business that a new Assembly transacts.

Deputy Speaker:

- Chairs the National Assembly in the absence of the speaker.
- He is also the chairperson of the committee of the whole house.

Leader of government business in the house:

- The vice President is the leader of government business in the house.

The leader of the opposition:

- Title given to the leader of the official opposition party.
- He is afforded certain privileges such as to speak before other opposition members.

The whip:

- Is a member of a party responsible for representing his/her party when consulting with other whips and leaders in the house.
- He/she also maintains party discipline.
- The **chief whip** is the whip of the ruling party.

Some of the members of staff are:

The Clerk of the National Assembly:

- Is the principal administrative officer of the National Assembly.
- He/she records National Assembly debates in the book called the **National Assembly debates or mansard.**

The sergeant at arms:

- He/she is a security officer who keeps order in the National Assembly.
- He sends rude MPs out of the house when ordered by the Speaker.

Functions of the national assembly or Legislature:

Lawmaking:

- A Law made by the parliament is called a **statute** or **act of parliament.**
- Before a law is passed it is called a bill.
- A **bill** is a proposal or a suggestion for a law**.**
- A bill suggested by a minister is called a **public bill** or **government bill** while a bill suggested by an ordinary MP is called a **Private member's bill.**

Stages a bill takes before it is passed into a law:

- **First reading:** the bill is introduced in the National Assembly, but it is not debated upon. MPs are given time to study the bill.
- **Second reading:** the Minister who suggested the bill explains the bill in detail. The MPs debate and vote for or against it. If the majority of the MPs support the bill, it is adopted and passed the next stage.
- **Committee stage:** the MPs are divided into small committees to examine the bill and suggest some amendments or changes**.**
- **Report stage and third reading:** members of parliament vote for or against each amendment which is finally passed to the president.
- **Bill goes to the president:** The President assents (signs) or vetoes it.

Note:

- **To assent is to sign a bill. If the bill is vetoed it is sent back to the National Assembly for debate again.**

Control of the executive:

- The legislature checks on what the executive does in line with the citizens' needs.
- MPs ask Ministers questions on the activities of the executive

Passes the National Budget:

- Discusses and approves the budget which specifies how much money the executive can use each year.

Impeachment of the president:

- The National Assembly has the power to impeach or remove the President if he violates the constitution and for misconduct.

Ratification of appointments:

- It has power to ratify or to approve appointments made by the President E.g office of the Chief justice, the Attorney General, the Investigator General Etc.

Committees of the National Assembly

- **Public Accounts committee (PAC).** It is the most important committee because it studies how government Ministers spend money.
- Standing order committee
- Committee of estimates
- Committee of labour, youth and sport
- Committee of communications, transport, works and supply etc.

NOTE:

- The President, while being part of the legislature, does not normally sit in the house except at the beginning of each session during the ceremonial State opening of Parliament.

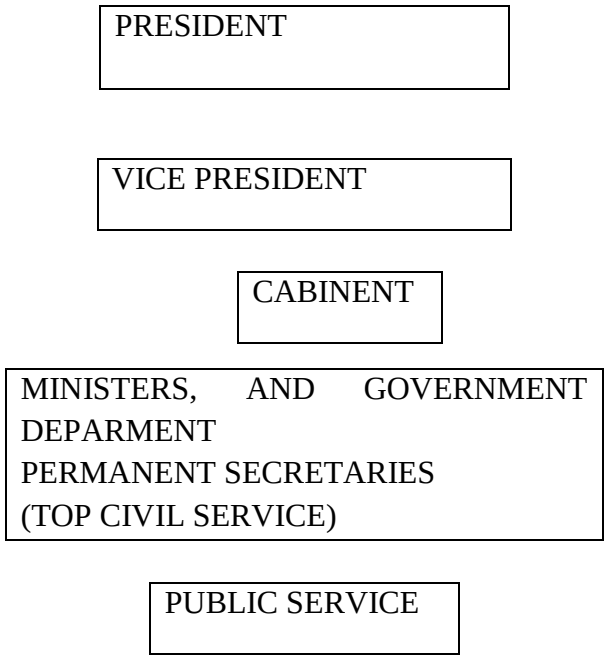
The executive

- The Executive is an organ of the government which administers government activities or carries out laws made by the National Assembly.

Members of the executive

- The President
- The Vice President
- The Ministers
- Civil Servants

The structure of the Executive



Functions of the executive

- It collects tax
- It provides various services which people need such as education and medical services
- This body executes or carries out decisions.

Qualifications for Zambian President

- Be a citizen of Zambia.
- Be supported by his party
- Be thirty-five years of age and above
- Has both parents as Zambians by birth or descent

Functions of the President

- Head of state, which means he/she represents the country
- Head of government, which means he/she is the head of the executive organ of the government
- Head of executive
- Commander in chief of the army and air force
- He/she may exercise **Prerogative of mercy**. This means that he/she can pardon criminals or reduce their sentence
- Appoints and dismisses senior government officers, e.g permanent Secretaries, ministers etc.
- Opens Parliament

- Dissolves Parliament
- Decides whether to assent or veto a bill
- Can declare a state of emergency

The cabinet

The cabinet Minister is responsible for:

- Advising the president on various matters concerning the nation
- Making government policies
- Answering questions from the MPs

Note: deputy Ministers are not part of the cabinet.

The civil service

- It consists of (i) government employees

  (ii) Local Authorities employees

- The civil service is divided into ministries and departments.
- Every ministry is responsible for a particular aspect of government activity.
- The permanent secretary is the head of the ministry.

Judiciary

- The main job of the Judiciary is to ensure that laws are obeyed and interpreted to the people so that they know what they are allowed to do and what they are not allowed to do.
- The Judiciary is supposed to act freely and independently.
- This is called Separation of power.
- **Separation of power** means that the power of government is divided up and kept under the control by different people in different groups.

What happens Under separation of power

- Different branches of government work or operate independently.
- No group has too much power over the other
- Each group/branch acts as a control on the other.

Role of the Judiciary

- Protecting and enhancing the democratic process
- Ensuring that laws are obeyed and interpreted to the government and citizens.

- Settling disputes when people disobey laws
- Punishing offenders.

Composition of the Judiciary

The Chief Justice is the head of the Judiciary

SUPREME COURT
listens to appeals from high court

HIGH COURT
Listens to appeals from magistrate courts. Supervises magistrate court

MAGISTRATE COURTS
Hears serious cases and appeals from local courts

LOCAL COURTS
Hears civil cases

- Although all courts in Zambia can hear civil and criminal cases, different courts have different **Jurisdictions** or powers, which means each court can hear only certain cases.

Local courts:

- This is the lowest court which can hear minor cases
- It has limited jurisdiction
- The presiding justice is in charge and he/she works with local justice with the help of the clerk of the court.
- The clerk of the court takes down notes on the proceedings of each case.

Magistrate courts/subordinate courts:

- They are higher than the local court
- It hears appeals from the local courts
- They hear more criminal cases than civil cases
- A person who hears cases in magistrate is called **magistrate.**

High court

- This is the second highest court in Zambia
- It hears appeals from the magistrate
- It supervises the magistrate courts

- It is found in all provinces
- High court judges are appointed by the president in consultation with the judicial service commission

Supreme court

- This is the highest court in Zambia. It the court of last resort
- It hears appeals from the high courts
- It is composed of the **chief justice**, **deputy chief justice** and three supreme court judges
- All supreme court judges are appointed by the president in consultation with the judicial service commission

Types of laws

International laws: These are laws which guide countries on how to behave towards each other.

Constitution laws: These are laws which guide the government.

Civil laws: Guide the behavior of people towards each other.

Criminal laws: Protect the interests of the state and society.

Customary law: These are traditional customs and rules.

Types of cases

Civil cases:

- These are disputes between people.
- These cases guide the behavior of people towards each other**.**
- You pay damage when you commit a civil case.
- **Damage** is money you pay as a form of compensation.

Criminal cases:

- These are cases against the state and society and may include theft, murder, bribery, rape, careless driving etc.

Other important officers in the judicial process

The attorney general:

- He is the Chief legal advisor to the government.
- His/her duties include: representing the government in court and signs all bills to be presented to Parliament

The solicitor general:

- He/she is a senior government lawyer who performs the functions of the attorney in his absence**.**

The director of public prosecutions:

- He/she is an official in charge of all criminal proceedings.
- In every serious case, he carries out the duties in person

The investigator general:

- He/she chairs the commission of investigations.
- This commission investigates cases of corruption, nepotism and malpractice.
- Another name for the investigator general is **Ombudsman.**

Note:

- If you commit any of these offences you will be arrested by the police and you can ask for **police bond** while you are waiting for your case to be heard by the court.
- **A police bond** is a written promise an accused person makes to the state police that he will not run away.
- In case you are not given a police bond, you can ask for **bail** when your case is taken to court.
- A **Bail** is the money an accused person pays to the court so that he/she is set free until his case is tried.

Judicial terminologies

Below are some of the terminologies used in judicial languages:

- **Witness:** A person who gives evidence in a court of law.
- **Prosecutor:** The person who tells the court what crime an accused has committed and what law he has broken
- **Dock:** The box where an accused and the witness stands in a court of law
- **Mitigation:** This is when an accused person asks the judge to be lenient on him/her when giving punishment if found guilty.
- **Legal aid:** Assistance an accused gets from a government lawyer without paying for it.
- **Defendant:** A person accused of having a crime
- **Complainant:** The person who takes the case to court

The role of the judiciary in promoting democracy

- Protecting human rights
- Ensuring rule of law
- Nullifying the elections they are not conducted according to the electoral process.
- Interpret the law.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- **A local government** is a group of people who manage or administer public affair in a given area or locality.
- A locality can be a Province, District, Ward, Municipality or City.
- Local councils are local government that fall under the ministry of Local government**.**

History of Local Government

- Since independence in 1964, local government structures have gone through various changes aimed at decentralizing government**.**
- **Decentralizing** means shifting the responsibilities of some government functions from the central government to local government structures.
- By 1927, there were four types of councils namely city, municipal, township and rural councils.
- **Mayors** were elected to be civic leaders of city and municipal councils while in township and rural they were called **Chairmen**.
- Chief administrative officers in city and municipal councils were **Town clerks** while in a township and rural were called **secretaries.**
- The decentralization system existed for ten year and was replaced by the 1991 Local Government Act.
- This act introduced a system of local government similar to that of 1965.
- Three types of local councils were established: city, municipal and district council.

Powers and functions of councils

- Allocation of sites for residential and industrial development
- Collection and disposal of refuse (rubbish)
- Issuing of trading licenses
- Maintenance of roads
- Maintenance of waterworks
- Providing street lighting
- Provision of recreational facilities such as parks, swimming pools etc.

Source of revenue

Councils also raise funds by:

- Collecting rates and rent on people's property.
- Borrowing money from financial institutions such as banks, building societies etc.
- Engaging in business undertaking such as taverns, bottle stores, and motel.
- Collecting rent and rates. **Rents** are money paid to the council by people who live in council houses. **Rates are** paid by people who own property in a council area.
- Collecting personal levy from all working residents
- Receiving annual grants from central government.
- Buying shares in companies where they obtain dividends or royalties

NOTE:

- Each council is demarcated into small areas called wards.
- Therefore, a councilor represents a ward.
- At the first meeting of the elected councilors, elections are held to choose mayors. Mayors stay in office for one year and may seek re-election for a second term but they cannot serve a third term.
- Another method foe which councilors are selected is by nominating eminent long serving persons who are experienced in a particular field.
- Long serving members of the council are called **Aldermen**.

House of chiefs

- Chiefs are **traditional rulers**.
- They enjoy a special social position in the governance of the country, although they don't take sides in political parties.

Roles of traditional leaders

- Their role is to provide leadership in the community and act as custodians that protect traditional values and land.

Composition of the House of Chiefs

- Chiefs belong to different royal establishments in various parts of the country.
- At provincial level, they form provincial chiefs' council.

- The provincial chiefs' councils select three members from each province to represent the province in the house of chiefs at national level.
- The head of the House of Chiefs is a Chairperson, elected among members of the house.
- The central government appoints a Clerk of the house of Chiefs.
- This person functions as the secretary and administrative head of the house.
- The House of Chiefs was re-established in 2003 under article 1996 of the constitution.
- The aim was to promote decentralization of the local government system so that local authorities could provide efficient and effective service delivery.

The Role of the House of Chiefs

- The house of chiefs advises the central government on all matters related to traditions
- Advising central government on the development of chiefdoms
- Discussing any bill or matter referred to it by the President before it is presented in parliament.
- Dealing with matters that relate to customary law and practice.

Revision questions

1. Discuss the significance of the *Doctrine of the Principle of Separation of Powers*
2. Mention the three branches of government and discuss the functions of each of these organs of government
3. Compare and contrast the characteristics of Central and Local Government

FOREIGN INFLUENCE ON ZAMBIA

Development of slavery and the slave trade

- A slave is a person who is legally owned by another person and is for forced to work for that person without being paid.
- Slavery refers to the act of keeping slaves
- Slave trade refers to the trade in buying and selling human being
- European explorers started crossing the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean in the 15th century.
- They set up colonies in the Americas, Africa and Asia. When they needed more workers in these colonies they turned to Africa as a source of labor.

Motives behind slavery and slave trade

1. Social Motives

- **Lack of labor force** in the Americas because many local people were killed in the wars between the European settlers.
- **Role played by Bartlome de les Casas** who spoke against the cruel treatment of Native Americans. This Spanish priest suggested that Africans could make better workers.
- **Getting rid of undesirable members of society.** Some people who became misfits in families were sold into slavery by families of chiefs
- **Indentured servants** from did not cope well with the tropical conditions. Europeans therefore looked to Africa a source of labor

2. Economic Motives

- **Profitability**- slave trade a highly profitable business. Chiefs, middlemen and slave traders all benefited economically from slave trade.
- **Cheap labor needed for plantations**. European nations needed cheap labor for their plantations in the Americas
- **Role of the industrial Revolution**. The invention of machines led to higher demand for raw material from colonies. They needed labor to grow these crops

3. Political motives

- **Desire to expand political influence**. The more the slaves a kingdom had the more powerful it became. Leaders used slaves to construct fortified cities etc
- **Desire to expand European political influence**- European nations which had more slaves to work in plantations in their colonies strengthened their political influence
- **Need for manufactured goods** – selling slaves of war captives was the easiest way for kings and chiefs to obtain manufactured goods such as textiles, guns and rums.

The effects of slave trade on the African societies

Social effects

- **Depopulation and destruction**: the population of Africans, especially in West Africa was reduced because many people were taken as slaves, while others were killed in raids to capture slaves.
- **Introduction of new diseases** in Africa such as Syphilis through sex with African women. African were also exposed to other diseases such as smallpox, measles etc
- **Destruction of culture/westernization** of Africans: Africans and former slaves were exposed to the European way of life.

Political effects

- Rise and decline of states
- **Increased slavery within African**. Slave trade led to the growth of slavery within Africa
- **Racist attitude**. Europeans saw Africans only as slaves who were inferior. Even after slavery was abolished, these ideas lived on in some societies
- **Increased warfare and violence**. Slave trade resulted in slave raid, violence.

Economic effects

- Economically productive people were lost the slave. The trade strained Africa of her most productive manpower.
- **Introduction of European wealth**/ goods such as clothes, beads, wine, guns and gunpowder and also new crop**s**
- **Decline of African crafts** such as iron smelting weaving, salt making because the labor force needed for this work was taken away as slaves

Main slave trade routes in Africa

1. North Africa

- Arabs traders from North Africa travelled across the Sahara Desert to west. They exchanged salt, horse, weapons and clothes for slaves.
- Slaves were taken to slave markets in North Africa

2. West Africa

- With the arrival of Europeans West Africa became the most important area from where slaves

3. East Africa

- Arabs shipped slaves across the Indian Ocean to the Arabian Peninsula and Far East.
- Later, Europeans also shipped slaves from east Africa to their colonies. These were: the **French** and **Portuguese**.
- The Main slave markets were: **Mombasa**, **Zanzibar**, **Kilwa**, **Beira**, **Sofala**, **Quelimane**

THE TRIANGULAR SLAVE TRADE

- The triangular slave trade, as known as the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, took place across the Atlantic Ocean between the 16th and 19th centuries.
- The triangular slave trade was organized in tree major.
- Each stage involved a different continent: Europe, Africa and the Americas.

