

UNIT 1: SOCIAL- ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN OUR DISTRICT

1.1 Identify my district

A district is an area in which people live.

A neighborhood is the area close to you.

Neighbors are the people who live next to you.

Neighboring districts are next to district in which you live.

Province is a region that is bigger than a district. Each district is a part of province.

In Rwanda we have **Five** provinces and **30** districts.

These are our five provinces:

. **Eastern province**

. **Kigali City**

. **Northern province**

. **Southern province**

. **Western province**

Each of provinces is divided into districts as follows:

Province	District
Kigali City	Gasabo, Kicukiro, Nyarugenge.
Eastern province	Bugesera, Gashyamba, Kayanza, Kirehe, Ngoma, Nyagatare, Rwamagana
Northern province	Burera, Gicumbi, Gakenke, Musanze, Rulindo
Western province	Karongi, Ngororero, Nyabihu, Nyamasheke, Rubavu, Rustiro, Rusizi
Southern province	Gisagara, Huye, Kamonyi, Muhanga, Nyamagabe, Nyanza, Nyaruguru, Ruhango

Table 1.1 provinces with their districts

1.2 District map



Our school is located in Eastern province and **Nyagatare** district.

Our district is boarded by **Gicunbi district** and **Gastibodistrict**. Our district is made up of **18 sectors**.

1.3 Social- economic activities in our district

A **social** activity is where we **contact** or meet people.

An **economic** activity is when we make, buy and sell goods.

A **social-economic** activity is a mix of a social and economic activities. The two activities go together.

E.g: -When we buy or sell goods, we talk to people.

-Meet and spend time with them.

- When we work to earn money, we work with people.

Social-economic activities: are things that people do to earn money.

1.4 Examples of socio-economic activities

- Agriculture and farming.

- Tourism

- Fishing- Trade

- Crafts

- employment

- Pottery

1.5 Social activities

Are activities that meet people together.

E.g. People talk to each other

. People play sports together

. Same people go to church

. People get married and start families

. Children visit their parents and grandparents.

- . People visit their neighbors.
- . Many people like to share food each other.

1.6 Social economic activities in neighboring districts

There social-economic activities in your district.

There are also social-economic activities in all the other districts. Some are the same and others are different.

Existence of social-economic activities depends on the following things:

- . How many people live in the district?
- . What the natural resources are
- . Which products grow well in area
- . What people need and wants
- . How easy or difficult it is for people to meet.

Examples of socio-economic activities in neighboring districts

- In districts where there are national parks, there are activities dealing with **tourism**
- In area where there is water, there are **Fishing activities**e.g.: area around Lake
- In Kigali City, there are more shops and businesses than in rural areas
- There are more farming in same area than others.

1.7 The importance of social-economic activities.

Social economic activities help each district to develop.

Importance of each of same social-economic activities

1. Employment

- It helps people to earn money
- People get money to spend and buy things
- They may want to visit people or see culture place
- They may build roads

2. Tourism

- People will build hotels
- They will open restaurants
- People who make crafts and pottery will sell their items to tourists.
- More money will come into the district.

3. **Agriculture and farming**

- It helps people to be employed
- It feed people
- We get money from agriculture
- We get meat from farming domestic animals.
- Farming helps us to get manual.

4. **Trade**

- **They help us to earn money**
- When we trade our economy grows
- Trade helps people from other countries to invest in our country
- Trade helps government to earn taxes.

UNIT 2: PEACE EDUCATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

2.1 Human rights

Human rights: are things that every people should enjoy because they are human being.

Human rights give you **power** to live well. This is because:

- They keep you safe as they help you to **protect** yourself
- They make people threat you in good and **fair** way
- They make you treat others in a good and fair way
- They are the same for all people.
- It allows you to be happy
- You can become the person you want to be

Basic human rights: are rights that everybody should have

It doesn't matter:

- Where you live
- Who you are

- If you are young or old
- If you are boy or girl
- If you are rich or poor

Basic human rights are:

- **Right to life:** nobody should kill you
- **Right to equality:** we should all be treated the same
- **Right to freedom:** nobody should take your freedom away
- **Right to respect:** we should all show respect to each **other**

2.2 Children's rights

Children's rights are parts of human rights. You have rights because you are a child. You need to be protected.

Examples of children's rights

- Right to name
- Right to be cared for
- Right to play
- Right to food
- Right to Education
- Right to Medical care
- Right to have family

2.3 Respect and tolerance

To have human rights mean you have **respect**. If you respect yourself, means:

- You are kind to yourself
- You like yourself
- You do not harm hurt yourself

If you respect others, you do not harm them. You are polite and kind.

To respect is to be tolerant. It means to **accept** other people. You are friends even if people are **different** from you.

People are different if they are not the same as you.

- People may look different from you

- They have different religions
- They came from a different district

Always treat people in the same way you would like to be treated.

2.3.1 Child abuse

Child abuse means violating children's rights. **Or** when children are hurt and harmed.

Kinds/ forms of child abuse

They are different forms of child abuse which are: **physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect abuse.**

2.3.2 Physical abuse

This is when somebody hurts your body. Thus is when somebody hits, kicks, beats or harm you in a bad way.

Examples of physical abuse

- Hit with fist
- Hit with stone
- Hit in way that causes broken bines
- Burnt with fire, boiling water or cigarettes
- Thrown into water

2.3.3 Sexual abuse

This happens when a person touches you on your **private parts** (those are the parts of the body that other people may not touch without permission.

Examples of sexual abuse

- Touched in way that make you **uncomfortable** and **shy**
- **Forced** you to touch another person's private body parts
- Forced to have **Sex**
- Forced to get **Married.**

2.3.4 Emotional abuse

Emotions are feelings. You can feel happy or sad.

Emotional abuse is when people use bad words to hurt you. What they say makes you feel sad

Examples of emotional abuse:

- When people tell you that you are useless
- When people tell you that you should never have been born
- When people tell you that they hate you or do not like you.

2.3.5 Neglect

To be **neglected** mean not be cared for or looked after.

Examples of neglect

- Nobody give you food
- You don't get help when you are I'll
- You have no place to stay
- You have to look after yourself (means you never see your parents or guardians)

2.3.6How to prevent child abuse

There are things you can do to **prevent** child abuse.

