CLASS FIVE
SOCIAL STUDIES

TERM ONE

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Define a map

A map is a drawing which represents the earth or the part of the earth on a flat surface

These flat surface could be of the sheet of paper, chalkboard or a wall

Elements of a good map

The elements of a good map include:

- Title
- Key
- Compass direction
- Frame
- Scale

TITLE

This is the heading or name given to a map

It is usually written at the top of the map

It helps a person to identify the place shown on the map

FRAME

A frame is a boarder that is drawn around a map

It encloses the map and makes it look neat

KEY

This is a list of the symbols that have been used on a map and what they represent

Symbols are usually small pictures drawings or letters

The symbols show the real object found in the area being represented by the map
A key help us to know what each symbol stand for

- Mountain
- SCH School
- Mining
- P.S Police station

**SCALE**

A scale shows the relationship between the distance on the map and the real distance on the ground.

When drawing a map, it is necessary to reduce the area being shown so that it can fit on the paper.

Example: 1 cm on the paper may represent 50km on the ground.

This helps us to calculate the real distance on the ground between two points or places in a map.

**16 points of the compass**

A compass helps us to locate the direction of a place on the map.

The arrow is pointing the north part.

Compass is either used in the airport, by the pilots and captain in the ship.

The four cardinal points are:

- North
- South
- East
- West

Some places are located between the eight points.
Example: between north and north east

To locate these place the eight point compass can further be divided into sixteen point compass

Eg.

Between North and North East, we get North North East (NNE)

Between South and South West we get South South West

POSITION OF KENYA IN RELATION TO HER NEIGHBOURS

Kenya has several neighbors

These are:

Uganda to the west

Tanzania to the south west

Ethiopia to the north

Somalia to the east

South Sudan to the north west

Or

Kenya lies to the south of Ethiopia

It lies to the north and north east of Tanzania

It lies to the north west of the Indian ocean

It lies to the south east of South Sudan

It lies to the west of Somalia

Locating using latitude and longitude

Kenya lies between $5^0$ N and $5^0$S while longitudes are $34^0$ and $42^0$ E

Size and shape of Kenya
Kenya covers an area of 582,646 square kilometers

It is about 500 km from east to west and about 1000 km north to south

The country is wide to the north and at the centre and narrow down toward the south

**MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES**

Location of the main physical features

Physical features are the natural things that are found on the surface of the earth

They include:

- Swamps
- Lakes
- Oceans
- Plains
- Rivers
- Mountains
- Plateaus
- Valleys

These features are grouped as either relief or drainage features

**RELIEF:**

Refer to the rise and fall of the land

They include: mountains

- Hills
- Valleys
- Plains
- Highland
- Lowland

**DRAINAGE:**

Refers to all features that are related to water and its movement

They include:

- Basins
RELIEF FEATURES

Mountains

They are masses of very high land

Mt Kenya is the highest mountain. It rises a height of about 5199 m above sea level with the highest point Batian followed by Nelion

Hills

Hills are raised part of the earth that are smaller than mountain

The Rift valley

It is a big depression with steep side

It is formed when two parallel cracks develop on the earth surface and the land between them sinks

In Kenya it extends from lake Turkana in the north to lake Natron at the boundary of Kenya Tanzania border

Plateaus

They are wide raised ground with a surface that is almost flat

Example: the yatta plateaus in yatta

Plains

They are large areas of land that have a surface that is nearly flat or level

Eg.

Athi kapiti plain

Lotikipi plain
Escarpment

Are steep slopes of the rift valley

They cover relatively large areas

Eg. Nandi escarpment

Drainage features

Rivers

A river is a large natural stream of water that flows in a definite channel across the land

Some rivers dry during dry season and are called seasonal rivers

Other rivers flow throughout the year and are called permanent rivers

A place where rivers start is called the source

A place where rivers drain it’s water is known as the mouth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River</th>
<th>source</th>
<th>mouth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tana</td>
<td>mt. Kenya</td>
<td>Indian ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewaso nyiro north</td>
<td>arbadere / Nyandarua</td>
<td>Lorian swamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athi/ sabaki</td>
<td>Ngong hills</td>
<td>Indian ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyando and Yala</td>
<td>Nandi hills</td>
<td>l. victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkwel</td>
<td>mt Elgon</td>
<td>Turkana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nzoia</td>
<td>mt Elgon</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swamps

They are wet places covered with water and some vegetation
They are also called marshes.

Swamps are areas that are poorly drained.

The main swamps in Kenya are:

Lorian swamp where river Ewaso nyiro north drains

Yala swamps on river yala

**Ocean**

An ocean is a mass of salty water that covers a large area.

The Indian ocean is the only ocean found near Kenya.

Some rivers like Tana and Athi drain into it.

**Lake**

A lake is a body of water that is surrounded by land.

Most lakes in Kenya are on the surface of the Rift valley.

NB: refer to the table that shows the relief features in Kenya and region where found.

Our lives today bk 5 page 11

**Relief region of Kenya**

A relief region is a large area with generally similar characteristics because of the physical features found there.

Eg.

