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SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS 6

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The physical environment is what is found around us

The countries of eastern africa

Eastern africa is the region located in the eastern region of africa

It is made up of eleven independent countries namely

i. Sudan
ii. Ethiopia
iii. Tanzania
iv. Somalia
v. South sudan kenya
vi. Uganda
vii. Eritrea
viii. Burundi
ix. Rwanda
x. Djibouti

- ✓ Sudan is the largest country in eastern africa
- ✓ South sudan became independent in JULY 2011
- ✓ Djibouti is the smallest country in eastern africa
- ✓ Countries without a coastline are called landlocked e.g

B - Burundi

U - uganda

R - rwanda

E - ethiopia

S – south sudan

Position and size of the countries of eastern africa

Eastern africa lies within latitudes 22 N AND 12 S and between longitutes 22 E and 51 E/52 E.

COUNTRY	SIZE
Sudan Ethiopia	
Tanzania	
Somalia	
South sudan	

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Kenya	
Uganda	
Eritrea	
Burundi	
Rwanda	
Djibouti	

Latitudes and longitudes

Latitudes

i. These are imaginary lines that runs from west to east
ii. They are also called parallels
iii. The main line of latitude is equator at 0
iv. Equator divides the earth into two equal halves called hemisphere.

Characteristics of latitudes

i. They are parallel
ii. They are of different lengths
iii. They affect climate
iv. They are measured in degrees from the equator
v. They are 180 lines of latitudes in total

Other important lines of latitudes are;

The tropic of cancer 231/2 N

The artic circle 66 ½ N

The tropic of capricorn 231/2 S

The antartic circle 661/2 S

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LONGITUDES

a) These are imaginary lines that run from north pole to south pole of the earth
b) They are also called meridians or horizontals
c) Main line of longitude is greenwich meridian at 0
d) Greenwich meridian is also called prime meridian
e) Prime meridian passes through the greenwich town in london and accra in ghana

Characteristics of longitudes

1. They run from north to south
2. They are not parallel
3. They meet at the polesthey affect time
4. They are of the same length
5. They are measured in degrees east por west of prime meridian
6. They are 360 lines of longitudes in total.

Use of latitude and longitudes to locate places

They are used to give positions of places on the earth's surface

Latitudes locates a place either to the north or south

Longitudes locates a place either to the west or east

Map interpretation

A map is a representation of the whole or part of the earth's surface

Is a drawing on a flat surface to represent information on the real ground

Map interpretation

Is the process of giving meaning to the features shown on a map

To interpret/understand the map, we must study the main elements namely;frame , key, compass, scale and title

Frame

It shows the border line of the area covered by the map

Title

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It is also called the heading of a map

It shows the name of the area covered by the map

Information shown on a map

Key

It contains the symbol and their meaning

It is the main element of a map

Scale

Is the relationship between distances on a map and the actual distances on the ground

Is normally presented as a straight line that is divided into several equal divisions

Compass directions

They are used to tell the direction of an object from another on a map

Interpreting human activities

Human activities include

i. Keeping livestock
ii. Crop farming
iii. Mining
iv. Trade
v. Forestry
vi. Tourism
vii. Transpotation
viii. Lumbering

Economic activity	Evidence
Dairy farming	Creameries, dairy farms, cattle dip
Beef farming	Ranches, slaghter houses
Cash crop	Tea, coffee,pyrethrum, sisal, cotton
mining	Quarry, murram pits, mining company
trade	Markets, shops,towns, urban centers
lumbering	Saw mills
tourism	Game parks/reserves, museum,tourist resorts
forestry	Forests
fishing	Fish ponds,fishing villages, fish traps, fish processing
transportation	Roads,railways,airstrips

Interpreting drainage features

- ✓ These include rivers,lakes, oceans, dams, boreholes, swamps
- ✓ Permanent rivers are shown by a continous blue line

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- ✓ Seasonal rivers are shown by an identend/broken, blue line.
- ✓ Blue colour is used to show waterbodies

Interpretating settlement

- ✓ These are people living areas
- ✓ They are shown by the use of small black dots
- ✓ Settlement patterns include;
- ✓ Linear settlement along thr roads, railway lines and rivers
- ✓ Nucleted/clustered settlement where people settle at one point in the map

Interpreting administration in the area

Administrative features include boundaries for location, divisions, districts, county,constituency and world boundaries.presence of offices e.g.chiefs camp, district officer's offices, disrict commissioner's office, county commissioner's office, county governor's office.

Physical features

Are things that occur naturally on the earth's surface

They include

- ✓ Mountains
- ✓ Valleys
- ✓ Plateaus
- ✓ Ocean
- ✓ Seas
- ✓ Gorges
- ✓ Plains
- ✓ Lakes
- ✓ Rivers
- ✓ Swamps
- ✓ Hills, rangers

Relief physical features

mountains		mountains	
Mt.kenya		Jabel-marra	
Mt.longonot		Nubadarfur	SUDAN
Mt.marsabit	KENYA	Kissu	
m.kulal			
Menengai crater			
Mt.margaret			
Mt.kilimanjaro		Ras dashan	
Mt.meru		Guna	ETHIOPIA
Pare mts	TANZANIA	Danakil alps	
Ngorongoro crater			
Lool molasin			

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Moroto			
Elgon	UGANDA		
Ruwenzori			
mfumbiro			

PLATEAUS

Plateaus are the largest relief features in eastern africa

plateau	country	plateau	Country
Uasin gishu		Jabel abyad	
Laikipia		Teiga plateau	Sudan
Nyika	kenya		
Lerochi		Somali	Somalia
Merti		ogaden	Somalia/ethiopia
Kinangop			
Fipa			
Central tanzania	Tanzania		
Lesongonoi			
makonde			

Plains

Are low lying areas of almost flat land

plain	country	plain	country
Serengeti			
maasai	Tanzania	Lotikipi, awara, kano,	
		Kaputei, loita,	Kenya
Luwero		Budalangi,kapiti	
Nakasongola	Uganda	bilesha	
Bilesha			
Sarar	Somalia		
Haded			

Lakes

A lake is a water body that is surrounded by land

A hollow/depression filled with water

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We have a. Fresh water lakes

b.salty water lakes

lake victoria is the largest lake in eastern africa and second in the world

lake tanganyika is the longest lake in eastern africa and second deepest in the world

lakes may either be natural or man-made

lake	country	lake	Country
Chamo		Albert	
Abaya	Ethiopia	Edward	
Steffanie		Bunyonyi	
Shala		Bisini	Uganda
		George	
Turkana		Kyoga	
Baringo		Kivu	
Bogoria		mutanda	
Nakuru			
Elementaita	Kenya	ruhondo	Rwanda
Naivasha			
Magadi		Natron	
Jipe		Manyara	
Chala		eyasi	
Kenyatta		Rukwa	
		Malawi	Tanzania
		tanganyika	

Rivers

A river is a continuos channel of flowing water

We have permanent and seasonal rivers

River nile is the longest river in eastern africa

Some rivers drain their water into;indian ocean, lake victoria, other lakes, mediterranean sea

river	country	River	Country
Turkwel		Shibeli	
Kerio		juba	somalia
Suguta			
Ewaso nyiro n			
Nzoia			
Yala	Kenya		

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Sondu			
Mara			
Nyando			
Ewaso nyiro s			
Migori			
Athi			
tana			
Pangani			
Wami			
Rufiji	Tanzania		
Matandu			
Malagarasi			

Swamps

A swamp is an area covered with soft mud and some vegetation

Vegetation found in swamps is papyrus reeds

swamp	Country
Lorian	
Lotagipi	Kenya
Yala	
Kilombero	Tanzania
Malagarasi	
Sudd swamp	s.sudan
Bahr-el-ghazal	
l.kyoga	Uganda

Formation of mountains

Eastern africa has two types of mountains namely

a. Block mountains
b. Volcanic mountains

Block mountains

They are also called hurst mountains

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They were formed through faulting and uplifting process

Faults are lines of weakness

Faults were developed as a result of forces acting on the layers of the earth

The forces involved are tensional and compressional forces

The middle block was pushed upward by underground forces

The underground forces caled upthrust force

Draw the diagram on pg 16 our lives today bk 6

Examples of block mountains

D – Danakil alps in ethiopia

A – aberdare ranges in kenya

M – mau ranges in kenya

P – pare mountains in tanzania

U – usambara mountains in tanzania

R – ruwenzoris mountains in DRC/uganda

Formation of volcanic mountains

They are also called volcanoes

They are formed through the process of volcanicity/eruption

Eruption is when the hot molten material underground is forced out by great pressure

The hot molten material is called magma

When magma gets to the surface is called lava

The magma gets out through a main pipe called vent

The openiing at the top of a volcanic mountain is called a crater

Most mountains in eastern africa are volcaning mountains

There are three types of volcanoes namely;

a. Active

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b. Dormant
c. Extinct

Examples of volcanic mountains in eastern africa

mountain	Country
Kilmanjaro	
Meru	Tanzania
Ngorongoro	
Lool malsin	
nyiragongo	Rwanda/DRC
Kenya	
Elgon	
Longonot	
Menengai crater	Kenya
Marsabit	
Suswa	
Kulal	
Muhavura	Uganda

mfumbiro

Ras dashan	ethiopia
Jabel el mara	Sudan

Formation of the rift valley

Was formed through the faulting process

Formed by either tensional or compressional forces

When two parallel faults developed the tensional forces pullsthe rocks apart

The middle block between the faults sink

The steep sides of a rift valley are called escarpments

Features found on the floor of the firt valley include

a. Volcanic mountains
b. Rivers
c. Fault lakes

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Draw diagram on pg 18 our lives today bk 6

Formation of lakes

Lakes are huge depressions on the earth's surface that have filled with water.

Lakes were formed in different ways namely

a. Earth processes
b. Volcanic processes
c. Erosion processes
d. River action
e. Human made lakes

Earth movement processes

a. Fault lakes
b. Downwraping lakes

Fault lakes

They are also called rift valley lakes

They were formed through faulting and sinking process

They are usually long and have steep side

They are usually deep

They are found on the floor of the rift valley

They include chala, abaya, chamo, stephanie, turkana, baringo, bogoria, nakuru, elemeitaita, naivasha, magdi, natron, eyasi, manyara, rukwa, malawi, tanganyika, kivu, edward,albert.

Downwarping lakes

Are also called depression lakes

They are usually shallow

Formed when pats of the earth warped downwards and the sorrounding areas warped upwards

They include

Vi – victoria

Ba - bangweull

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Cha - chad

kyo - kyoga

volcanic processes

a. Crater lakes
b. Lava-dammed lakes
a. Crater lakes

They are formed when water collects in a volcanic crater

They include l.chad, jipe, paradise, shala, kalwe, nyungu,ngozi.