- Let the child know his/ her rights
- Listen to them and believe what they say
- Report the suspected abuse or Neglect
- Stay away from people who are abuser
- Tell the abusers about human and children's rights.
- Educating local people about human and children's rights

2.4 Equality and equity

Equalitymeans we are all the same and should be treated in the same way. It means we are equal.

Equitymeans people get fair share of what they need. It also means peace are treated in fair way.

Example: the farmer has told both learners that they can each pick a mango. This is **EQUALITY** as both have permission. The taller learner can easily get a mango. The shorter learner can not reach a mango. This is not fair. This is not equity. To make sure there is equity, the shorter learner needs help. The taller learner should help the shorter learner to reach the fruit. Then there is **EQUITY**. This means that to ensure we have equity, we sometimes have to give people an **advantage**.

2.4.1 Importance of equity and equality in our district and society

Importance of equity and equality are:

- It promotes and protect human and children's rights.
- It's brings development
- People will be treated fairly
- We live happy and peaceful
- There will be no abuse

2.4.2 How to promote equality and equity

Ways of promoting equity and equality in our communities are:

- Treat everybody equally and respect everybody
- Share what you have with others
- Remember that women and men are equal
- Help those who are disabled and can't help themselves

2.4.3 Gender based violence

Gender: is the state of being **male or female**. It tells you how you behave. This can be as man or boy **or** women or girl.

Gender- based violence: is when you are hurt because you are **women, girl or man, boy**. Most gender- based violence is by male against female. This is not always so. Female also abuse men.

Examples of Gender- based violence.

- A husband beats his wife
- An uncle beats his niece

- A brother beats his sister
- A boyfriend beats his girlfriend
- A mother beats his son or daughter
- A girl is stolen and sold to be Married

Gender-based violence can happen anywhere. It can happen:

- At home, by people you know
- At work or at school.
- When there is equality
- When people do not respect human rights.

2.4.4 The effects of gender- based violence and sexual abuse

When gender-based violence and sexual abuse happen, it has **bad effects** such as:

- It leads to physical harm.
- Children can run away from home
- It can cause death
- It causes unwanted pregnant
- It causes child drop off.

2.4.5 How to prevent Gender-based violence and sexual abuse.

It is every person's duty to stop bad things happening. You can do it through:

- Report it (tell the police, teacher, or person you trust)
- Talk about it so that it is not a secret
- Tell people about human y
- Show people you respect them
- Treat people in a fair way.

UNIT 3: RESPECT FOR GOD'S CREATURES

3.1 the names and attributes of God

Many names are used to describe God depending on way we understand Him. These names are:

- Father. * The Light
- King of King. * Load of Lords
- Load of the Hosts. *Yaweh
- Elohim. * El- Shaddai
- Adonai

The first name that found in Bible for God is **Elohim**. This is Hebrew word meaning **strength or power**.

Islam called God **Allah**

The attributes of God

The word **attributes** means qualities or characteristics. The attributes of God help us to understand who He really is.

Those attributes are the following:

1. **God is love:** Means God love us to much that He gave us His only son Jesus.
2. **God is almighty:** it means He can do anything
3. **God omnipresent:** meansthat God is everywhere at the same time
4. **God is omnipotent:** means all powerful
5. **God is omniscient:** means all knowing because we can't hide anything from Him
6. **God is transcend:** means He going beyond our human experience

3.2 God created and named every creature for a purpose

God created everything (**universe**) in only **Six (6)** Days and on the seventh day he rested. He created everything as follows:

- **On 1st day :** God created **Earth**
- **On 2nd day:** God created **day** and **night** and he separate **ocean** from **land**
- **On 3rd day :** He created **plants**

- **On 4th day** : He created **birds** and **fish**
- **On 5th day** : He created **Animals**
- **On 6th day** : He created **human being**

After creating them, God blessed all the creatures and told them to reproduce and fill the earth.

3.2.1 All creatures are important

- Everything was created for a purpose
- They are interdependence
- We have to take care of all living things

3.2.2 Everything has a purpose

Purpose means a reason. God created everything for a reason because everything on the earth has its own reason and important

Examples:

- Animals provide us food
- They give us clothes
- They provide us money
- We also grow and catch fish to eat
- Same wild animals eat others for food
- Same wild animals eat plants

This means everything created has purpose and a use.

3.2.3 Everything is interdependent

Interdependent means relying on each other in a community. All God's creatures need support from one another. **Examples**

- Human being depends on plants for food
- And Plants depends on human being for nutrients from dead animals

3.2.4 All creatures are unique

Unique means special or the only one of a kind. All creatures have their own unique characteristics.

Examples:

- We each have our habits
- We each have our own tastes
- Everybody has its own appearance

For this reason, God expects us to love and care for each other regardless of our differences. And we have to respect each other.

3.3 expects us to take care of his creatures

In **Genesis 1:28** God said: “ I’am putting you in charge of the fish, the birds, and all the wild animals”.

This means that we are expected to take care of Earth and everything that lives in it.

This can be done through the following ways:

- Avoiding polluting land
- Do not cut down trees
- Do not pollute water
- Plant more trees
- Pick up rubbish and put them in dust bin
- Use water wisely
- Avoid poaching
- Avoid fire bushes
- Do not kill human being

UNIT 4: HYGIENE

4.1 Hygiene

Hygiene: is keeping our ourselves and our environment clean and healthy.

Environment: is everything around us. **e.g.** school, classroom, home, garden, etc.

If you keep clean, you can prevent or stop diseases.

To be clean helps to stop germs from spreading. **Germs** cause diseases. They make you I'll when you sick you do not feel well.

4.2 How to be clean

Hygiene practice: are what you do to keep yourself clean.

They are also what you do to keep your environment clean.

4.3 wash your hands

It is very important to keep your hands clean. Germs on your hands can make you and others sick. Wash your hands always. Use clean water and soap.

Always wash your hands before:

- You peel fruit and vegetables
- You eat
- Cook
- Sleep

Always wash your hands after:

- You visit/left the toilet or pit latrine
- You touch on animal
- You garden or farm.

4.4 Environment clean

How to keep the area where we live clean. You can do it when you:

- Clean your house, classroom and school area
- Never litter pick up waste
- Sweep and wash the floor
- Keep the area in and around the toilet

- Do not go to the toilet in or near water source.

