

PRIMARY THREE SOCIAL STUDIES LESSONS NOTES 2014

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Economic activities are activities done by people to get money or earn a living.

Reasons why people work

- ✓ To get money.
- ✓ To earn a living.
- ✓ To become famous.
- ✓ To meet their needs.
- ✓ To fight poverty

Examples of economic activities

- Farming
- Pottery
- Building
- Transporting
- Mining
- Fishing
- Tourism
- Teaching
- Quarrying
- Trading
- Weaving
- Brick laying

1. **Farming** is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.

Mixed farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on a same piece of land.

Crops

Types of crops

- **Cash crops** are crops grown for sale.

Examples of cash crops and their products

- Cotton - cotton wool, cloth
- Tobacco - cigarettes

- Coffee - beverages, coffee husks
 - **Uses of coffee husks**
 - Used in breeders
 - Used as manure and mulches
- Sisal - doormats/sacks
- Sugarcane - sugar
- Tea - beverages
- Cocoa - chocolate, beverages

➤ **Food crops** are crops grown for eating.

Examples

- Banana
- Cassava
- Vegetables
- Potatoes
- Maize
- Beans
- Ground nuts
- Millet
- Wheat
- Sorghum

Staple foods are basic foods for given areas.

Reasons why people grow crops

- ✓ To sell and get money.
- ✓ To get food.
- ✓ To fight famine

Problems facing farmers/crop growing

- Bad weather
- Poor roads
- Low prices
- Drought

2. Fishing is the catching of fish from water bodies. Animals which live in water are called **Acquatic life**.

Places where fishing is carried out.

- Lakes
- Rivers

- Ponds
- Swamps
- Oceans
- Seas
- Streams

Types of fish caught

- Lung fish
- Mud fish – from swamps
- Tilapia fish – commonest
- Nile perch – biggest
- Silver fish

Uses of fish to man

- Scales of fish are used as decorators.
- Fish skin is dried and used to make things like belts.
- Fish is sold and get money.
- Fish is used to make fertilizers.
- Some fish types are used as medicine.
- Fish is a source of food rich in proteins.

Methods of catching fish

- ❖ Using gill nets
- ❖ Using basket traps
- ❖ Using hooks

Bad/poor fishing methods

- Fish poisoning.
- Using undersized nets.

Dangers of fish poisoning

- Lead to large scale death of fish.
- Leads to spread of diseases.
- Causes death of people

A fisherman is a person who catches fish.

A fishmonger is a person who sells fish.

Fish preservation is an act of keeping fish in a good condition.

Methods of preserving fish

- ❖ Tinning/canning
- ❖ Refrigerating (Freezing)
- ❖ Salting
- ❖ Sun drying
- ❖ Smoking

3. Pottery is the making of things out of clay. Things made out of clay are called **Ceramics**.

Examples of Ceramics

- Pots
- Flower vessels
- Cups
- Charcoal
- Plates
- Stove etc

The swamp is the main source of ***clay soil***.

A swamp is a water logged area with vegetation.

4. Trade is the buying and selling of items.

Examples of trade items

5. Building

A Builder is a person who builds houses.

Tools used by builders



hoe



spade

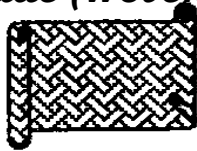
6. Weaving is the making of things out of local materials.

Materials used

- ✚ Sisal
- ✚ Banana fibre
- ✚ Papyrus

Items made (Woven materials)

✓ Mat



Use of a mat

- For sitting on.

✓ Rope



✓ balls

✓ dolls

✓ sacks – for carrying things

Problems faced by people as they carry out economic activities.

- Insecurity brought by wars.
- Diseases.
- Death.
- Poor Communication
- Poor roads.
- Lack of knowledge and skills.
- Bad weather
- Laziness
- Change in price of goods

Solutions to the above problems

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES IN OUR SUB - COUNTY

Resources these are things we use to make other things.

Examples of resources

1. Land (The major resource)

Uses of land

- For settlement
- For scale
- For farming
- For Industrialisation
- For brick making/pottery/construction

2. Minerals – substances got from the underground

Examples and their products

- Gold.
- Copper – wires.
- Iron – Iron bars, knives, panges, hoes.
- Salt.
- Soil – diesel, petrol, kerosene (Paraffin).
- Silver.

Importance of minerals

- They attract tourists.
- Sold and get money.
- People get jobs from mining industry.

3. Water

Uses of water

- Sold and get money
- Watering plants

- For drinking
- For washing clothes/utensils
- For building

4. Plants (Vegetation) is the plant cover of an area.

Uses of plants

- Provides us with wood fuel *i.e.* charcoal, firewood.
- Help in rain formation.
- Control soil erosion.
- Give us food.
- Break strong wind.