Stages in the triangular slave trade

1. **Stage1**: Europe to Africa

- European traders sailed to Africa with ships full of goods, such as guns and gun powder, cloths, beads and glass ware

2. **Stage 2**: Africa to Americas

- European traders exchanged their goods for African slaves at places such as the Gold coast (Ghana): Slave Coast (Senegal) and Grain Coast (Nigeria).
- Slaved were shipped to the Americas (new world) to work in plantations

3. **Stage 3**: Americas to Europe

- The profit made from selling the slaves were taken back to Europe where it could pay for more goods to trade in Africa again.



Map showing triangular slave trade

Abolition of Slavery and slave trade

- Abolition of slavery and slave trade is the official end of slavery

Factors that helped in the abolition of slavery

1. The rise of humanitarians such as Christians and scholars who condemned slave trade on moral grounds
2. Influential abolitionists such e.g. William Wilberforce and Abraham Lincoln
3. High death rate of sailors in the English Navy
4. Success of slave revolts
5. The industrial revolution
6. Slaves had become less profitable

People who were instrumental in the abolition of slavery and slave trade

1. **William Wilberforce**

- Was a British politician who campaigned against slavery and the slave trade in the British Empire.
- He was a humanitarian who was strongly opposed to slavery and the slave trade.
- William Wilberforce and other humanitarians believed that all people regardless of colour were equal and that they were all created in the image of God. They condemned the slave trade as evil and unchristian and began to campaign against it.
- These campaigns led to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade

Stages of the abolition of slavery in Britain

- **Somerset Case of 1772**: this court case was the first step in the abolition of slavery in the British Empire. Granville Sharpe a leading British humanitarian defended a slave who had escape from his owner. This led to the chief judge in Britain stating that slavery was so odious that it could only be stopped by law and there was no such law in England.
- **Society for Effecting the Abolition of slave trade (1787)**: this society was formed to apply pressure on the British government through a mass campaign to ban the slave trade.
- **Anti-slavery Trade act of 1807**: the British parliament passed a law that banned the slave trade. This meant that British ships were banned from carrying slaves. The British navy enforced this ban on the slave trade.
- .**Emancipation act of 1833**: with this law slavery it was finally abolished in the British Empire. This meant that slaves had to be freed in Britain and all its colonies

2 .**Abraham Lincoln**

- Abolishing slavery even proved to be harder to achieve in the USA than in Britain and other countries such as France. It took a civil war before abolishing could be achieved in the USA. The person who played a leading role in the abolition of slavery in the USA was President Abraham Lincoln.
- **Slave states and Free states**: In the early 1800s views in the USA were divided between those of the slave states in the south and Free states in the North where slavery had already been abolished.

- **Abolition campaign in the USA**: By the 1830s white people and freed slaves in the North started abolition campaign. They believed that slavery was against their Christian faith and the founding principles of the United States.
- **Civil war between North and south**: Abraham Lincoln was elected as president of the United States in 1860. His strong anti-slavery views were not acceptable to the southern states. Eleven southern states broke away from the United States following his election. The breakaway by the southern states led to the civil war between the south and north.
- **Emancipation proclamation (1863) and Thirteenth Amendment (1865):** In January 1863 during the civil war president Abraham Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation. This was an official statement that declared all enslaved people in the south free. The proclamation made slavery in the United States of America illegal. This ensured that when the Northern states won the civil war it would end slavery in the south. In December 1865 (eight months after the end of the civil war), the Thirteenth Amendment was formerly adopted by the parliament of the USA. This amendment changed the Constitution of the USA to state that slavery would no longer exist within the United States.

Other factors that helped in the abolition of slavery

Slavery was finally abolished because of :

- **High deaths rate of sailors in the English Navy** who were enforcing the ban on the slave trade made the British government to finally abolish slavery because they needed men to fight in the war against France.
- **Success of slave revolts**: places such as Barbados and saint Dominguez, this posed a threat to European and American governments
- **Industrial revolution**: slaves were replaced by machines which did work faster. This made slave become a social nuisance as they turned to petty crimes.
    I. Britain established Freetown in Sierra Leone to resettle freed slaves
    II. The Americans resettled free slaves in Liberia.

ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS

AIMS OF EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM AND THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA

Imperialism: refers to the belief in empire-building or the policy of extending the rule or influence of a country over other countries.

The **scramble for Africa means the rush by European powers to acquire territories in Africa**. It began in the second half of the 19th century; that is, after 1850.

- By 1880 the scramble resembled a race which was likely to result into armed conflicts among European powers themselves.
- To avoid the conflict a conference was convened at Berlin in Germany in 1884-85 under the initiative of Germany Chancellor Bismarck. This came to be known as the Berlin Conference.
- This started the process of **colonization** of Africa, during which most of Africa became colonies of different European countries.

Aims of European imperialism and the scramble for Africa.

1. **Political aims**

- Many European countries wanted to **protect their growing trade with Africa**. This led to competition between different nations to increase their control of larger parts of Africa.
- Some European nations acquired colonies for **prestige or as a sign of power and status**. Each nation fought for the position of the imperial power.
- Some major nations such as Britain, France and Germany acquired lands in Africa for military purposes. They wanted to **establish military bases** to protect their overseas possessions.

2. **Economic aims**

- The raw materials from the New World were no longer enough so the European nation started looking at **Africa as a new source for raw material.**
- Europeans needed a market for their products

3. Social aims

- European countries wanted places in Africa to **resettle their freed slaves** after the abolition of slavery and slave trade. For example they established Sierra Leone and Liberia.
- European nations wanted to **change the traditional African** way of living to Western ways. This would lead to Africans buying more Western goods from European traders.

4. **Religious and humanitarian aims**

- **Missionaries and explorers** opened up the interior of Africa. Their reports about the riches of Africa encouraged the scramble.
- Missionaries also wanted **protection of their countries' governments** against the slave traders such as Swahili Arabs who did not approve of the presence of Christian missionaries.

Exploration of Africa by Europeans

- European explorers from various countries travelled into parts of Africa that were still unknown to Europeans.
- The Europeans did not know much about the interior of Africa and hence called Africa the **Dark Continent**.

Factors that influenced European exploration of Africa

A number of factors encouraged Europeans to explore the interior of Africa:

1. **Geographical motives:** They wanted to know where the sources and **estuaries** of major rivers such as the Nile, Niger and Congo were. This would enable them to use them as waterways to reach the African interior.

2. **Industrial revolution:** the industrial revolution led to the invention of better weapons, so that explorers could defend themselves better against any dangers from people or animals along the way. The discovery of medicines such as quinine helped to protect them against diseases such as malaria.

3. **Missionary influence:** They encouraged other people, such as doctors, traders and teachers, to come to Africa. Missionary societies provided funding to explorers so that they could open up the interior for the spreading of Christianity

4. **Roles of the African association:** the African association started in London in 1788, it was a British club whose members supported the exploration of Africa especially west Africa.

Early European exploration of Africa

European explorers started crossing the Atlantic and Indian Ocean in the 15^{th} to 17^{th} centuries. The Portuguese were the first European explorers of Africa. This was so because of:

I. Work of Prince Henry the Navigator who established a school for sailors and shipbuilding.
II. Portugal's geographical position near the Atlantic Ocean enabled her people to learn the science of sailing fast.
III. Portugal needed supplement her poor economy in Europe. Portugal started sending men to find the sea route to India and search for raw material

Some of the early Portuguese explorers included:

- In 1483, Dio Cao reached the mouth of the Congo (Zaire) river opening the door Portuguese to enter the Congo kingdom later
- In 1488, Bartholomew Diaz **circumnavigated** the Cape and named it cape of storms. It was later renamed to Cape of Good Hope by the King of Portugal.
- In 1497-1498, Vasco da Game circumnavigated the cape all the way to India. At malindi in East Africa Da Gama found a Hindu Pirate Majid who escorted him to India.

European exploration of Africa in the 18th and 19th centuries

- During the 18th and 19th centuries, various **explorers** started exploring the interior of Africa.

Main European explorers of Africa

West Africa

Mungo Park

- West Africa was opened to Europeans by a Scottish explorer called Mungo Park.
- In 1795, the African association employed him to find the source and the **course** of the Niger River, and to find out if it was **Navigable.**

First journey (1795-1797)

- In June 1795, Park started his journey from Gambia
- He travelled through the semi- desert area of Karta. He was captured and held prisoner for four months by the chief of the Muslim people called Moors. He escaped with only his hat and his compass.
- On 20th July 1796, near Segon, he reached the river Niger that he was looking for. He realized that the river flowed eastwards.
- He travelled downstream to Silla before returning to the coast, and from there back to England. There he published a book called ***Travels in the interior of Africa.***

Second Journey (1805)

- Park returned to West Africa in January 1805. But this **expedition** ended in a disaster. Along the way, most of Park's travelling companions died due to tropical diseases. Park and the last survivors drowned at Bussa around November while trying to escape from a hostile tribe.

Richard Lander

- He was also an Englishman. He came to Africa with His brother John Lander in 1830.

- He discovered the mouth of the Niger around 1831. This flowed into the Gulf of Guinea in the Atlantic.
- He returned to England in 1831. But in 1834 Richard Lander returned to Nigeria and was attacked by Africans and died from wounds.

René Calili`e

- In 1828, the French explorer René Calili'e became the first European to return alive from the city of Timbuktu. Previously, Europeans only knew about this city from the Arab traders.

East Africa

Richards Francis Burton and John Hanning Speke

- Richards Burton explored the Arabian Peninsula before setting off with John Hanning Speke from 1857 – 1858 to search for the source of the Nile River in East Africa.
- They were the first Europeans to reach Lake Tanganyika in 1858. However, they realised from its position that it could not be the source of the Nile.
- Burton became ill, but Speke continued with a new European travelling partner, James Grant, to a lake in the North that he called Lake Victoria.
- He claimed that Lake Victoria was the source of the Nile. He was proved right by Henry Morton Stanley in 1874.

Central Africa

Henry Morton Stanley

Expedition to find Livingstone

- Henry Morton Stanley was a journalist for an American newspaper called the New York Herold.
- He first travelled to Africa in 1871 to try and solve the mystery of what happened to David Livingstone. Nothing had been heard of Livingstone for three years, so many people thought he had died.
- He met Livingstone at **Ujiji** in 1871.
- Stanley's journey was a major expedition, with a team of more than 200 porters and local guides. One of these guides was Sidi Mubarak Bombay who first started his life as a slave and later became a guide for many explorers.

Exploring the Congo area

- In November 1874, Stanley set off from Zanzibar on a major expedition to carry on confirming the source of the Nile. He circumnavigated Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika.
- Stanley moved west of the Lualaba River, which proved to be the start of the Congo River, all the way to the West coast of Africa. They reached the coast on 12th August 1877.
- From 1879 to 1884, Stanley worked for the king **Leopold II of Belgium** in the Congo area after the British government refused to help him. This started the process of creating a Belgian colony.

Mary Kingsley

- Mary Kingsley made two trips to the north of the Congo River between 1893 and 1895.
- She was unusual for an explorer of that time. Firstly, she was a woman when most explorers were men. Secondly, she travelled on her own with just a few guides.
- Other explorers used teams of African porters to carry to carry all the goods they took with them.
- Her aim was not just to explore. She also wanted to find out more about the life and religions of the people in the areas that she visited.

North Africa

Gerard Way, Georg Schweinfurt and Gustav Nachtigal

These three explored Southern Morocco, the Sahara and the Sudan.

Nachtigal confirmed stories of the tiny people called Pygmies in Central Africa.

Southern and central Africa

David Livingstone is generally regarded as the greatest European Explorer of Africa.

David Livingstone

Dr David Livingstone came to Africa as a missionary in the southern Africa in 1841. However, from 1853 he spent the rest of his life until his death in1873 exploring large parts of central Africa.

Background

- Dr David Livingstone was born in Blantyre, Scotland in 1813.
- He had difficulties in education such that he started work in a cotton factory at the age of ten.
- He continued learning through night school which earned him a place at Glasgow University where graduated as a medical doctor, after which he joined the London Missionary Society (LMS) in the Northern Cape.

- He undertook shorter trips through the Northern Cape and what is now Botswana, and reached the land of the Kololo where he met king Sebitwane.

First journey (1852-1856)

- Livingstone began the first major journey of exploration in 1852. He travelled north, passing through Kuruman, Koboleng and Mobosta until he reached Linyanti. From there he travelled up the Zambezi River in search of malaria – free site for a mission station.
- In 1854, he returned to Linyanti. After resting for some months, he travelled downstream along the Zambezi River in 1855. On the Batoka Plateau, he met Chief Monze.
- On this journey, he became the first European to see the waterfall locally as "Mosi-o-tunya" (the smoke that thunders). He named it after the British Queen.
- In 1856, he reached Quelimane in what is now Mozambique, and sailed back to England.
- In England, he published a book called *missionary travels* and *researches in the southern Africa.* He also made speeches to influence people to take up missionary work in Africa.

Second journey (1858- 1864)

- In 1858, Livingstone returned to Africa as a British consul in Mozambique to oppose the slave trade. From there he went on his second journey through Eastern and Central Africa.
- Livingstone started his second journey from Quelimane and sailed upstream in the Zambezi River. His aim was to see if the **Zambezi River was Navigable**.
- After he was stopped by the Cabora Bassa rapids, he explored the Shire River and Highlands. He encouraged the setting up of a mission station at Magomero in what is now Malawi.
- Livingstone then continued trying to navigate inland along the Ruvuma River. However, increasing costs and the failure to find a navigable River led to the British Government cancelling the expedition. Livingstone returned to England.

Third journey (1866-1873)

- Livingstone started his third journey from Zanzibar in March 1866, in search of the **source of the Nile River**.
- He travelled up the Ruvuma River, passed through Kota-Kota on the southern top of Lake Nyasa (now called Malawi) and entered the present day Eastern province of Zambia.
- He crossed the Luangwa River and the Muchinga escarpment. He then entered Lubemba.
- In 1871, he met Henry Morton Stanley at Ujiji, a journalist from the New York Herald to go back to England, but Livingstone refused.
- After this, Livingstone crossed the Bemba Plateau and entered the Bangweulu Swamps. Here he caught a terrible fever and finally died on 1st May 1873 at Chitambo Village.

- His African servants Chuma and Susi buried his heart and organs under a tree. They embalmed his body and carried it to the east coast of Africa. From there his body was shipped back to England.
- He was buried in Westminster Abbey in London, England.

Achievements of David Livingstone

a) He set up a route for traders and missionaries
b) He made known the evils of slave trade to the outside world
c) As a result of his work successful missions were later set up
d) His exploration work led to other explorers following his examples.

European occupation of Central Africa

Agents instrumental in European occupation of Central Africa

- Missionaries
- hunters
- concession seekers
- Cecil John Rhodes and British South Africa (BSA) Company

1. Missionaries

- Missionaries faced resistance from slave traders who did not approve their opposition of slave trade and some Africans resisted being converted to Christianity. These resistances led the missionaries to seek protection from the British government by encouraging the government to set colonies in the area.

