

## **P.5 SOCIAL STUDIES WEEK 4**

**Monday 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2020.**

### **THE CLIMATE OF UGANDA**

- Climate is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time 30-35 years.
- Weather is the condition of the atmosphere of a place at a given time.
- Meteorology is the scientific study of weather changes.
- Climatology is the scientific study of climate.

### **Elements of weather**

- Rainfall
- Sunshine
- Wind
- Cloud cover
- Temperature
- Air pressure
- Humidity

### **Weather instruments for measuring different elements of weather.**

❖ Rainfall	Rain gauge
❖ Sunshine	Sunshine recorder
❖ Speed of wind	Anemometer
❖ Direction of wind	Wind vane
❖ Strength of wind	Wind sock
❖ Temperature	Six's thermometer
❖ Humidity	Hygrometer
❖ Air pressure	Barometer
❖ Clouds	Ceilometer

### **Aspects of climate**

- Rainfall
- Temperature

### **Activity**

1. What is climate?
2. How is weather similar to climate?
3. Give any two elements of weather.
4. Which element of weather leads to floods?
5. How is a wind sock useful to a pilot?

**Tuesday 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2020.**

**Factors which influence the climate of an area**

- Latitude.
- Altitude.
- Nature of vegetation.
- Human activities.
- Distance from water bodies
- Prevailing winds

**(i) Altitude: The effects of altitude**

- Altitude is the height above sea level.
- It is measured by an instrument called an altimeter.

**1. Why do you think Entebbe is cooler than Gulu**

- Gulu is on a low altitude than Entebbe.

**2. Why do you think Gulu is hotter than Entebbe?**

- Entebbe is on a high altitude than Gulu.

**3. How does the altitude affect climate?**

- The higher you got the cooler it becomes and the lower you go the hotter it comes.
- Temperatures decreases as altitude increases.

**4. Why is Kisoro cooler than Kampala?**

- Kisoro is on a higher altitude than Kampala.
- Places like Kisoro, Kabale, Mbale, Mt. Rwenzori are cooler because they are at a higher altitude.

**(ii) Distance from water bodies**

- Place near larger water bodies receive a lot of rain.
- Winds that blow across large the water body carry a lot of moisture which rise up to form rainfall.
- Wind that blows from land towards the sea is dry.
- They do not bring more rain.

**(iii) Latitude (Distance from the Equator)**

- Places near the equator are hotter than places far away from the equator.
- Places near the equator experience high temperature than places far away from the equator hence receiving a lot of rainfall due to high evaporation and transpiration from and trees.

**(iv) Human Activities**

- Places where large forests are planted have a lot of rainfall.
- Places where people have cut down trees on a large scale experience dry condition with very little rain.

### **How does clearing of natural vegetation affect the area?**

- It reduces chances of rainfall formation.
- It displaces wild animals which live in it.
- It leads to soil erosion

### **(v) The Nature of vegetation**

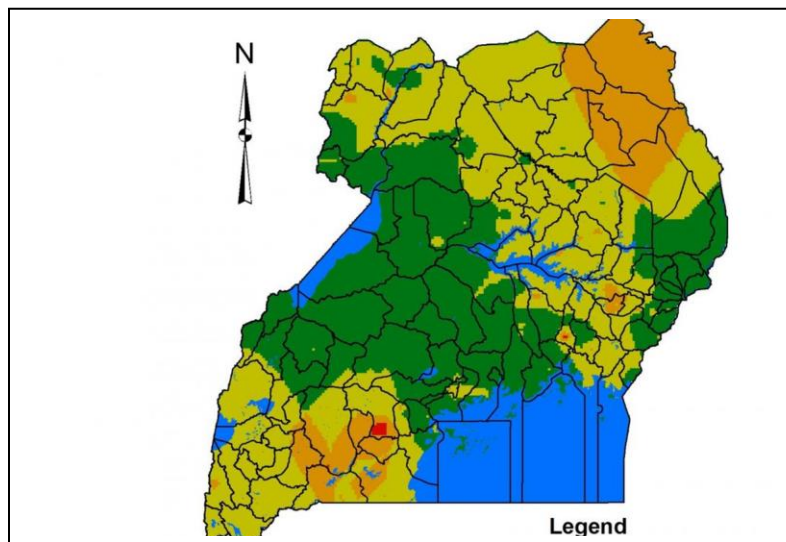
- Places that have thick forests receive plenty of rainfall while places with little or no vegetation are very dry.
- The type of rainfall received near large forests and water bodies is convectional rainfall.

