

Republic of Zambia

Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education

SOCIAL STUDIES SYLLABUS GRADE 8-9



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Vision

Quality, lifelong education for all which is accessible, inclusive and relevant to individual, national and global needs and value systems

Preface

The syllabus was produced as a result of the Curriculum review process carried out by the Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education under the auspices of the Curriculum Development Centre (CDC). The curriculum reform process started way back in 1999 when the Ministry of Education commissioned five (5) curriculum studies which were conducted by the University of Zambia. These studies were followed by a review of the lower and middle basic and primary teacher education curriculum. In 2005 the upper basic education National survey was conducted and information from learners, parents, teachers, school managers, educational administrators, tertiary institutions traditional leaders civic leaders and various stakeholders in education was collected to help design a relevant curriculum,.

The recommendations provided by various stakeholders during the Upper Basic Education National survey of 2005 and National symposium on curriculum held in June 2009 guided the review process.

The review was necessitated by the need to provide an education system that would not only incorporate latest social, economic, technological and political developments but also equip learners with vital knowledge, skills and values that are necessary to contribute to the attainment of Vision 2030.

The syllabus has been reviewed in line with the Outcome Based Education principles which seek to link education to real life experiences that give learners skills to access, criticize analyze and practically apply knowledge that help them gain life skills. Its competences and general outcomes are the expected outcomes to be attained by the leaners through the acquisition of knowledge, skills, techniques and values which are very important for the total development of the individual and the nation as a whole.

Effective implementation of Outcome Based Education requires that the following principles be observed: clarity of focus, Reflective designing, setting high expectations for all learners and appropriate opportunities.

It is my sincere hope that this Outcome Based syllabus will greatly improve the quality of education provided at Junior Secondary School as defined and recommended in various policy documents including Educating Our Future`1996 and the `Zambia Education Curriculum Framework `2013.

Chishimba Nkosha

Permanent Secretary

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EARLY EDUCATION.

Acknowledgement

The syllabus presented here is a result of broad-based consultation involving several stakeholders within and outside the education system.

Many individuals, institutions and organizations were consulted to gather their views on the existing syllabus and to accord them an opportunity to make suggestions for the new syllabus. The Ministry of Education wishes to express heartfelt gratitude to all those who participated for their valuable contributions, which resulted in the development of this syllabus.

The Curriculum Development Centre worked closely with other sister departments and institutions to create this document. We sincerely thank the Directorate of Teacher Education and Specialized Services, the Directorate of Planning and Information, the Directorate of Human Resource and Administration, the Directorate of Open and Distance Education ,the Examinations Council of Zambia, the University of Zambia, schools and other institutions too numerous to mention, for their steadfast support.

We pay special tribute to co-operating partners especially JICA and UNICEF for rendering financial technical support in the production of the syllabus.

C.N.M Sakala (Mrs)
Director-Standard and Curriculum

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EARLY EDUCATION

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Introduction

The new junior secondary school (Grade 8-9) social studies syllabus is one of the steps taken towards the implementation of the Curriculum reforms in the Zambia Education System. This syllabus takes into account our National Education Goals and the structure of the various disciplines that contribute to the subject called "Social Studies"

It aims at achieving in all- rounded development of a leaner who is capable of making meaningful contribution to society. Hence the outcomes of this syllabus are centred on analytical innovative creative and constructive skills.

Further, this syllabus emphasises on the various approaches adopted in learning such disciplines in a spiral design of topics which are developed from simple to complex in breadth and depth.

It is therefore the ultimate goal of their syllabus to develop into the learner's knowledge and skills that will help them understand their social political and economical world they can think and function effectively.

TEACHING METHODOLOGIES

The teaching methodologies recommended should be learner centred. These include:

- a) Activity learning (individual/pair/group)
- b) Educational visits (visits to various relevant institutions and organisations)
- c) Role play
- d) Debate
- e) Demonstration
- f) Question and answer technique
- g) Teacher exposition

TIME ALLOCATION

The learning area shall cover a period of seven years. From Grade 1 to 4, learners shall have six (06) periods of thirty (30) minutes duration each per week. Grades 5 to 7 learners shall have six (06) periods of forty (40) minutes duration each per week.

