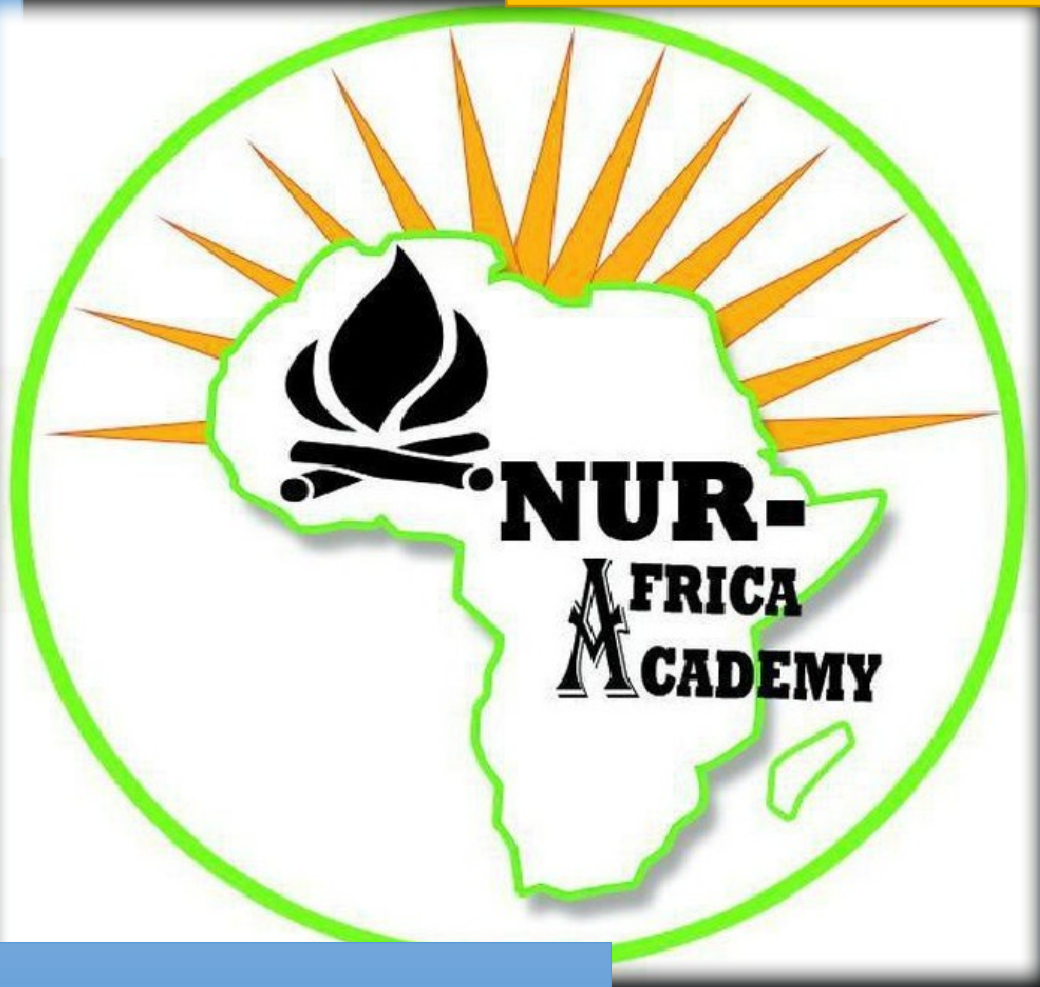
social studies
Grade 6

Nur Africa Academy



Revision Note

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October;2020

Unit Eight

Forestry

- Forest is the science of developing, caring for, cultivating and management of forests.
- forest is an extensive areas of land covered trees that grow very close together.

Importance of forests

- Economic importance
- A source of construction materials
- For making paper and packages
- A source of power(fuel)



Ecological Importance

- To control rapid runoff
- As a habit for wild life
- For enriching soil
- For increasing atmosphere humidity

forestry in Ethiopia

Type and Distribution of forests

In Ethiopia forests are found at different elevation ; from 450 to 3500m elevation which is the humid part of the country .
from 2300to3300which is the arid part

Characteristics of forests

Broad altitudinal ranges

High variation in a mean annual (between 200and2300mm)rainfall

classification_of _forests

- ***High land forests***
- ***Low land forests***
- *** High land forests***
- ***Junipers (Tide)***
- ***Aroundinoria (kerkeha)***
- ***Pod carpus (Zigba)***
- ***Aningeriya (kerero)***
- ***Olive (weira)***
- *** Low land forests***
- ***Baphial forests***
- ***Gallery (riverine)Forests***