4.5 Important of keeping our environment clean

It is important to keep our environment clean because of the following reasons:

- When there is no hygiene of ourselves, we get germs
- We can also spread germs when we do not clean ourselves
- When we have hygiene, we feel safe
- Cleaning ourselves helps to look smart
- It helps us to avoid diseases
- It attracts tourists
- It promotes development of our communities

4.6 Diseases

Diseases are illnesses. They make you sick. When you are sick you do not feel well. Some diseases can make you so sick that you have to go to hospital. Other diseases can cause people to die.

4.7 Waterborne diseases

Waterborne diseases are illnesses that you can get from the germs in water.

Examples of waterborne diseases

- Diarrhea
- Hepatitis A
- Dysentery
- Cholera
- Typhoid fever

Be serious. People die from these diseases because most of them attack stomach!!!

4.7.1 causes and effects of waterborne diseases

A cause is reason for something happens.

Waterborne diseases are caused by:

- Dirty water or unsafe water.
- Drinking dirty or unsafe water
- When people go to toilet near or in water

Effect is a result of what is happens.

The effects of waterborne diseases are bad. These are:

- Vomiting
- Go to toilet regularly
- You can not eat
- You are weak
- You may pass diseases on the others

4.7.2 how to prevent waterborne diseases

Most waterborne diseases are **preventable**. When a disease is preventable, it needs not to happen.

We can prevent waterborne diseases in the following ways

- Boiling water before drinking
- Cleaning our hands before cooking and eating
- Avoiding go to toilet near or in water
- Cleaning food before cooking e.g. fruits and vegetables
- Going to hospital quickly when we fell not safe

8.8 Malaria

Malaria is carried **mosquitoes**. When a female **anopheles** mosquito bits you, you get malaria.

Mosquitoes breeds in water (especially dirty, still water)

Never leave empty containers outside. Oldtyres that lie around collect rain water. Mosquitoes like to breed in still water and dirty water.

Ways of preventing Malaria are the following:

- Keep your environment clean

- Do not put containers outside that can fill up with rain water
- Clean rivers and ponds
- Sleep under a mosquito net
- Cover your arms and legs at sun set and sun rise
- Help other animals that eat mosquitoes to live
- Closing doors and windows during evening.

UNIT 5: ECONOMY

5.1 Needs and wants

A need is something you have to have. Or **need** is something that you can not live without.

You need it:

- To live
- To be safe
- To grow
- To learn
- To be healthy
- To clean

Examples of needs

- You need **soap** to wash your hands
- You need **food** so you can eat
- You need **water** to wash and cook
- You need **medicine** when you are sick
- You need **shelter** to live in.
- You need **clothes** to cover our body

A wants Is something you wish to have. Or **want** is something that you can live without.

We need wants to make our life very better, enjoyable, comfortable,

You may want something because:

- Your friend has it
- You think it will make you happy
- It may make your life easier
- It looks nice
- It will be fun to own

Examples of wants

- Telephone
- Television
- Car
- Expansive house
- Swimming
- Motto cycle
- Radio

You have to decide what is most important. Is it **wants** or **needs**? Think if you can live without a **need**. Then think if you can live without a **want**.

5.2 The environment helps people with their needs

Environment is everything around us. So, environment helps us to get our **needs** and **wants**.

Environment give us:

- **Soil** that we can use plant seeds, so that we have food to eat
- **Water:** we cannot live without water
- **Fruits:** we eat fruits to stay healthy
- Same **animals** that we can eat e.g. hen, rabbit
- **Fish** that we can eat
- **Bees** that give us honey
- **Materials** to build houses e.g. trees, stones

Ways of using our environment properly

- We must not cut down trees without a good reason
- We must plant another tree for every tree we cut down (**reforestation**)

- Save and do not waste water
- Do not kill wild animals
- Planting trees

5.3 Money

Money is what we use to **buy** things.

Examples:

- When we sick, we use money to buy medicine
- We use money to pay for transport
- We use money to pay for water

To **sell** is to give something in exchange for money.

Things that people spend money on are:

- Food
- Farming tools
- Books.
- Radio.
- Seeds
- * clothes
- * Education
- * Matches
- * Computer

To **earn an income** means to get money. We get money if we work hard.

Things that people do to make/ get money are:

- Farming
- Cook food to sell
- Building house for others
- Find job
- Make clothes and sell them
- Look after others children
- Driving
- Construction
- Guiding tourist

5.4 Things that affect how we spend money

Everybody does not spend money in the same way. How you spend money depends on the following:

- What your needs and wants are
- Where you live
- How large your family is
- If your parents or guardians have an income/ money
- How much things cost

5.5 importance of saving money

Saving is the act of putting money aside for future use.

Importance of saving money are:

- Saving helps people to buy things we need
- You can need things in **emergency** (emergency is when something bad happens)
- It helps to buy medicine when we sick
- You can use savings when you house burnt to build another
- Saving helps us to pay school fees in future

Money should be valued. It is not good to waste it. So plan before you spend money. Always asks if you really need to spend it. Find out if something that cost less money.

5.5.1 How to save money

Where can we save money? We can save our money in the following ways:

- Put money into bank.(Bank is a place where you keep money in safe way)
- Put money in money box
- You can give your money to trusted elders
- Put money Mobile money ,Tigo Cash, Airtel money

UNIT 6: ISLAMIC FAITH

The six(6) pillars of Imam or Islam

The six pillars of Imam are the six most important **beliefs** in Islam. Imam mean **faith**.

These beliefs/ pillars are:

- Belief in Allah alone
- Belief in his angle
- Belief in his books
- Belief in his messengers
- Belief in the Last Day
- Belief in the pre- ordainment of all things (Al- Qadr)

In this unit we will study the first two pillars.

- Belief in Allah
- Belief in his angle

6.1 Belief in one God/belief in Allah alone

Believing in Allah alone is the most important pillar of faith.

This is means believing in the way He is described through the Qur'an and the saying of prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)

There are three important aspect of belief in Allah:

- The oneness of lordship of Allah
- The oneness of worship
- The oneness of the names and the qualities of Allah

The most beautiful names of Allah

There are **99 names** for Allah. Each of the names of Allah describes a different **attributes/qualities**.

Example: Al-Ghaffar means “ **The Ever Forgiving**”. If you were asking for forgiveness for sin you have committed, you would use this name to call on Allah.

Here are the first ten most beautiful names of Allah and their meanings.

