

ST JOSEPH SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL – NAGGALAMA

SENIOR ONE 2020

GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

TOPIC SEVEN. NOTES.

Procedure:

1. Download a hard copy and copy notes in your note books.
2. Alternatively get a copy of these notes in a text book prepared by teacher at school or @ NAKASERO BOOKSHOP behind Boulevard building, Kampala road, “Title: Understanding Fundamentals of Geography, senior One: New geography syllabus” by Emitu Henry.

Understanding Fundamentals Of Geography



NEW O'LEVEL GEOGRAPHY
SYLLABUS 2020
Senior one.

TOPICS COVERED IN THIS BOOK:

- ✓ Introduction to Geography.
- ✓ Ways of studying Geography
- ✓ Map Reading & interpretation.
- ✓ Photograph interpretation.
- ✓ Field work.
- ✓ Statistics methods & presentation.
- ✓ Earth and its movements.
- ✓ Weather and Climate.
- ✓ Location, Size & Relief regions of East Africa.
- ✓ Climate & Natural Vegetation of East Africa.

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Date: 29th / Oct/ 2020

Chapter Seven.

Location, Size and Relief Regions of East Africa

Key Words	By the end of this chapter, you should be able to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cliff, • Drainage, • Earthquake • Erosion • Faulting • Glacier • Landform • Lava • Magma • Plate tectonics • Rift valley • Rock • Volcano • Vulcanicity • Warping • Cliff • Wave deposition 	<p>a) use maps, statistics, graphs and diagrams to analyse population.</p> <p>b) appreciate that East African countries vary greatly in area and population.</p> <p>c) know the East African countries, their approximate population and area.</p> <p>d) use contours to show physical features and draw cross-sections from simple contour maps.</p>

Location and Size of East Africa.

Introduction.

East African countries comprise of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, form a rectangular block with Uganda being the smallest.

Activity 7:1

1. Describe the position of East Africa in relation to other countries and regions.
2. Describe the position of East Africa using latitude and longitude.
3. Draw a sketch map to show the location of East Africa.

Kenya 580,367 km², and Tanzania 945,087 km² (include Zanzibar, Mafia and Pemba Islands is 906 km²)

East Africa: Size of Land Area per country in Km²

Country	Land area Km ²
Uganda	241,038
Kenya	580,367
Tanzania	945,087
Total	1,768,705

(source: World Bank, United Nations)

Location:

The three East African countries lie between Longitudes 30°E and 42°E and, Latitudes 4¹/₂°N and 12¹/₂°S of the Equator 0° .

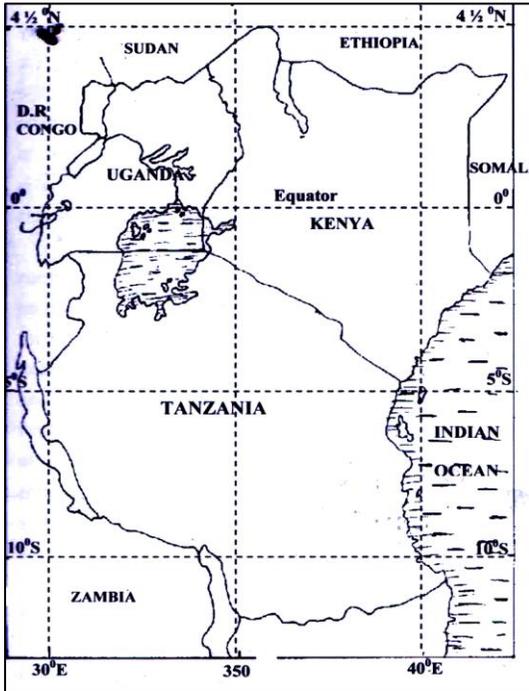
The region lies in both Hemispheres i.e. Northern Hemisphere and largest part in Southern Hemisphere East Africa is bordered by:

South Sudan and Ethiopia to the North, Mozambique and Malawi to the South, Somalia and Indian Ocean to the East, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia to the West.

Major Towns.

The major towns are; Kampala, Jinja, Kasese, Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Arusha, Dar es salaam, Tabora, Mbeya, Mtwara, Kigoma, etc.

Map showing Location and countries bordering East Africa.



Activity 7:2 on Size of East Africa.

In pairs, search the Internet or any other source for figures (data) showing the size of East African countries.