Lava-dammed lakes

They are formed when lava flow blocks a river valley

They include;l.tana, bunyonyi, kivu, mutanda, ruhondo

Erosion process

Thet are formed when a moving ice on high mountains erodes the sides of the mountain thus creating depression

Depressions created are called tarns/corriel/cotque

These lakes are also called glacial lakes

They include lakes on mountains

Mt keya	Ruwenzori mts
Gallery tarn	Speke tarn
Hanging tarn	Catherine tarn
Teleki tarn	
Nanyuki tarn	
Michelson tarn	

Lakes by river action

They are also called deposition lakes or ox-bow lakes

They are formed in the old stages of a river

At the stage rivers form numerous mmeanders

Due to continued erosion and deposition the water cuts off the meander

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They include;

Kanyaboli along r.yala

Utange along r.rufiji

Bilisia along r.tana

Shakababo along r.tana

Gambi along r. Tana

Human made lakes

They are also called artificial lakes

They are formed when a huge wall is built across rivers

Water collects behind the wall forming a big artificial lake

They include;

Masinga along r.tana

Kiambere along r.tana

Kamburu along r.tana

Gitaru along r.tana

Merowe along r.tana

Nalubaale along r.tana

Test yourself on pg 20-21 our lives today bk 6

Relief regions of eastern africa

Relief refers to how high or low an area is from the sea level

Relief regions are areas where physical features have been grouped according to their height above sea level

Eastern africa is divided into five relief regions namely.

a. The coastal plains and lowlands
b. The plateaus
c. The highlands and mountains
d. The rift valley

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e. The lake victoria basin

The coastal plains and lowlands

Are low-lying strips of land that border

a. The red sea
b. The gulf of aden
c. The indian ocean

They lie between 0 – 200m a.s.l

They are narrow toeards the south

They are wide towards the north

Widest part in somalia

The plateaus

They lie between the coastal plains and the highlands

They lie between 300m-2080m a.s.l

Are the largest relief regions

We have a. Low lying plateau

b. High lying plateau

Low lying plateaus

They lie between 400m-1000m a.s.l.

They are immediately after the coastal plains

This region is also known as the nyika plateau

High lying plateau

They lie between 1000m-2000m a.s.l.

Small scattered hills that have resisted erosion are found hare inselbergs

Highlands and mountains

They generally lie above 2000m a.s.l.

Highlands are densely populated due to

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a. Fertile soils
b. Favourable climate

Mt. Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain at 5895m

Examples of highlands are;

a. Western highlands of uganda
b. Ethiopian highlands
c. Kenyan highlands
d. North-eastern highlands of tanzania

The rift valley

It was formed through faulting and sinking process

A valley is a low lying area between two raised grounds

Begins in jordan in the middle east and ends at beira in mozambique

In eastern africa the valley is divided into;

a. Ethiopian rift valley
b. Eastern rift valley
c. Western rift valley

Ethiopian rift valley

Starts from the red sea and evtends down to l.turkana

Runs through ethiopia to kenya

Eastern rift valley

Runs from l.turkana through kenya down to tanzania then north of l.malawi

Western rift valley

Runs from north of l.malawi tanzania,uganda,DRC border to l.albert

Lake victoria basin

It lies between the eastern and western section of the rift valley.

Was formed through downwarping process

It lies between 1000m-1500m a.s.l

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Is the source of river nile

Is densely populated due to

a. Fertile soil
b. Favourable climate i.e.adequate rainfall

Exercise on pg 23-24 our lives today bk 6

CLIMATE

This is the average weather conditions of a place

Weather instruments

Are devices used to measure and record conditions and changes in the elements of weather

Weather refers to the atmospheric conditions of a place at a given time

Weather instrument	Weather element
Barometer	Air pressure/atmospheric pressure
anemometer	Speed of wind
Windvane	Wind direction
Hygrometer	Humidity
Windsock	Strength and wind direction
Raingauge	Amount of rainfall
Sunshine recorder	Sunshine intensity
thermometer	Temperature

Draw of barometer, anenometer and windvane on pg 25-27 our lives today bk 6.

Factors that influence climate in eastern africa

Latitude

Relief and altitude

Nearness to large water bodies

Prevailing winds

Shape of the coastline

Latitude

This refers to how far a place is from the equator

Eastern sfrica region is between the tropics

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The region receives warm temperatures

Latitude affects;

a. Temperatures
b. Rainfall
c. Winds

Relief(altitude)

Relief refers to the nature of the land

Relief refers to the presence of physical features such as hills, mountains, plateau and plains

Altitude is the height of a place above sea level

Altitude influences

a. Temperature
b. Rainfall
c. Wind
d. Air pressure

Draw a relief rainfall diagram

Nearness to large water bodies

Areas near large water bodies receives convectional rainfall

Distance from large water bodies affects rainfall,humidity,temperature and winds breeze

Breezes are cool winds meant to lower temperatures of where they blow towards

Draw convectional rainfall and sea and land breezes

Winds

Wind is moving air or air in motion

They transfer water vapour from one area to another.

Winds that have great effects on climatte of eastern africa are seasonal(monsoons)

North-east monsoons bring short rains

South-east monsoon brings long rains

Shape of the coastline

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Winds blowing parallel to the coast do not cause rainfall

Winds blowing directly to the coast causes a lot of rainfall

Climatic regions of eastern africa

A climatic region is a large area that experiences more or less similar climatic conditions

They include

The equatorial climatic

The modified climatic

The tropical climatic

Mountain climatic

Semi arid climatic

Desert climatic

Equatorial climatic region

Covers south western uganda and north western tanzania

Is slightly modified due to altitude and latitude

characteristics

high rainfall above 1500mm

receives convectional rainfall

rainfall is well distributed throughout the year

high temperatures throughout the year

annual average temperatures of about 26 C

high humidity throughout the year

two rainfall peaks between april-may and november-december

small range of temperatures

modified equatorial climatic

is modified because of the high relief(altitude)

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covers;lake region

coastal region

western uganda

western south sudan

rwanda

burundi

characteristics

high rainfall between 1000m-2000m

high temperatures due to low altitude

convectional rainfall due to nearness to large water bodies

high humidity due to high rate of evaporation

long rains between march-may

short rains between october-december

tropical climatic

also called savannah climate

is the largest climatic region of eastern africa

it lies between the tropics

covers;

large parts of tanzania and ethiopia

northern uganda

south sudan

nyika plateau in kenya

characteristics

has hot wet seasons and cool dry seasons

cooler seasons have no rainfall hence remains dry

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hotter seasons receives a lot of rainfall hence they are wet

rainfall is between 750mm – 1200mm

has two distinct rainy seasons

a. Long rains between march-may
b. Short rains between september-october

Temperature average is 15 C – 15 C

Mountain climatic

Experienced on slopes of high mountains and highlands

Characteristics

High relief rainfall betwee 1100mm – 250mm

Cool/low temperatures due to high altitude

Leeward sides are cool and dry

Peaks of high mountains are permanently covered by snow

Semi-arid climatic

Covers eastern and northern kenya

North-eastern uganda

Central sudan

Eritrea

Somalia

Djibout

Central tanzania

Characteristics

Low and unreliable rainfall 250mm – 750mm

High temperatures throughout the year 21 C – 28 C

Prolonged dry season of over six months

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Low humidity

High temperatures at day time and low temperatures at night

Desert climatic

Covers

Sudan

Northern ethiopia

North-eastern somalia

Central part of northern kenya

Parts of eritrea

Parts of djibout

Characteristics

Low/unreliable rainfall below 250mm per year

Rainfall is irregular

High temperatures of upto 40

Clear/cloudless skies

Very high diurnal range of temperatures

Revision exercise pg 37-39 our lives today

Vegetation

This refers to all plant cover on the surface of the earth

It cosists of grasses,trees,bushes,thickets and shrubs

Vegetation can either be natural or planted

Types of vegetation in eastern africa

a. Tropical rainforest vegetation
b. Savannah woodland
c. Savannah grassland
d. Mountain vegetation
e. Swamp vegetation

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f. Desert and semi-desert
g. Mangrove vegetation

Tropical rainforest vegetation

Also called equatorial vegetation

Found in equatorial climatic region

Characteristics

Tall trees that form canopies

Vegetation is evergreen

Trees have straight trunks

Trees have broad leaves

Trees have buttress roots

Forests are thick and dense

Trees are mainly hardwoode.g.oak, teak, mvule, mahogany, ebony, camphor,obeche, iroko, heartwood, ironwood, rosewood, sapele, limba, okoune

Savannah woodland

Comes immediately after tropical rainforests

Mainly consist of trees

Characteristics

Trees are of medium height

Trees are widely spaced compared to equatorial

Trees are decidiuos

Tall grass between the trees

Tree tops are umbrella shaped

Common trees are acacia and baobao

Trees are deep rooted and have thick barks

Examples of woodland savannah

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a. Miombo woodland in central tanzania
b. Shimba hills forests in kwale county
c. Southern sudan
d. Karamoja district of uganda

Savannah grassland

Mainly consist of grass and few scattered trees

Characteristics

Drought resistant vegetation

Grass may grow upto 2m

Tall elephant grass

Few scattered trees

Trees have thick barks

Trees have thorny leaves

Main trees are baobab,acacia, cacti, euphobia

Swamp vegetation

Common in swampy regions

Mainly grows in poorly drained areas

Main vegetation are;a. Papyrus reeds

Water lilies

Found in

South sudan bahr-el-ghazal-sudd swamp

l.kyoga in uganda

malagarasi swamp in tanzania

l.amboseli swamp in kenya

mangrove vegetation

grows in the mudd salty waters along shores of indian ocean

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they have breathing roots(aerial roots)

trees are mainly hardwood

is found along the shores of idian ocean and mouths of r.ruvuma, r.juba

mountain vegetation

grows on the slopes of mountains

is widespread on the winward sides of the mountains

vegetation changes as altitude increases

vegetation is mainly influenced by the altitude

is also called alphine or montane vegetation

Semi-desert vegetation

Found in ares with rainfall between 250mm-500mm

Characteristics

Short scanty thorny bushes

Short tough and scattered patches of grass

Vegetation is drought resistant with modified for thorns

Common plants cactus, baobab and euphorbia

Desert vegetation

Found in areas with rainfall less than 250mm

Characteristics

Stunted plants

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Plants have thorny or needle-like leaves

Ground is bare

Plants have thick fleshy stems

Plants are deep rooted

Spinky scanty grass

Found in true deserts e.g.

a. Kaisut and chalbi and taru deserts
b. Nubain desert
c. Ogaden desert

Factors that influences vegetation distribution

i. Climate
ii. Soils
iii. Relief
iv. Drainage
v. Human activities
vi. Government policies