The coastal plains

The highland

The lake Victoria basin

The plateaus
The Rift valley

**Characteristics of relief region in Kenya**

**The coastal plain**

A plain is a low-lying surface that is almost flat

The coastal plain covers the coast and the north eastern region

**Characteristics:**

They border the Indian ocean

The height of the plain rises from sea level, 200 m above sea level

The plains are narrow at the Kenya- Tanzania Border but become very wide around the area where river Tana approaches the Indian ocean

There are small hills within the plains such as Shimba hills in Kwale district

**The plateaus**

A plateau is a wide raised ground with a surface that is almost flat

**Characteristics**

Its surface is generally flat

It lies between 250m and 1100 m above sealevel

It is lower to the east and gradually rise above to the west

Some hills like the Taita and Huri hills rise above the level surface

Many other small hills that have resisted erosion are found (inselbergs)

The Nyiro Ndoto mountain, mt Kular and mt Marsabit are found in the region

The yatta plateau, athi and kapiti plains form part of this region

It is mainly covered with grass and shortlly bushes
The highland

Highlands are areas with many mountains and high hills

Characteristics

It lies between 1500 and 5199m above sea level

Mt Kenya is the highest point on the highland east of the rift valley(5199m)

Mt Elgon is the highest point on the highland west of the rift valley(4321m)

The highland east of the rift valley are the source of rivers like tana and athi which flow to the Indian ocean

Thios region rises above thye general level of the plateaus

The rift valley

It cuts across Kenya from lake turkana in the north down to the Kenya – Tanzania border at lake natron

Characteristics

Some part of the rift valley are valley low: lotikipi plain near lake turkana and deep valley such as kerio valley and suguta

Other areas like kabazi moto and elburgon are quite high. Mountains like suswa and longonot rise above the floor of the rift valley

It is bordered by steep sides called escarpments on both sides

It has several shallow lakes which are also long and narrow

The lake Victoria basin

This region mainly cover areas around lake Victoria

Characteristics

I lies between 1000m and 2000m above sea level

Some areas in this region experience floods during rainy season : kano plains
The region has some plateaus such as nyabondo plateau
Hills such as gwasi, kaksingiri and homa are also found in this region
The height of the land increases away from the lake

**Influence of physical features on human activities**

**Mountains and hills**

Mountains help in the formation of rainfall. The rainfall received in this region is called relief rainfall

The cool temperature experienced in places with hills and mountains encourage dairy farming

High rainfall, cool temperature and fertile soil in areas around mountains and hills encourage settlement

Mountains encourage recreational activities such as mountain climbing

It encourage foreign and domestic tourists visiting the area with mountains and high attitude

The presence of mountains and hills makes it difficult to construct road and railways

**Plateaus**

Plateaus are mainly covered with grass. Good areas for pastrolism

Those areas are also good for wildlife. Many gameparks and game reserves are located in these areas

Construction of reads and railways in this region is easy because the surface is flat

**The rift valley**

It has beautiful sites, diverse wildlife and attractive scenery that encourage tourism

The fertile soil in the region encourage crop farming eg. Nakuru and eldoret

The steep side of the rift valley is not suitable for farming and settlement

Construction of roads and railways along the escarpments of the rift valley is difficult
Rivers and lakes

They encourage settlements because they are sources of water for domestic use and irrigation.

They encourage economic activities such as fishing, farming, basketry and weaving.

Rivers and lakes are used as a means of transport: lake Victoria and Tana.

Rivers that are prone to flooding discourage settlement e.g. River Nzoia, which floods at Bundalangi plain.

Swamps

Swamps discourage human settlement because they are bleeding grounds for bilharzias worms and mosquitoes which cause diseases.

They make construction of road and railway difficult because of stagnant water.

Evaluation question pg 19: our lives today book 5

CLIMATE

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere of a place at a particular time.

It could be rainy, sunny, windy or cloudy at a given place at a certain time.

The average weather condition of a place for a very long time around 30 to 35 years is called climate.

Climate can be described as wet, dry, hot, cold, warm or cool.

The climate regions of Kenya

Different parts of Kenya have different types of climate.

Kenya has five climatic regions:

- The hot and wet climate region: also called modified equatorial climate.
- The cool and wet climatic region, also called modified tropical.
- The tropical climate region.
The hot and dry region: also called semi-desert and desert climate
✔ Mountain climate region

**Characteristics of climate region**

**The modified equatorial climatic region**

This climatic region is found in the coastal and lake victoria regions of Kenya

Examples of places:

✔ Mombasa
✔ Malindi
✔ Kisumu

In this region, temperature are normally high over 25 degrees of the year

The daily range of temperature is low

This region receive convectional rainfall

Rainfall is high between 1000mm to 1500 mm per year

The area experience a long rainy season between March and June and a short rainy season between October and December

The climate is affected by the winds blowing from the coast

Rainfall is well distributed throughout the year

The region is hot and wet throughout the year

**The modified tropical climatic region**

This climatic region is found in the Kenya highlands

Areas such as kisii, kitale, kericho, Nairobi

**Characteristics**

The region receives relief rainfall because of the high altitude

The temperature in this region ranges between 18 and 25 degrees

This region receives a lot of rainfall. it varies between 1100mm and 2400 mm per year
The higher altitude causes the temperature to be lower
The region is generally cool and wet throughout the year

The tropical climatic region
This region covers kwale, taita and narok areas

Characteristics
High temperature
One rainy season
In some part, the dry seasons continues over five months
Rainfall does not normally exceed 1000mm per year

The semi desert and desert climatic regions
This climatic region is found in northern, north eastern and some parts of eastern Kenya
Most of these areas are low-lying and are almost flat eg. Chalbi desert in marsabit

Characteristics
Temperatures are usually high during the day and low during the night
Temperature is low because there are no high features like mountains to help in the formation of relief rainfall
The region is hot and dry throughout the year
The dry season is long especially in the desert region
Most of the months are dry causing drought