1. Copy the information into your notebook and use it to draw a pie chart or bar graph.
2. Using the diagram you have drawn determine the:
 - i) Largest country in East Africa,
 - ii) Smallest country in East Africa.
3. Estimate how many times the largest country is larger than the smallest one.
Give a reason to support your estimate.
4. Share what you have written and the diagram you have drawn with other pairs in a whole class discussion.

Activity 7:3 on Population:

1. Individually, look for data about the population of the East African countries from any source you can come across.
2. Draw a pie chart to represent the data you have got.
3. Which country has the:
 - i) Largest population
 - ii) Smallest population

Population distribution in East Africa.

Population is a number of people in a given area in a given period of time.

Population density is the number of people per square km i.e.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Popn Density} &= \frac{\text{Total number of People}}{\text{Total Land area}} \\
 &= X \text{ people per km}^2 \\
 &\text{(where } X \text{ is number of people)}
 \end{aligned}$$

In East Africa, the population is unevenly distributed both in the urban and rural areas.

Current population status in East Africa.

The average range of the population density of the three countries is 65 persons per km² (2019).

Urban population is 29.2% of the 126,809,813 people (2019)

Tanzania:

- Has got the highest population of 58.01 million (2019) of this 1.3 million live on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, closely.
- Tanzania is the least densely populated with average population density of 62 persons/km².

Kenya: Has population of 53.02million people.

- Kenya is the second densely populated with average population density of 92 persons / km², with median age if 19.1 years.

Uganda:

- Has 44.27 million (2019 estimates).
- Uganda’s population density is 183 persons per km² (2019), with the median age of 16.1 years, 84% live in rural areas make her the most densely populated of the three countries.

Areas of high population density in East Africa.

Country	Population size in millions
Uganda	44.27
Kenya	53.02
Tanzania	58.01
Total	155.30

(a) **The coastal belt including the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.**

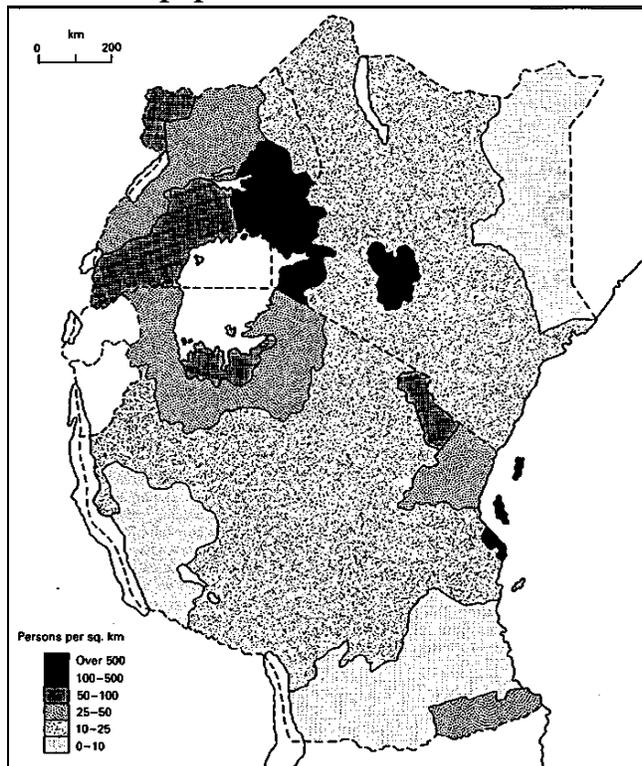
- Due to moderate rainfall for cultivation of crops as cotton, cashew nuts, cloves coconuts and sisal.
- The coastal areas of Kenya at Malindi, Lamu, Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam are important urban areas, being commercial centres and the ports landing most of the exports and imports of East Africa.

(b) **The highlands areas;** e.g. Kenya highlands, Mt. Elgon area, West Nile, South Western Uganda, Kilimanjaro, Meru and Usambara.

Conditions for dense population.

- Presence of highlands that lie at an altitude of about 2,500 metres above sea level are cool and attract population.
- They have warm temperatures and rich volcanic fertile soils.
- Reliable rainfall that support growing various crops such as coffee; pyrethrum and variety of subsistence crops are grown.
- They are also suitable for livestock farming.

Pattern of population distribution in East Africa.