Revision exercise pg 44-45 our lives today

People and population

Classification of communities in eastern africa into language groups;

i. The bantu
ii. The nilotes
iii. The cushites
iv. The semites

The bantus

Are the largest language group in eastern africa

Originally homeland was DRC, cameroon,zaire

Are mainly found in kenya,uganda, tanzania,rwanda and burundi

Tanzania has the largest number of bantu

Main reasons for migration was to find fertile lands for cultivation

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Are mainly cultivators

kenya	Abaluhya,abagusii,abakuria,agikuyu,ameru,aembu,akamba,ambeere,taita,mijikenda, pokomo
tanzania	Chagga,sukuma,gogo,hehe,ngoni,yao,nyamwezi,vinza,ha,zaramo,pare,fipa
uganda	Baganda,banyore,basoga,bagishu, batoro,banyoro
Rwanda	Hutu,tutsi
burundi	hutu

Reasons for the migration of the bantu

They wanted fertile farming land

Escape from hostile neighbours

Population pressure

Outbreak of pests and diseases

Drought and famine

Internal disputes and conflicts

Nilotes

Is the second largest group in eastern africa

Originated from nile valley,bhar-el-ghezal in south sudan

They were pastoralists

Mainly migrated in search of pasture and water

They also practised fishing along the rivers

Are divided into three sub groups namely

i. River-lake nilotes
ii. Highland nilotes
iii. Plain nilotes

River-lake nilotes

Kenya	Luo
Uganda	Acholi, labwar, japadhola, langi, alur, lughbava
Tanzania	Luo
s.sudan	Shilluk, anuk, nuer, dinka

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Highland nilotes

kenya	Kipsigis, nandi, tugen, keiyo, pokot, marakwet, sabaot, ogiek ,dorobo.
uganda	Sebei, sabiny
tanzania	Datoga

Plain nilotes

kenya	Samburu, maasai, turkana, njemps, iteso, el-molo-suk
uganda	Karamanjong, jie, iteso
tanzania	Maasai
sudan	Yoposa
ethiopia	Baria, gumuz

Reasons for the migration of the nilotes

Need for pasture and water

Epidaemic (outbreak of diseases)

Hostile neighbours i.e. external attacks

Internal conflicts/disputes

Overpopulation

Drought and famine

The cushites

They are pastoralists

Migrated into eastern arica from saudi arabia

Main reason for migration was to search for water and pasture for their animals

They are divided into;

a. Eastern cushites
b. Southern cushites

Eastern cushites

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Kenya	Somali, orma, boran, burji, gabbra, rendille, galla, boni
Ethiopia	Rendille, afar, sindamo, galla, danakil, oromo, ogaden
somalia	Boran, somali, rendille, oromo, ogaden, hawiyah, gurreh, danakil.

Reasons for the migration of the cushites

Need for pasture and water

Outbreak of diseases epidemics

Drought and femine

Hostile neighbours

Internal conflicts

Overpopulation

Spirit of adventure

Southern cushites

Mostly lives in central tanzania and lower tana river regions of kenya

Kenya	Sanye, dahalo
tanzania	Hawa iraqw, mbugu, burugu, avamanik, sandawe, hadza, makogodi

The semites

Migrated from south arabia asia into the horn of africa

They crossed into africa through the red sea

Others came through the indian ocean

Mainly migrated looking for trade items and trading opportunity

They are found in kenya, ethiopia, eritrea and sudan

Kenya	Nubians
Sudan	Nubians, arabs, amharas,
Ethiopia	Falasha, arabs, tigreans, amharas, baggara
Eritrea	Tigreans, amharas
somalia	Arabs

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Raesons for the migration of the semites

Need for better trading opportunities

Search for trade goods

Overpopulation

Family and clan disputes

Spirit of adventure

Outbreak of human and animal diseases

Need for pasture and water for their animals

Drought and femine

Effects of migration and settlement

Displacement of smaller communities

a. Agikuyu displaced gumba and athi in central kenya
b. Abagusii displaced by luo and kalenjins
c. Bantu displaced by galla from shungwaya

Conflicts between communities

a. Abagusii and the luo
b. Galla and bantu
c. Ngoni and the people of southern tanzania

Population increase

Intermarriage between communities

Adoption of economic practises among communities e.g.bantu learnt cattle keeping from nilotes and cushites learnt cultivation from the bantus

Introduction of new items of trade

Borrowing of different words led to development of new languages

Borrowing of cultural practises e.g.

a. Bantu borrowed circumcision from the cushites
b. Bantus borrowed age-set systems from the cushites

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Test yourself on pg 54-55 our lives today

Population distribution in eastern africa

Population refers to the number of people living in a given place

Population distribution refers to how people are spread over in an area

Population of eastern africa is not evenly distributed

Some areas are;

a. Sparsely populated
b. Medium/moderately populated
c. Densely populated

Population density is the number of people living in a square km

Densely populated areas of eastern africa

a. The highlands region
b. The lake basin
c. Major towns and cities
d. Coastal areas of kenya and tanzania
e. Rwanda
f. Mining areas

Sparsely populated areas of eastern africa

a. North eastern uganda
b. Central and northern tanzania
c. Southern and western ethiopia
d. Large parts of eritrea
e. North eastern kenya
f. Most of somalia
g. Mountain tops
h. Flood plains
i. Northern sudan

Factors influencing population distribution in eastern africa

a. Climate i.e.rainfall and temperature
b. Soils
c. Relief
d. Drainage

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e. Economic activities
f. Vegetation
g. Government policy
h. Pests and diseases
i. Political factors(security)

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Social relations and cultural activities

The family

Is a group of people related by blood, marriage or adoption

Is the smallest soial unit in society

Types of families

a. Nuclear family
b. Extended family
c. Single parent family

The nuclear family

Is made up of father, mother and children

Is the most common type of family

Single parent family

Is made up of one parent and children

Extended family

Is made up of nuclear family and their relatives.

Father, mother, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces and in-laws.

Needs of family members

Needs are essential things that human beings require in order to live comfortably

They include;

a. Basic needs
b. Secondary needs

Basic needs

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Are things or requirements one must have for survival

They include;

i. Food
ii. Shelter
iii. Clothing
iv. Clean water

Secondary needs

Are things that human being may require in order to make their live more comfortable

They include;

i. Medical care
ii. Security and protection
iii. Property or land
iv. Entertainment
v. Education
vi. love

responsibilities of family members

responsibilities are roles or duties one is expected to perform or fulfil

responsibilities of parents

proviing basic needs

being role models to their children

moulding good morals in their children

educating their children

providing security and protection for the family

listen to and advise their children

love, care for and live with their children

guiding their children on ways of participating in cultural activities

responsibilities of the children

going to school and working hard

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showing good behaviour

keeping family secrets

obeting, loving and respecting their parents

protecting family property

serving the community using their talents and abilities

preserving and strengthening positive cultural practises

helping their parents in doing some household chores

ensure their family and community live harmoniously

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the school

A school is a place where pupils go to be taught or to learn

A school mainly equips learners with knowledge and skills

A school trains individuals to be responsible or useful members of the society

We have government and private schools

The school motto

Is a short statement that shows the aims and beliefs of a school

It may be written on;

- ✓ school badge
- ✓ school signpost
- ✓ school buses/vehicles
- ✓ exercise book

is developed by the;

- ✓ teachers
- ✓ pupils
- ✓ parents

it reminds pupils to work hard at school and to be a shining example to the other school

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its main aim is to motivate learners, teachers and community to work together towards a successful end.

The school routine

Is the programme of activities that have been planned to take place everyday in the school

Day schools and boarding schools have different routines

A school routine is prepared by the school administration

School routine should be as per the guidelines of the ministry of education.

A school fourine is clearly indicated on the school timetable

Importances of a school routine

It helps the school to run smoothly

It ensures order and harmony in the school

Helps in bringing up all round pupils

Helps to train pupils to be responsible

Helps in proper time mangement

Helps to strengthen discipline among pupils

Ensures that all activities in the school are allocated time

The clan system

A clan is a group of people who have a common ancestor or forefather

Clan members are related by blood

Clans were founded by males

Communities trace their origin through the male ancestor

Agikuyu clans bear the names ot the nine daughters of gikuyu and mumbi.

A group of clans make an ethnic group or community

Members of the same clan are not allowed to marry each other

Functions of a clan

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Clan elders settled disputes among clan members

Clan owned land on behalf of its members

Giving a sense of belonging e.g.identity

Setting rules to govern its members

Planning and conducting important ceremonies

Negotiating and paying dowry

Educating the youth

Providing comfort to members during hard times

Safeguarding the values of the clan

Determining religious practises and beliefs of the clan

Protecting its members from external attacks

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Resources and economic activities

Resources are things we use to meet our needs and obtain wealth

They include;

- ✓ water
- ✓ minerals
- ✓ manpower
- ✓ soil
- ✓ animals
- ✓ forests

economic activities are things we do to earn a living

it is the use of resources in order to create wealth

they include;

- ✓ agriculture
- ✓ fishing
- ✓ transport and communication
- ✓ mining

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- ✓ trading
- ✓ tourism

Agriculture

Is the growing of crops and rearing of livestock

Is the main economic activity of most eastern africas economy

Is for both commercial and home use

Crops grown for sale are called cash crops or commercial crops

Crops grown for home use or consumption are called food or subsistence crops

Growing of crops and keeping of livestock at the same time is called mixed farming

Coffee in kenya and ethiopia

The name coffee came from a highland district of kaffa in ethiopia

The two main types of coffee in eastern africa are;

i. arabica
ii. robusta

arabica

it is the main variety grown in eastern africa

mainly grown in the highlands regions

has the best quality of coffee

robusta

does well in lowland regions

has low yields

can survive severe weather conditios

is more disease resistant

conditions necessary for the growth of coffee

adequate and reliable rainfall 1000mm-1800mm

temperatures ranging from 19 C-26C.