Number	Name of Allah	Their meanings
1	Ar- Rahman	The All- Merciful
2	Ar- Rahim	The All- Beneficent
3	Al- Malik	The Absolute Ruler
4	Al- Quddus	The pure One
5	As- Salam	The Source of peace
6	Al- M'min	The inspirer of faith
7	Al- Muhaymin	The Guardian
8	Al-Aziz	The victorious
9	Al- Jabbar	The compeller
10	Al- Mutakabbir	The Greatest

The meaning of Shirk

Shirk means worshipping something other than Allah. If we behave or think in a Way that is not in keeping with believing only in Allah, then we are committing **shirk**, or **sin**.

Islam is a **Monotheistic religion**. Monotheistic means a belief in only **one God**. In Islam this is known as **Tawheed** or **oneness**

Some religions believe that there are many gods. These religions are known as **Polytheistic religions**. Polytheism is a shirk, the worship of other gods and having a rival to Allah.

There are two main categories of Shirk:

- Major shirk
- Minor shirk

Major Shirk occurs when we worship other gods.

Examples: praying to things such as pictures, prophet, religious people, or praying to dead.

Idol worship is the major shirk. Major shirk can not be forgiven if you die without first asking Allah for forgiveness.

Minor shirk occurs when boasting or showing off, because you are making yourself more important than you really are this shirk can be hidden.

Examples: when we help other people just so that we will look good in eyes of other people. Minor shirk can be forgiven by Allah.

6.2 Belief in the angles

Allah created the angels to worship Him and carry out His commands. They were created out of light before Humans were created from earth

Qualities/ characteristics of angel

- They are genderless
- They do not require sleep
- They do not eat or drink
- They can not disobey
- They never get bored or tired of worshipping Allah.

The duties and responsibilities of angels

Angels have different jobs including:

- Taking care of human beings
- Executing Allah's commands around the universe
- Serving Allah in the hereafter

The three greatest angels are: **Mikail, Israfeel, and Jibreel.** These angels are also mentioned in the Bible.

1. **Mikail (Michael)** is responsible for rain, directing it wherever Allah wishes.
2. **Israfeel (Raphael)** is responsible for blowing the Horn, which will be blown at the onset of the Day of judgement.
3. **Jibreel (Gabriel)** is Allah's heavenly messenger to mankind. He conveys the revelation from Allah to His human messengers.

The keepers of paradise

When we die our souls will either go to **Jannah (paradise)** or to **Jahannam (hell- fire)** depending on how we have lived our life on the earth.

The angels **Munkar** and **Nakeer** will question souls in the grave about their faith and deeds. **Malak Al- Mautis** angel of **Death.** He is in the charge of taking possession of souls after death.

The keepers of paradise are Angeles that guard the doors of **Jannah** and serve the people inside.

The Angle of **Jannah (Paradise)** is **Ridwan**

There are also **nineteen** guards of hell whose leader is named **Malik**. The keepers of Hell give punishment of disbelievers.

UNIT 7: CIVICS AND GOVERNMENT

7.1 National symbols

A symbol: is a mark or picture that represents for some things else. When we see a symbol it means something to us.

All countries have symbols that tell the world something about them. One of these is the national coat of arms, national flag, national anthem.

A national coat of arms means the same thing to the people living in a country.

7.2 The national coat of arms of Rwanda

Each part of Rwanda's coat of arms has an important meaning. They stand for **values** or **goals** that Rwanda wants to achieve.

The meaning of each part of national coat of arms of Rwanda

- 1. Motto:** Ubumwe(**unity**), Umirimo(**work**) And Gukundaigihugu (**Patriotism**)
- 2. Green ring with knot:** development through hard work
- 3. The sun:** transparency and enlightenment
- 4. The sorghum and coffee:** diversified agricultural production
- 5. Basket:** Rwandan culture of saving, solidarity and sharing
- 6. Cogwheel:** science and technology and industrial development
- 7. Shields:** patriotism, defense of national sovereignty, integrity, and Justice.

Each country has its own national coat of arms. We must respect the national coat of arms of other countries.

7.3 Living in harmony

Harmony Mean means the state of agreement between people in society. Or is a state of living in peaceful way without conflict.

In order to live in harmony, we must all behave in an acceptable manner.

Acceptable behavior is behavior that people **approve** of.

Examples of acceptable behavior are:

- Respect other people
- Being polite
- Being tolerant
- Help each other
- Being kind
- Work hard
- Asking forgiveness
- Forgiving others

Unacceptable behavior is behavior that people do not approve of

Examples of unacceptable behavior are:

- Lie * dishonest
- Cheating. * Taking drugs
- Treat people badly. * Fighting
- Being lazy * damage property
- Making noise in class. * Disobeying

Disharmony is when there is misunderstanding between people in society. This is when people are not on good terms with one another in community. This can lead to conflict

7.3 disharmony among peers

Peers: are the people who are in the same age group.

When there is disharmony in our classroom, we can not learn properly. Then we have to promote harmony in our classroom in order to learn properly.

7.4 Way of promoting harmony in our community

We must all try to promote harmony in our communities, homes, at school, and in our neighborhood in the following ways:

- Being kind
- Being peaceful
- Listening to each other point of view
- Respect each other
- Being honest
- Being polite

7.5 Leadership in our district

A leader is a person who guides or direct a group for a purpose

We need a leader in order to organize and make things happen. Schools, communities, sports teams, religious groups and countries all need leaders

7.5.1 qualities/characteristics of a good leader

Qualities of a good leader are:

- Should direct people
- Should Keep people informed
- Should has integrity
- Should think creativity
- Respect Idea of people he/ she leading
- Be exemplary
- Should be positive
- Motivate and encourage people

7.5.2 The main leaders of our district

There are **30** districts in Rwanda. Each district needs to have leaders to make sure the district runs probably.

In each district council is elected by the people living in the district. This council is responsible for the proper running of district. The council uses money collected from local taxes and fees

The council elects a Mayor to run it and also Deputy Mayors act as assistants.

At the top, District is headed by **Mayor** who is elected by district council.

The table shows the leaders of our district with their position and roles

Mayor

- In charge of all the council meetings in district
- Supervises and monitors all the activities in district

Executive secretary

- Write down minutes of every meeting and keeps records for the district

Deputy Mayors

- Supervises and monitors same activities when asked by the Mayor

A) Human resources and support services officer

- Provide legal advice and training to the members of council

B) Planning and development office

- Responsible for planning and development

C) Social affair officer

- Responsible for education, culture, and sports in the district.