The mountain climatic region
High mountain like mt Kenya and elgon have special climate because of high altitude
Characteristics

Rainfall is high, varies between 1100mm and 2300 mm per year

The temperature is low varying from zero to 15 degrees

The region is generally cold and wet throughout the year

The region is characterized by two sides, leeward and windward sides

The leeward side is also known as rain shadow

The windward side receive relief rainfall while leeward side id drier

NB: draw a map of Kenya showing the following regions in page 21: our lives today

The influence of climate on human activities

Climate has a great effect on the way we live and things we do

It determines the type of farming activities we carry out

Hot and wet climate

It's good for farming

Crops grown under this climate are:

Bananas in Kisii

Sugarcane in Mumias and Muhoroni

Sisal, cashew nuts and coconuts

The cool and wet climate

It is good for farming

It encourages the cultivation of crops like maize, coffee, tea and pyrethrum
Dairy farming is also carried out in this climatic region eg. Kiambu and Eldoret.

Climate is also suitable for forests.

Timber and wood are common in regions with this climate.

**The dry and hot climate**

It discourages farming.

The main economic carried out is pastoralism.

People move from one place to another to search for greener pastures and water because of the climate.

This practice is called nomadic pastoralism.

Where cultivation is done, drought-resistant crops are grown eg. Millet and green grams.

**Climate also influence human activities in the following ways**

It determines the kind of house we build: people living in hot areas use material that cool the temperature: Mombasa they use makuti.

Climatic conditions determine the mode of dressing of people.

Climate determine the settlement pattern in different areas. Many people settle in areas with adequate rainfall.

**SOIL**

Soils are layers of material on the earths surface on which plants grow.

Major soil types in Kenya.

There are different types of soil:

- Alluvial soil
- Volcanic soil
- Black cotton soil
✓ Loamy soil
✓ Sandy soil

Alluvial soils

It is newly formed soil
Also known as young soil
They are formed after deposition of eroded material
They are found in rivers, valleys, flood plain and near mouths of rivers eg. Yula, kuja, (gucha), nzoia, athi, tana and sondu miriu

Volcanic soil

Volcanic soil are red in colour
Are found in the highland and some parts of the rift valley
Are very fertile
Also known as red earth soil
Are good for growing tea, coffee and pyrethrum

Black cotton soil

Are also known as clay soil
They have several small particles
They crack when dry
When it rains they become sticky and heavy
They do nt lose water easily
It is found in the plains of transmara, narok, kajiado kapiti, kano, muvaa and samburu area

Sandy soil
Are commonly found in the arid and semi arid areas such as northern Kenya and coastal region

They are also found in some rivers valleys

They have some large particles

They lose water very fast

They are not very fertile

**Loamy soil**

Loamy soil is a mixture of sand and clay soil and are fertile

Are commonly found in some part of western, nyanza and rift valet

**Uses of soils**

Soil is used in many different ways

Soil is used to grow food and cashcrops

Volcanic soils are suitable for growing crops such as coffee and tea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sandy soil</th>
<th>clay soil</th>
<th>alluvial and loamy soil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Mangoes</td>
<td>rice</td>
<td>maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Cashew nuts</td>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Coconuts</td>
<td>maize</td>
<td>vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Sisal</td>
<td></td>
<td>potatoes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some soils are used as building materials: sand and clay

The growth of grass and other vegetation is supported by soil

Soil is used in the pottery industry to make pots, jars and jikos

Some soils are used for decoration during traditional ceremonies: red ochres used by maasai and samburu

Soil is used to bury the dead
Soils is used for religious reasons: places of worship such as shrines and alters are made of clay and sand soil.

During circumcision, some communities smear mud on the bodies of the young people to make them numb.

**Soil erosion**

It is the process by which the top soil is carried away by either water or wind.

**Causes of soil erosion**

Cutting down of trees leaving the land bare (deforestation)

Overstocking and overgrazing

Mono-cropping

Improper cultivation practices

**VEGETATION**

Refers to grass, bushes, trees and other plants which grow naturally in an area as well as those planted by people.

Types of vegetation in Kenya

- Forests
- Savannah grassland
- Semi desert and desert
- Swamp vegetation
- Savannah woodland
- Scrub
- Mangrove forests
- Mountain vegetation
Forests

A forest is a large area with many trees growing close together

Trees are of different types or of same type

Trees form continuous layer at the top called canopy

Examples of trees are:

- Mvule
- Camphor
- Mahogany
- Meru-oak

Found in natural forests

- Pine
- Cyprus
- Eucalyptus

Found in planted forests

Savannah grassland

This is an area that receive very low rainfall

Mainly consist of grass

They are short scattered trees within the grassland

The main trees are acacia

The largest part of Kenya is covered by this vegetation

Trees form an umbrella shape

Savanna woodland vegetation

This type of vegetation is found in areas that receive lower rainfall than in highlands

Trees are shorter and more scattered than in forest vegetation

Trees grow together with tall grass
Dry bush-land and scrub vegetation

This type of vegetation grow in areas with a long dry season
It consists of short scattered bushes with short tough grass
Trees such as baobab and cactus are found in this type

**Desert and semi desert vegetation**

This type of vegetation is found in areas with little and unreliable rainfall
Vegetation consists of short thorny bushes and tufts of grass
Plants such as cactus trees are part of this vegetation

**Mangrove forests**

These are also called mangrove swamps
It consists of hardy mangrove trees
Trees are of medium height
They grow on saline/ salty water
They are hard wood
They have breathing roots that grow on surface of water
They grow along the coastline

**Swamp vegetation**

These are also called marshes
The area has poor drainage
Vegetation consists of papyrus and reeds
Mountain vegetation

This type is found in very high attitude areas which are normally very cold.