ASSESSMENT

It is expected that learners will be assessed periodically to determine whether the intended outcomes have been internalised and competences mastered. For the sake of this, teachers are advised to conduct Continuous Assessments, whether weekly or fortnightly or monthly. A mid-term assessment would also be ideal so that where deficiencies are observed some remedial measures are put in place. However, it is strongly recommended that an end-of-term assessment be conducted at each grade level.

It is the Ministry's intention to conduct aptitude examinations after completing the Lower Primary School Level for purposes of selection to Grade 5. Those learners who will not meet the cut-off point will be made to repeat but using remedial measures before they can proceed to Grade 5. At the same time, another aptitude examination will be conducted after completing Upper Primary School Level for selection to Grade 8 or Form 1 as the case may be. Those learners who won't meet the cut-off point will be expected to repeat Grade 7.

RATIONALE

The term "Social Studies" is here used to identify a new study area that has been introduced at junior secondary school level (Grades 8 and 9). It does not denote a political school of thought, a philosophy, a doctrine or a form of organisation. It only refers to this new learning area on human relationships and behaviour. It is an inter-disciplinary programme with a contemporary orientation incorporating some aspects of Civic Education, Geography and History that were previously taught as separate subjects in the former curriculum.

The syllabus further takes into account national educational goals and the structure of the various disciplines that contribute to the subject "Social Studies". For instance, one of the main National Goals is the "achievement of an all-round development of the learner through self-reliance of an individual". It is for this reason that the specific outcomes of the syllabus aim mostly at equipping the learner with productive skills. The syllabus emphasises the various approaches adopted in learning such disciplines in an integrated manner. The subject matter is arranged in a spiral manner, that is, dealing with the same topic, moving from the simple to the complex, while at the higher grades the study extends in breadth and depth. The syllabus takes into account factors of space, time perspective, political and socio-economic changes.

GENERAL OUTCOMES

Integrated Social Science aims at developing an understanding of the economic, political, civic, cultural, geographical and historical factors which influence social development;

GRADE 8

GENERAL OUTCOMES	KEY COMPETENCES AT GRADE 9 LEVEL
• Create an understanding of relationships between man and the environment	• Show understanding of human rights by participating in human rights activities in
 Develop skills needed to read and interpret maps, charts and diagrams 	school and community
• Create an understanding about why and how we learn about the past.	• Show understanding of civic education by participating in gender advocacy in
• Develop an understanding of political development and governance in	school
Zambia since 1964	• Show understanding of civic education by participating in anti-corruption activities
	in the community
	 Demonstrate knowledge and skills of directions by guiding other people
	 Measure-distances
	• Interpret relief features in the local environment

monto.			CONTENT			
TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	VALUES	
8.1 Man the Social Being	8.1.1 Learning about the past	 8.1.1.1 State reasons for learning about the past 8.1.1.2 Discuss various methods used to learn about the past 8.1.1.3 Describe measurement of time in history 	 To understand the present To project the future Oral traditions, written records, anthropology, archaeology, linguistics Measuring time: BC, AD, Decade, Generation, Century, Millennium 	 Analysis of learning about the past Computation of time 	 Appreciati on of events in the past Appreciati on of methods used to learn about the past Appreciati on of events over a period of time 	
	8.1.2 Origins and	8.1.2.1 Describe different versions of	Scientific and Biblical	Analysis of sources	• Appreciati	

Development of	the origins of man		of historical	on of the
Man	8.1.2.2 Discuss the stages in the development of man	 Proconsul Africanus, Kenyapithecus, Australopithecus, Zinjanthropus, Homo-Habilis 	informationIdentification of the stages through which man has	origins of man and the stages in his
	8.1.2.3 Describe the periods through which man has lived	 Periods: Stone Ages (Early, Middle, Late) and Iron Ages (Early and Late) 	developedClassification of periods through which man has	developm ent
			lived	 Appreciati on of the periods through which
				man has lived