**Wednesday 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2020.**

### **CLIMATIC REGIONS OF UGANDA**

- Tropical climate.(wet and dry)
- Equatorial climate.(hot and wet)
- Mountain climate.(cool)
- Semi-arid climate.(little rainfall and dry areas)

### **Map showing climatic regions of Uganda.**



### **TROPICAL CLIMATE**

- The tropical climate is described as dry and wet
- Most parts of Uganda experience tropical climate.

### **Why do most parts of Uganda receive tropical climate?**

- Uganda lies within the tropics.
- Tropical climate is experienced between tropic of cancer and tropic of Capricorn.

### **Economic activities carried out in Tropical climate regions (wet and dry areas)**

- Crop farming
- Tourism.

- Mining.
- Fishing.
- Cattle keeping.

## Activity

The table below shows monthly temperature of an area in Uganda

Mon	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp	25	27	35	32	38	37	26	24	25	25	25	35
R/F	110	115	110	20	-	-	-	10	15	80	125	125

1.Name the three months without rainfall.

2.Name the months with the highest rainfall.

**3.Give the crops grown within the areas which experience tropical climate.**

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| • Bananas | • Groundnuts |
| • Peas    | • Cotton     |
| • Beans   | • Potatoes   |
| • Sorghum | • Cassava    |
| • Millet  | • Coffee     |

**Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2020.**

**EQUATORIAL CLIMATE (wet and hot areas of Uganda)**

- It is referred to as hot and wet throughout the year
- It is experienced between 5<sup>o</sup> North and 5<sup>o</sup> South of the Equator.

**Activities carried out in area with equatorial climate.**

- Farming
- Tourism
- Lumbering
- Mining

**Crops grown in areas of Uganda which experience Equatorial climate**

- Oil palm
- coffee
- tea
- cocoa
- bananas
- rubber
- sugarcane

**Characteristic of Equatorial climate**

- It receives high humidity.

- It is hot throughout the year
- It receives high rainfall.

**Why is equatorial climate described as hot and wet?**

- It receives high temperature and heavy rainfall.
- ✓ Equatorial climate receives an average rainfall of 1500mm – 2000mm  
✓ It experiences a temperature range of 25°C and above

**Graph showing equatorial climate**

1. Which month received the highest amount of rainfall?
2. Which month received the lowest rainfall?

**Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2020.**

**SEMI DESERT CLIMATE (dry areas of Uganda)**

- It receives little rainfall
- It is hot and dry most of the year.

**Semi desert (ARID) climate is experienced in the following districts of Uganda;**

- Moroto
- Abim
- Napak,
- Kotido
- Nakapiripirit
- Kaabong

**State the economic activities carried out in north eastern Uganda.**

- Nomadic pastoralism
- Tourism
- Mining

**Nomadic pastoralism**

This is the movement of people with their animals from one place to another looking for pasture and water.

**Pastoral tribes in Uganda.**

- Karamojong

- Jie
- Pokot
- Iteso
- Bahima
- Banyankole

**Tribes that carry out nomadic pastoralism.**

**Why do the Karamojong move from one place to another?**

- To look for pasture and water for the animals.

**Problems faced by the Karimojong in their activity .**

- Cattle diseases
- Long drought season
- Shortage of pasture and water
- Cattle rustling

**Suggest one way in which government can encourage the Karamojong to live settled life.**

- By building valley dams
- Educating the Karamojong to keep a manageable number of cattle
- Encourage the Karamojong practice mixed farming
- Improving on pasture
- Providing ready market for animal products.
- Disarming pastoral tribes.

**Why is North Eastern Uganda sparsely populated?**

- It is a semi arid area with no rainfall most of the year which doesn't support crop growing.

**How has the government tried to solve the problem of water in the drier parts of Uganda?**

- By building valley dams
- By drilling boreholes
- By using tanks to harvest water

**MOUNTAIN CLIMATE**

- This is received in highland areas of Uganda
- Temperatures are low and rainfall is high as one goes higher on the mountain