Population distribution in East Africa.

(c) **Lake Victoria region.**

Area surrounding L. Victoria receives heavy rainfall almost throughout the year and the lake region has fertile soils e.g. black cotton soil and red brown latosols ideal for cultivation of food crops and cash crops. This has attracted large population concentrations at Kisumu, Mwanza, Jinja and Bukoba as a result of trade activities.

Areas of low or sparse population include: -

1. Areas of little and unreliable rainfall with marked drought e.g. Karamoja, North Western Kenya and Central Tanzania.
2. Tsetse fly infested areas e.g. the Miombo woodlands of Tanzania parts of Bunyoro and Busoga in Uganda.
3. Swampy areas e.g. areas either permanently or seasonally under waterlogging.

4. Tops of high mountains which are cold and covered by ice.

The most densely populated regions of East Africa are;

- The lake shores region i.e Buganda, Busoga, Nyanza province, Mwanza and Bukoba.
- The highland areas i.e. kigezi, kenya highlands, kilimanjaro slope, southern highlands of Tanzania and Rwenzori area.
- The leading urban areas i.e. Kampala, Nairobi, Dar es salaam, Mombasa, kisumu, Mwanza, Nakuru, Eldoret, Dodoma, Masaka, Jinja, Mbarara, Kabale.
- The coastal areas of East Africa i.e. Dar es salaam, Mombasa, Malindi, Tanga, Mtwara, Lindi and islands of Zanzibar.

The most sparsely populated regions of East Africa are;

- North East Kenya.
- North west kenya (Turkana and Boran)
- Central Tanzania (miombo woodlands)
- North East Uganda (karamoja).
- Ankole – Masaka dry corridor.
- Northern Uganda (Kitgum, Pader).

Moderately populated areas of East Africa are;

- Western Uganda,
- West Nile region of Uganda,
- South East Tanzania,
- Southern Tanzania.

Drawing a pie-chart.

Study the table below showing total population estimates of East Africa countries by 2019 and answer questions that follow:

Country	Population size in millions
Uganda	44.27
Kenya	53.02
Tanzania	58.01
Total	155.30

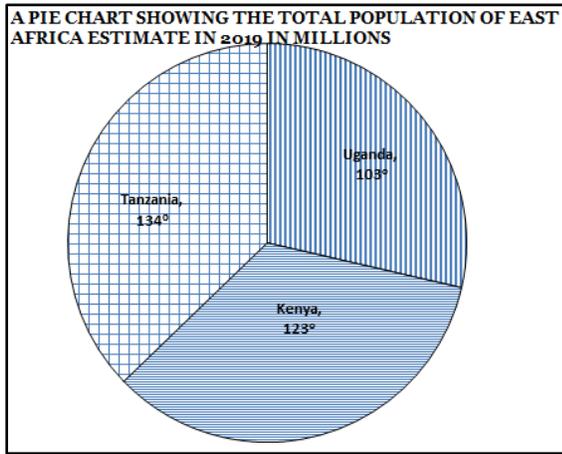
- a) State the country with:
- i) largest.
 - ii) smallest population size.
- b) Draw a pie chart to represent the total population of East African countries.

- Calculation to determine size of each pie representing each country in degrees;

- $Uganda = \frac{44.27}{155.3} \times 360 = 102.62^\circ$

- $Kenya = \frac{53.02}{155.3} \times 360 = 122.90^\circ$

- $Tanzania = \frac{58.01}{155.3} \times 360 = 134.47^\circ$



East Africa's total population 1994-2001.

Year	Population
1994	73,440,000
1995	75,560,000
1996	77,660,000
1997	79,780,000
1998	81,890,000
1999	83,960,000
2000	86,000,000
2001	87,980,000

- Draw a bar graph to show the population trend of East Africa between 1994 and 2001.
- (i) Calculate the percentage change in East Africa's total population between 1994 to 2001.
(ii) Explain the factors which have led to the population change in (b) (i) above.

Physical / Relief Regions Of East Africa.

East Africa is divided into five relief regions / divisions.