Main mission societies in central Africa

Roman Catholic Church

- In the 19th century Catholic groups such as the White Fathers set up mission stations in what is now Zambia.
- In 1895, Kayambi Mission was set up in the of Chief Makasa
- In 1896, Chilubula Mission was up in the area of Mwamba

Universal Mission to Central Africa (UMCA)

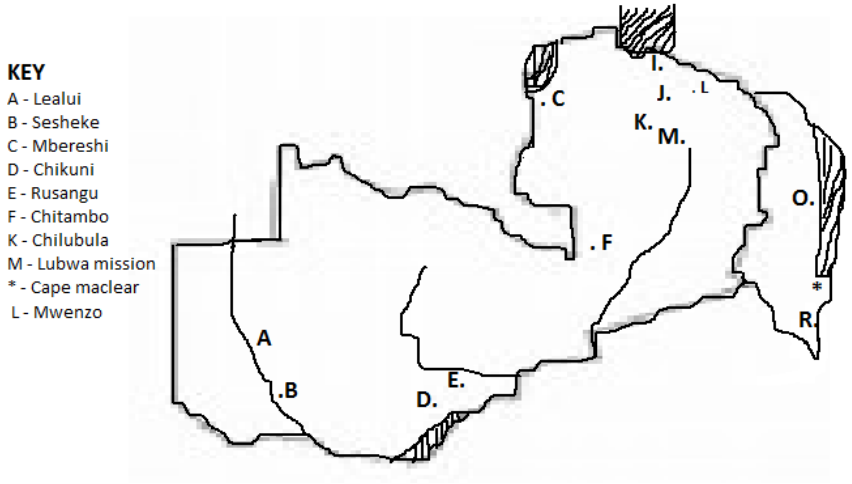
- In 1860, Bishop Mackenzie set up a mission station at Magamero in what is now Malawi. However, it was abandoned after he and other members died of Malaria
- The UMCA returned to Malawi in 1882. Chauncy Maples set up a mission station at Likoma Island.
- Likoma Mission became the headquarters of the Anglican Church in the area**.**

Free Church of Scotland (FCS)

- This mission society was set up in memory of David Livingstone
- In 1875, Robert laws set up a mission station at cape Maclear on the southern tip of Lake Malawi.
- In 1881, the station was moved to Kondore, it became known as the Livingstone

London Missionary Society (LMS)

- The LMS mainly set up mission stations in what is now Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- In Zambia, James Helmore and Roger Price set up a mission station at Bulozi in 1859.
- They also set up mission stations at Kambole in Mporokoso, Mbereshi in Kazembe and Mwenzo and Chitambo in Serenje



Map showing: some mission stations

2. Hunters

- Reports from ivory hunter who wrote about vast deposits of gold deposits attracted European interest in Southern Africa.

3. Concession seekers

- A concession is an official licence granted by land owners or government that allows work such as mining or drilling for oil to be carried out in a specific area of land
- Concession seekers wanted to get mineral rights. This meant that they wanted to get concessions that gave them control of areas of land where they could then search for minerals such as copper or gold.

Cecil John Rhodes and the British South Africa Company

Cecil John Rhodes

- Cecil Rhodes was one of the main promoters of British rule in Southern Africa. Rhodes was a British imperialist who made his fortune with his mining company, De Beers, after the discovery of diamonds in South Africa mining politics.
- Rhodes strongly believed in British imperialism, and therefore used his fortune to expand British`s empire in Africa.
- However, his immediate aim was to occupy Mashonaland and Matabeleland in what is now Zimbabwe. He believed gold could be mined there.

The British South Africa (BSA) Company

- Cecil John Rhodes used his influence to establish colonial control over the area that is now known as Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi.
- He achieved this through a series of events that led to his new company, the British South Africa (BSA) Company, gaining over the area.

Occupation of Southern Rhodesia

1. Moffat Treaty (1888)

- Rhodes was concerned that the Portuguese in Mozambique, the Germans in German West Africa (now Namibia) and the Boers in the Transvaal would threaten his plans to start mining for gold in Mashonaland and Matabeleland in what is now Zimbabwe.
- He therefore used the missionary John Scott Moffat Treaty with the British on 11 February 1888.
- **A treaty** is a formal agreement between one or more countries. Lobengula also agreed not to sign any treaty with other parties without informing the British.
- Lobengula believed that the Moffat Treaty was a treaty of friendship between him and the British Queen Vitoria.
- The Matabele King faced threats from rivals who did not accept his rule.
- He therefore, thought the treaty would help him against his enemies. Only later did Lobengula and John Scott Moffat realise that the real aim was to bring the area under British control.

Rudd Concession (1888)

- To strengthen his position in Matabeleland, Rhodes sent a group of businessmen, led by Charles Rudd, to the area to obtain a gold concession.
- Lobengula believed that it gave Rhodes and his associates a limited mining concession. However, the concession was actually a gold concession for the entire Matabele Kingdom.

Charter for the British South Africa Company (1889)

- In 1889, the British government granted a royal charter to the British South Africa (BSA) Company, which had been set up by Rhodes to exploit the mineral rights in Matabeleland.
- This meant that the British government recognised the Rudd Concession as a real agreement between Lobengula and the businessmen.

Occupation of Matabeleland and Mashonaland

- The BSA Company could now move into Matabeleland with the official approval of the government.
- However, Lobengula refused them entry into the areas under his control.
- In 1890, Lander Starr Jameson, who managed the BSA Company at the time, led an invading force against Lobengula`s kingdom.
- This led to the **occupation of Matabeleland** by the British under the BSA Company.

Northern Rhodesia under the BSA Company

Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) was occupied in two main ways:

I. **North Western Rhodesia** was occupied through signing of treaties with some chiefs, especially the Litunga of the Bulozi.
II. **North Western Rhodesia** was occupied through battles, defeating chiefs who resisted colonial rule. For example Chitimukulu of the Bemba, Mpezeni of the Ngoni and Mwata Kazembe of the Lunda.

Colonisation of North Western Rhodesia

- British rule over the **Barotseland**, the area controlled by the Litunga of the Lozi, was established through a series of treaties. This area became North Western Rhodesia.

1. Ware Concession (1889)

- In 1885, Lubosi was restored as Litunga of the Lozi after tatila Akufana had overthrown him.
- He also faced threats from Ndebele raids and European hunters and concession seekers.
- In 1889, Lubosi therefore asked for British protectorate from Sidney shippard, the British administrator Bechuanaland (now Botswana).
- Before the British could respond, the Litunga signed the ware concession of 1889with Henry ware.
- Henry ware sold the concession of Cecil John Rhodes in 1890.

2. Lochner Treaty (1890)

- Cecil John Rhodes sent Frank Lochner to the Litungaas his personal representative. Lochner had the support of Khama, the king of Bechuanaland, as well as the missionary Francis Coillard.

- This led to the Lochner Treaty between the Litunga and the BSA Company.
- This treaty granted the BSA company mineral rights in areas that were not settled by the Lozi.
- This treaty granted the BSA Company mineral rights in areas that were not settled by the Lozi, but which the Litunga claimed as belonging to him. After seven years the British sent a representative, Robert Corydon, to the area.
- Corydon found it difficult to administer Bulozi since the treaty did not give them administrative powers.
- He then request Arthur Lawley to influence Litunga to grant him administrative powers

3. **Lawley Treaty**

- The Lawley treaty of 1898 granted the BSA Company administrative powers in the area that Litunga claimed to be his.

4. **Orders in Council**

- The responsibilities and involvement of BSA in the Orders in Council of 1899 were:
  1. The area of the Lozi became known as North Western Rhodesia
  2. Barotseland would fall under a representative of the BSA
  3. The Litunga remained in control; over Bulozi between Sefula and Lealui

5. Corydom treaty (1900)

- Confirmed the Lawley treat and set out the responsibilities of the British government in Barotseland:
  1. The BSA Company would administer the area.
  2. They had to provide schools, industries and transport services
  3. They were allowed to make land grants to settler in Kalomo and Choma.
- As a result of this treaty settlers began to come to the area.

Colonisation of North Eastern Rhodesia

- The occupation of North Eastern Rhodesia did not happen peacefully, as local tribes resisted the British
- However, the spears of the local tribes were no match for British weapons such as Gatling Machine gun.
- The Ngoni of Mpezeni were defeated in 1897 after a series of battles against the British.
- The Bemba
- In 1899, the British marched into the area of the Lunda chief Mwata Kazembe. His rule had been weakened by disagreement over who succeed him.

NOTE:

- The administrative centre in North-Eastern Rhodesia was Fort Jameson, while in North-Western Rhodesia the capital at first, but was moved to Livingstone.
- North-Western Rhodesia and North-Eastern Rhodesia were joined in 1911. Livingstone became the first capital city

Results/effects of European imperialism in Africa

1. Social and humanitarian results

- Africans adopted European Ways of life. For example, they learned European languages such as English, French and Portuguese. This eroded African culture
- Due to missionary activities, they learned new skills, such as carpentry, bricklaying and tailoring.
- Africans received better medical care and were exposed to European Knowledge about the link between hygiene and good health. For example, they learned how to dig pit latrines.
- Wars that came with imperialism led to deaths.

2. Political results

- African chiefs lost their power to rule to European colonial administrators.
  In addition, Africa was divided into colonies ruled by different European countries.
- The partitioning of Africa/creation of boundaries between colonies according to the wishes of the European colonisers led to the separation of some tribes. For example, the Chewa were now found in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Mozambique.

3. Economic results

- Introduction of money which replaced the barter system.
- Colonialists brought their industry technology to Africa
- Africans were introduced to paying substantial hut taxes.

Africa Reaction to foreign rule in central Africa

African resistance to colonialism varied from area to area, depending on local conditions.

- **Primary resistance** refers to the early staged when Africans were not yet trying to get rid of the colonial authorities. They mostly protested peacefully against unfair colonial polices.
- **Secondary resistance** refers to later stages when Africans tried to overthrow colonial rule and become independent. They worked for their rights and towards independence through organisations such as welfare societies, trade unions and political partied. In some cases, they undertook armed struggles for independence.

Primary resistance

- In Central Africa, primary resistance was mainly led by **independent churches** that broke away from the missionary churches.
- Their African religious leaders believed that the missionaries and colonial governments were guilty of social, political and economic injustices.

In Central Africa, independent churches were set up by religious leaders such as the following:

Willy Makolapa

- Makolapa set up the first Ethiopian Church in Barotseland in 1900 after breaking away from the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society.
- His preaching was about equality for all races.
- The colonial government did not approve of the Church because of his teachings.

Elliot Kamwana

- Kamwana broke away from the Free Church of Scotland in Nyasaland. He became involved in spreading the Watch Tower movement (an American religious movement which later became known as the Jehovah's Witnesses.
- Later he created his own independent church, the **"Mlondo" or Watchman mission.** He criticized the colonial administration, taxation, oppressive laws and the loss of land.
- The colonial government and the missionaries did not approve of his approach. They sent him into **exile**, first in South Africa and later in Mauritius.

Charles Domingo

- Domingo a former student of Robert laws of the Livingstonia Mission started the Seventh Day Adventists in Malawi.
- He then set up the African Seventh Day Baptist Church in Mozambique.
- Laterhe joined the British African Congress founded by Joseph Booth, which supported the interests of Africans against their colonial masters.
- He openly spoke out against the white missionaries and the colonial government. This led to him also being sent into exile.

Mathew Zwimba

- He formed a church in Southern Rhodesia in 1915 that was called church of the **White Bird**.
- This church combined traditional beliefs with the Christian faith.

John Chilembwe

- He is generally seen as the most important leader of the independent churches in Central Africa. He also led a rebellion,
- Chilembwe, a Yao from Nyasaland, in 1893 became into contact with Joseph Booth, the leader of the Zambezi Industrial Mission in Blantyre. Booth paid for Chilembwe to Study **theology** in America from 1899 to 1900.
- On his return, Chilembwe founded the **providence Industrial Mission** in Chirad Zulu on the shire Highlands. By 1911, he had opened a number of schools.
- In 1915, he led a rebellion against the colonial government with the aim: "**Strike a blow and die, for our blood will surely mean something at last**."

The main reasons for this Rebellion were the following:

- **Racial discrimination:** The colonial government **discriminated** against Africans and did not allow them to take on responsible positions in government.
- **Hut tax:** Africans had to pay a hut tax, which whites farmers did not have to do. The hut tax forced Africans to become laborers on white farms.
- **Mistreatment of farm laborers:** African laborers on white farms were treated very badly by white supervisors. For example, on the large Bruce Estate, the supervisor, W.J. Livingstone, was known for his cruel treatment of workers. Workers had to work for very long hours for little pay. They also had to pay rent for settling on white farms, while also having to pay hut taxes to the government.
- **Insufficient Schools:** Chilembwe complained bitterly about the small number of schools available to Africans. He blamed the missionaries who preached about equality but who did not practice it.
- **Involved of Africans in the First World War (1914-1918);** immediate cause of the 1915 rebellion was the recruitment of Africans by the British to serve as soldiers and porters when the first world war against the death of so many "white man's war." He was the especially bitter that the families of Africans who were killed in the war still had to pay taxes.
- Chilembwe and his men took advantage of the absence of British soldiers and police who were on the border with the Germany colony of Tanganyika (now Tanzania) to prevent a possible German attack.
- The uprising started on the Bruce Estates where Livingstone and other two other whites were killed.
- However, the rebellion was quickly suppressed by the colonial government. Chilembwe was killed on the Mozambique border while trying to escape.

Secondary resistance

- Secondary resistance in Central Africa started through **welfare societies** (also called **Native Associations)** and **trade Unions.**
- The Welfare Societies were formed by mission-educated young Africans.

- They believed that the education they received made them able to take part in the government of their countries.
- At first, their aim was just to inform the government about the complaints of Africans so that the living and working conditions of Africans could be improve.
- However, later these societies were changed into political parties that fought for independence.

1. Nyasaland (Malawi)

- In 1912, the colonial government in Nyasaland (now Malawi) passed a District Administrative Ordinance to prevent educated Africans from having a say in the colonial government.
- This allowed for districts councils in which only chiefs were allowed as representatives. Chiefs were usually older and did not have a missionary education.
- This system of indirect rule allowed the chief to keep their traditional powers, while at the same time the colonial powers used these rulers to impose colonial rule on the Africans

Creation of first native associations to resist colonial rule

- **1912: North Nyasaland Native Association** under the leadership of Levi Mumba with support from Dr Laws
- **1915: Southern Province Native Association,** with Gresham Njilima as its Secretary (the son of one of the people killed during the Chilembwe rebellion)
- **1920 Mombera Native Association**.

  Note:

  The Associations succeeded in bring African people together and letting them rise above ethnic divisions. This helped to prepare the way for national unity in the fight for independence.

2. Northern Rhodesia (Zambia)

- **Welfare societies:** welfare societies in Northern Rhodesia were linked to the native associations in Nyasaland through missionaries who came to work in Northern Rhodesia.

Main stages in the growing influence of these societies

- **1923: first welfare Association at Mwenzo** in Northern Province, led by David Kaunda, Donald Siwale, Hezekiya Kawosa and Peter Sinkala.
- **1930** the Livingstone Native Association was formed under Isaac Nyirenda and Ernest Matako. Other Associations were formed in Lusaka, Choma, Chipata, Mbala Mazabuka and Kasama

- **1964: Federation of Welfare Societies,** led by DautiYamba, united all societies so that they could work together more effectively
- **1948 Northern Rhodesia African National Congress (NRANC),** led by Godwin Mbikusita Lewanika from the Feration of welfare societies into the first political party.
- **1951: African National Congress (ANC),** led by Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula became the new name of the NRANC.

NOTE:

Another form of secondary resistance in Northern Rhodesia was through **trade unions** e.g. in 1948, the Nothern Rhodesia Mine Workers Union (NRAMWU) was formed led by Lawrence Katilungu**.**

NRAMWU worked together with the political parties that developed from welfare societies to resist colonial rule

Struggle for Independence in Central Africa

1. Nyasaland (Malawi)

- Nyasaland was the first of three areas in the CAF to become independent

Factors that led the people of Nyasaland to fight for independence:

- **Little Economic Benefit:** Nyasaland gained the least from the federation. For example, it received only 6% of development loans. It was mostly seen as a source of labour
- **Unequal representation:** The people of Nyasaland were unhappy that there was no African representative on the executive council
- **Taxation:** Africans in Nyasaland resented the loss of land to white settler farmers as well as the direct and indirect taxes that Africans had to pay.