Characteristics of forests

- *Broad altitudinal ranges*
- *High variation in a mean annual (between 200and2300mm)rainfall*

classification of forests

- *High land forests*
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- *Pod carpus(Zigba)*
- *Aningeriya(kerero)*



Unit Nine

History

- **History** is a record of human experience in all aspects of life.
- History is an endless process. yesterday,tomorow, today or the past, the present and the future are linked together in the endless chain of history.

Dating system in history

- The commonly used history dating is by using the birth of Christ. Dates are either BC or before Christ and AD or Anno Domini- After the birth of Christ.
- Dates can also be given in different ways in history .The common ones decades, centuries and millenniums which measure 10,100and 1000 years respectively.
- Among the three ,century is the most commonly used one.
- **0-100AD First century**
- **101-200AD second century**
- **201-300AD third century**
- **1001-1100AD Eleventh century**
- **1101-1200AD twelfth century**
- **1801-1900AD ninth century**
- **1901-2000AD twenty century**
- **2001-21000AD tiwenth one century**
- To indicate the first quarter, the first half, the second half and the quarter of a century see the foll
- **up to 1925 the first quarter of tiwenth century**
- **up to 1950 the first half of the tiwenth century**

Prehistoric People

- Prehistoric people means a time before written history.
- Scientists have divided this pre history period in two:
- Old Stone Age (Paleolithic)
- New Stone Age(Neolithic)

The old Stone Age(Paleolithic period)

- They are nomads and move from place to place hunting animals and gathering wild animals. They use stone tools for hunting and other activates.
- They were believed to have about75,000 years ago was neander people. They are called Stocky and heavy.
- They were short,only150 centimeters tall and have short arms and legs.
- Neander that people come from the cromagnon people who lived about 35,000 years ago.
- T***he New Stone Age (Neolithic period)***
- This was the discovery of agriculture and domestication of animals. This means that food production replaced food gathering.
- This was the period when man grew crops and made other advances before the use of metal.
- Bushmen of the Kalahari desert and the Abrigines of Australia still hunt for their food with stone weapons.

Historic periods

- In historic period writing started about 3000BC.people began to write or record their history in historic period.
- The Sumerians(Mesopotamians)
- The first people who develop writing is the Mesopotamians or the Sumerians the region which is now Iraq.
- They were living in a fertile land which lay between to rivers namely:
- Euphrates and Tigris rivers
- They were living there around 4000BC.Building houses made of sun dried brick
- They were built huge temples called ziggurats.

The Egyptians

- They develop a great civilization in the North eastern part of Africa.
- Egyptian civilization is divided in to three periods. The old kingdom, The middle kingdom and the new kingdom.
- The king who united Egypt and become the first king was menes.
- Dynasty is a family of rulers. The pharaohs or the kings were like gods. Egyptian writing system is heirographic.hieratic was written with ink on a kind of sheet of paper called papyrus.
- The body of the dead of the pharaohs was preserved by the system called Mummification. They were the first people to use calendar.

Unit Ten

Medieval History of Ethiopia

- ***The Fall of Zagwes and the " Restoration of the Solomon Dynasty***

- The Zagwes were defeated by yekuno Amlack in 1270.In 1270AD the last zagwe king yetbarek was defeated by the Amhara prince called yekuno Amlak.
- He came a written documents(Books) called kibre negest which tells about the legend Queen shaba of Ethiopia and king solomon of Israel and the coming of their son menelik the first as the first king of Ethiopia. Zeila was the trade port which the zagwes used for importing items from outside.
- Ahmed Ibn Ibrahim al gazi became the Amir of Adal.Traditional Accounts call him Ahmed Gragn(the left handed).When the Muslims and christians fought in the battle called shimbra Kure in 1529,Ahmed become victories.

The Zemene messafint

- The"zemene messafint"is used to identify a period in Ethiopia history from 1769 1885.This term refers to the domination of the messafints/regional war lords/ o kings was caused by different factories like
- The war of Ahmed Gragn
- The Oromo population movement
- Religious crises
- Zemene messafint came an end with the coming to power of Tewodros the second in 1855.This was the beginning of the modern Ethiopia history.