8.2 Basic map Reading Techniques	8.2.1 Maps and diagrams 8.2.2 Map Reading and interpretation	 8.2.1.1 Explain the difference between a map and diagram. 8.2.1.2 State characteristics of a map 8.2.1.3 Describe the location of a place or point on a map 8.2.1.4 Identify directions of places on a map 8.2.1.5 Measure distances on a map 8.2.2.1 Interpret relief features 8.2.2.2 Identify drainage patterns 8.2.2.3 Identify cultural features 	 Map: plan Diagram: pictorial presentation Symbols, key, direction, grid systems, scale, elevation Four and six figure grid reference system Latitude and longitude Compass and bearing Bearing and distance Distance along a straight line Distance along a winding course Contour lines: escarpment, valleys, plateaux, plains, gap/saddle/col Drainage patterns: trellis, radial, dendritic Settlements, transport networks, land-use, communication 	 Drawing of maps and diagrams Identification of characteristics of a map Location of places and description of direction on a map Measuring of distances Interpretation of relief features Identification of drainage systems and cultural features 	Appreciat ion of map reading technique s
8.3 Pre- colonial Societies in Zambia	8.3.1 Origins and movements of the Bantu Speaking Peoples	8.3.1.1 Describe the origins and movements of the Bantu speaking people 8.3.1.2 Identify the historical locations of different Bantu ethnic groups in Zambia	 networks From the Luba and Lunda Empires and the Lakes Region of East Africa into Zambia Northern: Bemba, Mambwe Muchinga: Namwanga, Bisa Luapula: Lunda North-western: Luvale, Lunda, Kaonde Western: Aluyi Central: Lenje, Swaka Lusaka: Soli Copperbelt: Lamba- Southern: Tonga, Ila, Toka-Leya 	Classification of the areas where various Bantu ethnic groups settled in Zambia	 Appreciat ion of the origins and movemen ts of the Bantu Awarenes s of the areas where various Bantu groups

	 8.3.1.3 Describe the spread of farming and iron-working into Zambia 8.3.1.4 Discuss the importance of technology of the Bantu speaking people 	 Eastern: Chewa, Nsenga, Tumbuka From Fertile Crescent in the Middle East to Nile Valley, In'gombe Ilede, Isamu Pati, Kalundu Iron for tools, farming for food security 	Analysis of the importance of technology among the Bantu	 Appreciat ion of the origins and spread of ironworking and farming Appreciat ion of the importance of technolog
8.3.2 Decentralised societies	 8.3.2.1 Identify the major decentralised societies in Zambia 8.3.2.2 Discuss the main features of decentralised societies 	 Tonga, Ila, Lenje, Soli Political, social, economic and cultural features 	 Identification of major centralised and decentralised societies in Zambia Analysis of the main features of the centralised and decentralised 	• Appreciat ion of the main features
8.3.3 Centralised societies	8.3.3.1 Identify the major centralised societies in Zambia8.3.3.2 Discuss the main features of decentralised	 Bemba, Luyi, Lunda, Chewa, Ngoni Political, social, economic and cultural features 	societies	of centralise d societies

	societies	Importance of culture to any	 Analysis of the 		
	8.3.3.3 Explain the importance of	society	importance of	• S	Sense of
	culture to any society		culture to society	b	elonging

8.4 the Envir	Man and conment	8.4.1 Physical and cultural features of Zambia	 8.4.1.1 Describe Relief levels of Zambia 8.4.1.2 Locate the major drainage features of Zambia 8.4.1.3 State the cultural features of 	 Land below 900m, between 900m and 1200m and land above 1200m above sea level Lakes, rivers and swamps Road and railway network, 	Identification of Zambia's major drainage and	 Appreciation of the relief levels of Zambia Location of major
		8.4.2 Weather and climate of Zambia	Zambia 8.4.2.1 Describe weather and climate	 Weather: state of the atmosphere at a given place and time 	cultural features	drainage and cultural features on a map of Zambia
			8.4.2.2 State the elements of weather and their measurement	 Climate: average conditions of the atmosphere over a period of time Elements of weather: temperature, rainfall, sunshine Weather instruments: thermometer, rain gauge, sunshine recorder 	 Identification of elements of weather Measurement of elements of weather 	Different ation of weather from climate
			8.4.2.3 Explain factors influencing weather	• Seasons, distance from the sea, prevailing winds, latitude, altitude	• Identification of factors influencing weather	• Awarene s of the elements of
			8.4.2.4 Describe the climate of Zambia	Tropical		weather and how to
			8.4.2.5 Analyse effects of climate on human activities 8.4.2.6 Analyse the impact of human activities on climate	 Temperature and rainfall characteristics Global warming and climate change 	Analysis of the effects of climate on human activities and vice versa	measure them • Apprecia ion of the