It consists of tough grass, shrubs, hardwood trees, bamboo trees and bushland which are found at different height.

(diagram)

Distribution of vegetation in Kenya

Forests

Big forests are found in:

Areas around Mt Kenya

Mt Elgon
The Aberdares
Kakamega
Mau forest
Kaimosi

Molo
Kaptagat
Kilifi
Malindi

Savanna woodland

This type of vegetation is mainly found on western parts of Kenya.

Eldoret
Kericho

Kitale
Kapsabet

Savannah grassland vegetation

Busia
Nakuru

Naivasha
Nanyuki

Laikipia
Dry bushland and scrub vegetation

It is found on eastern part of Kenya in the nyika plateaus

Machakos  Mwingi
Kitui  Narok
Kajiado  Laikipia

Desert and semi desert

Much of the northern and part of the eastern sides of Kenya have this kind of vegetation

Garissa  Lodwar  Mandera
Wajir  Marsabit

Mangrove forests

It is found in the coastal of Kenya

They are common along river mouths or delta areas

Swamp vegetation

It is found in the lorian swamp in wajir and lotikipi plain west of lake turkana

In western along river yala and nzoia

The vegetation occurs around lake Victoria and the lower part of river tana between bura and delta

Mountain vegetation

Mountain vegetation are found on high mountains like mt Kenya and mt elgon

Importance of vegetation

It protects soils from erosion
Forests modifies climate and also act as water catchment areas

Savanna grassland areas are good for grazing field for pastoral communities like maasai

Some tree roots and leaves are used to make herbal medicine

Forests are home for wild animals and birds

Trees produce logs and timber which are raw materials for paper and furniture industries

Reeds from swamps are used in basketry and weaving

Timber from trees is used to construct houses while grass is used to thatch: the roof of traditional houses

Trees are a source of firewood which is used for cooking in rural areas

Vegetation makes the environment beautiful

Trees acts as wind breakers

Trees attract rainfall

QUESTIONS

Name the type of vegetation found along the coast of Kenya_____________________

Name two vegetation found in swampy areas_____________________

Name one tree that is found in savanna_____________________

Cutting down of trees without replacing them is called ___________________

Keeping a large number of animals in a small area is a practice called ___________________

Cutting down trees without replacing them exposes top soil to erosion by ___________________

Which communities decorate their hair and heads with red soil_____________________

Name the type of soil that is found in coast_____________________

Name the type of soil found in the flood plains_____________________

Name the type of soil found in the plain_____________________

Another name for black cotton is ___________________
Which of the following activities can be done on volcanic soil ______________________

Name three areas where alluvial soil is found

____________________
____________________
____________________

Bricks for building houses are made from _____________________ soil

Name the type of soil found at the mouth of river ______________________

Apart from tea, name two other crops grown under cool and wet climate

____________________
____________________

Name two national parks found in the hot and dry climate

____________________
____________________

People moving from one place to another looking for water and greener pasture for the animals are called _____________________

The main economic activities carried out in hot and dry climate is _____________________

Which vegetation form a canopy v

Name two economic activities carried out in highlands

____________________
____________________

Highlands have which type of climate________________________

The economic activities carried in leeward side____________________

What is altitude____________________

Give the reason why Mombasa receive little rainfall than nyeri ______________________

Give the reason why embu is cold than malindi____________________
PEOPLE AND POPULATION

Kenya is made up of people from different communities

The Africana are the majority

Other communities found in Kenya are the European, Semites and Asians

The language groups found in Kenya include

- Bantu
- Nilotes
- Semites
- Cushites
- Asians
- European

**Bantu**

The original homeland of the Bantu was the Congo forest in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

They were mainly cultivators.

Bantus are divided into:

- Eastern Bantus
- Western Bantus

Western: abaluhya, abagusii, abakuria

**Eastern:**

Central Bantu: agikuyu, aembu, akamba, ambeere

Coastal Bantu: pokomo, wadawida(taita), wataveta, mijikenda, waswahili
Western Bantus

The first group of the western Bantus left Congo and entered Kenya through the western part of the country.

Eastern Bantus

They migrated from Congo through the southern part of Lake Victoria.

They moved and settled on the slopes of Mt. Kenya, Kilimanjaro and Taita Hills.

The coastal Bantus include: Mijikenda:

- Girama
- Digo
- Duruma
- Kambo
- Kauma
- Jibana
- Chonyi
- Rabai
- Ribe

Nilotes

The original homeland of the nilotes was in Southern Sudan.

Nilotes practiced pastoralism and grow cash crops like millet and sorghum.

