

## **Paragraph Template**

Topic Sentence (TS):

Main Idea #1:

Explain, examples, evidence, etc.

Main Idea #2:

Explain, examples, evidence, etc.

Concluding Sentence (CS):

## **Sample Paragraph #1 (using direct quotations)**

Transition: Today, the government of Uganda faces many problems, both with its neighbors and domestically.

TS: Many of the problems with its neighbors have been occurring along Uganda's borders.

Main Idea #1: For example, elephant poaching, which is a problem for many African nations, has affected Uganda as well. According to an article published by *Al Jazeera*, "Ugandan authorities have seized 750 pieces of ivory and thousands of pangolin scales being smuggled from neighbouring South Sudan in one of the largest seizures of wildlife contraband in the East African country" ("Uganda seizes"). An estimated 325 elephants were killed in order to provide this amount of ivory.

Main Idea #2: Another border problem has to do with an outbreak of Pneumonic Plague. According to the World Health Organization, "A deadly form of plague has broken out on Uganda's border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and several people are thought to have died of the disease" ("WHO"). This disease is

fatal unless treated quickly with antibiotics. In the case of this outbreak, the WHO “...praised Ugandan health workers for vigilance and prompt action in spotting a suspected outbreak of pneumonic plague.”

Main Idea #3: Finally, tensions between the governments of Uganda and Rwanda have resulted in a recent border closure between the two countries. In the article, “How the Rwanda-Uganda Border Crossing Came to a Halt,” Byaruhanga stated, “A diplomatic feud between Rwanda and Uganda has stopped most cross-border movements between the two countries, a situation that has had a huge effect on daily life for families in both countries.” Many Ugandans and Rwandans conduct business on both sides of the border and rely on other services, such as health care and education. The dispute seems to stem from past disagreements between the leaders of the two countries, Ugandan President Museveni and Rwanda President Paul Kagame, both of whom came to power through revolution and rebellion.

CS: These international situations show how the Ugandan government responds to some problems in a positive manner but still needs to improve in other areas.

### **Sample Paragraph #2 (paraphrased)**

Transition: Today, the government of Uganda faces many problems, both with its neighbors and domestically.

TS: Many of the problems with its neighbors have been occurring along Uganda’s borders.

Main Idea #1: For example, elephant poaching, which is a problem for many African nations, has affected Uganda as well. According to an article published by *Al Jazeera*,

over 700 ivory pieces as well as thousands of scales from pangolins have been intercepted by the Ugandan government while they were being smuggled from South Sudan (“Uganda seizes”). As estimated 325 elephants were killed in order to provide this amount of ivory.

Main Idea #2: Another border problem has to do with an outbreak of Pneumonic Plague. According to the World Health Organization, an outbreak of this form of plague, which is fatal unless treated quickly with antibiotics, has occurred along the border along the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Although several people died, Ugandan health care workers were complimented for their rapid and appropriate responses (“WHO”).

Main Idea #3: Finally, tensions between the governments of Uganda and Rwanda have resulted in a recent border closure between the two countries. In the article, “How the Rwanda-Uganda Border Crossing Came to a Halt,” by Byaruhanga, a long-standing disagreement between the governments of Rwanda and Uganda has resulted in the nearly complete closure of the border between these nations, which is having a negative impact on many families. Many Ugandans and Rwandans conduct business on both sides of the border and rely on other services, such as health care and education. The dispute seems to stem from past disagreements between the leaders of the two countries, Ugandan President Museveni and Rwanda President Paul Kagame, both of whom came to power through revolution and rebellion.

CS: These international situations show how the Ugandan government responds to some problems in a positive manner but still needs to improve in other areas.