5. Money Coins and paper notes used for exchange. Money used in Uganda is called shillings.

Forms of money in Uganda

Paper notes

Coins

Paper notes

Examples

1,000shs



2,000shs



5,000shs



10,000shs



20,000shs



Coins

Examples and features

50/= - a cow's head



100/= - a cow



200/= - a fish



500/= - a head of crested crane



Uses of money

- For buying food/cars/toy cars/clothes/houses
- For paying school fess
- For paying debts

1. Name the place where people keep their money safely.

Reasons for keeping money in banks

- ✓ For safety
- ✓ For future use
- ✓ To gain profits

6. Banks

A bank is a place where people keep their money safely.

The system of keeping money in banks is called **banking**.

Types of banks

- Central bank
- Commercial bank

a). Central bank

Uganda's central bank is called the Bank of Uganda.

Roles of the Central bank

- Controls all banks in Uganda.
- Prints new money.
- Controls money in circulation.
- Gives loans to commercial banks.

b). Commercial banks

Examples

- Bank of Baroda
- Opportunity bank

- Post bank
- Stanbic bank
- Centenary bank
- Crane bank
- Tropical bank
- Cairo bank
- Barclays bank
- Equity bank
- Bank of Africa

Our school keeps its money on **Opportunity bank**.

Uses of banks to people

- Keep people's money and documents.
- Provide jobs to people.
- Provide transport.
- Provide security.
- ***Lead to the development of the area,***

1. How are banks important to farmers?

SAVING RESOURCES

Saving is the act of keeping resources for future use.

Ways of saving resources

- Planting trees
- Using other sources of fuel.
- Dredging water sources
- Using proper fishing methods.
- Budgeting
- Returning/burning

Importance of saving resources

- To avoid wastage
- For proper planning.
- For future use.

BASIC NEEDS

Basic needs are things man requires to live.

Examples

- Clothes
- Water
- Shelter
- Food
- Medical care
- Education
- Money

a). Clothes

Examples

- Jacket
- Sweaters
- Rain coats
- Shirts
- Skirts
- Dresses
- Vests

Uses of clothes to man

- Protects man from bad weather
- Keep man warm
- For privacy

Ways of caring for clothes

- Washing
- Ironing

QN:

- 1. Why do people put on clothes?**
- 2. Why do people in hilly areas put on heavy clothes?**
- 3. How do school children benefit from sweaters?**

b). Water

Uses of water

- For drinking
- For washing clothes/utensils.

- For cooking
- **For bathing**

c). **Shelter**

Types of houses

➤ **Permanent houses**

Examples

- Bungalow
- Storeyed houses (flat)

Materials used to make permanent structure

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| ✚ Stones | ✚ Sand soil |
| ✚ Iron sheets | ✚ Nails |
| ✚ Cement | ✚ Timber |

➤ **Temporary houses**

Examples

- Tents
- Huts

Materials used

- ✚ Grass
- ✚ Soil
- ✚ Reeds
- ✚ Sisal

Reasons why people build houses

- ✓ To get shelter.
- ✓ To get protection against bad weather.

d). **Medical care**

- Helps man to live healthy.
- Helps us to get jobs.

e). **Education**

- Provides us with jobs.
- Provides us with knowledge skills

f). Food

is something good to eat.

Importance of food in the body

- Enables us to grow healthy
- Provides energy to our body

Sources of food

- ❖ Market
- ❖ Shops
- ❖ Gardens

KEEPING PEACE IN OUR SUB - COUNTY

Peace is a situation when there is no war in an area.

Ways of keeping peace

- Respecting one another
- Participating in work.
- Telling the truth.
- Respecting other people's property.
- Avoiding bad groups.

People given respect in our sub – county

- Leaders
- Parents
- Old people
- Teachers
- Church leaders
- Elders

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

A right is a natural freedom.

Children's rights are natural freedom entitled to every child.

Examples

- A right to eat
- A right to education
- A right to medical care
- A right to belong to a family, clan, tribe.
- A right to privacy.
- A right to life.

Child abuse

is the violation/denial of children's rights.

Forms/examples of child abuse

- Rape
- Defilement
- Abusive language
- Child kidnapping
- Child battering
- Denial of medical care/food, education
- Child sacrifice.

Qn: How are children's rights abused in Uganda today?

Causes of child abuse

- Poverty
- Death of parents
- Indiscipline
- Insecurity
- Early child marriage
- Alcoholism

Groups of people who abuse/violate children's rights

- Witch doctors
- Rebels
- Some step parents
- Thieves

➤ Alcoholists

➤ Strangers

Effects of child abuse practice

- Leads to death
- Leads to mental instability
- Hatred
- Loneliness

Ways of controlling child abuse

- Arresting child abusers
- Reporting them to authorities.
- Listening to our parents.

Children's responsibilities

- Respecting elders
- Observes peace and security
- Showing love to our country.
- Helping parents.
- Respecting rights of others.
- Helping the needy.

Importance of children's responsibilities

- They help to manage time.
- Ensure health growth of a child.
- Helps a child to have a peaceful mind.