Nilotes are divided into three groups:

- River-lake nilotes
- Plain nilotes
- Highland nilotes

Highland nilotes:

Kipsigis Pokot Tugen
Sabaot Marakwet
Nandi Keiyo
**River lake nilotes:**

Luo

**Plain nilotes:**

- Iteso
- maasai
- turkana
- njemps (illchamus)
- samburu

**River lake nilotes**

Luo

Are the only people in Kenya who belong to this group

The abasuba

They are sometimes grouped together with the luo

However they consisted mainly of bantu people

**Highland nilotes**

Collectively are known as kalenjin

They practiced mixed farming on the slopes of mt elgon

Later spread to other parts of rift valley

**Plain nilotes**

They are called plain nilotes because they settled on the plain where they practiced pastoralism

**Cushites**

They originally moved from southern Ethiopia where they kept sheep cattle and goats
They also grow sorghum and millet

They are classified into two groups

- Southern cushites
- Eastern cushites

**Southern cushites:**
- Sanye
- Dahallo

**Eastern cushites:**
- Somali
- Borana
- Gall/ oromo
- Gabra
- Rendille
- Burji

**The Asians**

Their homeland is asia

They came to Kenya during the construction of Kenya – Uganda railway

They were brought by british to provide cheap labour that was needed during construction of the railway

The main Asians in Kenya consists:

- Indians
- Pakistan
- Japanese
- Chinese
- European

Most of the European in Kenya live in town
They are mainly business people and others are living in country side where they practice farming

They include:

- Germans
- Britain
- France
- Italy

Questions: our lives today pg 42

**Factors influencing population distribution in Kenya**

Population: refers to total number of people living in a particular area

Some areas in Kenya have many people while others have very few people

Areas with many people are known as densely populated while areas with few people are called sparsely populated

The way people are spread over the country is called population distribution

- Climate
- Soil
- Relief
- Swamps
- Towns
- Mining
- Government policy

**Population distribution in Kenya**

The population can be dense or sparse

Population density refers to the number of people living in a given area of land

Population density can be described as high, medium or low
Population density is found by dividing the total number of people in a given place by the area of the land

\[
\text{Density} = \frac{\text{population}}{\text{area km}^2}
\]

Draw a map in our lives today showing population distribution in Kenya pg 45

**Area with high population in Kenya**

Major towns like Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu

Areas along the coast especially near Mombasa

Parts of Machakos in the highland

Parts of central and eastern region of Kenya: Nyeri, Meru

Kisii highland

Part of western region of Kenya: Kakamega

Parts of the Nyanza region, north of Lake Victoria

**Areas with medium population**

Some parts of eastern region of Kenya like Makueni and Mbeere

Some parts of central region like Makuyu and Ndeiya

Central parts of Rift Valley like Nakuru, Eldoret, Koibatek, Kericho

Some parts of Nyanza like Kuria

Some area around Voi, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera and Lodwar

**Areas with low population in Kenya**

Most of northern and north eastern parts of Kenya

Most areas along the boundary of Kenya and Tanzania
SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Traditional forms of education

Education help people to become useful members of the society

In the past there were no schools that children attended to learn

During the past pupils were taught by their parents, grandparents, relatives, playmates and people with specialized skills

Boys were taught by their fathers and grandfathers how to carry/perform the roles that were carried out by men. These include hunting and looking after cattle

Girls were taught by their mothers, aunts and grandmothers how to cook, house keeping and fetching firewood and water

During initiation boys and girls were taught on how to be responsible people in the society

Traditional forms of learning

Through observing and imitation

Through working with adults

Through story telling

Through playing

Through ceremonies

Learning from specialists (apprenticeship)

Through proverbs, riddles and wise sayings

Types of cultural artifacts

Culture: is the way of life of the people in a society
It is the way people do things

They include:

Mode of dressing

Type of buildings

The type of food they eat

The ceremonies

The relationship among members

Cultural artifacts: are things that were made and used by the community in the past

Our ancestors made and used items that are no longer in use today

These items were made from:

- Wood
- Stones
- Iron
- Clay

**Examples of cultural artifacts**

- Tools used in hunting
- Weapons
- Ornaments
- Musical instruments
- Fishing and cultivators tools

NB: refer to examples that are in the table : our lives today pg 51

**Importance of cultural artifacts**

Help us to know our ancestors and their origin
Show how tools were developed from the simple one to the complex ones

We are able to identify the various activities that different communities were involved in by studying the tools

Help us to understand the history of a community where there is no written information

Artifacts tell us about the lifestyle or culture of our ancestors

It informs us of the materials that were available for use in the past

**Meaning of ageset and agegroup**

Age was an important factor because it defines an individual's role and duties in the society

**Age group**

It is a group of people who were born at around the same time and initiated almost at the same time

People with an age difference of between one and five years belong to one age group

**Age set**

An age set is made up of two or more age groups

Among the kalenjin for example, people of an age difference of up to 15 years belong to one age set

Examples of kalenjin age set

- Maina
- Korongoro
- Kimnyige
- Chumo
- Kipkoimet
- Nyongi
- Sawe
- Kaplelach
Members of the age-set worked together and they formed warriors to defend the community

**Aspects of our culture that should be preserved**

Use of songs, riddles and proverbs to teach moral and proper behaviours

Marriage practices which involved the entire community

Use of traditional food

Respect for human life and for the old in society

Caring for the needy eg. Sick, orphans and the old

Use of elders to settle conflicts

Good behavior and moral values

**Interaction among Kenyan communities in the past**

To interact is to communicate with somebody especially as you work play or spend time with him or her

- Birth and naming ceremonies
- During initiation
- Marriage ceremonies
- Games and sports
- During trade
- Migration
- Calamities
- Wars

**Interaction among the Kenyan communities today**

There are many things that brings members of different communities together today.