UNIT 8: IMPORTANT PLACES AND PUBLIC ASSETS IN OUR DISTRICT

8. 1 Important places in our district

Important places: is a place we should visit because it is important to us. This means we have to **preserve or protect** it.

Important places are useful because:

- We can see beautiful and nice things
- We can enjoy nature
- Many tourists visit there
- We can learn more about animals, birds, insects, fish
- We can get jobs and earn money there
- We can learn more about our culture and history
- We can preserve our culture

8.2 Examples of important places

- **Muslim:** this is where things of value are kept and shown
- **Genocide memorial sites:** these places help us to remember the victims of genocide
- **Game parks and national parks:** this is where animals and plants are looked after
- **Public gardens:** anybody can go there to enjoy themselves.

National parks are important places. This is where our animals, birds, trees and plants are protected

Our national parks are:

- Akagera National park in Eastern province
- Nyungwe National park in Western and southern province
- Volcanoes National park in Northern province.

8.3 Public assets

One day, God called Moses to the top of Mount Sinai. He gave Moses a system of laws for his people to live by.

God wrote these **Commandments** into Stone using his finger. These are known as **Ten Commandments**.

God's commandments

1. Do not worship any other god than Me
2. Do not make Idols or images in the form of God
3. Do not misuse the name of God
4. Remember the Sabbath Day by keeping it holy
5. Treat you mother and father with respect and obedience
6. Do not murder
7. Do not commit adultery
8. Do not steal
9. Do not lie
10. Do not desire things that do not belong to you.

9.2 Why did God give Israelites commandments?

God give Ten commandments for the following reasons:

- To tell Israelites people how to live their lives
- He wrote them on stone so that no one could argue about them
- It helps us to obey God and respect each other
- It is based on love

9.3 Categories of commandments

God's Ten commandments can be divided into two categories: **moral or religious laws** and **civil laws**

1. Moral laws

These are first four commandments. They tell us how God expected to treat Him. These laws are:

- Do not worship any other god than Me
- Do not make idols or images in the form of God
- Do not misuse the name of God
- Remember the Sabbath Day by keeping it holy

2. Civil laws

These are the last six commandments. They tell us how God expected us to treat each other. These laws are:

- Treat you mother and father with respect and obedience
- Do not murder
- Do not commit adultery
- Do not steal
- Do not lie
- Do not desire anything or anyone that does not belong to you

9.4 The greatest commandment

The greatest commandment in Law is:

“ To love the Lord, your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind”

And the second is like it: **“ Love your neighbor as yourself”**

If we obey the greatest Commandments everything else will fall into place.

9.5 The consequences of breaking the commandments

When we break the Ten commandments, we are disobeying God’s laws and these are **Consequences**. These consequences are:

- We are no longer closer to God
- We do not receive God’s blessings
- Our hearts became hardened
- We no longer have peace and happiness in communities

Lessons we learn from the results/ effects of breaking God’s commandments

- We try to do right things so as to avoid wages of sin
- We get to know that God be angry with us if we refuse to follow His commandments.

Lessons we learn from the Ten commandments

- We learn to care for others

- We learn to respect others properties
- We learn to do the right things
- We learn about proper behavior in community
- We learn to love and believe in God.

UNIT 10: WEATHER, FLORA AND FAUNA

7.1 Weather

Weather it is the state of atmosphere of a given place in given time measured over short period of time (**usually within 24 hours**)

We measure weather in order to know if: it is **hot** or **cold**, **wet** or **dry**, **calm** or **Stormy**, **clear** or **cloudy**.

Weather can change. It can be hot now, later it can be cold. The sun can shine now, later it can be cloudy

10.2 Elements of weather

The **elements** of weather are the different parts of weather.

The elements of weather are the following

1. **Temperature:** show how hot or cold it is
2. **Wind:** is the movement of air
3. **Air pressure:** is heaviness put on something by weight of the air
4. **Moisture:** including rain, mist, humidity.
Humidity: is the amount moisture in air
5. **Sunshine:** when the sun is shining
6. **Cloud: group:** group of water drops that move in the sky.

Sometimes the clouds cover the sun. Then we say it is **cloudy**

10.3 Simple instrument used in weather

It is used to measure the weather. This helps us to predict the weather and to plan.

- Will it rain? Then we need an umbrella.
- Will it rain a lot? Then we need to find shelter

- Will it be hot? Then we need to give our plants more water
- Will there be a **storm**? Then we need to stay at home
A storm is bad weather.

Examples of Instruments used to measure weather

1. **Rain gauge:** to measure how much it rain
2. **Thermometer:** to measure how hot or cold it is (this is called **Temperature**)
3. **Wind sock or a wind vane:** to measure how much the wind blows (i.e. in which direction the wind blows)
4. **Sunshine recorder:** to measure how much sun shines
5. **Hygrometer:** to measure the amount of moisture in air (**humidity**)

10.4 Effects of weather

The weather has an effect on what we do. It also has an effect on plants and animals.

If there is not enough rain, we have a **drought**. Then,

- It is very dry
- There is not enough water for plants to grow
- There is not enough water for animals to drink
- There is not enough water for us to use
- There is no food to eat and sell.
Drought cause us to starve/ to suffer.

If it rains a lot in our rainy season, we have **Floods**. Then,

- The water washes our houses and property away
- We lose our crops
- We lose our public asset **e.g.:** school, hospital
- We get **landslide**.
Landslide: is when the soil gets muddy and washes away

10.5 Measures to overcome effects of weather

These are things we can do to overcome or deal with bad weather.

- We can grow different crops at the same time

- We can protect the tree in forest
- We should not build our houses near to rivers and lakes
- We should try to save water
- Avoiding cutting down trees.
- Making terraces at hilly areas

10.6 Flora

Flora are all plants that grow in an area. Plants, trees, and flowers are called flora.

10.5.1 Flora and its importance in our district

We need Flora to live. We depend on plants because it produces **Oxygen** (this is in air that we breathe to stay **alive**)

We also use plant for the following:

- They are **food** for people and animals
- Plants help to **clean** water and air
- They make area **beauty** which brings more tourist in an area
- Animal use flora as a **shelter**
- We use plants to make **Medicine**
- We get **money** from things made from plants e.g.: mats, baskets
- Plants help to get **Rain**

10.5. Ways of preventing flora

To preserve flora is to look after and protect it. We can do this if we:

- Plant a tree for every tree we cut down
- Never graze in one place
- Avoid farming in all open space
- Prevent the forest and bushes
- Create more national parks to preserve flora

10.5.3 Fauna

Fauna are all the animals in an area. It includes animals, birds, insects, reptiles and fish. Some of these animals live in national parks.