These are;

- Coastal plains (0- 250m above sea level)
- Eastern plateaus (250-1100m above sea level)
- East African Rift valley (300-1800m above sea level)
- Central and lake plateau (1000-1500m above sea level)
- East African highlands (1500-6000m above sea level)

1. Coastal Plains and lowlands (0-250m A.S.L).

- The region lies about 200meters above sea level.
- This region forms low lying areas along the East African coast bordered by the Indian Ocean.
- Most parts of the coastal plain are narrower. Coastline is regular since it has few bays.
- The region is made up of sedimentary rocks due to wave deposition from the Indian Ocean and river deposition.
- Many rivers flow towards the Indian Ocean along this region e.g. R. Pangani, Ruvuma, Galana, Tana & Athi.
- Major activities on the coastal plains include Agriculture (sisal growing, cloves, coconuts, cashew nuts) Fishing, Trading, Quarrying and Tourism.

Eastern Plateau. (250-1100m above sea level).

- These lie between 400metres and 200 meters a.s.l these are two types; the low-lying and the high-lying plateaus.
- From the coastal plains, the land generally raises towards the west.
- Here, Inselbergs (isolated hills and mountain ranges) are common.
- In south East Kenya, the Eastern plateau is called ‘Nyika’, a Swahili word which means ‘open grassland’.
- The major activities are animal grazing and tourism because Game parks & Reserves can be set up.

East Africa Rift Valley. (300-1800m above sea level).

- Its sub- divided into two branches i.e. the western arm the Eastern arm.
- The Western arm stretches from Lake Albert to Lake Malawi (Lake Nyasa).
- Eastern arm stretches from Lake Turkana (Lake Rudolf) up to Lake Malawi in Tanzania.
- This region contains most of the lakes in East Africa e.g. L. Tanganyika, Albert, Turkana, George Edward, Tanganyika.
- Most of these lakes are very narrow and very deep.
- Economic activities here include; tourism, farming, fishing and animal rearing, mining.

Importance of a rift valley to development of man.

Positive importance.

- Rift valley lakes are potential grounds for fishing e.g. Lake Edward, Tanganyika.
- Transport has been developed along rift valley lakes to link up with railway and road transport to facilitate trade E.g. Lake Malawi, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Albert.
- Rift valley lakes are a source of water for industrial, urban, livestock and domestic uses.
- Rift valley floor is lowland has promoted farming due to presence of fertile soils deposited out of weathering of rocks of fine soil texture.
- Some areas of the rift valley have resources which support the craft industry e.g. swamps around L. Tanganyika, L. Albert, L. Edward have papyrus vegetation needed as raw materials for art and craft industry, construction etc.

Problems face by people living in the rift valley areas.

- Rift valley lakes are too narrow and deep which limit their use for transport.
- Rift valley areas are associated to natural hazards e.g. earth quakes, landslides, etc. lead to destruction of property and life.
- Rift valley areas are associated with pests and diseases e.g. tsetse flies around Albertine flats cause sleeping sickness, malaria from mosquitoes in swamp vegetation, etc.
- Flooding of lowland rift valley areas during heavy rains destroy property.
- Soil erosion due to steep escarpments and fault scarps areas are heavily eroded by water.
- Dangerous wild animals live in rift valley floor national parks like Serengeti N.P, Bwindi impenetrable forest N.P, Semiliki Park, destroy property of man and lives.
- Remoteness in rift valley areas due to difficulty to construct transport routes across it.

2. Central & Lake Plateau (1000-1500m above sea level).

- It’s found between the Eastern and Western arms of the rift valley.
- Many rivers such as; Nzoia, Nyando, Kiya, Kagera and Katonga drain into this basin, being saucer shaped.
- Lake Victoria is the source of River Nile.

- It's the important region because of fertile soils for farming and it has the highest population densities.
- It has warped lakes i.e. Victoria & Kyoga and it has got major cities and towns.



Importance of Lake Victoria Basin region to Economic Activities

- Provide water for both domestic and industrial uses.
- Basin Lake and surrounding rivers are used for fishing to provide fish protein for human diet.
- Basin lake are surrounded by a network of rivers such as; Nzoia, Nyando, Kiya, Kagera and Katonga which are used for river transport to promote economic development in trade and provision of services to people.
- Lake victoria basins is source of River Nile that is being used to generate hydroelectricity power at Bujagali for industrial and domestic uses.
- The lake basin region is very fertile with alluvial soils for cultivation of crops e.g growing rice, palm oil, bananas, etc. for provision of food to man.
- Basins are tourist attractions for development of the tourist industry, to contribute foreign exchange earnings for the economy's development.
- Lake Victoria basin is surrounded by extensive wetlands which help to areas purify water for rivers and flood control points.
- Lake Victoria basin helps to modify the climate by recharging the dry winds with moisture that help in the formation of rainfall e.g. convectional rainfall.
- The basin provides habitats for aquatic life e.g. crocodiles, hippopotamus, fish etc.
- The region is a source of minerals e.g. sand, gold, etc. leading to the development of the mining industry.
- Provide raw materials for art and craft industry e.g. clay for pottery, papyrus etc.