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Altitude ranging from 1000m – 2000m a.s.l

Fertile deep and well drained soils(volcanic)

Protection from direct sunlight for young trees

Protection from strong winds

Pruning of the unwanted branches suckers

Coffee in kenya

Kenya planters co-operative union KPCU helps in;

- ✓ collection
- ✓ transportation
- ✓ storage of coffee beans

the coffee board of kenya CBK provides;

- ✓ guidelines on planying
- ✓ constructing stores
- ✓ marketing the crop
- ✓ improving through research for better varieties

areas where grown

Kenya	murang'a	Ethiopia
Kiambu	kirinyaga	Harar
Embu	mt.elgon	kaffa
Nyeri	kitui	
Meru	machakos	
Kisii	thika	
South nyanza		
Robusta coffee		
Siaya, busia, bungoma		

Contribution of coffee to the economy

Earns foreign exchange when exported

Source of income for the farmers

Creates employment

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Industrial development

Development of infrastructure

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Maize in kenya and tanzania

Was introduced by the portuguese from central america

Staple food in kenya and tanzania

Grown on both small and large scale

National cereal and produce board(NCPB) buys, stores distributes maize on behalf of kenyan government

Kanya seed company K.S.C is responsible for the production and distribution of maize seeds

Kenya agricultural research institute KARI assists farmers through reasearch

Conditions necessary for the growth of maize

Rainfall between 700mm-2500mm

Warm or hot temperature 18 c-27 c

Does well in a wide variety of soils

A dry spell towards harvesting

Maize growing areas

Large scale

kenya	Tanzania
Trans nzoia	Moshi-arusha
Trans mara	Tanga
Uasin gishu	Mbeya
Bungoma	Iringa
Lugari	Ruaha region
Nakuru	Rufiji region
Narok	
nandi	

Contributions of maize to the economy

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Is the staple food for many people

Source of income for the farmers

Raw material for corn oil and animal feed industries

Creates employment opportunities

Maize stalks are used to improve soil fertility

Saves foreign exchange that would have been used to import maize

Bananas in kenya and uganda

Introduced from south-east asia

Grown on both small and large scale

Grows on both natural conditions and under irrigation

Grown from banana shoots or suckers

Are eaten when cooked or as ripe fruits

Are the staple food in uganda

Kisubi bananas are used in making of alcohol drinks called waragi in uganda

Green bananas are steamed and mashed to make matoke

Conditions necessary for the growth of bananas

High temperatures betwen 21 c – 26 c

Heavy and well distributed rainfall 1000mm – 2000mm

Irrigation where rainfall is inadequate

Deep fertile well drained soil(alluvial are suitable)

Protection from strong winds by planting wndbreakers

Props to support banana plant with fruits

Areas where grown

kenya	uganda
Kisii vihiga	Buganda – busoga shores of lake victoria
Bungoma	Tororo – mbale lower slope mt.elgon

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Meru central	Ankole – toro msw uganda
Nyamira	Kigezi highlands
Kasipul kabondo	
Kuria	
Meru south	
Murang'a	
Mandera	
Garissa	

Contributions of bananas to the economy

Source of food

Source of income to the farmers

Source of employment

Banana fibres are used in making of ;

i. ropes
ii. baskets
iii. mats
iv. thatching traditional houses

source of feeds for cattle

bananas stalks and leaves provide manure

sisal in kenya and tanzania

was introduced by the portuguese in 1893

is a natural fibre crop

grown from suckers

mainly grown for its fibre

fibre extracted from the sisal leaves

was introduced into kenya by the white settlers

grown in plantations

tanzania is the leading producer of sisal

conditions necessary for the growth of sisal

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high temperatures of 28 C

rainfall between 680mm-1200mm

does well in a wide variety of soils

plenty of sunshine for drying fibres

low lying areas of altitude 0m – 1900ma.s.l

areas where sisal is grown

kenya	Tanzania
Kilifi voi	Tanga morogoro
Mwatate vipingo	Kilosa lindi
Taita taveta	Arusha usambara mt.region
Mogotio	Mtwara dar-el-salaam
Thika juja	
Maragwa solai	
Ziwa uasin gishu	

Sisal plantations in tanzania are located along the railway to make transportation easier

Sisal production has declined due to ;

- ✓ stiff competition from synthetic fibre
- ✓ low demand

contributions of sisal to the economy

creation of employment opportunities

source of income for the farmers

development of intrastructure

source of foreign exchange and revenue

sisal fibres are used to make bags, ropes, sackcloth and mats

sugarcane in kenya and sudan

introduced from south east asia by europeans

grown on both small scale and large scale farms

grown under both natural conditions and irrigation

grown mainly under irrigation in sudan

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is perennial crop i.e. can grow again after harvesting

small scale sugarcane farmers are called out growers

sugar companies grows sugarcane on large farms called nucleus estates

conditions necessary for the growth of sugarcane

high temperatures ranging from 21 c – 27 c

high annual rainfall between 1200mm – 2000mm.

Deep, fertile well drained soils(black cotton soils)

Gently sloping land

A warm dry season before harvesting

Altitude ranging from 0m – 1800m a.s.l.

Sugarcane growing areas

Kenya		sudan
Chemelil	muhoroni	Blue nile and white nile valley
Homa bay	songhor	Blue nile and atbara valley
Awendo	ramisi	
Kisumu	miwani	
Nyando	nzoia	
Migori	nandi	
Bungoma	kakamega	
Busia	ainamoi	
Mumias	trans mara	

Contributions of sugarcane to the economy

Raw materials for sugar milling factories

Source of employment

Source of income

Improved intrastructures

Development of other related industries

Bagasse a by-product is used in production of;

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a) electricity
b) fibreboard
c) fuel in boilers

molasses a by-product is used to;

a) make alcoholic drinks
b) sweeten livestock feeds

beef farming in kenya and tanzania

is the largest rearing of animals for meat production

mainly done on large farms called ranches

ranches are sub-divided into small units called paddocks

paddocks helps in the utilisation of the pasture

it is practised in areas that

a. receive low rainfall
b. have low population densities

it is mainly for commercial purposes

animals kept

Local breeds	Exotic breeds
Zebu	Hereford
Boran	Charolais
sahiwal	Aberdeen angus

Boreholes and wells are drilled to provide animals with water

Cross-breeding is carried out to improve the quality of animals

Animals are fed on fodders such as hay when pasture is inadequate

The kenya meat commisision (KMC)

a. Buys cattle from ranches for slaughter
b. Processes into beef and beef products

National agricultural company manages ranches in tanzania

Tanzania meat commission buys beef cattle

Beef farming areas

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kenya	Tanzania
Laikipia	Kongwa ranch(main)
Machakos	Morogoro
Athi river	Mpwapwa
Kajiado	Slopes of mt.kilimanjaro and
Meru	Mt.meru.
Taita taveta	
Trans nzoia	
Naivasha in nakuru	
Kilifi	
Nyeri north	
Kwale	
Uasin gishu	

Contributions of beef farming to the economy

- ✓ Source of meat
- ✓ Source of income
- ✓ Source of employment
- ✓ Beef export earns foreign exchange
- ✓ Source of raw material for tanneries
- ✓ Development of infrastructure
- ✓ Encourages good use of land
- ✓ In areas receiving unreliable rainfall

Problems facing beef farming

Pests and diseases

Lack of enough capital

Shortage of water and pasture

Attacks by wild animals

Poor means of transport network

Competition from other sources of protein

Low prices offered in the market

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Fishing

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Is the harvesting of fish from water for;

a. Sale/commercial purposes
b. Home use

Types of fishing

a. Inland fishing
b. Sea fishing

Inland fishing

Is done in fresh water bodies e.g.rivers, lakes, swamps, dams and fish farms.

Sea fishing

Is done in salty water bodies e.g.seas and oceans

Is also called marine fishing

Types of fish caught in

Inland fishers	Marine fishers
Tilapia	Tuna
Mudfish	Mullet
Trout	Kingfish
Omena	Parrot fish
Dagaa	Shell fish
Catfish	Sail fish
Nileperch	Sardines
Lungfish	Cat fish
Blackbass	Shellfish(lobsters, oysters, crabs)
Common carp	Prawns, shrimps
Salman	
African catfish	

l.tanganyika is famous/main source of dagaa

main sea fishing ground along the indian ocean of

kenya	Tanzania
Malindi	Zanzibar tanga
Mombasa	Mtwara kilwa
Kiunga	Pemba bagamoyo
Shimoni	Lindi pangani
Vanga	Dar-el-salaam mafia
Lamu	
Kilifi	

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Ngomeni	

The main inland fishing ground in eastern africa is lake victoria

Marine fishing in eastern africa is mainly done by foreign companies

Problems facing inland fishing in kenya and tanzania

Lack of adequate funds to buy modern fishing facilities

Water reeds like water hyacinth

Pollution of rivers and lakes

Use of wrong fishing nets

Mismanagement of fishing co-operatives

Arrest of fishermen when they cross border

Accident in the lakes

Problems facing sea fishing in kenya and tanzania

Inadequate capital

Illegal fishing by foreign vessels

Little market limited market

Destruction of coral along the coast

Lack of proper landing piers and freezers

Lack of proper storage facilities

Pollution of the ocean by the oil spillage

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Trade

Is the buying and selling of goods and services

Is the exchange of goods and services for money

Forms of trade in eastern africa

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1. Domestic/internal trade
2. International/external trade

Internal/domestic trade

Also called local trade

Takes when goods are produced and sold within a country

Also takes place between communities

Examples of domestic trade

1. Retail trade
2. Whole sale
3. Supermarkets

International trade

Also called foreign or external trade

Is carried out between countries (trading partners)

It involves importing and exporting

Examples of foreign trade include;

- ✓ Bilateral trade
- ✓ Multilatelateral trade
- ✓ Regional trade

Main exports from eastern africa are agricultural raw materials e.g.

a) Tea
b) Coffee
c) Pyrethrum
d) Tobacco
e) Bananas
f) Livestock
g) Livestock products
h) Flowers
i) Minerals
j) Vegetable
k) Petroleum

Main imports into eastern africa are manufactured/finished products e.g.

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a) Petroluem
b) Machinery
c) Chemicals
d) Electronics
e) Textile products
f) Paper products
g) Fertilizers
h) Iron and steel

Factors influencing trade in eastern africa

- ✓ Political stability
- ✓ Good means of transport and communication
- ✓ Availability of items/products for sale
- ✓ Availability of capital
- ✓ Availability of markets
- ✓ Government policies
- ✓ Means of payment or exchange
- ✓ Taxation of goods

Benefits of trade in eastern africa

a) Creation of employment
b) Improvement of transport and transport
c) Earns foreign exchange
d) Promotes cooperation and understanding
e) Promotes growth of towns(urbanization)
f) Promotes agricultural sector
g) Source of revenue for the government
h) Promotes interaction and exchange of ideas

Problems facing trade in eastern africa

- ✓ Limited market due to production of similar goods
- ✓ Fluctuation of the price in the market
- ✓ Poor roads and other infrastructures
- ✓ Smuggling of goods and failure to pay taxes
- ✓ Political differences and instability
- ✓ Quota system
- ✓ Preference of imported goods to locally made goods
- ✓ Differences in the value of currencies
- ✓ Exported goods fetches little money compared to the high prices of imported goods

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Revision exercise pg 96 our lives today

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

A. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

i. Transport erfers to the movement of people and goods from one place to another
ii. Communication is the sending and receiving of messages or information from one person or place to another

Forms of transport used in eastern africa

i. Roads
ii. Waterways
iii. Airways
iv. Railways
v. Pipelines
vi. cables

roads

it is the most common form of transport used in eastern africa

there are three types of roads

a. tarmac all weather roads
b. murram roads
c. dry-weather roads

major tarmac roads in eastern africa

a. the trans-african highway that connects kenya, rwanda, and burundi
b. the great north road connects capetown in south afrivca and eastern africa through tanzania, kenya and sudan

refer to the map on our lives today bk 6 pg 98

waterways

it is a cheap but a slow form of transport

it involves the use of ;

rivers

lakes

oceans

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waterways are divided into two;

- ✓ inland waterways
- ✓ marine waterways

inland waterways of eastern africa are found in lakes victoria, tanganyika and malawi

the main ports in lakes victoria include

kisumu in kenya

mwanza in tanzania

entebe in uganda

singa in uganda

bukoba in tanzania

musoma in tanzania

kampala in uganda

the main potys in lake tanganyika are kigoma and ujiji.