10.5.4 Fauna and its importance

Animals help plants to exist. The importance of fauna are:

- Animals help to spread plants through their faeces
- Birds and bats help to **pollinate** flowers and plants
- Birds sing makes us happy
- It brings more tourists
- We eat some animals as food
- Birds, bats, frogs help with insect control

10.6.5 Ways of preventing fauna

The following are ways how we can preserve our fauna:

- Respect all fauna
- Never kill it if not we need to eat it
- Never take bird eggs out of their nest
- Do not throw stones at animals
- Do not cause bush fire
- Have more national parks where fauna can be preserved
- Never **poach** (to poach is to kill wild animals in national parks)
- Do not cut down trees
- Never kill elephants for horns

UNIT 11: ISLAMIC FAITH AND THE QUR'AN

11.1 The Qur'an

The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam. Muslims believe the Qur'an was **revealed** by Allah to the prophet Muhammad through the Angel Gabriel over a period of approximately **23 years**, starting on **22 December 609 CE**.

Muhammad was died in 632 when his was **40 years** old. Qur'an was revealed to prophet Muhammad to correct any errors in previous holy books such as the Old and New Testament.

Important point to note about Qur'an

- Qur'an was written in **Arabic language**

- It contains **30 chapters** and **114 suras**
- Each sura consists of number of **ayator verses**
- The line of each **ayat** are numbered

In this unit we will learn about five of suras.

All chapters except one begin with the sentence”

Bismillahirrahmanirraheem”this means **“In the name of Allah the most merciful and the most kind”**this is the thought with which Muslims should start every action.

Children often go to **Madrassah** which is a kind of school attended to a mosque. At Madrassah they are taught about the Qur’an.

11.2 Surat Al- Kafirum

This is the **109th** chapter of the Holy Qur’an and is also known as **Al Kafirum**.

The word **Kafirum** is an Arabic word meaning **disbelievers**. But Islam recognizes respect for other beliefs but remaining faithful to Allah.

Remember that Freedom to one’s own religion is a basic human rights.

11.3 Surat Al- quraish

Quaraish was the name of the prophet Muhammad’s tribe who worshipped Allah and He protected them on their trading journeys.

This sura describes the favour with which Allah blessed the Quaraish. For a people to **flourish** and **thrive**, two things are necessary:

- Stable society
- Trade and commerce

For this to happen there must be enough food and peace.

11.4 Surat Al- Humazah

This sura condemns those who **Slander** others, whether by speech or action. It also warns those who think that being wealthy will keep them **immune** from death. And it describes the punishments of Hell that wait for them.

11.5 Surat Al- Fil

This sura reminds us that we have no power to stand in the way of the power of Allah. It tells of how Allah destroyed a great army of elephants using tiny birds who striking them with stone of baked Clay.

11.6 Surat Al- Mar'un

This sura is concerned with two core teachings of Islam:

- How you pray. * How you give

The surah reminds us about the importance of being a good neighbor and looking after those poor than you.

UNIT 12 HADITH IN ISLAMIC FAITH

12.1 What is Hadiths

Sunnah are the practices customs and traditions of the Prophet Muhammad that are considered to be a perfect example of how He lived. They are found in Hadith and other texts.

The followers of Prophet Muhammad memorized his teachings while He alive.

Hadith is the written collections of Prophet Muhammad's teachings.

When reading the Hadith, Muslim can learn more about the prophet Muhammad and the way to interpret the words of Allah in the Qur'an.

The Hadith are important for the following reasons

- They reveal Allah's messages
- They explain the meaning of Allah's messages
- They give laws to live by
- They teach moral ideals
- They preserve Islam

12.2 Genuineness of the Hadiths

The Prophet Muhammad's sayings and stories were passed from one person to another. Each Hadith is made up of two parts:

- Story that prophet Muhammad told
- List of narrators who have repeated it.

This is because it is important to be sure that they have passed down accurately. Within the first two centuries after the death of Prophet Muhammad, peoples studied the stories , tracing the origins of each chain of narrators through whom it was passed.

12.3 Al- Nawawi's Forty Hadiths

Who was ImanAn- Nawawi?

- He was an Islamic scholar
- He was born in village of Nawa near Damascus in 1233
- He grew up in Nawa.
- At the age of 19 went to school in Damascus
- He wrote **42** sayings of Prophet Muhammad together into small book.
- This book is known as “ **An- Nawawi'sForty Hadiths**”.

These are ten of Forty Hadiths of An- Nawawi

1. Actions are based on intention
2. Declaration of faith
3. Stay away from what is prohibited
4. Love for your neighbors what you love for yourself
5. Do not be angry
6. Follow up bad deed with a good deed
7. Do not neglect religious obligations
8. Righteousness is about having a good character
9. Entering paradise
10. Be steadfast in your belief

UNIT 13: VOCATION OF THE ISRAELITE PEOPLE

13.1 God's plan for his people

God has always a plan for human being to bring us to Him. He used the **Patriarchs** of Israelites to fulfil His plan.

Patriarch means the father and ruler of family or tribe. Each of the patriarchs had a different calling or task that God gave him.

13.2 The call of Noah

- Noah lived at time when Earth was filled with violence and corruption
- He worked with God
- God called Noah to build an ark and save his family and the animals of the world
- God told Noah that there would be a flood because He wanted to destroy sinful people of the earth.
- Noah had to believe in what God was telling him to do before he saw what God had planned.

13.3 The calling of Abraham

Abraham was called by God to leave his home and his tribe and move to a place that God would show him.

God's covenant with Abraham

A covenant is the promise or agreement made between two people.

God promise to bless Abraham's descendants and make them His own special people. Abraham was to remain faithful to God and be channel through which God's blessings could flow to the rest of the world.

God tested Abraham

- Abraham had only one son called **Isaac**
- He got him at a very old age
- God told Abraham to sacrifice Isaac on the top of Mount Moriah
- Abraham took Isaac to the top of mountain to sacrifice him
- At the very last moment God stopped Abraham from sacrificing Isaac and give him a lamb instead.

- Abraham had been tested and had shown that he was obedient to the will of God.