Problems faced by people living near Lake basins:

- Under developed transport and communication because of difficulty in construction of roads through wetlands and river valleys.
- Being low-lying region is commonly affected by flooding during heavy rainy season leading to loss of life and property.

- The basins harbor disease vectors like snails, mosquitoes and associated diseases from contaminated water like cholera, dysentery etc.
- Basins have thick extensive swamp vegetation that act as hideouts for rebels causing insecurity such as Lubigi-Busega etc.
- Accidents may occur due to drowning of fishermen and travellers in Lake Victoria due to strong winds.
- The lake basin may harbor dangerous wild animals like hippos, crocodiles etc.
- Basins are usually polluted environments since they are used as dumping grounds for wastes, garbage etc.



Pollution at shores of Lake Victoria.



Flooding after heavy rains in lake basin region.

3. East African Highlands (1500-6000m above sea level).

- Most of the highlands here were formed as a result of folding, faulting, Volcanicity and warping,
- Mountains here include Rwenzori, Kilimanjaro, Elgon Usambara, Muhavura, Kenya, Uluguru ranges e.t.c.
- The high lands have got fertile soils which favour crop growing especially coffee.
- The East African highlands have got the highest population densities in East Africa.

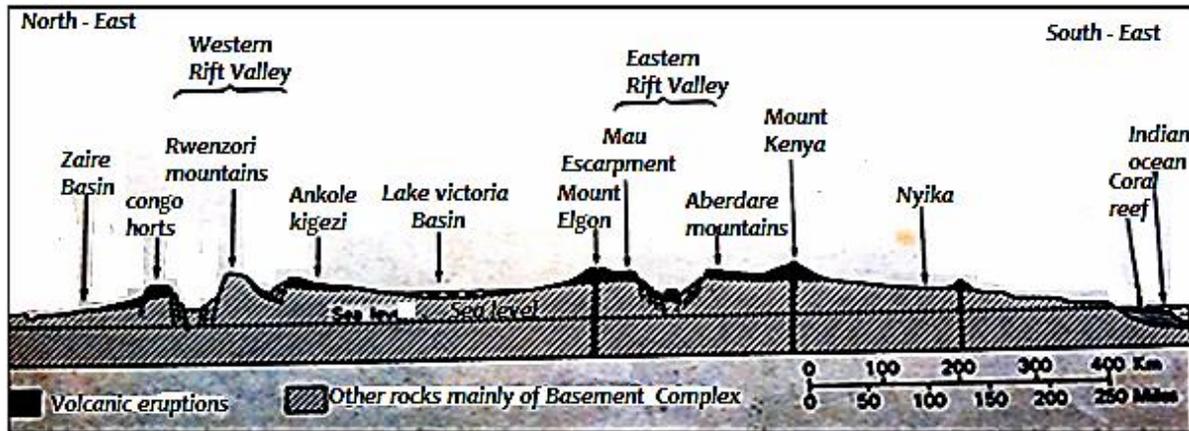
Importance of Highlands on Human Activities.

- Help in formation of rainfall by the windward side that act as a barrier to moving moist winds that rise to condense and form clouds that fall as Orographic rainfall. This support agriculture in the region e.g. growing of coffee in Ethiopia.
- The leeward sides of the mountain are dry and therefore support Pastoralism especially livestock.
- Catchment areas for rivers that originate from it to provide water for animals and domestic purposes, irrigation and generation of Hydro Electricity Power.
- Provide habitats for wild life conservation, for animals that live in the Montane forests on these highlands.
- There is mining of rocks / quarrying materials used for construction of roads, buildings.
- Mountains are tourist potentials that attract large sums of foreign exchange earnings to the government.
- Highland areas attract dense population settlements due to fertile soils at the foothills for farming e.g. the Ethiopian highlands, Drakensburg Mountains, etc.
- Have montane forests where lumbering is done to extract timber and poles for building and making furniture.