Marine waterways are found in seas and oceans

It is mainly used to transport heavy and bulky goods

Countries without seaports are called landlocked countries e.g. burundi, rwanda, uganda and ethiopia.

The main seaports in eastern africa are ;

i. mombasa in kenya
ii. dar el salaam in tanzania
iii. mogadishu in somalia
iv. port sudan in sudan
v. massawa in eritrea

airways

air transport is the quickest but mosy expensive means of transport

it is used to transport perishable and precious goods e.g. flowers, fruits, vegetable, jewellery and medical supplies

main international airports

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- ✓ jomo kenyatta airport in nairobi
- ✓ moi international airport in mombasa
- ✓ eldoret international airport in eldoret
- ✓ mogadishu in somalia
- ✓ khatoum and port sudan
- ✓ entebe in uganda
- ✓ asmara in eritrea
- ✓ djibout in djibout
- ✓ bujumbura in burundi
- ✓ kigali in rwanda
- ✓ dar el salaam, arusha and zanzibar in tanzania
- ✓ addis ababa in ethiopia

refer our lives bk 6 pg 103 pry bk 6 pg 101

railways

all eastern africa countries have railways except somalia

most of the railwaylines were constructed by the colonial government

main railwaylines in eastern africa

a. kenya – uganda railway
b. tanzania – zambia railway(tazara)

refer pry s/s bk 6 pg 102(map)

pipelines

pipelines are mainly used to transport liquids and gasses

pipelines transport is fast and reliable

it reduces road accidents and destruction of roads by oil tankers

kenya, tanzania and sudan uses pipeline to transport oil

cables

cables are wires used to transport elecricity

the oldest hydro-electric power in eastern africa is owen falls dam in ethiopia

problems faced in transport in eastern africa

1. roads and railways are expensive to build and maintain

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2. poor management
3. competition from other forms of transport
4. frequent accidents
5. presence of water weeds e.g.water hyacinth
6. insecurity
7. traffic jams
8. theft and vandalism
9. lack of capital to improve it

communication

this is sending and receiving of messages or information form one person or place to another

means of communication

1. print media
   a) newspaper
   b) magazines
   c) journals
   d) books
2. electronic media

a) telephone
b) radio
c) television
d) mobile phones
e) internet
f) computers

3. postal services

a. sending of letters and parcels
b. use of money orders

points to note

1. the fastest means of communication is the mobile phones
2. the best means of communication to a large group of people at the same time is the radio
3. the most recent form of communication is the use of computers

problems facing communication in eastern africa

a) theft of cables
b) inadequate funds to modernise communication
c) poor means of transport
d) lack of electricity

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e) high rate of illiteracy
f) frequent changes in technology
g) high cost of living
h) breakdown of communication devices
i) low population densities hinder expansion of communication

benefits of improved transport and communication

i. promotes trade
ii. creation of employment
iii. use of pipes reduces road damage by heavy trucks
iv. has promoted industrialization
v. facilitate faster exchange of ideas between countries
vi. agricultural goods are transported to the market with ease
vii. promotes tourism
viii. perishable goods are easily transported to the market.

Evaluation questions

Questions on pg 109-110 our lives today

Questions on pg 110 pry s/s

Industries

Industries are the processes and activities to produce final goods from raw materials

A factory is a place where raw materials are turned into new and useful products

Types of industries

a) Processing
b) Manufacturing
c) Assembly
d) Service
e) Jua kali/cottage

Processing industries

Also called primary indutries

The produce goods used in other idustries

Mostly deals with agricultural products

They are the most widespread in eastern africa

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Examples of processing industries

Coffee and tea processing industries

Baking industries

Wheat and maize milling industries

Meat and milk processing

Sisal processing

Manufacturing industries

Also called secondary idustries

Relies on some goods from primary industries

Some uses raw materials directly

Examples of manufacturing industries

Cement making

Oil refineries

Glass making industries

Paper making industries

Medicine making industries

Assembly industries

To assemble is to put together

It involves putting together items to get a complete item

Examples of assembling industries

a) Motor vehicle assembly
b) Bicycle assembly
c) Radio assembly
d) Television assembly

Service industries

They provide services

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Examples of service industries

a) Banking
b) Hotels
c) Printing and publishing
d) Transport and communication
e) Insurance
f) Any kind of repair
g) Tourism

Cottage industries

Also called jua kali industries

Uses the locally available materials

Operates in open air

Requires little capital to start

Examples

a) Potterly
b) Wood curving
c) Weaving
d) Basketry
e) Blacksmithing
f) Use of waste iron to make pans, pangas, jembes

Importance of industries in Eastern Africa

i. Creates employment
ii. Earns foreign exchange
iii. Promotes trade
iv. Source of revenue to the government
v. Leads to development of infrastructure
vi. Leads to urbanization
vii. It is a of income
viii. Promotes agriculture
ix. Improves the peoples living standards
x. Saves countries foreign exchange that would be used to import goods

Problems facing indusries

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i. Lack of adequate capital for expansion
ii. Worker strikes
iii. Poor means of transport
iv. Political instability
v. Stiff competition from imported goods
vi. Inadequate power supply
vii. Inadequate raw materials
viii. High taxes
ix. Unfrindly trade terms
x. Small internal markets

Impacts of industries on the environment

1. Causes pollution
- Air polution
- Water polution
- Noise polution

1 Destruction of land due to poor garbage disposal
2 Destruction of forests
3 Mining industies spoil the beauty of the land
4 Displacement of people

Evaluation questions

Our Lives Today page 115-116

Primary social studies page 117

WILDLIFE AND TOURISM

Wildlife

Refers to all undomesticated plants ,animals,insects and birds in their natural habitats

Game parks
- ✓ Reserved for wild animals
- ✓ Also called National park
- ✓ Managed by the Kenya Wildlife Service

Games reserves

- ✓ Reserved for animals [wild]

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- ✓ Also called National reserves
- ✓ Managed by the local council
- ✓ Human activities like grazing, cllecting firewood etc are allowed

Game parks in eastern africa

Kenya

i. Tsavo east
ii. Tsavo west
iii. Meru
iv. Amboseli
v. Sibiloi
vi. Aberdares
vii. Hells gate
viii. Marsabit
ix. Nairobi
x. nakuru

tanzania

i. serengeti
ii. ruaha
iii. tarangire
iv. kilimanjaro
v. arusha
vi. katavi
vii. udzungwa
viii. mikumi

uganda

i. bwindi
ii. queen elizabeth
iii. kidepo valley
iv. murchison falls
v. ruwenzori
vi. muhavura
vii. mt.elgon
viii. semilki

ethiopia

i. simyen
ii. angudi
iii. omo
iv. awash
v. ras dashen
vi. goba
vii. gambela

sudan

i. dinder

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ii. juba
iii. nuba mountains

game reserves in eastern africa

1. maasai mara
2. samburu
3. shimba hills
4. lake bogoria
5. arawale
6. kora
7. boni
8. rahole

uganda

1. katonga
2. bakora
3. matheniko
4. kigezo
5. pian upe
6. karuma
7. toro

tanzania

1. selous
2. kigosi
3. rungwa
4. ngoro ngoro
5. ugalla
6. gremeti

ethiopia

1. harer
2. lake stefania
3. mega
4. lalibela

quiz

1. define the term wildlife
2. the main tourist attraction in eastern africa is

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3. define the following terms
    a. game reserves
    b. game reserves
4. name two game reserves in;
    a. kenya
    b. uganda
    c. tanzania
5. name two game parks in ;
    a. kenya
    b. uganda
    c. tanzania

activity

draw the map on pg 118 pry s/s

wildlife conservation

this is taking care and protecting the wildlife

wildlife conservation measures

1. establishment of anti poaching unit to stop poaching.
2. Establishment of bodies to manage wildlife e.g.KWS,UWA and mali hai of tanzania
3. Educating people on the importance of wildlife
4. Putting electrical fences om parks
5. Establishment of parks and reserves
6. Establishing game sanctuaries to protect the endangered species
7. Translocation taking animals from populated parks
8. Establishment of animal orphanages to cater for sick and orphans
9. Making laws and legislation to conserve wildlife

Main tourist attractions in eastern africa

1. Wildlife

It is the main in eastern africa

Includes the big five animals

Birds i.e.flamingoes in lake in nakuru and natron

Most game parks and reserves are sites

2. Historical sites

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- ✓ Olduvai gorge tanzania
- ✓ Fort jesus kenya
- ✓ Kasubi tombs uganda
- ✓ Slave markets
- ✓ Museums

3. Sandy beaches

Along the coast of the indian ocean

4. Warm climate
5. Beautiful sceneries

- ✓ Snow caped mountains
- ✓ Waterfalls
- ✓ Craters
- ✓ Hot spings and geysers lake bogoria
- ✓ Rift valley

6. Cultural heritage

- ✓ Traditional dances
- ✓ Traditional food
- ✓ Mode of dressing

7. Good accomodation and conference facilities

Attracts conference tourists e.g.KICC, AU conference center

Benefits of tourism

i. Earns foreign exchange
ii. Creates employment
iii. It is a source of income
iv. Leads to industrialization
v. Leads to urbanisation
vi. Improves people living standards
vii. Promotes better international relations
viii. Leads to development of infrastructure
ix. It is a source of government revenue
x. Promotes agriculture

Problems facing tourism

i. Attack by terrorists
ii. Poaching
iii. Similarity of wildlife in eastern africa
iv. Political instability

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v. High taxation
vi. Poor roads
vii. Poor marketing of tourist destinations
viii. Poor accommodation facilities

Evaluation questions

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Pry s/s pg 8

Urbanization

This is the growth of urban centers

Moving from rural areas to towns is called rural – urban migrations

The main reason for rural – urban migration is to search for employment

Selected towns in eastern africa

Mombasa

- ✓ Second largest city in kenya
- ✓ It ia an island in the indian ocean
- ✓ It is one of the oldest town in eastern africa
- ✓ It has kilindini harbour the biggest port in eastern africa
- ✓ Construction of kenya – uganda railway began in mombasa in 1896

Functions

i. Industrial center – has many industries
ii. Administrative centre – headquarters of mombasa county
iii. Commercial centre – has many businesses
iv. Residential centre – more than half a million residents
v. Tourist attraction - sandy beaches and historical sites
vi. It is a sea port town – kilindini harbour
vii. Transport and communcation center – has an international airport
viii. Educational centre – schools, colleges and universities
ix. Defence centre – headquarters of kenya navy

Addis ababa

- ✓ Capital city of ethiopia
- ✓ Located on the ethoipian plateau
- ✓ Headquarters of african union

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- ✓ Was the center of ethiopian empire

Functions of addis ababa

1. Administrative centre headquarters of AU catital city of ethiopia
2. Industrial centre
3. Agricultural collection centre
4. Transport and communication centre
5. It is an educational centre
6. It is a residential centre
7. It is a recreational centre