They include:

- Birthday celebrations
- Weddings
• Educational institutions
• During trade
• Games and sport
• The national media
• Youth groups and women groups
• Seminars

NB: others form of interaction include, in the place of recreation like theatre and parks

Evaluation: our lives today page 59

QUESTIONS

The largest group in Kenya is ________________

State the original homeland of the following groups:

bantu_____________________

nilotes_____________________

cushites_____________________

semites_____________________

name three coastal Bantus in Kenya

_____________________

_____________________

_____________________

State the main reason why bantu migrated from shungwaya_____________________

Name four communities that make kalenjin

_____________________

_____________________

_____________________

_____________________

Name three communities that belong to plain nilotes

_____________________

_____________________

_____________________
What is the main economic activity of the plain nilotes

The cushites are divided into two groups

Semitic came to Kenya mainly to

Name Cushitic speakers found in Kenya

Define the following:

Population distribution

population

What is the difference between the densely populated and sparsely populated area

Semitic originated from

Give the reason why Garissa and Mandera is not densely populated

State the factors that affect population distribution in Kenya

Name three areas in Kenya with medium population density

Give the reason why the area around Mombasa has a high population density

What is the meaning of the following terms

Age group

Age set

Name four methods that were used to teach people in the past
Give two advantages of traditional forms of education


The traditional method of learning that people observed and practiced later is called


Name three artefacts that you know


Artefacts are stored in a place called


What is culture


Name two ways of interaction that were used during the past


CLASS FIVE TERM TWO

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Resources are things that we use to create wealth

Examples
- Land
- Minerals
- Animals
- Forests
- Water
- Soil
- Manpower

Economic activities are things that people do in order to create wealth

Refers to the use of resources available in order to create wealth or earn a living

Examples
- Mining
- Fishing
- Saw milling
- Agriculture
- Transport
- Communication

AGRICULTURE

This is the growing of crops and keeping of animals

It is the main economic activity in Kenya

It is the main source of revenue to the people in rural areas

Done by both large scale and small scale farmers

Growing of crops and keeping of animals in the same piece of land is called mixed farming
TRADITIONAL METHODS OF FARMING

Traditional farming is a type of farming carried out by people for a long time

**Characteristics of traditional farming**

- Was mainly for subsistence
- Farmers used simple tools
- Farmers kept traditional animals
- Mainly depended on family labour
- Mainly practiced on small scale
- Land was communally owned

**Forms of traditional farming**

- Shifting cultivation
- Bush fallowing

**Shifting cultivation**

- Also known as slash and burn agriculture
- Land was prepared by burning and clearing vegetation
- Land was cultivated continuously until it lost its fertility
- Farmers then moved on to a new piece of land
- Was done in sparsely populated areas

**Bush farming**

- Land was cultivated for a period of time and then left to fallow
- Land was left fallow so as to regain fertility
- People moved to a new piece of land for a few years
People would go back to the old land
Done where farmers lived permanently on the land

Subsistence crops grown in traditional farming
It is the growing of crops mainly for home use
The main crops are

- Millet
- Sorghum
- Cassava
- Beans
- Yams
- Arrowroots
- Simsim
- Peas
- Sweet potatoes
- Manage
- Saga
- Terere

Foods storage in traditional farming

- Simple granaries
- Large pots
- Baskets
- Gourds
- Calabashes
- Sun drying
- Smoking
- Salting
- Roasting
- Hanging on poles

Cash crops grown in Kenya
It is the growing of crops mainly for sale
Also called commercial farming
They include

- Tea
- Coffee
- Flowers
- Pyrethrum
- Wheat
- Sun flower
- Vegetables
- Sugarcane
- Fruits
TEA

It is a beverage crop
Mainly grown for its leaves
Grown in both
Small scale and large scale
Grown in large farms called estates or plantation
Harvested by hand picking its leaves
Grown in highland areas

Factors influencing the growing of tea

High altitude between 1520m – 2280m
High rainfall between 1250mm – 1650mm per year
Cool temperatures between 10°c - 21°c
Deep fertile well drained volcanic soils
A lot of labour during harvesting
Areas free from frost

Areas where grown

- Kericho
- Nandi
- Limuru
- Bureti
- Kiambu
- Meru
- Bomet
- Nyeri
- Murang’a
- Kirinyaga
- Kakamega
- Vihiga

Benefits of growing tea

Earn foreign exchange when exported
Processed tea leaves are used to make a drink
Source of income for the farmers
Creation of employment in factories and tea farms
Development of good roads
Improved standard of living

Questions
What are cash crops?
List down 6 cash crops grown in Kenya
Tea is mainly grown in
The best soil for growing tea is
What is the meaning of K.F.D.D?
Which is the main tea growing area in Kenya?

WHEAT
It is a cereal crop
Mainly grown in large farms
Also grown in small scale
It is highly mechanized
Harvested by use of combined harvester machines

Factors influencing growing of wheat
Moderate rainfall 700mm – 1000mm
Cool temperatures of about 20 °c
Fertile well drained soil
Gently sloping land because of machine use
Warm dry sunny period during harvesting
Areas where grown

- Narok
- Laikipia
- Molo
- Nyandarua
- Nakuru
- Trans zoia
- Nyeri
- Trans Mara
- Uasin gishu
- Koibatek
- Londiani
- Samburu