Stages in the struggle for independence

- **1994: Formation of Nyasaland African Congress (NAC)** by leaders such as wellington Chirwa and Charles Matinga.
- **1955: The Young Turks**, a group of younger, more radical leaders such as H. Chipembe, ChiumeYaleta, Dunduza Chisiza T.D Banda replaced the more moderate older leaders. Their aim was to achieve self-government and a system of one man, one vote.
- **1957: Expansion of congress,** to a mass political party through an active program of recruiting new members.
- **March 1959: states of emergency** declared by the governor, Sir. Robert Armitage, after a series of violent clashes between congress members and colonial officials. There were also strikes, riots and demonstrations, of which the worst was at Nkanda Bay.
- **July 1959: Malawi Congress Party (MCP)**, a new political party, formed under the leadership of Orton Chirwa. When Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda was released from prison in 1960, he became the new leader of MCP. Banda declared that the MCP would become continue fighting for the total independence in Malawi.

- **1959: Devlin commission** set up by the colonial office in London to investigate the causes of the troubles in Nyasaland in 1955. In its report the commission stated the violence resulted from wide spread opposition to the federation and the people's desire to rule themselves.
- **1960: Monckton commission** did further investigations and determinate that there was strong opposition to the federation in Nyasaland as well as Northern Rhodesia.
- **April 1960:** More self-government and the rights to vote granted to Nyasaland by colonial Secretary Macleod.
- **August 1961: Elections** under a new constitution were won by a large majority by the Malawi Congress Party.
- **January 1963: Responsible government status** was granted to Malawi.
- **July 1964: independent state of Malawi** established with Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda as first president.

2. Northern Rhodesia (Zambia)

- **1950: Federation Committee** started in Ndola by a group of young men, such as Justin Chimba, Simon Kapwepwe, Rueben Kamanga and Nephas Tembo to campaign against federation.
- **1951: Northern Rhodesia African National Congress changed to the African National Congress (ANC),** led by Harry Nkumbula. The ANC's aim was to prevent the formation of the federation. In March 1953, Nkumbula burned the British White Paper on the proposed Federation Constitution and called for two days of national prayer.
- **October 1953: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland** created despite African protests.
- **1958: Zambia African National Congress (ZANC)** formed by younger members who felt that the ANC was working too closely with the colonial powers. The aim of ZANC was to unite Africans and to fight for independence. However, the ZANC was banned by the colonial government. Its leaders, such as Kenneth Kaunda, Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe and Munukayumba Sipalo, were arrested.
- **1959: United National Independence Party (UNIP)** was created from other political parties formed when the ZANC was banned. Mainza Chona led the party until Kenneth Kaunda was released from prison in 1960.
- **1960: Self-government granted to Nyasaland** led to increased demands from Kaunda for a similar Constitution for Northern Rhodesia. Kaunda wanted a non-violent campaign to continue working towards independence, but the campaign became violent in some cases.
- **1961: Civil disobedience** campaign called the Chachacha, this campaign led to the government revising the Constitution, on condition, on condition that the violence stopped.
- **1962: Election held**, which were based on the new Constitution. UNIP got 14 seats, ANC 7 seats and the United Federal Party 10 seats. Kaunda and Nkumbula formed a coalition government.

- **1963: Central African Federation ended**
- **1964: Self-government granted**, followed by another election on the basis of universal adults franchise. UNIP won 55 SEATS, the ANC got 10 seats and the colonial government got 10 seats. UNIP under Kenneth Kaunda got the majority of the seats. Kenneth Kaunda became the first African Prime Minister.
- **24 October 1964**: Independent Republic of Zambia created. Kaunda took over the administration from Sir Evelyn Hone, the last British Governor or Northern Rhodesia.

3. Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)

- Zimbabwe only became independent after a long period of armed struggle. This was because the white settlers in Southern Rhodesia wanted self-government that did not include Africans.
- However, in the 1960's, two important African political parties were formed: Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), led by Joshua Nkomo and Zimbabwe African Nation Union (ZANU), led by Ndabaningi Sitholi and Robert Mugabe.

Main stages in the struggle for independence led by these two parties:

- **1962: Rhodesia Front**, led by Winston Field, formed by racist white groups.
- **1963: ZAPU banned** by the government led by Field, after passing an emergency law following disturbances in Bulawayo. Nkomo was forced into exile.
- **1963: ZANU formed** when leaders such as Sithole and Mugabe broke away from ZAPU because they wanted to start an armed struggle against the government. They decided to again the support of rural African population who could give the guerrilla fighters opposed to the government food and shelter.
- **1964**: Ian Smith became the Prime Minister of the Rhodesia Front government. He immediately began fighting for the right of the white government to become independent from Britain.
- **1965: Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI),** which meant that Ian Smith declared Rhodesia an independent republic, even though the British government did not agree. The British Foreign Secretary, Douglas Home, even tried to solve the Rhodesian problem by offering to recognize Smith's government, provided that Africans were given opportunities to advance towards majority rule
- **1972; Pearce Commission** appointed by the British government to find out what Africans thought about Home's proposed agreement. The commission's findings were that Africans in Rhodesia were totally opposed to the agreement.
- Meanwhile, the armed struggle by Africans against the Smith government continued. By 1978, the Liberation Struggle Movement had won the war. After negotiations, an independent Constitution was drawn up in preparation for elections.
- **April 1980: ZANU** won the elections. Robert Mugabe became the first Prime Minister of an independent

The Central African Federation of 1953 to 1963

- The Central African Federation, also called the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
- It was formed on October 1953. Under this system, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia fell under one central government.
- The Headquarter of the federation was in Salisbury (now Harare) in southern Rhodesia.
- However, each of these areas still had its own regional government.
- Many whites in both Southern and Northern Rhodesia were in favour of the **amalgamation** or joining of the three areas.
- The Passfield memorandum of 1930 stated the principle of the paramountcy of African interests. This meant that the British government was in favour of policies that protected the interests of Africans rather than those of white settlers.
- Africans in Northern Rhodesia had serious concerns about federation, as they believed that it would lead to the dominance of Southern Rhodesia. They were concerned that the racial segregation that was widespread in Southern Rhodesia would spread to Northern Rhodesia.

Reasons for the Central African Federation

1. Social reasons

- Settlers in Northern Rhodesia did not approve of the policy of the paramountcy of African interests. They hoped that federation with Southern Rhodesia would end this policy.
- Africans in Southern Rhodesia supported federation because they believed that union with Northern Rhodesia would bring the policy of the paramountcy of African interests to their area.

2. Political reasons

- Settlers in Northern Rhodesia did not approve of the policy of the paramountcy of African Interests. They hoped that federation would mean an end to this policy.
- Africans in Southern Rhodesia supported federation because they believed that union with Northern Rhodesia would bring the pramountcy of African interests to their area.

3. Economic reasons

- The white in Southern Rhodesia wanted to benefit from the income from the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia, while those in Northern Rhodesia, while those in Northern Rhodesia wanted to benefit from the southern gold field.
- The conservative government in Britain believed that federation would result in economic stability, with three main products (copper, gold and tea) for export.
- The British government also believed that federation would attract international funding for large-scale projects, such as the building of a hydro-electric scheme and the extension of railways.

Reasons against the Federation:

Social reasons:

- Whites in Southern Rhodesia wanted to have closer ties with apartheid in South Africa. The policy of the paramountcy of African interests therefore met with their opposition.

Political reason:

- African in Northern Rhodesia did not trust the idea of partnership. Robinson Nabulayato said, "Partnership is a leader for Europeans to climb on us."
- In Britain, the Labour and Liberal Parties objected to federation if it was going to be imposed on Africans.

Economic reasons:

- Both whites and Africans in Northern Rhodesia felt that those in Southern Rhodesia were just interested in their copper mines.
- Whites and Africans in Nyasaland felt that federation would bring little benefit to them, and would simply use them as a source of labour.

Successes and failures of the Federation

Successes

- Federation attracted foreign funding. This resulted in the construction of the Kariba Dam and hydroelectric power station, as well as the extension of the railway line to the Copper.

Failures

- In the Federation, the ideas of partnership were soon forgotten. As Africans had feared, the whites in Southern Rhodesia benefited the most.
- Racialism spread to Northern Rhodesia, where the hatch system and pass laws were introduced
- Politically, Africans made little progress as they were not given representation in the Executive Council.
- Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland lost fertile farmlands to white settlers and were forced to work as labourers on white farms

DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA

MINING IN ZAMBIA

- Mining is the process of extracting minerals such as coal and copper
- Examples of minerals mined in Zambia are copper, zinc and lead, coal and manganese

History of mining in Zambia

- The mining industry in Zambia started in 1899, when an expedition led by George Grey discovered the first copper deposits at Kansanshi
- The first mining activities started at Bwana Mkubwa in Ndola in 1909.

Mining methods

1**. Open cast mining method**

- It is done where the mineral ores are found near to surface of the earth

Advantages of open pit mining

- It is cheaper because it does not require heavy and sophisticated machinery

Disadvantages

- It poses a danger to the environment. The mining may get flooded
- Humans or people are also displaced when such mines are opened
- Pollutes surface water and underground
- Causes landslides

Nchanga Open Pit Copper Mine in Chingola is the second largest open-pit in the world.

2. **Underground mining or shaft mining**

- It is done when the minerals are found very deep underground

Disadvantages of underground mining

- It is too expensive because it uses expensive and heavy machines

Examples of underground mines

- Most of the mining towns have shaft mine like Nkana mine in Kitwe, Konkola mine in Chililabombwe and Mufulira mine in Mufulira.

Note: Mufulira Mine in Zambia is the largest underground mine in Zambia.

Importance of mining in Zambia

- It has created employment to most Zambians
- Encourages tourism and investment
- It boosts the economy of Zambia
- It brings foreign exchange to the country. Copper/cobalt export contributes 75% of the export earnings
- It improves the standards of living of people in a country
- It leads to improvement of infrastructure e.g roads, houses, hospitals etc

MINING TOWNS

- Ndola – Bwana mukubwa mine
- Mufulira – Mufulira plant
- Kitwe – Nkana mine
- Luanshya – Baluba mine
- Chambeshi – Chambeshi mine
- Chililabombwe – Konkola mine
- Solwezi – Lumwana mine
- Mansa – Manganese and is not in operation
- Maamba -Maamba coal
- Chilanga –limestone

Trade and Marketing

- Copper is sometimes sold and used locally
- Sometime it is sold to Europe and Japan
- Copper is exported to other countries using TAZARA railway line, Great North road and Zambia Railways

Recent development in mining sector

- The MMD government introduced the structural adjustment programme (SAP) to privatize the mines
- Privatization of mines led to the resuscitation of some closed mines

Results of privatisation of mines

- Many people have lost employment and it has brought suffering on many Zambians

- Vandalism of infrastructure and facilities has reduced the life span of most mines
- Many mines have tuned into white elephants
- Most of the miners have not received their packages

Governments' efforts to boost mining

- Protect the local companies and industries by reducing taxes and support them with loans
- Scrutinizing the investors who are coming in Zambia and making sure that they followed rules
- Passing the environment protection and pollution act which led to the formation of the environmental council of Zambia
- Formation of the environmental council of Zambia controls the environmental pollution

Major minerals mined in Zambia

COPPER

Zambia is the largest producer of copper in Africa and seventh in the World.

- It is used for making electric wires
- It is used for making water pipes
- Used also for making car radiators
- It is used for making bullets ornamental things

COBALT

- It is obtained as a by-product of a number of minerals
- It used to make cutting tools and magnets
- Cobalt has many industrial uses, especially in dykes
- Cobalt produces a bright blue colour that is used in glass and ceramics

COAL

- Coal is used to generate heat and electricity

LEAD AND ZINC

- The mine was found in Kabwe but it has been closed

At first mining was done using open cast mining method and the later it was done using underground mining method.

The mine was closed in 1994 due to depletion of the ores

- Lead is used for making plates of electric storage batteries
- Lead is used as protective shield against radiation

- Lead is used in covering cables in white lead acid for paint, bullets and for roofing materials
- Lead is used as an alloy
- Zinc is soft, white metal which resists fats and is malleable
- Zinc is used in alloys of brass

USES OF MANGANESE

- It is used as an alloy and as a cleaner in extracting minerals

LIMESTONE

- Large deposits are found around Lusaka and in the southern part of Central Province
- It is a white mineral used in manufacture of cement: Limestone and clay are crushed and mixed with water and then burnt in a large oven. A mineral called gypsum is added and the mixture is crushed to fine powder. The powder is cement which is used in the building industry

Precious Stones found in Zambia include: **Emeralds, Amethyst, Aquamarine and Diamond.**

Impact of mining on the environment

- Land degradation. It means that the quality of land declines.
- Displacement of people and animals where mines are opened
- Deforestation due to clearing of land before mining starts and where mine dumps are
- Loss of biodiversity. Some animal and trees species become extinct when large areas are cleared.
- Pollution of soil and groundwater due to high concentration of toxic chemicals from mines.
- Air and noise pollution, heavy equipment used in mining especially in open-pit mining causes noise pollution

Effect of Pollution on health

- Sulphur dioxide in the air around mines can get into the lungs and cause **respiratory** diseases.
- Lead and arsenic pollution causes infertility and miscarriages in pregnant women, skin problems, and decreased immunity.

MANUFACTURING AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

- An industry is any activity that enables man to earn a living.

Types of Industries

- **Primary industries**
  These involve the extraction and production of raw materials from the environment. Examples of these industries are farming, mining, forestry and fishing
- **Secondary industries**
  These are industries that use machinery to change raw materials into new products by adding value to the items made and they are divided into the following industries:
  a) Processing industries: They prepare primary produce before they can be used for example maize into mealie meal.
  b) Manufacturing industries: It changes raw materials into new products e.g. sugar cane into sugar.
- **Service or tertiary industries**
  It is an industry which provides services like education, banks, health, security and transport.

Factors influencing the location of industries

There are a number of factors that affect the location of an industry**: transport, raw material, labour, power, market, government policies**

- An industry needs to be located near cheap **transport.** To get raw material to the factory and to get manufactured goods to the customer
- **Raw materials** are processed close to where they are found in order to cut on transport. Perishable raw material must be processed as quickly as possible
- **Abundant labour** includes both skilled and unskilled labour force and is needed in an industry
- **Power** is needed for most industries to operate properly
- **Government policies** encourage the establishment of industries in all parts of the country in order to ensure equitable
- **Market:** industries need to sell the products that they produce. Nearness to market helps reducing transport costs.
- **Government policies:** Governments may encourage industrial development in some areas and restrict it in others. Multi-facility Economic Zones (**MFEZs**) are special industrial zones. They are one of the government strategies aimed at achieving economic development by attracting domestic and foreign investment.

Types of manufacturing industries

- **Steel making** and processing of other metals(such as the smelting and refining of copper)
- **Textile** industries that manufacture materials and clothes
- **Leather** industries, for example making shoes
- **Furniture making**, and the making of other wood and paper products

- **Brick/building** block making for the building industries
- **Chemical** industries, including making plastic and rubber products.

Types of food processing industries

Food processing is how ingredients are changed into a form of food that can be eaten by humans or animals.

It includes industries such as the following:

- **Canning** of fruit, vegetables, fish and meat
  e.g. Freshpikt in Lusaka produces canned fruits and vegetables
- **Milling** of maize and grain for flour and maize porridge
- **Confectionery** that make sweets and cakes
- **Beverage** industries that make cool drinks
  e.g. Lynx Zambia Ltd in Ndola produces fruit juices, squashes, cordials
- Sugar **refineries** that turn sugar cane into sugar
- Meat and fish **packing** industries for fresh frozen products.
  e.g. Capital fisheries in Lusaka Packages fresh, frozen and dried fish

Manufacturing centres of Zambia

Most of the industries in these are located in these areas, Copper belt and Lusaka due to:

a) Copper belt

- Good network of transport by road or rail
- Cheap and plenty hydroelectric power from Kariba and Kafue gorges
- Cheap and plenty of labour
- Ready market provided by many people who are in copper belt

b) Lusaka

- Good network of transport
- Its centrally located
- Nearer to areas of raw materials
- It has access to hydroelectric power
- Large population improves the marketing of goods and even provides cheap labour

Challenges faced manufacturing and processing industries

Secondary industries in Zambia face a number of challenges:

1. High energy costs especially to electricity whose rates increases frequently

2. Long routes to sea make the transportation of goods expensive
3. Many industries depend on imported raw materials
4. Stiff competition from cheap imported products.
5. Frequent depreciation of the currency.
6. Cost of raw materials: raw materials are expensive.
7. Technology: manufacturing requires more advanced technology to keep up with international competition, adding to production costs.
8. Storage: costs of storage and suitable storage facilities, especially for perishable goods, affect these types of industries.