Kampala

- ✓ Largest town in uganda and the capital city
- ✓ It is near l.victoria
- ✓ It is built on seven hills
- ✓ Got its name from impala gazelles

Functions of kampala

1. Administrative centre – capital city of uganda
2. Educational centre – many schools
3. Transport and communication centre
4. Industrial centre
5. Residential centre
6. It is a commercial centre and the main distribution point for imports
7. Cultural centre – kasumbi tombs, musuems and kibuli mosque

Jinja

- ✓ Second largest town in uganda
- ✓ Found in eastern uganda
- ✓ Found on the shores of lake victoria
- ✓ It is the main industrial town in uganda
- ✓ Its growth was due to construction of HEP

Functions of jinja

1. Industrial centre – copper smelting industries
2. Transport and communication centre
3. It is a lake port town
4. It is an agricultural centre
5. It is a commercial centre

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6. It is a tourist centre – owen falls dam
7. It is a residential centre

Dar es salaam

- ✓ Dar es salaam means harbour of peace
- ✓ Developed by arab traders
- ✓ Was the capital city of tanzania until 1972
- ✓ It is the main commercial capital of tanzania
- ✓ It is the main industrial town in eastern tanzania
- ✓ It is an old town along the indian ocean

Functions of dar-es-salaam

1. It is the main commercial centre of tanzania
2. It is the main industrial centre
3. It is a main sea port town
4. It is an industrial centre
5. It is a residential centre
6. It is a tourist centre
7. It is an educational centre

Dodoma

- ✓ Located in central tanzania
- ✓ It is the capital city of tanzania
- ✓ It was made a capital city because it is centrally located
- ✓ Started as a small trading centre

Functions of dodoma

1. It is the main administrative centre i.e.capital city of tanzania
2. It is a transport and communication centre
3. It is an industrial centre
4. It is a residential centre

Arusha

- ✓ Found to the north- east of tanzania
- ✓ Second largest town in tanzania
- ✓ Started as an agricultural collection centre
- ✓ It has the headqurters of EAC
- ✓ It has the east africa court of justice

Functions of arusha

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1. Administrative center – headqurters of EAC
2. It is the main tourist town in tanzania i.e. has several game parks and is near kiilimanjaro
3. Commercial centre
4. Transport and communication centre
5. Agricultural collection and distribution centre
6. Residential centre

Problems facing urban centres

1. Unemployment
2. High crime rate
3. Street families
4. Traffic jams
5. Congestion of people
6. Poor planning
7. Inadequate houses
8. Growth and development of slums
9. Pollution
10. Poor garbage disposal
11. Water shortage
12. Overpopulation and inadequate social facilities

Efforts made to solve problems in urban areas

1. Decentralization – establishing industries in rural areas
2. Improving living standards in rural areas to curb rural – urban migration
3. Locating industries in one area away from residential centre to control pollution
4. Rehabilitate street children
5. Provision of dust bins in towns to keep it clean
6. Employing more police officers to ensure security
7. Putting traffic lights to control vehicles
8. Constructing bypasses to ease congestion
9. Constructing good houses to solve the slums problem

Evaluation questions

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Activity draw the map on pg 126 our lives today

POLITICAL DELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS

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Traditional form of government

In the pre-colonial periods aficans had well established governments through

a. Kingdoms e.g.the wanga kingdom in kenya,buganda and bunyara in uganda
b. Empires ruled by emporers in ethiopia
c. Chiefdom ruled by powerful chiefs among nyamwezi in tanzania
d. Council of elders among the ameru in kenya

The buganda system of government

The buganda kingdom was situated to the south west of lake kyoga and north west of lake victoria

The buganda had a centralised type of government ruled by a king known as kabaka

The stories of origin of the buganda kingdom conclude that it was founded by a person knpwn as kimera and kintu

Factors that led to the rise of buganda kingdom

a. It was small and stable hence easy to rule
b. It was sorrounded by weak neighbours
c. Participation in the long distant trade
d. Enough food supply
e. Strong able ruler
f. Creation of a royal bodyguard to protect the king

Structure of the government

It was ruled by a king whose tittle was kabaka

When the king died his son took over

The kabaka was assisted by;

i. Katikiro – prime minister
ii. Omulamuzi – chief justice
iii. Omuwanika – treasurer

He was assisted by lukiiko(parliament)which made laws and discussed the budget

Administrative structure of the kingdom

i. The kingdom was divided into countries(district) called sazas ruled by ssaza chiefs

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ii. Counties were divided into units called sub-counties or gombolola ruled by gombolola chiefs
iii. Sub-counties were divided into kitongole ruled by batangole chiefs
iv. Below the kitongole were villages ruled by miruka chiefs
v. Clan heads called bataka assisted the king on matters relating to clan land

Functions of the kabaka

i. Administrative. He was the head of government
ii. Judicial. He settled major disputes
iii. Religious. He acted as a demigod who linked the baganda and their God
iv. Military. He was the commander-in-chief of the armed forces

The government among the nyamwezi

- ✓ Nyamwezi are bantus speakers in tanzania
- ✓ The nyemwezi lived in many independent groups ruled by chiefs known as ntemi
- ✓ The name nyamwezi means people of the moon they came from the west the direction of the new moon.

Structure of government

- ✓ The position of the nyamwezi chief was hereditary.
- ✓ Ntemi was assisted by five officials
  a. Mganwe – the ritual officer
  b. Mtwale – the army officer
  c. Mteko – assistant army officer
  d. Kikoma – the information officer
  e. Minule – the tax officer
- ✓ Council of elders among the nyamwezi was called wanyaphala
- ✓ The ntemi was chosen by a leadingheadman called mugabe
- ✓ Ntemi was also assisted by religious officials known as wanjikulu
- ✓ The most famous chiefs among the nyamwezi were
  a. Mirambo the chief of urambo
  b. Nyungu ya mawe the chief of ukimbu
- ✓ The mascenary soldiers among the nyamwezi was known as ruga ruga

Duties of ntemi

i. He was the commander in chief
ii. He administered the chiefdom
iii. He made judgement on cases of murder
iv. He controled trade between the arabs and his people

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v. He chaired riligious ceremonies

Role of traditional governments

i. The leaders presided over social cultural and religious leaders
ii. They maintained law and order
iii. The stading armies protected the communities
iv. They encouraged respect of authority
v. They settled disputes and conflicts among the people
vi. They encouraged people to work hard to feed their families

Evaluation questions

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EARLY VISITORS TO EASTERN AFRICA

The early visitors to eastern africa came from different parts of the world and at different times

They include

a. The traders
b. The explorers
c. The missionaries

Explorers

- ✓ An explorer is a person who travels to new places to find out more about those places
- ✓ Explorers first came to eastern africa in the 15th century
- ✓ They called africa the dark continent(little was known about africa)

Examples of explorers

a. Vasco da gama
b. Henry morton stanley
c. Richard burton
d. Samuel baker and his wife
e. John speke
f. James grant

a. Vasco da gama

i. He was the first european explorer to come to eastern africa from portugal
ii. He arrived in mombasa in 1498
iii. He was looking for a sea route to india to

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Enable the porguese trade with india directly

Looking for a place along the coast where they would get fresh supplies of food and water

iv. Vasco da gama was not well received in mombasa he moved to malindi where he built a pillar called vasco da gama pillar
v. He visited countries like mozambique

Results of the coming of explorers

- ✓ The portuguese exposed africa resources to the rest of the world
- ✓ They opened up eastern africa for the colonialists
- ✓ Report Dr.livingstone helped to stop slave trade

John speke

i. He was born in england in 1827
ii. He first came to africa in 1856
iii. He was a soldier
iv. He was sent by the royal geographical society in london to find the source of river nile
v. He discovered lake victoria and named it after queen of england
vi. After meeting kabaka mutesa of the buganda he was shown a fall and named it rippon falls
vii. He travelled along river nile to england through egypt

Henry morton stanley

i. He was a journalist by profession
ii. He was sent by royal geographical society to look for Dr.livingstone
iii. He arrived in tanzibar in 1871
iv. He met livingstone to the west of lake tanganyika at ujiji but he refused to go back to england
v. In 1874 stanley sailed around lake victoria and confirmed it was the source of nile
vi. He visited the buganda kingdom and established friendly relations with kabaka mutesa I
vii. The protestants missionaries who were sent by the church missionary society arrived in buganda in 1876
viii. The roman catholic missionaries arrived in 1879

N/B henry morton stanley established that there was no retionship between river nile ,lake tanganyika and river lualaba

Traders

i. They were the earliest visitors to eastern africa
ii. They included

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a. Persians from iran
b. Greeks from greece
c. Romans from rome
d. Chinese from china
e. Arabs from arabia

iii. They came to find markets for their goods and aquire raw materials for their industries
iv. The traders included ;
a. Sayyid said
b. William mackinon
c. Carl peters

Seyyid said

- ✓ He was a ruler in oman arab
- ✓ He transfered his capital from oman to zanzibar in 1840

Reasons why he transfered his capital to zanzibar

i. Unfavourable climatic conditions in oman(extremely hot)
ii. He wanted to effectively control the coastal towns and trade
iii. Zanzibars good climate and fertile soils
iv. Zanzibar had a good harbour
v. Zanzibar was centrally placed
vi. Escape stiff competition for leadership in oman
vii. To increase trade along the coast sayyid said did the following
a. Organised trade caravans with the purpose of having regular supplies of ivory and slaves
b. He signed trade treaties with USA, britain and france
c. He invited indians traders and money lenders called banyans

N/B said sayyid died in 1856.