8.4.3 Forests and their products	8.4.3.1 Describe the types of vegetation found in Zambia 8.4.3.2 Identify type of tree species	 Closed, open forests and swamps Indigenous and exotic tree 	• Identification of	•	factors influenci ng weather Awarenes s of Zambia's climate Analysis of the effects of
	8.4.3.3 Identify forest products and their uses	 Products: timber, honey, mushrooms, herbs, fruits, tubers, vegetables, fuel wood, caterpillars 	Zambia's major tree species and forest products		climate on human activities and climate's impact on human activities
8.4.4 Farming	 8.4.3.4 Explain the importance of conserving and preserving forests 8.4.4.1 Describe the different traditional types of shifting cultivation 8.4.4.2 State the main crops grown 	 Uses: food (honey, fruits, mushrooms, caterpillars, vegetables, tubers), energy (wood fuel) construction (timber) medication (herbs) Their uses Lozi system (litapa, lishanjo, matema, mazulu) Transhumance Chitemene Mambwe (Fundika) Millet, sorghum, cassava, lentils, groundnuts 	 Analysis of the importance of conserving and preserving forests Description of traditional types of shifting cultivation 	•	Awarenes s of the types of vegetatio n found in Zambia Awarenes s of the different types of tree species found in Zambia

under traditional shifting cultivation 8.4.4.3 Explain the effects of shifting cultivation on the environment	Deforestation, soil erosion, leaching, carbon emission, rainfall variability	 Identification of crops grown under shifting cultivation Analysing the effects of shifting cultivation on the environment 	Appreciat ion of the various products derived from forests
8.4.4.4 Describe commercial farming 8.4.4.5 Identify the major cash crops grown under commercial farming	wheat, sugarcane, banana, pineapple, tea	Identification of Zambia's major cash crops and their	• Conservation and preservation of forests
8.4.4.6 State characteristics of estate/plantation agriculture	 Growing areas and conditions Foreign-owned, labour intensive, long-term investment, large capital outlay, irrigation, processing done on site, export oriented 	 Analysis of the characteristics of plantation agriculture 	• Awarenes s of the different types of traditional shifting cultivation and the
8.4.4.7 State factors influencing commercial livestock farming	Diseases and pests, pasture, markets, water scarcity, traditions, thefts	• Identification of the factors influencing commercial livestock farming	main crops grown under these systems
8.4.4.8 Explain the impact of commercial farming on the environment	Deforestation, pollution, soil erosion, displacement of human and wildlife	Analysis of the impact of commercial farming on the environment	• Appreciat ion the effects of shifting

8.4.5 Fishing	 8.4.5.1 Locate the major fisheries in Zambia 8.4.5.2 Identify the types of fish found in Zambia 8.4.5.3 Describe fishing methods used in Zambia 8.4.5.4 Describe fish processing methods. 8.4.5.5 State the challenges facing the fishing industry 8.4.5.6 Suggest possible solutions to challenges facing the fishing industry 	 Lakes: Kariba, Tanganyika, Mweru, Bangweulu Rivers: Zambezi, Kafue, Chambeshi-Luapula, Luangwa Swamps: Lukanga, Barotse flood plains Fish farms Breams, babble, tiger-fish, bottle-fish, Nile perch (bukabuka), fresh water sardines (kapenta) Gill and seine nets, baskets, fishing lines, motor boats, dugout canoes, spears Smoking, sun drying, salting, freezing, caning Marketing, storage, transportation, over fishing, bad fishing methods Restocking, annual fish bans, fish farming 	 Identification of the types of fish found in Zambia Description of the methods used to catch fish in Zambia Processing of fish Analysis of the challenges facing the fishing industry in Zambia and their possible solutions 	 cultivation non the environment Awarenesson of commercial farming activities and the major cropsogrown under this system Appreciation of the characteristics of plantation agriculture Awarenesson of the factors influencinous grown commercial livestock farming
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			 Awarenes
			s of the
			impact of
			commerci
			al
			farming
			on the
			environm
			ent
			• Appreciat
			ion of the
			location
			of
			Zambia's
			major
			fisheries,
			the types
			the types of fish
			found in
			7ombio
			Zambia,
			the
			methods
			used to
			fish them
			and how
			to process
			fish
			 Awarenes
			s of the