POWER AND ENERGY

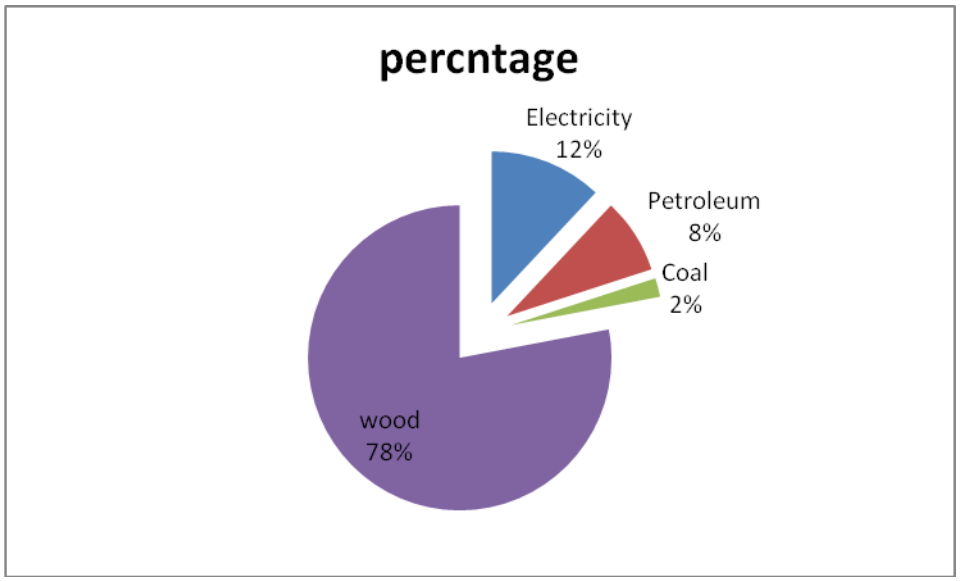
- Energy makes things work.
- We need energy for almost everything we do each day. We need energy for lighting, for moving our vehicles, for cooking and heating, and for running machinery and equipment in the kitchen, office, industries and mines.

Importance of Power and Energy

- It has stimulated both small and heavy industries
- It has stimulated commercial agricultural activities
- It has created employment
- It has stimulated demand for electrical appliances
- ZESCO exports power to neighbouring countries and earns foreign exchange

Sources of Power and Energy

There are a number of different sources of energy as shown below in the pie chart:



Pie Chart showing sources of energy

The majority of people (61%) live in rural areas in Zambia, and their main source of energy is wood. Charcoal and electricity are the main sources in urban areas, while 75% use wood fuel.

All energy sources can be divided into one of two groups.

i. **Non-renewable energy source.**
ii. **Renewable source**.

Non- renewable source of power and energy

- Non-renewable energy comes from source that will run out or cannot be replaced for thousands or even millions of years. This includes FOSSIL FUELS (which are coal, crude oil and natural gas) and uranium.
- Most fossil fuels are burned to create energy and electricity. More electricity is generated from coal than from any other fossil fuel.
- **CRUDE OIL** is a liquid fossil fuel. It is re fined and used in car, aeroplanes and motorbikes.
- **NATURAL GAS** can be piped into homes and for gas ovens and stoves.
- **URANIUM** is a non-renewable resource. It is a heavy metal that occurs in rocks. Nuclear energy is created by splitting uranium atoms. The energy is then used to generate electricity.

Coal

- The mined coal is used to generate thermal electricity power at a number of thermal power plants in the country.

Crude oil and natural gas

- Zambia has none of its own natural gas or oil reserve.
- Crude oil or petroleum is imported from the Middle Eastern countries and mainly used in the transport industry in Zambia, the agricultural industry, as well as for the generation of electricity.
- Besides takers, an oil pipeline from Dar es Salaam is used to transport petroleum to Ndola.
- There it is refined by the Zambia National Oil company (ZNOC) into petrol, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), diesel, aviation fuel (for aeroplanes) and kerosene for the Zambian market . There are plans to import oil from Angola.
- In, Zambia the main companies that market petroleum products are**: Puma, Total, Petroda, Mobile Engen, Mount Meru and Oddys.**

Uranium

- Uranium is used in nuclear power plants to generate electricity.
- Uranium is at this stage it is not being mined in Zambia. It also does not have any nuclear power plants. However, some of our neighbouring countries do use this type of non-renewable energy e.g. South Africa.

Disadvantages of using fossil fuels as energy sources

- Mining crude oil, uranium core damages the environment and also may be dangerous to the health of workers.

- Fossil fuels are non-renewable energy sources. Their supply is limited and they will eventually run out.
- Mining and processing fossil fuels produces harmful waste products, and releases large amounts of pollutants into the air and water system.
- When fossil fuels are burnt, they give off carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas which is the main cause of global warming.
- They also emit sulphur dioxide, which combines with moisture in the air to form acid rain. Acid rain destroys mountains and buildings. It also affects the soil and the crops that grow in it.
- The mines may scar the landscape, particularly if they are open pit mines. Mine dumps destroy the landscape and may give off poisonous gases.
- Burning coal at thermal power stations produces large amounts of pollution, as well as large amounts of solid waste.
- Nuclear power stations could lead to major nuclear disasters if damaged.

Renewable sources of energy and power.

- Renewable energy comes from natural resources that can be replenished, unlike fossil fuels which take millions of years to form.
- This includes **sunlight**, **winds**, **tide**, **geothermal heat**, **water** and various forms **biomass**. Biomass can include biological materials that come from living, or recently living organisms, such as wood, paste and alcohol fuels.

Wood fuel

- Most rural communities in Zambia depend on wood fuel for cooking and heating. Household energy supply in urban areas is mainly based on charcoal.
- Most of the charcoal produced in Zambia is for domestic energy use, especially for cooking. The high demand for wood fuel has resulted in deforestation of many Zambia's forest ecosystems.
- Charcoal is commonly used in urban areas than wood, as it is easier to transport and produces less smoke and sulphur. Most charcoal produced in rural regions and used in urban areas.

Hydroelectricity

- Hydroelectricity is generated by water. Zambia is blessed with plenty of water recourses, which make up 40% of all the fresh water in the southern Africa region.
- Hydroelectric power (HEP) is the second most important energy source in Zambia (after wood fuel). About 10% of the natural energy supply comes from hydroelectricity.
- More than 99% of Zambia's electricity comes from hydroelectricity.
- Zambia exports power to Zimbabwe, DRC, South Africa Botswana and Namibia and there are plans to export to Tanzania, Mozambique, and Malawi.

Production of hydro electricity

- Dam or reservoir stores water
- Water flows in steep slope pen stock
- Fast running water turns turbines
- The turbine turns the generation
- The generator produces electricity which goes in a transformer
- Electricity produced reaches homes

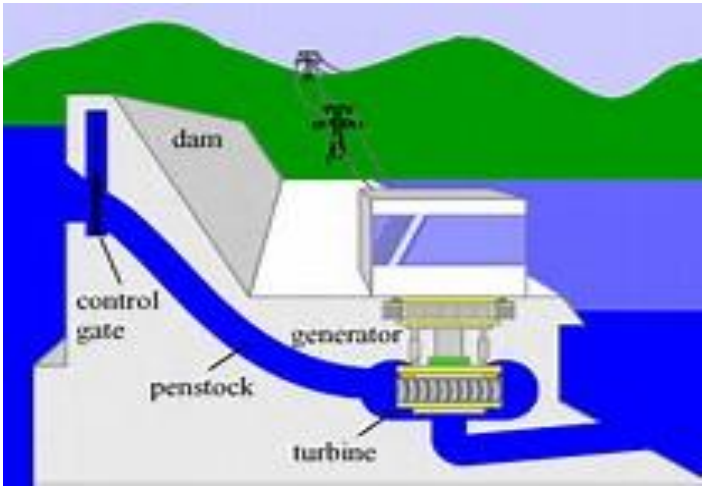


Diagram: H.E.P Production

Advantages of hydro electricity

- It is a renewable resource
- It is clean and does not cause pollution
- It is easily transported through cables
- It has a broad range of uses in modern households and agriculture
- It is cheaper as compared to thermal
- Ease to use, it is a matter of a flick

Disadvantages of hydro electricity

- High cost of building a power station
- It is affected by drought
- It cannot be stirred like petroleum
- Leads to re allocation of people when constructing

There are number of hydroelectric power stations in the country were hydroelectricity is generated. This includes: Kariba north bank power station, Kafue gorge power station, Victoria Falls power station, Lunzua in Mbala, Lusiwasi in Serenje, Chishimba in Kasams, Musonda in Mansa power station. And Shuangandu in Chinsali power station

Government's effort to increase HEP production

- The itezhi-tezhi hydro power plant project is expected to be completed in February 2015 and the Kafue gorge lower hydro project will be completed in 2017.
- Another new project is the construction of Kabompo gouge project. These new developments will ensure a more constant power supply and make Zambia as regional supply of electricity.

Solar power

- Solar power is a cheap and clean source of renewable energy.
- Solar energy comes from sunlight. Humans have used the sun for thousands of years for heating, removing salt from sea water, and cooking food.
- Nowadays the sun can be used to create electricity. This can be done in two ways:
  - **I.** Directly by using photovoltaic (PV). PV converts light renege into electricity by photoelectric effect. PV cells can be used to power portable devices such as calculators. Large number of PV cells are put together to create solar panels.
  - **II.** Indirectly, by using concentrated solar power (CSO). Concentrated solar power systems use lenses or mirrors and tracking systems to focus a large area of sunlight into small beams.
- Zambia is a very sunny country so solar power has a great potential. Currently, however, solar power is rarely used in Zambia.
- A number of companies have entered the Zambian market to supply and install solar operated equipment's. These include **Muhanya** solar limited, **Suntech, Davis** and **Shirtliff** and **sun beam**. Most of them are based in Lusaka.

Wind

- Farmers use wind power to pump water from underground into farm bams.
- Wind mills are the simplest form of wind energy: the wind turns the blade of the wind mill which then drives a mechanical pump. This pump pumps water from underground boreholes
- Wind can be used to generate electricity. Wind turbines are like giant windmills. They convert wind energy to electricity for distribution. The wind makes the rotors rotate, which drives generators produce electrical energy.
- This electricity can be transmitted via a power grid. Using wind to generate Power is not widely used in Zambia. Some farms use wind power to pump water, but there are no wind turbines is Zambia.

Geothermal power.

- Geothermal power uses energy stored within the earth.

- Deep within the earth temperatures may reach over 5000 degrees salacious. This heat is called geothermal energy.
- Geothermal power plants use heat from deep inside the earth to generate steam to make electricity.
- They are normally built in areas that have a lot of hot springs, geysers, or volcanic activities, because these are places were the earth is practically hot just below the surface.
- The steam spins the turbine, which is connected to a generator to produce electricity. Then the steam cools off in a cooling tower, condenses back to water and pumped back into the earth for the process to start again.

Biogas.

- Biogas is a fuel produced by fermentation of organic matters.
- Biogas is any fuel that comes from decay of organic matters, such as food peelings or manure. Basically, it means rotting plants produce gas, which is then collected.
- Biogas is composed mainly of methane, with some carbon dioxide and other trace gases
- Biogas can be produced by processing waste from livestock (such as dang and uneaten food), food production (such as fruits and vegetable wastes) and effluents from industries as well as municipal waste water treatment plants.
- In Zambia, this source of power production has not yet seen much production.

Companies involved the development of biofuel

1. The biofuels association of Zambia,
2. Copper belt energy cooperation (CEC)
3. Thomro investments limited
4. Black power investments set up a bio fuel refinery plant in Zambia in 2011.

POPULATION

- Population can also be defined as the number of people living in a particular given area at a given time

Important concepts in the study of human population

Census

- It is the official counting of ALL people in a country
- This is normally done by the government every after 10 years because it is very expensive since it covers the whole country
- The census enables us to know the number of people living in an area. It gives us information about the age, sex (male or female), race/tribe, nationality, birthplace, education, occupation, marital status, number of children, and the number of dependants in a given country.

Importance of the census

It gives information to the local and central government so that:

- For good planning in order to provide facilities like hospitals, houses and schools to citizens
- They can provide resources e.g. agriculture materials like fertilizer and seeds
- They can know whether the population is increasing or reducing because such knowledge is needed for future planning
- They can know unemployed so as to create jobs

Birth rate

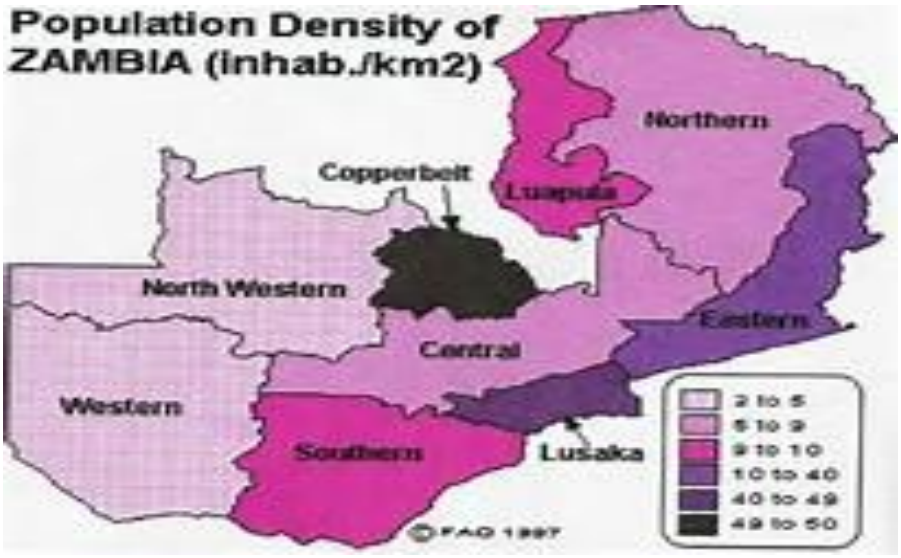
- It is the number of babies born in every 1000 people of a population. Example; if 30 births occur, this means that 30/1000* 100 = 3%, and is considered to be high.
- Fertility rate refers to the reproductive performance of the population

Population density and Population distribution

- It is the number of people living in a square kilometer area. It is calculated by dividing the land area by the number of people lining in the area.

e.g. Population density = $\frac{\text{Number of People in an area}}{\text{Kilometers squared}}$

Lusaka is the most densely populated area in Zambia followed by Copperbelt



Map showing: the population density of Zambia

Mortality rate and life expectancy

- **Mortality Rate** is the number of people who die per 1000 people in one year.
- **Infant mortality rate** (IMR) is the number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1000 live births
- **Adult mortality** rate is the probability of a 15 year-old dying before reaching age 60.
- **Life expectancy or life span**: This is the average number of years a person is expected to live from birth to death.
- **Life expectancy** is affected by several factors such as the prevailing mortality trends and the standard of living of the people.

Population Growth Rate (PGR)

- It is the rate or percentage at which the population increases
  e.g. PGR = Birth Rate – Death Rate * 100

Factor leading to rapid population growth in Zambia:

- Early marriages.
- Lack of family planning.
- High fertility rate
- Poverty
- Improved nutrition
- Inadequate education

Population migration in Zambia

Migration is the movement of people from one is to another. This could be within the country (internal) or between countries (international).

- Migration into a country is called **Immigration**
- Migration out of a country is called **emigration**
- **Internal migration** is the movement from one area to another within a country's boarder.