**Importance of wheat**

Source of income for farmers

Creates employment opportunities

Wheat flour is used in baking industries

**FLOWERS**

Growing of flowers is called floriculture

Kenya is a major producer of flowers in the world

Are mainly grown in special structures called greenhouses

Are grown in Kenya due to high demand in Europe

Are transported by air because they are perishable

Mainly grown flowers are

- Roses
- Carnations
- Daisies
- Orchids

**Factors influencing growing flowers**

Sufficient rainfall

Warm temperatures

Well drained fertile soils

Green houses

Good transport network

Plenty of labour force
Growing areas are

- Kiambu
- Naivasha
- Eldoret
- Limuru
- Thika
- Koibatek
- Timau
- Trans zoia
- Juja
- Athi River
- Kieni west

Importance of flowers

Source of government revenue

Earns country foreign exchange

Source of income for flowers farmers

Source of employment in flower farms

**COTTON**

Is both a Fibre and oil crop

Mainly grown because of its Fibre

Grows under natural conditions or irrigations

Harvested by use of hands

Harvested cotton is processed in ginneries

Cotton fibres are called lint

Cotton seeds are used in making cooking oil and margarine

**Factors influencing growing of cotton**

Moderate rainfall between 500ml – 1100ml

Warm temperatures 18°c – 21° c

Fertile and well drained soils (black cotton soil)

Low – lying areas or plains

Dry weather during ripening and harvesting
Regular spraying to control pests and diseases

Plenty/enough labour

**Areas of production**

- Kitui
- Imenti
- Baringo
- Meru
- Tharaka
- Mbeere
- Teso
- Migori
- Tana river
- Kirinyaga
- Makueni

It is grown under irrigation in

- Bura
- Hola
- Galole in lower Tana
- Lake Kenyatta scheme

**Importance of cotton**

Source of income for the farmers

Exported textile and clothes earns foreign exchange

Growth of textile factories

Creation of employment in cotton farms and factories

**DAIRY FARMING**

This is the keeping of cattle for milk production

Practiced by both large scale and small scale

Mainly done in the highlands

Where land is small farmers practice zero – grazing

In zero – grazing animals are kept in sheds or enclosed stalls

Mainly dairy cattles kept

- Ayrshire
- Jersey
- Fresian
- Guernsey

The K.C.C collects, transports and processes milk for farmers
Conditions favoring dairy farming

High and reliable rainfall for pasture growth

Cool temperatures

Good transport system

Plenty of grass and pasture

Ready pasture

**Dairy farming areas**

- Meru
- Murang’a
- Kiambu
- Limuru
- Londiana
- Embu
- Kilifi
- Nyandarua
- Nandi
- Eldoret
- Molo
- Naivasha
- Kirinyaga
- Nyeri
- Bungoma
- Kitale
- Elburgon
- Juja

**Benefits of dairy farming**

Source of income for farmers

Creation of employment opportunities

Promotes growth of industries

Provides us with milk and milk products

Export of dairy products earns foreign exchange

Animal’s droppings are used as manure on farms

**Problems facing dairy farming**

Mismanagement of dairy cooperatives

Delayed payment for ilk delivered

Low payment for the milk
Inadequate storage facilities
Poor transport network
Pests and diseases
Distance from the market
Exploitation of farmers by middle men

POULTRY FARMING
This is the keeping of birds for meat and egg production
Mainly kept poultry

- Chicken
- Turkey
- Ducks
- Geese
- Ostriches

Done on small scale and large scale
Ostriches are kept for their meat and feathers
Large scale poultry farming is called commercial poultry farming
Most large poultry farming are near urban areas
Urban areas provide ready market for poultry and poultry products
There are traditional and grade chicken
Grade chicken are fed on special feeds
Special feeds of chicken kept are

- Layers
- Broilers

Layers are kept mainly for eggs production
Broilers are kept mainly for meat production
Farmers buy young chicks from hatcheries
Small scale poultry farming is wide spread in the country
Large scale farming is done in
Kiambu
Thika
Nairobi
Murang’a
Athiriver

Methods of poultry farming
Free range also known as backyard rearing
It is the cheapest method
Also known as traditional poultry keeping

Modern poultry farming
Deep little
Battery cage
Fold system

Benefits of poultry farming
It’s a source of food (protein)
Creates employment
Source of income for farmers
Chicken droppings are used as manure to increase soil fertility

Problems facing poultry farming
Attacks by pests and diseases
High cost of poultry feeds and drugs
Competition from other sources of protein
Inadequate capital to manage the farms
Lack of good marketing system
Over production sometimes lowers the prices in the market
Lack of sufficient skills and knowledge on production
PSs pg 73
Our lives today pg 77

MINING
It is the removal of minerals from the ground
Minerals are the precious valuables materials dug from the ground
Can be found on the surface or from underground
Minerals exist in 3 forms
- Solid
- Liquid
- Gaseous

Major minerals mined in Kenya
- Soda ash
- Diatomite
- Salt
- Limestone
- Fluorspar
- Sand

Activity
Draw the map on pg 78 our lives today s/ s

SODA ASH
Is the leading mineral in Kenya?
Mined at Lake Magadi in kajiado
Method of mining is dredging
Machine used to mine is a dredger
Rock containing soda ash is called trona
Mixture of water and trona is called slurry
It is transported by rail to Mombasa for export
For use in Kenya it is transported by road to Nairobi

SALT
Most common minerals used at homes
Mined at
- Lake Magadi in Kajiado
- Fundisa and Ngomeni in Malindi

FLOUSPAR
Mined at Kimwarer in Kericho valley north of Eldoret
Also mined at Kapedo
Second most important mineral in Kenya
Method of mining is opencast or quarrying or open – pit method