					challenge s faced by the fishing industry in Zambia
	8.4.6 Tourism	8.4.6.1 Identify the major tourist attractions in Zambia	National parks, water falls, historical sites, traditional ceremonies, water sports	Identification of Zambia's major tourist attractions	• Awarenes s of Zambia's tourist
		8.4.6.2 State the advantages and disadvantages of tourism	 Advantages: foreign exchange earnings, cultural exchange, infrastructural development, employment Disadvantages: trafficking in trophies, diseases, prostitution 	Analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of tourism	 attraction s Appreciat ion of the advantage s and
		8.4.6.3 Explain the importance of conserving tourism resources	Cultural heritage, sustainable development, recreation	Analysis of the importance of conserving tourism resources	disadvant ages of tourism Conservat ion of Zambia's tourism resources
8.5 Political Development in Zambia	8.5.1 Introduction to Civic Education	8.5.1.1 Explain the meaning of civic education	Meaning of civic education: Study of political, social, cultural and economic and environment		
	8.5.2 Zambia's path to independence	8.5.2.1 Outline Zambia's path to independence	• Zambia's path to independence: 1890-1964	•	• Appreciati on of Zambia's independe nce

	8.5.3 Symbols of National Identity	8.5.3.1 Describe symbols of national identity 8.5.3.2 Explain the value of national symbols	Symbols of national identity such as National Flag and Coat of Arms Value of National symbols	Identification of the symbols of national identity	 Appreciati on of the symbols of national identity Respect for symbols of national identity
8.6Governance	8.6.1 Systems of Governance	 8.6.1.1 Identify systems of governance 8.6.1.2 Describe the characteristics of good and bad governance 8.6.1.3 Identify institutions that promote good governance 	 Systems of Governance: democracy (good) and dictatorship (bad) governance Good Governance e.g consultation, rule of law, citizen participation etc Bad Governance e.g. no consultation, non participation in decision making, absence of rule of law etc, Institutions of Governance such as Anti-Corruption 	 Identification of good and bad Governance Effective communication through lobbying and 	Promotion of justice in society
	8.6.2 Constitution 8.6.3 Citizenship	8.6.2.1 State types of constitutions 8.6.2.2 Explain the importance of a Constitution 8.6.3.1 State qualifications of Zambian citizenship	Commission, Human Rights Commission, Civil Society Organisations, etc Types of constitutions: Written and unwritten constitutions Importance of a constitution e.g. Supreme law of the land Qualifications for Zambian citizenship: by birth or naturalisation	Identification of different types of constitutions Identification of qualifications for Zambian citizenship	 Appreciation n of a good constitution Awareness of the qualification

	8.6.3.2 Describe qualities of a good citizen 8.6.3.3 State rights, duties and responsibilities of a Zambian citizen	 Qualities of a good citizen: loyalty, honesty, respect for human rights etc Rights: health, life, voting, etc Duties: pay tax, obey laws, report crime, etc Responsibilities: personal, family and community. 	Analysis of qualities of good citizenship	ns for Zambian citizenship and qualities of a good citizen • Respect for human rights • Responsibil ity and hard work
8.6.4 Politica organisati	1 1 2	 Group of people coming together to promote a political agenda Existence of one political party Existence of more than one political party Advantages: wider freedom of political choice Disadvantages: interparty conflicts, costly to manage etc 	Differentiation of one party democracy from multi-party democracy	Promotion of honesty and integrity.
8.6.5 Election	8.6.5.1 Explain types of elections 8.6.5.2 Describe the electoral process 8.6.5.3 Describe the role of the	 Types of elections: Presidential, parliamentary, local government (general or tripartite), by-elections Electoral procedure: delimitation, registration, etc Election management 	Identification of different types of Elections	Knowledge of the electoral process

		Electoral Commission of Zambia(ECZ) 8.6.5.4 Identify electoral malpractices	Electoral malpractices: rigging, cheating	Identification of electoral malpractices	• Awareness of electoral malpractice s
8.	.6.6 Central Government	8.6.5.5 State organs of government	Central government: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary	Identification of organs of government and	Appreciatio n of different
		8.6.6.2 Describe functions of government	 Functions of Central Government: Law making, implementation, enforcement 	their functions	functions of governmen t organs
8.	.6.7 Local Government	8.6.7.1 Explain the history of local government in Zambia8.6.7.2 State the functions of local government	 History of local government from 1964 to present Collection of levy, enacting and enforcing by-laws etc 		• Appreciatio n of the decentralis ed system
8.	.6.8 House of Chiefs	 8.6.7.3 Identify roles of traditional rulers 8.6.8.2 State the composition of the House of Chiefs 8.6.8.3 Explain the role of the House of Chiefs 	 Providing leadership in the community, custody of traditional values and land, etc Three representatives from each province Advising government on traditional issues 	Identification of the role of traditional rulers	of governmen t