13.4 The call of Moses

- Although Moses was an Israelite, he was raised in Egypt at a time when the Israelites were slave of Egypt
- One day while Moses was herding a sheep and goat
- He came across a bush with burning flames in desert
- This Was dangerous because the bush was not burning up from the fire
- God called Moses from the Middle of the bush and talk him to lead the Israelites out of Egypt to new landthat God promise to Moses.

13.5 The call of Jacob

- Jacob and his twin brother **Esau** grew up together, living a nomadic life
- They were the son of **Isaac**, the son of **Abraham**
- Jacob Was always jealous of Esau
- He tried to deceive Isaac into Blessing him as the first born
- Jacob then had to leave home
- After he left home, God appeared to Jacob in a dream
- Jacob had a difficult life and did same bad things.
- But God remained faithful to Jacob
- God chose him to be the leader of Israel
- He told Jacob to change his name to Israel
- Jacob had 12 sons and a daughter.
- His sons were the founders of the 12 tribe of Israel.

13.5 Other calls in life

When we have a call we are listening to the voice of God telling us what He would like as to do with our lives.

A call will always tell us to help others or do somethinggood. It does not tell to hurt another person

Call is the same as **vocation**

13.6 God's plan to save the world

- God's plan to save the world did not end with the patriarchs.
- When the time was right, He sent **Jesus**, His only son to the Earth
- God speak to us through Jesus

UNIT 14:POPULATION CENSUS

14.1 Population census

A population is the number of people who live in a given place. The population of Rwanda is the number of people who live in Rwanda.

A population census is when government gathers information about the people who live in the country. They do this at a specific time. They include all people in the country.

A population census gives us the following information

- How many live in Rwanda
- How Population changes (how many people move out the country and how many born and due in the country)
- How many Women and men are in the country
- How old or young the people are
- Where people live
- Which areas have more people
- Which areas have less people
- What work people do
- What education people have
- How many schools are in each area?
- How many children go to school?
- How many people are there?
- How many people do not have enough food to eat?
- How healthy or sick people are.

14.1.2 Population control

It is important to **control** the population.

To **control population** means to make sure the right number of people live in an area. It is problem if too many or too few people live in an area.

Under- population or **low population** means there are not enough people living in an area.

High population means when there are too many people in a small space or area. Then there are not enough **resources** for everybody.

14.1.3 The effects of over- population and under- population

When there is too few number of people in an area (under- population) it can cause the following impact:

- Many resources are wasted
- Old people may have no body to help them
- If many people move to cities, there may not be enough people left to farm
- The school will be half empty
- There may be not enough social services

When there is so many people in an area (over population) it may cause the following impact:

- Poverty because there is not enough food
- Live in street because there are not enough houses
- Not go to school because there are not enough schools
- Easy spread of diseases
- Unemployment (lack of job)
- Poor sanitation
- Degradation of environment
- Many people die from diseases because there are not enough hospitals

14.1.4 How to control the population

If there are not enough people in district, we can give people a reason to live to live there like:

- Create so many employment opportunities

- Building good school
- Building good road
- Distributing electricity in most areas

If there are too many people in the district we can:

- Educate peoples to have few children per family
- Teach people how to plan for pregnancy
- Ask people to move to less populated district
- Sensitizing people how to use family planning methods like pills, using condoms
- Preventing sexual abuse.

UNIT 15: VIRTUES ACCORDING TO THE QUAR'AN

15.1 Importance of telling the truth for yourself

Being **truthful** means that our actions must match our intentions and our words must match our beliefs. It is important to be honest and tell truth.

Importance of telling truth are:

- It makes you lovely in society
- It causes to like yourself
- To have peace of mind
- Self respect
- It causes you to be loved by Allah

Examples of truthfulness

- Not saying things about people that are not true
- Not stealing
- Not cheating
- Explaining how situation really happens
- Owning up for your actions even if you will get into trouble

15.1.2 Importance of telling truth in society

We must tell truth in our society because we not do it so Society Hurt because:

- The level of truthfulness falls and other people start to lie
- Lying may become accepted practice
- It became difficult for people to trust each other
- Social unity is weakened
- Nobody can believe anyone and society collapses

15.2 Politeness and Obedience

Being **polite** and helpful to one's parents is the duty of every Muslim. Children should be polite to show respect for their teachers and other adults.

The characteristics of politeness and obedience between people are:

- Showing respect
- Listening to views of others
- Not using bad language
- Not shouting
- Doing as requested
- Giving help when needed.

15.3 Respecting rights of relatives and neighbors

According to Islam you must treat your relatives and your neighbor properly by:

- Protecting their properties when they are absent
- Showing them respect
- Helping them when they have a problem
- Forgiving them if they have done any wrong
- Practicing the highest Islamic ethics
- Try to advise them to refrain from bad behavior

UNIT 16: INFRASTRUCTURE

16.1 Transport

Transport means the physical movement of people and goods from one place to another.

16.1.1 Types of transport

There are many different methods of transport we can use such as: **Land, water, air, railway.**

The type of transport we use will depend on where we live and how quickly we want to travel.

E.g. if we want to go from Kigali to Nairobi in Kenya, it will be quickest and easiest to use an **aero plane.**

Rwanda has two most important airports: **Kamembe** airport in Rusizi district and **kanombe** international airport in Kigali City. Rwanda has also a national airline called **Rwanda Air**

16.1.2 Importance of transport

- We need transportation to go to place
- It is used to bring and send goods to other districts
- It promotes trade
- Tourists get our district very easy
- It is source of job like driving
- It's strengthen the relationship between people in society
- It promotes development

16.1.3 Difficulties and dangers of transport

Transport can be difficult to use because:

- It may be expensive
- The road may be damaged from rain or overuse
- Some mountainous area difficult to reach
- Boats on lakes and rivers may be overloaded
- Goods can be stolen while being transported

Transport can be dangerous because of crashes and accident may happen.

Causes of road accident are:

- A minibus with too many passengers may crash
- Same vehicles go too fast.
- Same car drivers do not respect bicycle and bump into them
- The drivers could be tired and sleep while driving
- Not respecting road post
- Sometimes robberies happen on the road
- When weather in bad, it is difficult to drive
- Same animals walk in road they cause crashes

16.1.4 Measures to overcome difficulties related to transport

In Rwanda we can use the following measures to overcome the difficulties related to transport:

- Construction of more airport
- Working together to maintain road
- Respecting regulations of transport
- Not driving after taking alcohol
- Learning how to drive properly before getting car
- Wearing lifejackets on water transport
- Keeping vehicle in good mechanical condition

16.1.5 Acceptable behavior on road

- Always drive according to rules of road
- Never drink and drive
- Always wear your seat belt
- Drive slowly
- If you are passengers, do not disturb the driver

16.2 Communication

Communication is when we send and receive information. This happens when we listen and talk to each other.