Problems faced by people living near highland areas.

- Excessive soil erosion due to steep slopes during heavy rains on the windward sides.
- Drought conditions on the leeward side lead to famine and shortage of pasture for animals.
- Temperature inversion in the valley areas near the mountain cause chilly conditions to settlers.

- Rugged terrain and steep slopes make construction of transport routes difficult therefore restrict movements and settlements.
- Landslides or mass wasting is vulnerable to steep slopes of windward side cause damages to property and lives.
- Presences of dangerous wild animals living in the Montane forests are a threat to man and his crops or livestock.
- Existence of pests and diseases due to humid conditions on the windward sides.
- Shortage of land for farming on the windward side as a result of high population density in the area.
- Sudden volcanic eruption and falling debris is a threat to people around highlands.



Generalized section a cross East Africa cross-section of East Africa from West – East.

Activity 7.5

In groups, study Figure 7.1 and do the following tasks:

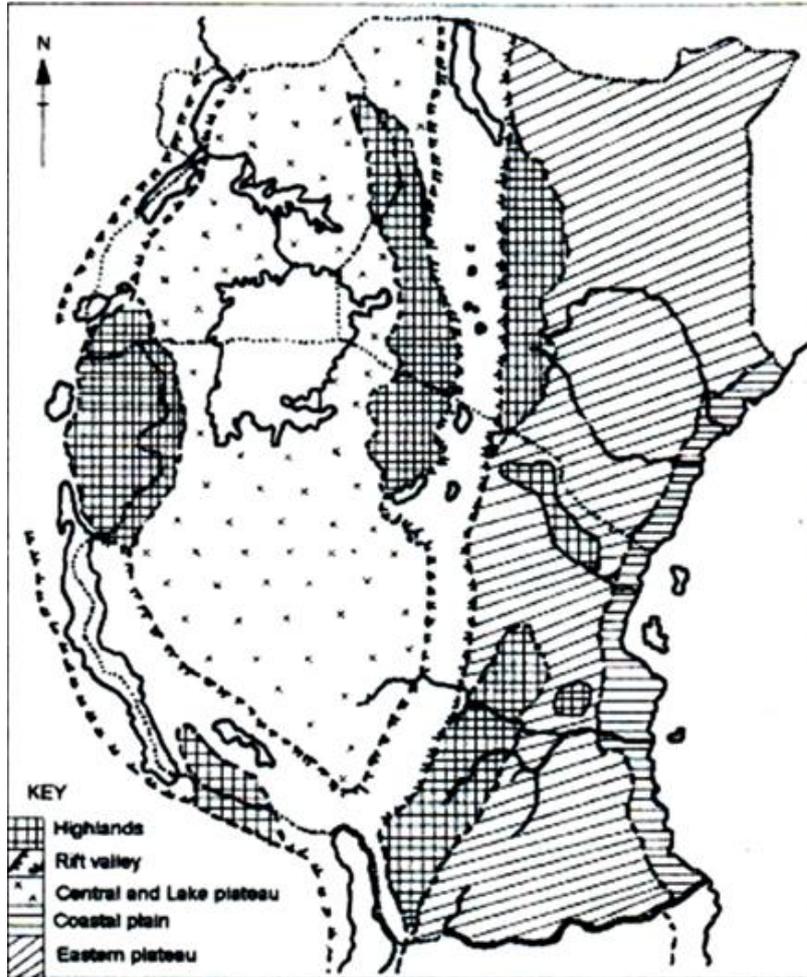
1. Copy the map in your notebook and on it name:
 - i) the countries.
 - ii) the different relief regions of East Africa.
 - iii) at least two mountains in each country.
2. Which relief region covers the largest part of East Africa?
3. Identify the relief region in which your home area is found.

In the above activity, you have found out that East Africa is divided into five major relief regions. Each region has certain characteristics which make it different from other regions.

The largest part of Uganda is covered by the **plateau** region. The most important differences between regions lie in the appearance of the landscape and the height. These relief regions have an influence on the local weather and climate.

This, in turn, determines the economic activities people in each region do and their ways of life in general. You are going to find out more about this influence in the following activity.

EAST AFRICA: LANDSCAPES AND PHYSICAL REGIONS.



Stay safe