GRADE 9

GENERAL OUTCOMES	KEY COMPETENCES AT GRADE 9 LEVEL
Develop an understanding of the relationships between industrial	• Show understanding of human rights by participating in human rights activities in
development and resources that Zambia is endowed with	school and community
• Develop skills to read and interpret maps, charts, statistics and diagrams	Show understanding of civic education by participating in gender advocacy in
Create an awareness of the consequences of Western European	school
Colonialism	• Show understanding of civic education by participating in anti-corruption activities
Develop an Understanding, Respect and Promotion of Human Rights	in the community
• Develop an understanding and appreciation of the skills for economic and	Show ability to interpret information from a map, chart, diagram, statistical data
social development	

	SUB-TOPIC	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	C		
TOPIC	SUB-TUPIC	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	VALUES
9.1 Foreign Influence on Zambia	9.1.1 Development of Slavery and Slave Trade	9.1.1.1 Explain the motives behind 'slavery' and the 'slave trade' up to the sixteenth century 9.1.1.2 Assess the effects of slave	 Social, economic and political Social, economic, political 	 Analysis of the motives behind slavery and slave trade Analysis of the effects of slave trade 	• Awareness of the effects
		trade on the African societies 9.1.1.2 Locate the main Slave Trade routes in Africa 9.1.1.3 Describe the Triangular Slave Trade 9.1.1.4 Identify people who were instrumental in the abolition of slavery and slave trade	 West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, North Africa Europe, Africa and America William Wilberforce and Abraham Lincoln 	On African societies Drawing a map showing slave trade routes in Africa	of slave trade on African societies • Appreciate the role played by slave trade abolitionists
	9.1.2 Arrival of Europeans	9.1.2.1 Assess the aims of European imperialism and the scramble for Africa	 Social, political, economic, religious, humanitarian 		• Awareness of the aims of European

	9.1.2.2 Describe the exploration of Africa by Europeans 9.1.2.3 State the results of European imperialism in Central Africa	Africa, East Africa, North Africa	 Analysis of the results of European imperialism in Central Africa 	 Awareness of the results of European
9.1.3 European occupation of Central Africa	9.1.3.1 Identify the agents instrumental in European occupation of Central Africa	 Missionaries, hunters and concession seekers John Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company Northern Rhodesia under the 	• Identification of agents	imperialism
9.1.4 African Reaction to Foreign Rule in Central Africa		 BSA Company Primary resistance Secondary resistance Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Nyasaland (Malawi) 	Analysis of the role primary and secondary resistance	
	9.1.4.3 Describe the Central African Federation of 1953 to 1963 9.1.4.4 Discuss reasons for and against the Central African Federation	 Social, political, economic Successes and failures of the Federation 	 Analysis of the reasons for and against the Central African Federation Analysis of the successes and failures of the 	
	9.1.4.5 Assess the successes and failures of the Federation		Federation	

9.2 Developm ent in Zambia	9.2.1 Mining Industry	9.2.1.1 State the major minerals mined in Zambia 9.2.1.2 Describe methods of mining	 Copper, cobalt, coal, precious stones, nickel Open and shaft mining 	•	Identification of major minerals found in Zambia and the methods used to mine them	•	Appreciation of the major minerals found in Zambia and
		 9.2.1.3 Discuss the contribution of mining to the socio-economic development 9.2.1.4 Discuss the impact of mining on the environment 	 Employment, foreign exchange, economic development, social amenities, infrastructural development Pollution, land degradation, displacement of humans and animals 	•	Analysis of the contribution of mining to socio-economic development and its impact on the environment	•	how they are mined Appreciation of the contribution of mining to socio-
	9.2.2 Manufacturing and Food Processing Industries	9.2.2.1 Describe factors influencing the location of industries	Raw materials, power, transport, labour, markets	•	Analysis of the factors influencing the location of industries		economic development and its impact on
		9.2.2.2 State the types of manufacturing industries9.2.2.3 Identify the types of food processing industries	 Steel making, textiles, leather, furniture, brick/block making, pottery Milling, caning, confectionery, beverage 	•	Classification of different types of industries	•	the environment Appreciation of different types of industries
		9.2.2.4 Explain challenges faced by manufacturing and processing industries	Cost of raw materials, capital, competition, transport, storage market, technology	•	Analysis of the challenges faced by the manufacturing and processing industries	•	found in Zambia Appreciation of the challenges facing the manufacturi