Types of internal migration

There are four types of internal migration

- Rural-urban
- Rural-rural
- Urban-rural
- Urban-urban

Rural-urban migration: this is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. The factors that cause this movement fall into two groups

i. **Push factors** force people out of rural areas.
ii. **Pull factors** attract people to urban areas.

PUSH FACTORS

- Lack of rainfall
- Witchcraft
- Hunger, poverty, drought,
- Lack of good schools and health facilities etc.

PULL FACTORS

- Good medical facilities,
- Good transport,
- Good schools
- Urban blight etc.

RESULTS OF URBANISATION

- Overcrowding in urban areas
- Poor substandard of housing
- Inadequate municipal services that characterize life for many arrivals to urban centers.

Rural-rural migration: this is the movement from one rural area to another.

Reason:

- maybe due floods or droughts or better opportunities

Urban-rural migration: this is the movement from urban area to rural

Reasons:

- older Zambian may retire to their village
- It may be safer to live in rural areas where there is less crime
- City life may be stressful and people may want a slower, less stressful life

Urban-urban migration: movement from urban to another urban area

Reasons:

- This may due to the transfer of the head of the household or resettlement

Impact of HIV and AIDS on the population

Zambia has one of the world's worst HIV and AIDS epidemics. About 14% of Zambian adults have HIV. It is estimates that each day there are 225 new adults' infections and 25 new child infections

The number of People with HIV is higher in urban areas (20%) that in rural areas (10%).

Effects of HIV and AIDS on Zambians

1. HIV and AIDS makes life expectancy to drop or go down
2. Cause more deaths or population reduction
3. HIV and AIDS weakens the economy
4. Reduces productive of workers
5. Food security is affected

F**actors affecting the population distribution**

- **Climate**: Most people have settled in areas the climate is favoured for human habitation. Such areas receive adequate rainfall and temperatures are moderate. Areas where people are able to grow a variety of crops.
- **Relief**: very few people live on hilly areas and rift valleys because these areas are mostly composed of stone soils which are not suitable for farming.
- **Availability of Water**: people tend to settled where the water is readily available, for example near dambos, rivers, valleys, mashes and lake shore areas.
- Soils: fertile soils attract people due to farming opportunities.
- **Availability of resources**: Most people settle in areas where there is enough resources to exploit. E.g mine areas
- Most people tend to settle in areas where there are good **health facilities**.

- Most people tend to settled in areas where there are good **education facilities**.
- **Employment**: employment opportunities are an attracting factor that leads to population increase in a given area.
- **Transport and communications**: Most people tend to settle in areas where there is good transport and communications. This has led to an increase in the population along highways (roads leading to cities) and developed areas.

Measures to address population increase

- Education of communities on the importance of family planning.
- Provision of health services to the people in order to reduce mortality rates and improve the health status of the people.
- Promotion of sensitization of the public on the population related issues such as inter relation between population, environment and economic resources,
- Provision of adequate social services.
- Improving agricultural production to promote food security.
- Building more schools, to carter for the population increase.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA

MONEY

Money is a medium of exchange in the form of notes and coins. However, almost any item can function as money as long as the community agrees to use it.

- Before the invention of money, people used to exchange one item for another item. This was called the barter system.
- The type of money used in a certain country is called its currency.

Functions of Money

1. Medium of exchange. Money is used to pay for goods and services
2. Store of value. People can keep their wealth in the form of money
3. Measure of value. We determine the value of goods and service by the price we pay for it
4. Means of deferred payments. To defer payment at a later date

Characteristics on money

- **Portability**: Money must be easy to carry. It should come in conveniently divisible units, such as in the form of coins and notes.
- **Durability**: Money must be able to stand the wear and tear of many people using it. It must also keep its shape and form over a long time.
- **Divisibility**: it must be possible to divide the money easily into smaller units so that people can buy goods and services at any price.
- **Acceptability**: the money must be widely accepted as a means of exchange.
- **Limited supply**: the money must be fairly scarce and hard for people to obtain.
- **Uniformity**: the money of a currency must look the same so that users recognize each unit's value. This also allows money to be counted accurately.

Note:

- **Counterfeiting** is the duplicating of money on a photocopier or print it on an ordinary printer. To avoid **counterfeiting**, the government of Zambia uses security features on bank notes, such as watermarks and security threads

Law of supply and demand

The price of a good or service is determined by the law of supply and demand.

- **Supply** is the amount of goods or services that a seller offers for a particular price at a particular time. It is how much of the goods or service is available to buy.
- **Demand** is the ability and willingness to pay for a particular item or service.

Note:

- If an item is in short supply but has high demand, the price will be high.
  High demand + Low supply = High price
- The law of supply and demand states that the price of an item will go down if the supply increases, or if the demand for the item decreases.
  High supply + Low demand =Low price
  On the other hand, the price of an item will go up if the supply decreases, or if the demand for the item increases.

Inflation and deflation

Inflation

- **Inflation**is a decline in the value of money. Inflation results from an increase in the money supply. It causes the value of goods to fall and the price of goods to rise.
- Inflation increases the cost of goods and services. When inflation occurs, you get less for your money than you used to.
- If the inflation spirals out of control, the currency of a country can become worthless and the economy of a country can collapse. This happened in Zimbabwe.

Effects of inflation

- Inflation disrupts normal economic activities
- It discourages consumer spending
- Sometimes, it leads to strikes when workers strike for salary increment
- It increases business costs

Methods of controlling inflation

- Increasing the supply of goods and services. This can be done by opening new factories and encouraging agriculture.
- Reducing the demand for goods by putting high taxes on luxury goods
- Increasing bank interest rates to discourage people from borrowing

Deflation

- Deflation is a decrease in the general price level. This means that the cost of goods and services, as well as wages, decreases.

- It is the opposite of inflation. Deflation occurs when the price of goods decreases because there is a higher supply of goods than the demand for these goods.

Effects of deflation

- A decrease in profit in business
- Closing down of business and factories as a result of decreasing profits
- Reduction in income for individuals

Money laundering

- Money laundering means passing money that has been acquired illegally through a legal or legitimate business or bank account in order to disguise its illegal origins.
- To launder means to wash. Money Laundering means "washing" money obtained from committing serious crimes, such as drug trafficking or terrorist activity, to make it seem "clean" and from lawful sources.
- In other words, money laundering is the way which criminals pretend that money from illegal sources was earned legally.

Money laundering involves:

- **Fraud**: money laundering involves illegal means to use money from criminal activities.
- **Deceit**: criminals use dishonest methods to pretend that they earned money legally
- **False pretence**: money laundering relies on criminals getting away with pretending that they are operating legally.

Measures to control money laundering

In 1989 eight great nations of the world called the G8, had a summit in Paris and established a Finance Action Task Force to control drug trafficking and money laundering activities internationally.

Agencies ensure the smooth control of our countries finances In Zambia:

1. **Anti-Money Laundering Investigations Unit (AMLIU):** this specialized unit falls under the Drug Enforcement Commission.
   Its role is to collect information from financial institutions and investigate transactions that are suspected of involving money laundering.
2. **Drug Enforcement Commission of Zambia (DEC)**: this commission was set up in 1989 to deal specifically with issues related to drug trafficking and abuse.
3. **National Task Force on Anti-Money Laundering (NTFAML)**:this task force works together with similar task force in other countries to coordinate activities against money laundering within Zambia and internationally.

4. **Ant-Corruption commission (ACC)**: They investigate cases where officials in banks and other institutions are bribed by criminals to make money laundering possible.
5. **Zambia Police Service**: The Police work together with all the other agencies in the fight against money laundering and related crimes.

BUDGET

A **budget** is an estimate or plan of income and expenditure.

Parts of a budget:

- Income is the money that is earned or received.
- Expenditure is the money that is spent.

A balance budget will help to ensure that enough money comes in to cover the different types of expenses.

Types of budget:

1. Individual budget

- A plan on how an individual wants to spend his or her money

2. Family Budget

- Every family plans how to spend the money it earns. Usually, the father and mother plan the expenditure for the family.

3. National budget

- A national budget show methods used by the government to raise money and plan for spending it. Therefore a National budget is made of revenues and expenditure.
- Revenue is raised through taxes by the Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA)

Features of budgets

I. **Income** and **Expenses**

- **Income:** all budgets have sources of money that will come in.
- **Expenditure**: all budgets have different expenses that must be paid. E.g. individual budgets have to cover expenses such as food, housing etc.

Different types of income and Expenditure

- **Recurrent income**: this can be income that can be expected every year from different sources.
- **Recurrent expenditure**: this is money that must be spent every year. E.g. national budget includes salaries paid to government employees, running schools etc.
- **Capital expenditure**: this is money spent on new projects. E.g. the national budget allows for capital expenses to build new roads, school, and hospitals.

II. Loans and **interest**

- Sometimes larger expenses have to be financed by borrowing money. E.g., a family may need a Loan to buy a house or car. Government may need loans to pay for the building of new roads or dams.
- These loans have to be repaid with interest. This means that the original amount must be repaid, plus an extra percentage of the amount as interest to the bank or institutions granting the loan.

Planning the national budget

- The national budget is prepared by the Ministry of Finance and National planning every year for approval by parliament.
- The budget must make provision for expenditure by all government ministries. It must also allow for on-going development infrastructure e.g., repairing of roads and new roads.

The national budget cycle involves four stages:

- **Preparation and requests**: the executive branch of the government forms a committee to analyse the past budgets and look at ways to improve income and expenditure during the coming year. They base their decisions on request prepared by the different government ministries, who must all submit plans of what they intend doing next year.
- **Legislative approval**: after the budget is presented MPs debate the various aspects of the budget. Finally they vote to decide if the budget will be accepted or not. If two-third of the MPs votes in support of the budget, it is passed on to the executive for implementation.
- **Implementation**: the executive distributes the estimated funds to the various stated projects in the different ministries. It is the duty of the recipients of the funds to ensure the funds are used for the intended purposes.
- **Audit and review**: at the end of the every Fiscal year (financial year), auditors audit various ministries and departments to examine how well the budget has been managed by checking whether the funds were used for the intended purposes. At the end of the audit, a report is provided by the Auditor General, who guides the government on future budget decisions.

Sources of income for the national budget

1. **Taxes**

- Income tax is collected from the salaries of workers in form of PAYE (pay as you earn) when they get paid.
- Company taxes are paid by businesses and industries as a percentage of their profit
- Value added tax (VAT) is collected on all goods that people buy at shops or services they obtain from companies. Certain goods or services such as basic unprocessed foods are zero rated or exempted from VAT.

2. **Rates and royalties**

- Property **rates** are paid by individuals and businesses for the land on which homes and businesses are built.
- **Royalties** are paid by businesses for the right to make an income from using national resources. The main source is from the mining companies for using our countries mineral resources.
- **Licences** are forms of revenue collected from sources such as driving and motor vehicle licences. Fees are collected from sources such as payments by students for university study.

3. **Donor funding**

- Donor funding makes up a larger part of source of revenue in Zambia. Donor funding is also referred to as international aid, overseas aid or foreign aid

4. **Loans**

- Sometimes governments increase the revenue for the national budget by borrowing in the form of Loans from developed nations and institutions like IMF and the World Bank (WB).
- Loans are usually obtained for carrying out large-scale projects. Loans are supposed to be paid back.

Importance of a budget

1. A budget allows control over financial expenditure. Recipients manage and account for the use of money
2. Budget creates awareness of balancing income and expenditure. If expenditure is likely to exceed the expected income, the government has to reduce expenses or find alternative sources of income.
3. A budget helps in prioritizing which programmes or projects are important.
4. Transparency: the national budget makes it possible for citizens to know how the government is using public funds.

5. Budgeting allows for the focusing on development aims, rather than wasting money on less important projects
6. Lastly, equitable or fair distribution of wealth in a country depends on good budgeting.

Challenges associated with budget implementation

1. **Tax evasion**

- Tax evasion is a deliberate failure by an individual or company to pay legally due taxes.
- They do this by wrongfully reflecting their income as being lower than it actually is, so that they will be taxed at lower rates. The government depends on taxes for most of the revenue needed for implementing the national budget.

2. **Smuggling**

- Smuggling is the importation or exportation of foreign products by illegal means.
- People smuggle things so as to evade **customs duty**, as well as the importation of contraband (goods that are imported or exported illegally)

3. **Corruption**

- It affects and distorts the budget implementation process. Through the payment of bribes, some individuals succeed in getting favorable treatment in their economic activities.

4. **Fraud**

- Sometimes, government money is stolen by those in charge of making payments.
- They do this by making payments to companies which do not exist.

5. **Control Measures**

Effective control measures ensure that the money allocated to different ministries and government services are spent properly:

- **Overspending** the budget means that the government would not be able to meet all its financial commitments. Wasteful spending may mean that funds have to be moved away from other, more important areas to make up for poor budget control elsewhere
- **Under spending** the budget is also problematic. Sometimes ministries are too optimistic in their planning. If the funds are not spent by the end of the fiscal year, the funds may no longer be available when the ministry is able to carry on with the project later.
- **Misspending** could result in funds allocated for one purpose being wasted on unnecessary expenses.

6. Donor dependency

- The Zambian budget is to a large extent dependent on donor aid.

- It is therefore 'vulnerable to aid shocks' if donors decided to withdraw funding.
- If this happens, it means that the government will not be able to do some of the things outlined in its budget.

TRADE

- **Trade** is the selling and buying of goods and services.

There are two forms of trade:

- **Local trade**, also called domestic trade
- **International trade** also called external trade.

Chain of distribution

This chain makes goods available for people to buy.



- **Producers** produce natural goods and raw material, for example through farming or mining. They sell their goods to wholesalers or to manufacturers.
- **Manufacturers** include the industries that turn raw products into other products. For example, furniture or canning factory produces canned fruits. They sell their products to wholesalers or directly to consumers.
- **Wholesalers** buy goods on a large scale from producers or manufacturers. They do not sell direct to consumers, but supply to retailers.
- **Retailers** sell things in smaller quantities. Supermarkets, shops and street traders are all retailers.
- **Consumers** are businesses or people who buy goods from retailers. The purpose of all the links in the chain of distribution is to supply goods to consumers.

LOCAL TRADE

- Local trade is buying and selling that takes place within the boards of a country.

Local traders sell goods in different place:

- Street and market traders sell small quantities of cheaper goods along the side of the road or at local markets. They are usually entrepreneurs who started their own small businesses.

- **Shops** range from small community shops with a limited range of goods to larger chain stores and supermarkets. Smaller shops are often managed by the owner.
- Online trading allows retailers to sell goods to consumers via the internet.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- It is trade between different countries. It involves the export of goods from one country and the import of goods into another country.

Advantages of international trade

- Zambia's main revenue comes from the export of copper and other agricultural products.
- Competition from international trade can also force domestic firms to become more efficient through modernization and innovation
- Zambia benefits from foreign direct investment (FDI) from international who invest large amounts of money and equipment to set up businesses in Zambia.
- International trade also enables a country to consume more than it would be able to produce if it depended only on its resources.
- International trade allows access to a wider range of goods from different countries. E.g Zambia imports cars from other countries.
- It improves economic relations among nations
- International trade encourages the development of better transport and communication links between different countries.

Disadvantages of international trade

- International trade and the demand for cheap products have made developing nations a dumping ground for second-hand goods. E.g Zambia imports second-hand vehicles from Japan which produce large amount of carbon monoxide.
- Local culture and industries may be affected negatively by foreign imports. E.g Nigerian films now dominate the Zambian market and have affected the local film industry.
- Foreign trade can make developing nations dependent on stronger economies. The weaker country may then have to accept whatever terms the stronger trading country set, even if it is not to the advantage of the weaker country.

Challenges associated with trade

Poor transport and communication

- The poor road system in many parts of Zambia makes it difficult for farmers and fishermen to get their perishable goods to the urban markets.
- Limited cell phone and landline coverage in rural areas limit their ability to communicate effectively with customers.