William mackinon

i. He was a businessman from scotland
ii. He owned the british india team navigation company which carried out trading activities between india and the coast of eastern africa
iii. He founded the british east africa company in 1887
iv. It later changed to imperial british east africa company
v. To ensure full cntrol of the colony the IBEAC;
a. Maintain law and order in the colony
b. Collected taxes

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c. Recruited administrators to assist in governance

vi. Under the company rule revolts from the africans were widespread
vii. The british government took over the colony in 1898 when IBEACO bacame bankrupt

Carl peters

i. He was a german sent by the society of german colonization
ii. The association wanted to get colonies for germany
iii. He founded the german east african company to support trading activities
iv. In 1888 the german government took over the colony after the GEACo ran out of funds
v. The german east african company enabled german to acquire tanganyika, burundi and rwanda

Reasons for the coming of early visitors

i. To trade with the people of the coast
ii. To look for markets for their goods
iii. The romans traders wanted to break arab monopoly of the coastal trade
iv. To look for resources for their industries

Results of the coming of early visitors

i. They introduced new crops e.g.maize, pineapples and cassava
ii. Missionaries introduced modern health facilities by building hospitals
iii. Introduction of western education
iv. Introduction of islamic and christianity in the region
v. Intermarriage of arabs and bantus gave rise to the swahili language and culture
vi. Development of towns e.g.mogadishu, kismayu, lamu, malindi, kilifi, mombasa, dar er salaam, bagamoyo, lindi, mtwara, and zanzibar
vii. Construction of tourist sites such as fort Jesus and vasco da gama pillar
viii. They undermined african culture
ix. they opened up africa to the scrabble for colonies
x. africans lost their lands and independence
xi. slave trade led to depopualation of some parts of east africa
xii. resulted to forced labour
xiii. it led to racial discrimination
xiv. african workers were underpaid

evaluation questions

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ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE

Scramble and partition of eastern africa

- ✓ scramble refers to the way european countries rushed and competed to get colonies in eastern africa
- ✓ partition was the orderly manner in which the europeans divided eastern africa among themselves

reasons for the scramble

1. europeans wanted to get raw materials for their industries
2. wanted to get markets for their manufactured goods
3. the british wanted to control the coast of eastern africa so as to get uganda and protect the source of river nile
4. thet wanted places to settle their surplus population
5. for their prestige or show how powerful they were
6. wanted to stop slave (missionaries)

the process of partioning of eastern africa

a) tanganyika became a german protectorate
b) kenya islands of pemba and zanzibar, uganda, sudan and part of somalia were part of british of protection
c) italians were allowed to have somaliland
d) the french took part of somaliland(today djibout)
e) ethiopia remained independent after defeating italy in 1886 in the battle of adowa

activity draw the map on pg 152 our lives tyoday bk 6

colonial rule

1. after the partition the germans took over the administration of tanganyika from GEAC in 1892
2. the british government also took over the administration of kenya in 1895 and uganda in 1894(british east africa protectorate)
3. initially the british government appointed a commission and later a governor to carry out administration of east african protectorate
4. the german government also appointed a governor to administer tanganyika

colonial systems of administration

a. british colonial administration in kenya

- ✓ kenya became a british east africa protectorate in 1895
- ✓ it became a british colony in 1920

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- ✓ the country was divided into provinces, districts, divisions and villages
- ✓ the colony was headed by a governor.
- ✓ Provinces, districts and divisions were administered by europeans officials
- ✓ Locations and villages were administered by chiefs, and headmen who were africans
- ✓ The role of the chief was to
  a. Collect taxes
  b. Recruit labour to work in the settlers farms

British structure of administration

Colonial secretary in britain

Governor(representing british government)

Provincial commissioner(PC)

District commissioner (DC)

District officer(DO)

Chief

Headman

The german colonial administration in tanganyika

1. Tanganyika came under german administration in 1888
2. The german east africa company under the carl peters established colonial rule in tanganyika
3. The company introduced taxes and tried to control trade at the coast
4. The arab traders led by abushiri bin salim rebelled against the company(abushiri rebellion) in august 1888-1889
5. The rebellion was crushed and abushiri hanged
6. In 1891 the german government took over the GEACo
7. A governor was appointed who divided the country into provinces and districts.
8. The akidas(chiefs)who were mainly arabs and swahili assisted in administration
9. The jumbes were headmen who were very harsh and cruel to the africans
10. In 1905-1907 the africans revolted against the german rule led by kinjiketile ngware in what they called maji maji rebellion
11. After the rebillion a new governor was appointed(rechenberg)who made the following changes;

a. He reduced the number of africans working in the european farms
b. Africans were allowed to grow cash crops
c. He encouraged construction of roads

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d. He encouraged provision of education and use of swahili as a national language
e. He replaced the arabs and swahili akidas and jumbes with educated africans

N/Bgerman rule over tanganyika came to an end after the first world war in 1918

Tanganyika was placed as a trust territory to the british by the league of nations

Rwanda and urundi were taken over by the belgium and became rwanda and burundi.

Effects of colonial rule

Positive effects

a) Led to growth of towns
b) Introduction of formal education
c) Introduction of new crops
d) Development and improvement of transport and communication
e) Colonial rule led to the abolishment of slave trade
f) It led to the rise and growth of nationalism

Negative effects

a) Loss of independence
b) Division of communities
c) Over-exploitation of natural resources
d) Mistreatment of africans
e) Neglect of craft industries
f) Loss of land
g) Loss of african culture
h) Creation of political boundaries separated communities
i) Loss of life and destruction of properties

Evaluation questions

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African response to colonial rule

a. This refers to the way africans bahaved or reacted when europeans established their rule over them.
b. Some africans leaders led their communities in welcoming the europeans in their territories collaboration
c. Others opposed colonial rule in their territories(resisted)

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Resistance to colonial rule

i. Kabaka mwanga
ii. He succeeded his father kabaka mutesa I as a king in 1884
iii. He bacame the king at the youthful age of eighteen
iv. Mwanga reduced the influence of christians by asking them to renounce their faith
v. Mwanga ordered for the killing of chriatians who refused to renounce their faith
vi. In 1885 mwanga ordered for the killing of bishop hannington of the cirus

Reasons for the mwangas resistance

a) He feared being conquered from the east according to the prophecy
b) He feared that the christians converts would no longer be loyal to him
c) He realized that missionaries in buganda were becoming too strong to be controlled
d) Warnings from the arabs about the increasing number of europeans

The hehe rebellion

i. It was led by chief mkwawa of the hehe between 1891-1898(mkwawa means conquerer of many lands)
ii. In the attack the hehe worrirs killed 300 germans soldiers in 1891 in the battle of lugalo
iii. In 1894 the german attacked mkwawas headquarters at kalenga but mkwawa escaped
iv. In 1898 germans cornered him but he commited suicide rather than be captured alive
v. The germans chopped off his head and sent it to germany to be kept in the museum

Collaboration

a. Kabaka mutesa I
i. He ruled buganda between 1856-1884
ii. In 1877-1879 he welcomed church missionaries society and the roman catholic missionaries

Reasons for the collaboration

i. Wanted to check the spread of the bunyoro kingdom
ii. Wanted to protect his kingdom from external attecks
iii. He respected the europeans because of their knowledge and skills
iv. He feared the influence of muslims in the kingdom
v. He greatly admired the medicines and presents that the europeans came with

Laibon lenana

i. He was the son of the great laibon mbatian who died in 1890
ii. Mbatian had two sons lenana and senteu who competed for leadership
iii. Lenana bacame the leader of the maasai living in the north of kenya- tanzania border

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Reasons for lenana collaboration

i. He wanted british support against his brother
ii. Wanted supportfrom the british who raided the agikuyu
iii. He wanted help from the british because of the famine that had occured in his area

Results of lenana collaboration

i. He was recognised as a paramount chief
ii. He was rewarded with cattle for his co-operation
iii. The railway was built through maasai land without trouble
iv. Maasai morans were used to raids communities who oppesed the construction of the railway.
v. Oloibon lenana signed two agreements with the british
1. Anglo maasai treaty of 1904
2. 2nd anglo maasai treaty of 1911

These treaties caused the communities to lose their land and independence

Evaluation questions

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STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN TANGANYIKA

i. German rule in tanganyika ended in 1918 when it lost in the 1st world war
ii. In 1919 the league of nations took over tanganyika and gave it to the british a trust territory
iii. Tanganyika became a british colony in 1920
iv. In 1922 the tanganyika territory african civil servants associates was founded
v. In 1924 kilimanjaro native planters association was formed to address the farmers problems
vi. In 1929 tanganyika african association was founded to demand for better jobs and more African to the legco
vii. In 1945 nyerere bacame an official of TAA while still a student in makerere university college
viii. In 1954 TAA changed its name to tanganyika african national union with nyerere as the president and oscar kambina as secretary general.
ix. Nyerere was nominated to the legco in 1954
x. In 1956 the europeans founded the united tanganyika party UTP to oppose TANU
xi. In the 1958 legco elections TANU won all the seats

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xii. In 1960 elections were held and TANU won 70 out of the 71 seats nyerere bacame the cheif minster as tanganyika was granted self government
xiii. In december 1961 tanganyika was granted full independence with nyerere as first prime minister.
xiv. In 1964 tanganyika merged with zanaibar to form the united republic of tanzania
xv. Nyerere became the president and sheikh abeid karume the depity president

Evaluation questions

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Life and contributions of prominent leaders in eastern africa

1. Haile selasie

✓ Haile selasie was born in 1892 in harar ethiopia
✓ His real name was ras tafari mackonen
✓ Ras means prince
✓ He was a cousin to menelik II
✓ Before he was crowned the emperor he ruled ethiopia as a regent
✓ A regent is a person who rules in place of a king who is either sick or too young
✓ Mackonen was helping zaiduti who had become empress(menelik's young daughter)after the death of her father.
✓ In 1930 mackonen was crwned the emperor and got a throne name haile selasie which means power of trinity

Contributions

i. He set up private schools to modernize education.
ii. He introduced a new constition in ethiopia
iii. He trained his army in france and equiped them with modern weapons
iv. He brought america experts to advice on national development issues
v. He helped to abolish the ownership of slaves
vi. He organised his government into ministries
vii. He resisted italian invasion in ethiopia.
viii. He was a founder member of organisation of african unity in may 1963 at addis ababa ethiopia

NB haile selasie died in 1975

Julius nyerere

i. He was born in 1922 in butian village in musoma district of tanzania
ii. He was trained as a teacher in makerere university in uganda

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iii. After returning from england in 1953 he became the president of TAA.
iv. He founded TANU in 1954

Contributions

- ✓ He became the chief minister in 1960
- ✓ In 1961 he led the people of tanganyika to independence. He became the first prime minister of tanganyika in 1961
- ✓ In 1964 they merged tanganyika and zanzibar to the united republic of tanzania with nyerere as its first president
- ✓ Through his efforts TANU and ASP merged to form chama cha mapinduzi.
- ✓ In 1967 nyerere together with the leaders of kenya and uganda established the east african community.
- ✓ Took part in the liberation of some african countries still under colonial rule e.g.mozambique, angola, zimbabwe and namibia
- ✓ He organised his people into villages called ujamaa villages where people shared facilities provided by the government
- ✓ He was a founder member of OAU.
- ✓ He improved formal education
- ✓ He campaigned for world peace and a reduction of dangerous weapons. Nyerere was rewarded the beyond war award in 1985
- ✓ He helped liberalise uganda from the brutal rule of idi amin in 1979
- ✓ Mwalimu julius myerere retired voluntarily as a president of tanzania in 1986

NB mwalimu julius nyerere died in 1999 after suffering from lukimea at the age of 77yrs

Evaluation questions

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Reginal cooperations

Regional cooperation is the act of countries working together with a common objectives

Examples

a. East african community(EAC)
b. Inter-government authority on development (IGAD)

The east african community

- ✓ EAC was formed in june 1967 by three heads of state of kenya, uganda and tanzania.
- ✓ It had its headquaretrs in arusha tanzania
- ✓ It collapsed in 1977
- ✓ In 1993 the heads of states revived the cooperation as east african co-operation

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- ✓ In 1999 it was transformed to east african community
- ✓ The new EAC started its operations in july 2000
- ✓ The headquarters are still in arusha tanzania