9.2	2.3 Power and Energy Generating Industries	9.2.3.1 Describe renewable and non renewable sources of power and energy9.2.3.2 Identify institutions dealing in power and energy.	•	Renewable: hydro-electricity, solar power, wind, geo-thermal Non-renewable: petroleum, coal, nuclear, wood fuel, biogas Copperbelt Power Company, Zambia Electricity Supply	•	Classification of sources of power and energy Identification of institutions dealing	•	ng and processing industries Conservatio n of non- renewable sources of power and
		,		Corporation, Energy Regulation Board		in power and energy	•	energy Awareness of the institutions
9.2	2.4 Social Development: Population	9.2.4.1 Explain population concepts	•	Population density, census, growth rate, birth rate, mortality rate				dealing in power and energy
		9.2.4.2 Describe the population distribution of Zambia	•	High density, medium density and low density areas			•	generation Awareness of population
		9.2.4.3 State factors leading to rapid population growth in Zambia	•	Early marriages, high fertility rate, poverty	•	Analysis of factors leading to rapid population growth in Zambia	•	concepts Awareness of population distribution in Zambia
		9.2.4.4 Explain population migration in Zambia	•	Rural-urban, urban-urban, urban –rural and rural-rural	•	Classification of population migration in Zambia	•	Appreciate factors leading to rapid
		9.2.4.5 State the impact of HIV and AIDS on the population	•	Food security, low productivity, high death rate,	•	Analysis of the impact of HIV and AIDS on Zambia's population	•	population growth in Zambia Awareness of

			movements people make in Zambia • Appreciate the impact of HIV and AIDS on
			,,,,,,,,

9.3 Economic Development	9.3.1	Money	9.3.1.1 Explain the concept money 9.3.1.2 Describe the Characteristics of money	 Coins or bank notes used as medium of exchange Characteristics of money: portability, durability 		Identification of various bank coins and note, their characteristics, and functions	•	Appreciation of the value of money
			9.3.1.3 Outline the function of money	• Functions of money: medium of exchange, measure of value				
			9.3.1.4 Explain the law of supply and demand.	Law of law of supply and demand: Inflation and deflation				Awareness
			9.3.1.5 Describe money laundering activities.	Laundering: fraud, deceit, false pretences			•	of the forms of corruption
	9.3.2	Budget	9.3.2.1 Explain budget	Plan of income and expenditure	•	Planning income and expenditure	•	Awareness of fiscal
			9.3.2.2 Describe types of budgets	Individual, family and national				discipline
			9.3.2.3 Identify features of a budget	Income and expenditure				
			9.3.2.4 Explain sources of National Budget	Taxes, donor funding etc				
			9.3.2.5 Explain the importance of a budget 9.3.2.6 Identify the challenges	 Control measure, transparency, equity, accountability etc Tax evasion, corruption, theft, fraud etc 				Promotion of interdependen ce
			associated with budget implementation		•	Identification of		

9.3.3 Trade	9.5.3.1 Describe local and international trade	 Local trade: buying and selling of goods and services within the country International trade: buying and selling of goods and services between countries Chain of distribution: producer, manufacturer 	different types of trade and challenges	Awareness of different types of trade
	9.5.3.2 Identify the challenges associated with local and international trade9.5.3.3 Identify crimes associated with trade	 Poor transport and communication, unfair competition, poor quality of products, counterfeit products, porous borders, inadequate harmonised standards Smuggling, counterfeit products, human and drug trafficking, fraud, corruption, 		