16.2.1 Types and means of communication

There are different types of communication. There are:

- Face to face
- We telephone each other
- We use media like Television, internet, newspaper
- We write letter to each other
- Listen to radio

16.2.2 Importance of Communication

- Communication help talk to each other
- We use it to share information
- We need it to do business
- It helps us to learn properly
- It is the source of job e.g. journalist
- It brings development

16.2.3 Difficulties and dangers of communication

Communication can be can be difficult because:

- Not everybody speaksthe same language
- Communication can be expensive
- People can send bad messages
- Thieves can steal your bank account
- Lie information can easily be spread by media like What Sapp
- Using mobile phone cost a lot of money

16.2.4 How to overcome communication difficulties

We can solve problems of communication by:

- Teach people to use media very carefully
- Make internet very cheap and available to everybody
- Make mobile phone cost cheaper
- Establishing more communication network country wide
- Employ more professional and experienced workers in communication

UNIT17: ISLAMIC WORSHIP: FASTING AND RAMADAN

17.1 What is Ramadan?

Ramadan is the ninth month of the Muslim year. It is the month in which the Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad as guidance for all mankind.

It is the holy month of approaching Allah by **fasting,praying, loving our neighbors, and helping orphans and the poor**

The fast starts at dawn each day, with the dawn prayer, and lasts for the whole day till sunset. Only after sunset many Muslims eat and drink during Ramadan.

17.2 Why do Muslim fast?

During Ramadan, Muslim all over the world go without food and drink during the daylight hours.

Ramadan is a time to purify the soul, pay attention to Allah, and practice **restraint**.Practicing restraint is about more than just going without food and drink.

These practice are:

- Not listening to idle talk
- Not going to sinful places
- Not touching or taking anything that doesn't belong to you
- Restraining the eyes from looking at unlawful things

Breaking the fast(Iftar)

Iftaris when families and community came together to break the fast. This is a special time and care is taken to cook special foods and to include everyone in the community. Old people and poor are taken care and provided food.

17.3 Practice and prayers during Ramadan

During Ramadan people do their best to reconnect with Allah.

- They try to improve their character and their morality.
- They try to become a better person
- By fasting, they are reminded to be thankful that they have food to eat when do many people do not
- They reminded to take care of the poor, elders and sick
- It is a time of coming together and sharing
- Ramadan is an opportunity for increasing prayer
- During the last **10** nights of Ramadan some Muslims go to mosque for even more intensive study and contemplation.
- One of these nights, usually the 27th of Ramadan is the “ **Night of Decree**” the holiest day of the year.

17.4 The night of Decree

The night of Decree is a very special night in the month of Ramadan. Muslim believe that:

- This was night on which Allah first started to reveal the Qur’an to the Prophet Muhammad
- It is also known as the night of Power because Allah blessed it
- More angels descend during this night
- Prayers have more power
- It is very important for forgiveness of sins and asking for blessings
- It is the best night to reintroduce broken relationship between families and Friends
- Muslims spend this night in praying and reading Qur’an

17.5 people who are exempted from fasting

The following are people who are excused from fasting during Ramadan are:

- Children under the age of puberty
- The elderly
- The sick
- Travellers and soldiers
- Anyone who has a medical condition
- Woman who is in menstruation
- Pregnant woman

UNIT 18:TRADITIONAL RWANDA

18.1 Pre- colonial Rwanda

Traditional Rwanda are culture, behaviors and practice that have been passed down from one generation to the next.

Pre- colonial Rwanda Was time before Rwanda came under the control of foreign powers.

18.1.1 The political Organization of pre- colonial Rwanda

In pre- colonial time, Rwanda was ruled by **king (umwami)**who was the overall head of the **kingdom**

- The king had chiefs who helped him to rule the kingdom.
- These chiefs were: **cattle chiefs, land chiefs** and **military chiefs**
- **The land chiefs**were responsible for all land issues
- **The cattle chiefs** were responsible for well being of animals
- **The military chiefs** were responsible for the defense of the Kingdom

18.1.2 Social organization in the pre-colonial period

Social organizationmeans the way that people relate to one another in society. This includes **culture, beliefs, customs, Norm, values.**

1. Culture

- Pre-colonial Rwanda lived in clans.
- **A clan** is a group of people with a common ancestor.
- Each clan has a totem to identify it.
- When disputes arose, a council of elders would meet to settle it
- Songs and dance were very important
- There were many social events, such as wedding, naming of children that brought people together
- Traditional games were organized
- These games helped people to make friends

- Young people dance during festival at royal court
- People mostly ate mullet, sorghum, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, and banana.

2. Beliefs

- Pre- colonial Rwanda believed in one God “**Imana**”
- They also worshipped their dead ancestors
- They believe that dead person has power to intervene in the lives of living
- Rwandans made rituals on dead ancestors to bring them blessings

3. Norms

- Most positions of authority were for men
- However, woman have same political and economic power
- Queen mother was very important (**queen mother** was the mother or representer of mother of King)
- Most men had more than one wife
- Children were very important
- Having many children was a sign of wealth.

4. Customs

- Land was belongs to king
- But Rwandans controlled their own land
- They get it as an **inheritance** to their male children
- People without land could work for landowner on their farms
- The landowners give them food and shelter
- This prevented poverty

5. Values

- People respected their leaders
- They paid taxes
- They give leaders gifts
- At time of trouble, a drum would be beaten to sound the alarm

18.2 Economic and commercial activities in pre- colonial Rwanda

- Our ancestors kept animals and grew same crops
- Cattle and land were signs of wealth
- Hunting provided meat
- Crafted goods were made and some were traded

18.2.1 Differences between traditional and modern trade

Traditional trade was very different from trade of to day as follows:

In pre-colonial times	In modern times
Goods were exchanged or bartered (it is called barter trade)	Goods are paid for money
The main goods traded were weapons, animals, and their products and agricultural products	The main goods traded are animals and their products, finished products from factories,
People often carried their goods on their heads	Goods are carried by tracks, bicycle, and wheelbarrow, and also head
There Was no advertising	Goods are advertised through newspapers, internet, radio, TV