Unfair competition

- Large countries such as China can produce goods such as textile on a large scale and sell the goods cheaply making it impossible for smaller local textile companies to compete
- Strict requirements for imported products are set by foreign market such as the United States of America and the countries that make up the European Union. This makes it difficult for Zambia to export agricultural and other products.

Poor quality of products

- Goods imported cheaply from countries that do mass production are often of poor quality, and may even be dangerous to the health of people and animals.

Counterfeit products

- Counterfeiting of goods such as brand-name clothing, CDs and DVD is a serious crime. It can have negative effects on the income and reputation of the original products.

Porous borders

- Smuggler who want to avoid paying import duties at the border smuggle goods across the Porous borders. This means that there are many unprotected areas where smugglers can slip through.
- Poor roads in larger parts of Zambia make it difficult for the government to patrol all the countries borders. Smugglers therefore make use of tracks that cross the border in remote areas to smuggle goods across the border.

Inadequate harmonized standards

- Inadequate harmonized standards are applied by countries with regard to what products may be imported into a country.
- Manufacturers therefore have to work with many different sets of regulations from different countries if they want to export their products to different countries.

Crimes associated with trade

1. Smuggling

- Smuggling involves bringing goods into the country illegally to avoid paying import duties, or taking illegal goods out of the country.

2. Counterfeit products

- Businesses who are more interested in making a quick profit than in doing business legally also counterfeit goods such as brand names, clothing, CDs and DVDs. The copies are poor quality, which damages the reputation of the original brands.

3. Fraud

- Consumers who buy counterfeit goods are also guilty of a crime.

4. Human trafficking

- Human trafficking involves transporting people by force, fraud or deception and against their will from one country to another, or within a country. It can be regarded as the illegal modern equivalent of the slave trade.

5. Drug trafficking

- Drug trafficking involves the smuggling of illegal drugs. Large crime syndicates make huge profits from drug addicts who will do anything to pay for the next "fix".
- Zambia also serves as a transit route for drugs moving from one neighbouring country to another.

GOVERNANCE

FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

- Fundamental human rights are the basic freedom and privileges that all people enjoy simply because they are human.
- The most important international document on human rights that most countries agreed to is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Other international and regional documents also help to protect the rights of specific groups of people.

Categories/Types of human rights

Four types of fundamental human rights all work together to ensure the wellbeing of all human beings.

1. **Civil and Political rights (first generation rights)**

- Civil rights refer to our most basic rights as human beings, such as the right to **life**, right to **personal liberty**, freedom of association etc.
- Civil and political rights are all related to the principle that people have the right to a life of liberty and freedom.
- They are called first generation rights because they were the first to be recognized

2. **Economic rights**, **Social and Cultural rights** (**second generation rights)**

- These rights provide people with protection against having basic things in life, such as **food**, **shelter** and **health care**, taken away from them, including special provision for example the disabled.
- Economic rights are related to the right of people to earn an income that will enable them to have a descent standard of living. It includes the right to be paid for work done, and have **fair working conditions**.

3. **Collective rights (third generation rights)**
    - These are the rights of group of people to cultural, political and economic development.
    - These rights go beyond the mere civil and social rights they are enjoyed together with other rights
    - These include: right to self-determination, right to **peace**, right to **communication**, right to **natural resources** etc

Factors that lead to human rights violation

- Violation of Human rights is when the rights of human beings are being neglected or taken away

Factors threaten people's rights:

1. **Lack of information:** when people do not know that their rights are, it is easy for government or other people to violate their rights.
2. **Corruption**: e.g. corrupt officials may steal government money that is intended to provide services to people. People's rights to water education and safe and healthy environment are threatened.
3. **Cultural and religious beliefs**: e.g., some extremist Islamic religious groups deny girls the right to education.
4. **Poor governance**: poor governance can lead to the country's public money being wasted or misused. The local and central government is then not able to meet people's needs for service that help to ensure basic human rights.
5. **Poverty**: people without money cannot afford things such as food, clothing, or housing. This means that their rights to food, health care, and education will be violated.
6. **Conflicts**: during wars or conflict between groups of people in a country, human rights are often violated. This is because during these times it is hard to keep law and order. It also becomes hard to provide social services for the people.

Obstacles to reporting human right violations

People do not report when their rights are violated because:

1. **Fear of victimization**

- Victimizations means that victims of human rights violations are threatened that they or their families will be hurt or killed if they speak out about the abuse. Others fear that the community will reject them if they talk about what happened to them.

2. **Lack of support and information**

- Victims of human rights violations often do not know who they can trust or how to go about reporting the violation.

3. **Repressive governments and lack of press freedom**

- Journalists all over the world are targeted and killed every year for reporting on human rights violations especially in conflict areas
- Repressive totalitarian governments restrict press freedom by threatening and killing journalist.

Institutions and organisations that promote Human rights in Zambia.

Government institutions include:

1. Human Rights Commission (HRC)

- It is a national institution that was set up under Article 25 of the Constitution of Zambia. Its functions include the following:

-Investigating and resolving human rights violation
-Educate people about human rights
-Monitoring the conditions of prisons and the police cells in Zambia.

2. Zambia Police – Victim Support Unit

- The Zambia Police Victim Support Unit consists of specially trained police officers who focus on supporting victims of crimes such as rape, domestic violence, sexual abuse and human trafficking.
- This unit was set up in 1994 and started operating fully in 1998.

Non-governmental Organisation (NGOs)

1. Amnesty international

- The organization runs campaigns to end serious abuse of human rights. Its aim is for every person to enjoy all rights in the UDHR and other international human right.

2. Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)

- The YWCA is an international organization of Christian Women. It runs programmes aimed at the socio-economic empowerment of women and youths.

3. Lifeline/Child line Zambia

This NGO provides telephone help lines which adults and children can call to seek advice from trained councillors. Child line especially focuses on providing advice to children who are victims of child abuse. Childline dial 116.

CORRUPTION

- Corruption involves individuals or companies paying government officials to provide them with favours of some kind.

Forms of corruption:

- **Bribery** involves offering a government official a gift of money or goods in return for a favour. It includes paying a traffic officer not to give you charges when you are caught for a traffic offence.
- **Cronyism** involves government officials doing favours for their friends.
- **Nepotism** involves government officials appointing their relatives in government posts, even when they do not have the necessary qualifications or experience.
- **Abuse and theft of government resources** occurs when government officials use resources such as cars, computers, and stationery supplied to them as part of their official duties to run private businesses. Such abuse and theft are also called form of corruption.

Causes of corruption

1. **Poverty**: some government officials are paid salaries that they find it hard to provide for their families' basic needs. This makes them vulnerable to bribery.
2. **Greed**: for some officials greed rather than need may be a more important cause of corruption than poverty. There are official who are paid highly and cannot claim poverty as the reason.
3. **Complex laws and procedures**: getting approval from the government often requires individuals and companies to meet complex legal requirements and follow lengthy and time consuming procedures. Some people and companies may get frustrated and then try to bribe government official to get the official documents or approval they need.
4. **Scarcity of goods and services**: governments in developing countries find it difficult to meet the needs of all its citizens for services such as housing, electricity and medical services. Corrupt officials may offer to "help" may help people get access to such services more quickly in exchange for a bribe.
5. **Competition for government positions**: government positions can provide individuals with secure employment. In a country like Zambia where a lot of people are unemployed, this could lead to people attempting to bribe government officials to get a government job.

Effects of corruption

1. Poverty

- Corruption leads to government revenue ending up in the pockets of corrupt officials and companies, instead of being available to spend on the development of the country. Less money is available for social services to the people in need.

2. Poor leadership

- Corrupt leaders and government officials are more intent on enriching themselves than on ensuring effective management of government services.

3. Compromised standards

- Compromised standards mean that corrupt officials accept tenders for goods or services of poor quality from companies in which they have a financial interest or which paid them bribes.

Role of community in fighting corruption

Citizens need to do the following:

1. Saying **no to corruption**: Communities need to commit themselves to saying no to corruption in the following ways:

- Increase your understanding by reading newspapers articles and radio programmes that provide more information on nature and effects of corruption.
- Talk about the damage caused by corruption with your family, neighbours and friends.
- Encourage the culture of honesty in your community.
- Remove corrupt political leaders by voting against them in elections.

2.**Reporting corruption**

- Be alert and report any suspected cases of corruption to law enforcement agencies such as the Police or the ACC.
- You can report suspected cases of corruption anonymously. You do not need to give your name if you are afraid that people involved in the corruption may harm you.

Institutions and organizations fighting against corruption in Zambia

Institutions

1. **Parliament**: as the legislative branch of government, the parliament formulates and enacts the laws used by other government institutions in the fight against corruption.
2. **Ant-corruption commission (ACC)**: it's the agency mandated by law to lead the fight against corruption in Zambia. It was established in 1980 under the Corrupt Practices Act No.14.

The ACC leads the fight against corruption by:

- Investigation and prosecuting suspected offenders.
- Setting up systems for preventing corruption

- Running community education programmes to inform and encourage citizens to join the fight against corruption.

3. **Zambia Police Service**: the police are responsible for enforcing the laws of the country. They investigate cases of corruption and provide evidence for the persecution of such cases by the justice system.
   - If members of the public suspect police officers of corruption, they can report such cases to an independent body, the Police Public Complain Authority.

4. **Courts**: the courts from the judicial branch of government and are responsible for administering the legal processes to enforce the countries laws.

Corruption cases are usually heard in the High court. If a person is found guilty of corruption if not satisfied may appeal to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Organisations

Various civil society organizations work with government institutions to fight corruption

- **Transparency International (TIZ):** the Zambian branch of this worldwide organization aims to stop corruption by helping government institutions in ensuring that corrupt officials are prosecuted and their properties seized
- **Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP):** it was established to promote human rights in Zambia through civic education. Their main role is to monitor elections and lobby for better management of elections.
- **The media:** Newspapers, radio, television news programmes and social media on the internet, play a vital role in exposing corruption in the country and how to fight it.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

- Conflict can be described as disagreement among individuals, groups or nations. It is characterized by hostile and violent acts.

Forms of conflict

- **Fights over limited resources**, such as food and money
- **Disagreement related to social relationship**, such as marriage or membership of a religious group. For example, long –standing disagreements between husband and wife could result in conflict characterized by physical or emotional abuse.
- **Differences in culture and belief system**, such as one ethnic group discriminating against, or even killing, members of another ethnic group because they think that the group is inferior.

Levels of conflict in society

Individual -individual conflict is conflict between or more people;

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Family -Family conflict involves various family members or relatives

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Community - it involves different groups within a community

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National - it involves an entire nation e.g. civil war

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International - it involves different nations

Causes of conflict

1. **Wars resulting from desire for power**

- Certain groups or individuals have such a strong need to dominate and control other that they will use violence means to achieve their aims. This leads to violent clashes between different groups and even wars between countries.

2. Individual differences

- In society, people are not alike in their nature, attitudes, ideals, interest and aspirations. Due to these differences, some people cannot accommodate others thus causing conflicts between them

3. Economic inequality

- World resources are not evenly distributed. This has led to different nations and groups developing at different rates.
- Disadvantaged groups or nations may try to gain control over natural resources by violent means, while developed nations would also be prepared to use force to protect their interest.

4. Social inequality

Social inequality can be reflected in various types of behaviour that could all lead to conflict, such as discrimination, racism, ethnicism, xenophobia, genocide:

- **Discrimination** occurs when one group denies another group their right to equal treatment. Even though all people deserve to be treated equally and fairly, certain groups want to maintain their position of dominance within society.
- **Racism** is the belief that natural difference, such as people's ethnic origin or skin colour determine their worth and abilities as human beings.
- **Ethnicism** when certain ethnic groups regard themselves as more special than others. It could result in favouring certain ethnic groups for government posts and inequalities in the distribution of a country's budget among ethnic groups.
- **Xenophobia** refers to attacks against foreigners in a country. This tends to happen when refugees flee wars or poverty in neighbouring countries. The local population may feel that the foreigners are taking away their jobs and opportunities.
- **Genocide** occurs when ethnicism is taken to such an extreme that one group believes they must kill all members of another group.

Effects of conflict

1. **Disunity**: parties involved in a conflict may decide not to talk to each other. This usually happens at family level and it leads to breakdown of families.
2. **Violence:** when conflict goes unresolved, intense situations may arise between the parties involved. This may lead to violence
3. **Death and destruction of infrastructures**: wars between nations and civil wars can kill large numbers of a country's population. Destruction of infrastructure such as buildings, power stations, roads etc can happen during conflicts.
4. **Refugees**: Civil wars in many parts of the world have turned many millions of people into refugees who remain totally dependent on the generosity of other countries and international relief organizations.

5. **Environmental degradation:** wars not only destroy manmade infrastructure, but also causes environmental degradation. This means the environment and wildlife are destroyed to such an extent that it takes decades to recover. Some countries use very powerful weapons during wars.

Conflict resolution methods

Conflict resolution methods refer to techniques that we can learn to use to deal effectively with conflict situation.

Ways in which we can respond to conflict situation:

1. Daniel

- Happens when someone gets angry when they disagree with someone. They may deny that they are feeling angry, and refuse to discuss the matter further.
- This is not an effective method of conflict resolution as the other person will then not really understand why the first person is upset.

2. Confrontation

- Happens when one person attacks the other person physically or verbally when they find themselves in a conflict situation.
- Usually people who respond in this way don't understand how to discuss problems in a calm way.

3. Mediation

- Involves people talking calmly to each other, without blaming or insulting each other, when they have a problem.
- Their aim is to negotiate with each other to come up with a solution that will work for both of them. This is called a win-win result.

4. Arbitration

- This means the appointment of an independent person to act as a judge in a dispute to decide on the terms of a settlement.
- Both parties in a conflict have to agree about who the arbitrator should be, and the decision of the arbitrator will be binding on them all.

5. Collective bargaining

- Collective bargaining is important, especially in workplace situations.
- It is necessary to have mechanisms in place for management and workers to collectively discuss and resolve issues that may arise in the organisation.

Peace education

- Peace education needs to be provided to learners in schools.
- When children learn the values of peace they will embrace these values thus avoiding conflicts.
- Peace education allows us to think of ways to resolve conflicts arising from differences such as ethnicity, gender, culture, and religion in peaceful ways.

Regional and international organizations

- A Regional organization is one whose members belong to a certain geographical region.

Regional organization to which Zambia belongs

1. Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)
2. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
3. New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
4. African Union (AU)

1. Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Origin

- The Southern African Development Community (**SADC**) was initially formed on 1 April 1980 as the Southern Development Coordination Conference (**SADCC**) to advance the cause of national political liberation in Southern Africa and to reduce dependence on South Africa during the apartheid era.
- On 17 August 1992, after the apartheid era had ended, heads of government of the region agreed to transform **SADCC** into the Southern African Development Community (**SADC**) at a summit held in Windhoek, Namibia. The focus was on integration of economic development.

Membership

15 member countries are:

1.	Angola	9.	Botswana
2.	DRC	10.	Lesotho
3.	Madagascar	11.	Malawi
4.	Namibia	12.	Mozambique
5.	South Africa	13.	Seychelles
6.	Tanzania	14.	Swaziland

7. Mauritius
8. Zimbabwe.
15. Zambia

Structure of SADC

1. **Summit of Heads State or Government**.

- it's the highest level of authority
- It makes the policies of SADC and consists of all SADC Heads of states or Government.
- It usually meets once a year. At this meeting a new Chairperson and Deputy are elected.

2. Council of Ministers:

- It's the second highest level of authority.
- The council is responsible for planning and supervising all activities of SADC.
- It is made up of one Minister from each Member State.

3. Organ on politics, Defence and security Co-operation:

- This organ is responsible for promoting peace and Security in the SADC region.
- The leader of the organ is always a Head of State or Government. A new Chairperson of the organ is elected each year.

4. The Secretariat:

- The Secretariat plans and manages the SADC programmes.
- Its headquarters are in Gaborone, Botswana.
- The Secretariat is headed by the Executive Secretary, who is appointed by the Summit for four years.

5. The Tribunal:

- Consists of 10 judges, they make sure that member States understand the SADC Treaty and that they obey its rules.
- It deals with any disputes.
- It's based in Windhoek, Namibia.