Objectives of EAC

i. Promotes a wider markets for goods
ii. Reduce or remove trade barriers like taxes
iii. Promote common services like transport, communication , education, health and security
iv. Promotes science, research and technology.
v. Promotes peace, security and political stability in the region
vi. Promotes free movement of people in the region

Menber countries

- ✓ Kenya
- ✓ Uganda
- ✓ Tanzania
- ✓ Rwanda
- ✓ Burundi they joined the organisation in 2008

Problems facing EAC

1. Production of similar items of trade
2. Lack of a common currency
3. Poor means of transport and communication
4. High taxes
5. Political instability
6. Mistrust among the leaders
7. The emergence of other regional bodies
8. Lack of enough funds

Inter-governmental authority on development(IGAD)

1. It was formerly formed as inter-government authority on drought and developmentIGADD in 1986
2. Its objective was to check the spread of deserts in the horn of africa
3. In order to deal with other challenges facing the member countries IGADD changed its name to IGAD in 1992

Objectives of IGAD

a. Establish peace and security inthe region
b. Promote food security

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c. Promote inter-regional trade
d. Improve transport and communication facilities
e. Encourage the conservation and preservation of the environment
f. To eradicate poverty
g. Rehabilitate destroyed infrastructure and displaced people

Member countries of IGAD

- ✓ Somalia
- ✓ Sudan
- ✓ Uganda
- ✓ Kenya
- ✓ Ethiopia
- ✓ Djibout
- ✓ Eritrea

Problems facing IGAD

i. Political instability due to civil wars
ii. Lack of enough funds
iii. Misunderstanding among the member states
iv. Lack of a central government in somalia that makes it difficult for IGAD to carry out its programmes
v. Religious differences between muslims and christians
vi. Lack of primary health care and HIV and Aids PANDEMICS
vii. Lack of trust and confidence among member states
viii. Cultural beliefs that do not promote women's welfare
ix. Low levels of literacy due to inadequate educational facilities and teachers
x. Contributions from the member states do not get the secretarial on time therefore delaying its programmes

Evaluation questions

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CITIZENSHIP

PATRIOTISM

- ✓ This is love for ones country
- ✓ It is an element of a good citizen
- ✓ A person who loves his country is called a patriot

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Ways of demonstrating patriotism

i. Obeying the laws
ii. Respecting other people and their property
iii. Participating in elections
iv. Offering services when called upon
v. Payment of taxes
vi. Keeping the secrets of the countries
vii. Not engaging in corruption
viii. Talking good of our country
ix. Being royal
x. Attending national celebrations
xi. Giving support to other kenyans

African socialism

- ✓ It is a national philosophy
- ✓ It was adopted in the year 1965
- ✓ Was introduced by jomo kenyatta and tom mboya
- ✓ It was established through the introduction of sessional paper no.10 of 1965
- ✓ It emphasizes the spirit of togetherness
- ✓ It aims at achieving political and economic development
- ✓ It encourages equal treatment
- ✓ People are encouraged to live in harmony

Importances of african socialism

i. It promotes political democracy
ii. It emphasizes equality of all
iii. It urges people to respect others rights
iv. Encourages the development of mutual responsibilities
v. It units all kenyans
vi. It encourages equal distribution of wealth
vii. It encourages development in kenya

Evaluation questions

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Democracy and human rights

Democracy

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It means majority rule

In democracy majority of the people's will is respected

Main principles of democracy

Principles of democracy refers to rules that are generally acceptable in governance

They include;

i. Promotion of justice to all
ii. Promotion of equality before the law
iii. Promotion of freedom for all people
iv. Provision of equal opporunities for all citizens
v. Recongnizing that power belongs to citizens
vi. Respect of people's rights
vii. In democracy elections are valued

Human rights

- ✓ These are freedoms and privileges entitled to all kenyans
- ✓ They are in chapter four of the constitution
- ✓ The section in the constitution with the human rights is called the bill of rights

Rights

a. Right to life
b. Right to education
c. Right to information
d. Right to vote
e. Right to own property
f. Right to equality
g. Right to shelter
h. Right to food
i. Right to marry

Freedoms

Ability to make choices or do things without being stopped by others

They include;

a. Freedom of worship
b. Freedom of movement
c. Freedom of assembly

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d. Freedom of association
e. Freedom of expression
f. Freedom from discrimination
g. Freedom of speech

Rights of people with special needs

a. Right to access special education
b. Right to equal employment
c. Right to protected from discrimination
d. Right to access special equipments
e. Right to be represented in parliament
f. Right to equality before the law
g. Right to fair trial

Responsibility of persons with special needs

i. They should be law abiding
ii. Respect their leaders
iii. They should not misuse their privaleges
iv. They should not misuse their rights
v. They should take responsibilities to build the nation
vi. Participating in elections
vii. Take part in community projects
viii. Being elected in leadership positions.

Evaluation questions

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LAW PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Laws

Rules guiding people to ensure peace and harmony

Peace

A state of calmness when there is no war

Conflict resolution

This is the process or act of solving or settling a disagreement.

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Factors that promote peace

i. Tolerance
ii. Equal opportunities for all
iii. Equal distribution of resources
iv. Dialogue i.e discussing issues to bring understanding
v. Games and sports
vi. Obeying the laws
vii. Respecting others
viii. Accountability of all people fairly
ix. Listenning to the opinion of others

Factors that undemine peace

These are things that result to a conflict

i. Religious differences
ii. Political differences
iii. Civil wars
iv. Border disputes
v. Unequal distribution of resources
vi. Robberies and cattle rustling.
vii. Uneployment
viii. Corruption
ix. Unequal application of the rule of law
x. Intolerance
xi. Violation of people's rights
xii. Tribalism and nepotism

Importance of peace

i. Leads to development
ii. Children are able to learn and go to school freely
iii. Leads to effective governance
iv. Tourism is developed
v. In a peaceful state people enjoy their rights and freedoms
vi. Promotes good relations between people and country
vii. Promotes businesses and investments
viii. People can move freely to places within

Evaluation questions

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THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

ARMS OF THE GOVERNMENT

- ✓ Legislature
- ✓ Executive
- ✓ Judiciary

Elections

- ✓ Held after every five years
- ✓ Supervised by the IEBC – independent electoral and boundaries commission

Functions of IEBC

i. Register voters
ii. Keeping and revising voters registers
iii. Registering and clearing candidates for elections
iv. Conducting of voters education
v. Establishing polling stations
vi. Supervising of elections
vii. Counting of votes and announcing results
viii. Review the contituencies boundaries
ix. Supervising and conducting a referendum
x. Recommends the creation of new constituencies
xi. Appoints and trains officials to supervise elections
xii. Determines the number each political party will niominate in the parliament
xiii. Sets the campaign period
xiv. Announces the election dates
xv. Settles disputes related to nomination

The civil electoral process in kenya

- ✓ Carried out in a ward
- ✓ The head of a ward is the county represetative or the member of the county assembly
- ✓ County representatives are elected by the citizens

Qualifications of a county representative

i. Must be a kenyan citizen
ii. Must be 18years and above
iii. Must be able to read and write in both english and kiswahili
iv. Must be a registered voter

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v. Must be a member of a party or an independent candidate
vi. Must be of sound mind
vii. Must be staying in the ward
viii. Must be supported by atleast seven members of a ward
ix. Must have an ID card
x. Must present his nomination papers to the returning officer
xi. Must pay a nomination fee of 1000 to the IEBC

The electoral process

i. Dissolution of the county assembly
ii. The speaker declares all the seats vacant
iii. IEBC announces the election date
iv. Political parties nominate their civil candidates
v. Candidates present nomination papers to the IEBC
vi. IEBC announces the campaign period
vii. IEBC organizes voting equipments and materials
viii. IEBC appoints and trains election officials
ix. Election materials are taken to polling stations
x. Voting is done from 6.00am to 5.00 pm on the day of election
xi. Voting is done by the use of secret ballots
xii. Counting of votes is done and witnessed by the observers and party representatives
xiii. Presiding officers announces results at the polling stations
xiv. All polling stations in the ward submit their counted votes to the returning officer and the winner is officially announced.

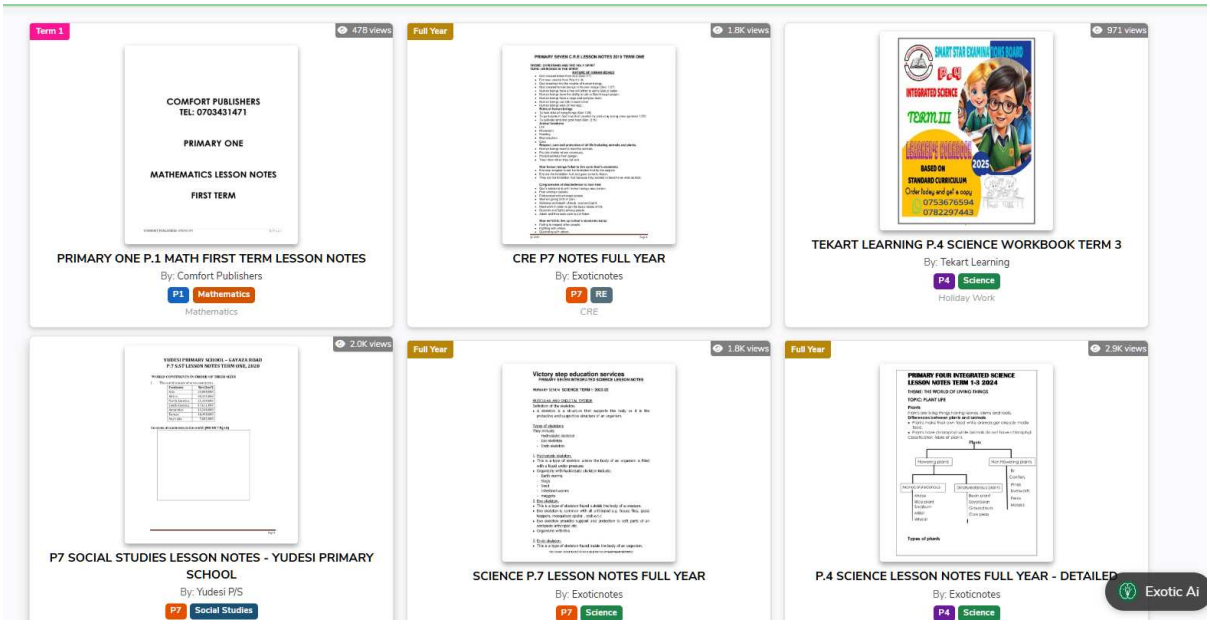
How a county representative may lose his civil seat

i. In case of death
ii. Resignation from the seat
iii. If declared bankrupt by a court of law
iv. If civil election is nullified
v. If he is jailed for more than six months
vi. Incase of a nominated county representative the IEBC may nullify the nomination
vii. Incase one is declared insane
viii. In case one looses his kenyan citizenship
ix. Resignation or defecting from his/her party
x. If he misses 8 consecutive sittings in the county assembly.

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