0.40	9.4.1 Fundamental	9.4.1.1 Describe fundamental	• Freedoms and privileges that a • Identification of • Resp	pect for
9.4Governance	Human Rights	human rights	person has by virtue of being Human rights and Hun	
			human. their violations right	iS
			Universal Declaration of	
			Human Rights(UNDHR)	
			Rights: Civil and Political,	
			Economic, Social and Cultural	
			and Collective rights.	
		9.4.1.2 Explain the United Nations	Background to UNCRC	
		Convention on the Right of		
		the Child (UNCRC).		
		9.4.1.3 Identify factors that lead to	Human rights violations: Lack	
		human right violations	of information, corruption etc	
		9.4.1.4 Discuss obstacles to reporting human rights	Obstacles to reporting human	
		violations	rights violations: Fear of	
		Violations	victimisation, lack of support,	
			etc	
		9.4.1.5 Identify institutions and	Government Institutions :	
		organisations that promote	Police-VSU, Human Rights	areness
		human rights in Zambia	Commission etc	iciicss
		110111111111111111111111111111111111111	Non-Governmental inetia	tutions
			Organisations:	promote
			Annesty international, Foung	-
			Women Christian right	
			Association.(YWCA)etc socie	

9.4.2 Corruption	9.4.2.1 Explain corruption	 Giving some gifts in return for a favour Identification of different types of corruption 	• Promotion of integrity, Transparenc
	 9.4.2.2 Explain the causes of corruption 9.4.2.3 Explain the effects of corruption 9.4.2.4 Describe the role of the community in fighting corruption 9.4.2.5 Identify the institutions and organisations that spearheads the fight against corruption in Zambia 	 Causes of corruption: greedy, poverty etc Effects of corruption :Poverty, poor leadership, compromised standards. Saying no to corruption, reporting corruption to relevant authorities. Institutions: Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC), Police, Courts etc Organisations: Transparency International (TIZ),FODEP, etc. 	y and accountabili ty in society
9.4.3 Conflict Resolution	9.4.3.1 Describe conflict	Misunderstanding and quarrels between people	 Promotion of peace and harmony in society.
	 9.4.3.2 Identify levels of conflict in society 9.4.3.3 Explain the causes of conflict. 9.4.3.4 Discuss effects of conflict 	 Individual, family, community, National and international. Wars, economic, deprivation, discrimination, ethnicism, genocide etc Disunity, destruction of infrastructure, environmental degradation, refugees. 	
	9.4.4.5 Identify solutions to conflicts	Solutions to conflict • Application of conflict resolution methods, Peace education, democratic governance	

9.5 Regional and	9.5.1 Regional Organisations	9.5.1.1 Identify regional organisations to which Zambia is a member	• SADC, COMESA, NEPAD, African Union	Identification of various regional organisations	Appreciation of SQAMPromotion of
International Organisations		9.5.1.2 Outline structure of regional organisations9.5.1.3 Explain functions of regional organisations	 Different structure of regional organisation Standardisation, quality assurance, accreditation and metrology of products and services (SQAM) 	•	teamwork
	International Organisations	 9.5.1.4 Discuss benefits of Zambia's membership to regional organisations 9.5.1.5 Identify international organisations 	 Ease of trade through SQAM for products and services The Commonwealth and United Nations 		
	structure of these organisations. 9.5.1.7 Discuss the functions of the organisations	organisations. 9.5.1.7 Discuss the functions of these organisations 9.5.1.8 Outline specialised agencies of	 Membership and structure of International Organisations Functions of International Organisations Specialised Agencies of United Nations Organisation 		

APPENDIX ONE:

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE CHART - GRADES 8 AND 9

Grade	8	9
Theme		
Man the Social Being	Learning about the past	
_	Origins and development of Man	
Basic Map Reading		
Techniques	Map reading and interpretation	
Pre-colonial Societies of		
Zambia	Historical settlement areas of the Bantu in Zambia	
	Farming and iron working in Zambia	
	Centralised societies	
	Decentralised societies	
Environment in Zambia	Physical and cultural features	
	Weather and climate	
	Forests and their products	
	• Farming	
	• Fishing	
	Tourism	
Political Development in	Civic education	
Zambia	Symbols of national identity	
Governance	Systems of governance	Fundamental human rights
	Constitution	Corruption
	Citizenship	Conflict Resolution
	Political Organisation	
	• Elections	
	Central Government	
	Local Government	
	House of Chiefs	
Foreign Influence on Zambia		Development of slavery and slave trade
		Arrival of Europeans
		European Occupation of Zambia
		African Reaction to Foreign Occupation

	Zambia's path to independence
Development in Zambia	Mining Industry
	Manufacturing and Food Processing Industries
	Power and Energy Generating Industries
	Social Development: Population
	Economic Development:
	• Money
	• Budget
	• Trade
Regional and International	Regional organisations
Organisations	International Organisations