6. The Ministerial Committees:

- The committees consist of Ministers from each SADC Member State.
- These committees make sure that development plans for the region are implemented.

7. The Standing Committee of Senior Officials:

- This Committee advice the Council of Ministers.

- It consists of one official of one official from each Member State, preferably from a Ministry that deals with economic planning or finances.

8. The National Committees:

- The committees help to prepare regional policies and strategies. They also prepare new projects and check that regional strategies and programmes are carried out.
- The committees consist of stakeholders from government, the private sector and civil society in each Member State. They meet four times a year.

Goal of SADC: To improve operation and integration among the Southern African states.

Objectives of SADC

- Achieving development and economic growth in the region.
- Improving the quality of life in member states
- Developing common political values, systems and institutions of member states
- Promoting and defending peace and security
- Strengthening the historical, social and cultural links among the people of the region.
- Using natural resources sustainably and to protect the environment
- Promoting the economic independence of the member states
- Promoting employment and the effective use of resources of the region.

How Zambia benefits from membership to SADC

By being a member of SADC, Zambia is helped to:

1. Achieve development and economic growth
2. Alleviate poverty
3. Enhancing the standard and quality of life of the socially disadvantaged people through regional integration
4. Promote and defend peace and security
5. Using the natural resources sustainably and to protect the environment
6. Promoting the economic independence of the member states

2. **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**

- COMESA was formed in December 1994 to replace the former Preferential Trade Area (PTA) which had existed from the early 1980's.
- It is the largest regional economic organization in Africa with 19 member states: Burundi, Comoros, DRC, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- COMESA was established was established "as an organization of free, independent states which have agreed to cooperate in developing their natural and human resources for the good of all their people".

- COMESA Centre is located in **Lusaka**. It is home to the Secretary General's Office and most of the more than 150 staff members many of the organization's functions are carried out from the COMESA Centre.

Structure of COMESA

1. **The Authority is made up of heads of States and Governments**

- The authority sets the policies and makes sure that COMESA achieves its objectives

2. The Council of Ministers

- It is the second highest organ. It is made up of Ministers of the member states.
- It makes sure that COMESA functions properly
- It also makes decisions on the programmes and activities of COMESA.

3. The Inter-government Committee

- It is made up of Permanent .Secretaries from the Member States.
- The committee develops programmes and action plans and makes sure that the Common Market functions properly

4. The Committee for the Heads of Central Banks

- It makes financial and budgetary decisions

5. The COMESA Court of Justice

- It is the legal or judicial organ of COMESA. It makes decisions on any disputes that there may be among the Member States
- It is headed by a President and has six additional judges appointed by the Authority.

6. 12 Technical Committees

- The Committees cover different areas such as agriculture, legal affairs, tourism and wildlife, trade and monetary affairs etc.
- The Technical Committees prepare programmes and make sure they are carried out properly

Priorities and objectives of COMESA

- Establishing a Customs Union
- Formation of a large economic and trading unit
- Formation of a free trade area

The **custom** is meant to merge or join a number of customs territories into a single customs territory where custom duties and other measures that restrict trade are removed between the merged territories.

A free trade area a trade group whose member countries charge little or no tariffs or price control on goods traded between these countries. They create a trade policy that all countries in the free trade area agree to.

Note: Advantages of a free trade area

- Consumers have access to cheaper and/or better quality foreign goods
- Prices decrease because governments reduce or remove tariffs
- It increases the profitability of each country because it allows agreeing nations to focus on producing goods they are best at making

Functions of COMESA

COMESA focuses on formation of a large economic and trading unit by:

- Attaining sustainable growth and development of member countries.
- Promoting joint development in all fields of economic activity
- Creating a sustainable environment for domestic and foreign investment
- Encourage close relations between member countries
- Working together to strength the relations between COMESA and the rest of the world
- Maintaining peace and security between member Countries so that economic development ties in the region are strengthened

3. New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

- (NEPAD) is an economic development programme developed by the African Union (AU)
- It was formed at the 37th session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in July 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia.
- It aims to provide a frame work for speeding up economic cooperation and integration among African countries.

The **founding member** states were Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa.

The eight priority areas of NEPAD are:

- Political - economic corporate governance
- Agriculture - infrastructure
- Education - health
- Science and technology - market access and tourism

- Environment

Structure of NEPAD

Assembly of Africa Union

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Heads of state and government implementation committee

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Steering committee

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Secretariat

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National NEPAD Structures

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NEPAD council

Heads of State and Government implementation Committee

- It provide leadership to NEPAD: It sets policies and programmes of action
- It is mandated to develop a strategic plan for marketing and communications at the national, regional, continental and international level
- It report annually to the African Union Summit

Steering committee

- The committee is made up of 20 AU. It is tasked with the development of the terms of reference for identified programmes and projects.

Secretariat

- It is located in South Africa.
- It coordinates the administrative and logistical function for NEPAD

National NEPAD structure

- Many individual African states have also established National NEPAD structures responsible for coordinating initiatives on economic reform and development programmes.

NEPAD council

- The NEPAD council is a non-political and non-profit organization (NGO) founded by the young African professional and scholars to support NEPAD to achieve its mission.
- The council's mission is to initiate global action and mobilize resources and that will help NEPAD to meet its objectives.

NEPAD'S primary objectives are:

1. Eradicate poverty
2. Promoting sustainable growth and development
3. Accelerating the empowerment of women
4. Fully integrating Africa into the global economy

4. African Union

- The African Union was formerly known as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)
- (OAU) was formed on 25 May 1963 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to promote continental peace, unity and cooperation. It was formed when most of Africa was under colonial rule, in order to get rid of all forms of colonialism and white minority rule.
- Zambia became a member on 16 December 1964.
- On 19 July 2002 (OAU) formerly became the African Union (AU), when OAU goal of independence of African countries was achieved. This was after the end of apartheid in South Africa in 1994.
- 52 republics and two Kingdoms make up the members of the African Union. Three members' states are currently suspended due to political struggles: Guinea-Bissau, Central African Republic and Egypt. Morocco withdrew its membership of AU in 1984.

Structure of the AU

The AU organs include:

1. The Assembly

- Consist of heads of State and Government. It is the supreme organ of the AU
- Draws up the policies and decide on programmes to carry out

2. The Executive Council

- Consists of Minister or Authorities selected by the Governments of Member States

- Make decisions on policies in areas of common interest to the Member State

3. The Pan-Africa Parliament (PAP)

- Consists of 230 members from the member states
- Promotes the principles of human rights and democracy in Africa

4. The Africa Court on Human and Peoples' Rights

- Consists of 11judges from Member States of the African Union
- Protect human rights in Africa
- Decides on cases and disputes about the interpretation and application of the African Charter on Human Rights.

5. The Specialized Technical Committees

- Consists of 7 committees, composed of Ministers or senior officials: Committee of Rural economy and agriculture, Monetary and Financial Affairs, customs and Immigration matters, etc.

6. Peace and Security Council (PSC)

- Consists of 15 Member States
- Responsible for promoting peace, security and stability in Africa.

7. The Financial Institutions

- Consists of three financial institutions: African Investment Bank (AIB), African Monetary Fund (AMF) and African Central Bank (ACB)

- Assists trade within the continent

8. The advisory Board on Corruption

- Consists of 11 members elected by the Executive Council.
- Deal with corruption and related issues in Africa

9. African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)

- Consists of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the AU elect the members of the committee.
- Investigate issues covered in the African Charter on the rights and welfare of the children

Functions of the AU

- Promoting unity and solidarity of African states
- Coordinating efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa
- Defending independence
- Getting rid of all forms of colonialism from Africa

- Promoting international cooperation

Objectives of the AU

- Speeding up the political and socio-economic integration of African countries
- Promoting and defending common positions on matters of interest to Africa and its people's
- Promoting peace, security and stability on the continent
- Promoting democratic principles and institutions and good governance
- Promoting and protect the rights of the people
- Promoting sustainable development
- Promoting cooperation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples
- Working with international partners to stop preventable diseases and to promote good health on the continent

How Zambia benefits from the membership to AU

- Promotion of sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels and the integration of African economies.
- Zambia enjoys greater unity and solidarity with other African countries
- AU helps Zambia to defend her sovereignty, territorial integrity and her independence
- Peace, security and stability in the continent which is promoted by AU.
- Zambia benefits from the research done by AU in different fields' e.g. technology.

Benefits of Zambia's membership of regional organizations

- Access a wider market
- Source funding for infrastructure development more easily
- Able to attract investment
- Access technical assistance and expertise from member countries
- Benefits from cross-border trade and investment
- Regional organizations promote tourism and immigration
- Studies of environmental problems such as desertification, droughts and deforestation are undertaken
- Benefits from research and programmes regarding diseases such as Malaria, HIV etc
- Standardisation and quality assurance of goods produced and traded within the Common Market.

International Organisations

An international organization is an organization that has members from different parts of the world.

International organizations to which Zambia belongs to include the two largest and most important ones:

1. Commonwealth
2. United Nations Organization (UN)

1. Commonwealth

Commonwealth is an international organization consisting of Britain and her former colonies.

- Commonwealth promotes diversity, development and democracy, and addresses global concerns such as education, health and climate change.
- The Commonwealth is group of 53 countries that work together for their common good.
- The countries are bound by their colonial history, which has left them with similar legal, parliamentary and education systems, as well as the English language.
- Some countries have now ties that have no historical ties to Britain have now joined the Commonwealth, for example Mozambique and Rwanda.
- In 1961, South Africa left the Commonwealth because of its racist's policies of apartheid. She returned in 1994, as a multi-racial democracy under the leadership of Nelson Mandela.

Structure of the Commonwealth

1. Head of the Commonwealth

- Her majesty Queen Elizabeth II is the Head of the Commonwealth.
- There is no maximum term for the head of the Commonwealth, the next Head of the Commonwealth will be chosen by Commonwealth leaders.

2. Commonwealth Secretariat

- Commonwealth headquarters is in London, although the people who work there come from all parts of the Commonwealth.
- It puts the decisions and plans of Commonwealth leaders in action.
- It organizes all the major Commonwealth meetings, gives advice and support to member states, and runs programmes to help Commonwealth Countries.

3. Commonwealth Secretary General

- The Secretariat is headed by the Commonwealth
- It is nominated by Commonwealth leaders

4. Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG)

- It deals with serious abuses of Commonwealth political values and recommends action against member countries that are guilty of this abuse.
- It can recommend the expulsion of a country to Commonwealth leaders

5. Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM)

- At a (CHOGM) leaders meet every two years, to discuss issues that affect the Commonwealth.
- All decisions are reached by Consensus, and all member states have the opportunity to speak.

6. Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP)

- It's a development agency that works with young people between the ages of 15 and 29.
- Its vision is to empower young people to reach their full potential and to fully take part in the well-being and sustainable development of their own society and the world as a whole.

Functions and objectives of the Commonwealth

1. Supporting member countries to prevent or resolve conflicts
2. Building stronger democratic processes in member countries
3. Alleviating poverty
4. Promoting gender equality and empower women
5. Encouraging a basic education for all
6. Opposition of racism
7. Free trade
8. Addressing the impacts of climate change and promote sustainable management of the natural environment
9. Helping governments improve their ability to run public services.

How Zambia benefits from Commonwealth membership

1. Exchange of technical experts and advice, through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation.
2. The larger Commonwealth nations help the smaller less-developed members (Zambia included) to become part of the global economy.

3. The Commonwealth's efforts to promote democracy have encouraged Zamia to observe democratic funds.
4. Participation in the Commonwealth games.

2. UNITED NATIONS (UN)

The United Nation (UN) is an international organization of countries created to promote world peace and cooperation. It was founded after World War II, leaders of Britain, the United States, France, the Soviet Union and China (the Big Five) in San Francisco, USA to draw up a charter for the United Nations Organizations.

- The United Nations came into being on 24th October 1945.
- It brings together all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and political status.
- Zambia became a member on 1 December 1964
- Today, there are 192 members of the United Nations.

Functions of the UN

- Maintaining international peace and security
- Save future generations from the horror of war
- Ensure that men and women have equal right
- Economic and social advancement of all peoples
- Promotion of human rights and the dignity and worth of all people

Structure of the UN

1. **General Assembly**:

- The General Assembly is the Parliament of the UN. The 192 member states meet in the General Assembly and vote on important issues such as international peace.
- Each member country has a single vote
- It also controls the finances of the organization

2. **Security Council**:

- It is responsible for maintaining peace and tries to settle conflicts that threaten international security.
- The council has just 15 members, there are permanent five members: China, France, Russian Federation, UK and United States.
- It is based at the United Nations Headquarters

3. **Secretariat:**

- This is the Civil Service of the UN. The head of the Secretariat is the Secretary General, who is appointed by the General Assembly for a term of five years.
- It carries out the decisions of the UN and advises the Secretary General on world problems.
- The Secretary General may bring any matter to the security that seems likely to threaten international peace.

4. **International Court of Justice:**

- This is the main judicial organ of the UN. It is made up of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and Security Council for a term of nine years.
- The court sits at The Hague in Holland. It has two jobs to settle disputes and to give advice to other UN organs and agencies.

5. **Trusteeship Council:**

- The main function of this Council was to promote the development of self-government of territories. These territories were mainly former colonies of European nations, all of which are now independent.

6. **Economic and Social Council:**

- The General Assembly elects members of this council. It is made up of 54 member nations that serve three-year terms (18 members are elected per year.
- The council deals with issues of economic and social concern.

Secretary Generals of the United Nations

No	Name	Country of origin	Took office	Left office
2	Trygve	Norway	2 Feb 1946	10 Nov 1952
3	Dag Hammarskjold	Sweden	10 April 1953	18 Sept 1961
4	Myint-U Thant	Myanmar	30 Nov 1961	31 Dec 1971
5	Kurt Waldheim	Austria	1 January 1972	31 Dec 1981
6	Javier Perez de Cuellar	Peru	1 January 1982	31 Dec 1991
7	Boutros Boutras- Gali	Egypt	1 January 1992	31 Dec 1996
8	Kofi Annan	Ghana	1 January 1997	31 Dec 2006
9	Ban Ki-moon	South Korea	1 January 2007	Incumbent

ACTIVITIES OF THE UN

1. **Peacekeeping**: The UN tries to maintain peace by preventing ear or separating warring parties.
2. **Humanitarian work**: The UN has looked after refugees from war-torn countries such as the DRC, Angola, Sudan etc. it also provide emergency relief in form of food, water, shelter and medicine to disaster victims.
3. **Education**: the UN has undertaken programmes to improve the provision of education especially for Children in poor children.
4. **Health**: UN health agencies work to promote and protect good health worldwide
5. **Agriculture:** the UN funds programmes to ensure food security by increasing food production through improve farming methods and irrigation.

Specialized agencies of the UN

The World Health Organisation (WHO)

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

- Works towards the highest level of health care for the greatest number of people.
- Coordinates research in fields such as drug and alcohol abuse, primary health care, and nutrition.
- Improves sanitation and hygiene in developing countries.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

Headquarters: Rome, Italy

- Inform, advises and promotes scientific research
- Assists agricultural development in developing countries.
- Controls the flow of food aid to Asian and African countries.
- Raises nutritional levels and standards of living.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

- Raises world standards of working conditions
- Creates greater employment opportunities for women and men
- Aims to get rid of social injustices for all working people.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- Assists developing nations with things such as vaccination programmes and relief services.

- Aims to decrease infant mortality by two thirds, and reduce the frequency of respiratory illnesses and dysentery
- Runs campaigns to prevent child prostitution, trafficking in children, and illegal child labour

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Headquarters: Paris, France

- Aims to bring peace and security to the world
- Promotes peace and tolerance between different nations
- Strives to achieve access to quality education for all children
- Encouraging scientific cooperation between nations

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Headquarters: Washington DC

- Promotes international monetary cooperation and exchange rate stability
- Works to assist the growth of international trade, and to reduce poverty
- Lends money to members that have balance of payment difficulties

THE END