DIATOMITE
Mined at Kariandusi near Gilgil
Gicheru slopes of Aberdare ranges
Made from remains of Dead Sea creature called diatoms
Mined through open cast method
Is a white chalk like mineral?
Is fine grained and allows liquids to pass through

LIMESTONE
Is a hard rock material
Mined through open cast method
Mined at

Athi River near Nairobi
Bamburi near Mombasa
Koru near Kisumu
Homa hills near Homabay
Sultan Hamud
Kajiado
Moroto in Kapenguria

**SAND**

Occurs naturally in river beds and shores of lakes

Mined by scooping method

Scooping is done by use of scooping shovels and spades

Deposits found in

- Machakos
- Makueni
- Mwingi
- Kibwezi
- Kajiado
- Kwale
- Taita
- Shore of L. Victoria

**Importance of mining**

Creation of employment in mining companies

Revenue for the government as companies pays their taxes

Improvement of transport and communication facilities

Development of towns

Earns foreign exchange when exported

Growth of industries
Increased trade

Migration of people to mining areas

Development of social services in mining areas like schools

Our lives today pg 82-83

Ps/s pg 77

**FISHING**

Is the removal or harvesting of fish from water for?

Home use as food

Sale

May be done in the ocean, lakes, rivers or ponds

Young fish are called fingerlings

**Major fishing grounds**

Are areas where fishing is carried out?

Fishing grounds are also called fisheries

Fishing grounds are divided into 2

- Inland fishing
- Marine fishing

Inland fishing is carried out in fresh water bodies like lakes, swamps, rivers, fish farms

Main inland fishing grounds

- Victoria
- Turkana
- Baringo
- Naivasha
- Chala
- Jipe rivers
- Tana
- Nzoia
- Yala
- Sio
- Nyando
- Kuja
- Sondu mirio
Dams
Kiambere
Masinga

Rearing of fish in fish ponds is called fish farming
Mainly done in
Nanyuki
Sagana in Kirinyaga
Bamburi near Mombasa
Kiganjo near Nyeri
Kibos near Kisumu
Chavakali near Kakamega
Nyansiongo in Borabu

Marine fishing is done in salty water in IndianOcean
Also known as sea fishing

Marine fishing areas

- Mombasa
- Malindi
- Shimoni
- Ukunda
- Vanya
- Kilifi
- Lamu
- Kiunga

Deep sea fishing is done by use if ships called trawlers
Local fishermen use boats to catch fish near the shores of IndianOcean

Types of fish caught

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine fisheries</th>
<th>Inland fisheries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tilapia</td>
<td>Tuna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Mud fish
- Trout
- Omena
- Dagaap
- Common carp
- Black bass
- Nile perch
- African cat fish
- Salmon fish

**Common fish caught in Kenya lakes is tilapia**

Common fish caught in Lake Turkana is Nile perch

Common fish reared in fish farms is tilapia, trout, mud fish

Common shell fish are
  - Prawns
  - Lobsters
  - Crabs
  - Oysters

**Methods of fishing**

**Traditional method** | **modern method**
--- | ---
Baskets | trawling
Gill nets | net drifting
Hook and line | long lining
Use of herbs | purse – seining
Harpooning

**Methods of preserving fish**

- Traditional method | modern method
- Sun drying | canning
- Smoking | refrigeration
- Salting | freezing
Our lives today pg 90
Ps/s pg 84

**FORESTRY**

This is the practice of planting and caring of forests

A group of many trees growing in one place is called a forest

Only 2% of Kenya is covered by forest

**Types of forests**

- Natural
- Planted

**Natural forest**

Also known as indigenous

They grow naturally

Grown in areas of high rainfall

Trees grow to different heights

Trees take long to mature

Certain different types of trees are mainly

- Meru oak
- Mahogany
- Rosewood
- Elgon teak
- Podo
- Camphor
- Iron wood

**Planted forests**

Also known as exotic/manmade/artificial

Are mainly planted by man

Found where natural forests have been cleared
Trees are mainly of the same type (SPECIES)

Trees are planted in rows

Trees take a short time to mature

Trees are mainly softwood

Examples

- Cedar
- Pine
- Eucalyptus
- Blue – gum
- Cyprus
- Gravelea
- Blackwattle
- Fir
- Jacaranda

Distribution of natural forests

Highland forest

Found in highland and slopes of mountains

MT. Kenya

MT. Elgon

Cherangani hills

Aberdare ranges

Mau ranges

Kakamega

Lowland forests

Found along the coast

- Arabuko sokoke
- Shimba hills
- Muvache
- Jilore
- Gede
**Mangrove forests**

Grow in salty water on the shores of Indian Ocean

- Lamu Kwale
- Kilifi lamu
- Vanga
- Kikambala
- Vipingo
- Watamu
- Kiungo

**Distribution of planted forests**

On slopes of MT. Kenya, Nyandarua, Mau Ranges

- Londiani
- Turbo
- Elburgon
- Molo
- Kiptagat
- Maji – mazuri
- Burnt forest

**Importance of forests**

They protect sources of rivers

Protect soil from erosion

Are home for wild life

Are source of firewood

Help in rain formation

Beautify the land scape

Influence climate

Create employment

Provide raw materials for paper industry

Source of herbal medicine

Provide building materials
WILD LIFE AND TOURISM

Wildlife refers to plants, insects, birds and animals in their natural habitat

It is conserved in national parks and game reserves

National parks are managed by government through Kenya wildlife service (K W S)

Game reserves are managed by the local county councils

Plants and animals which live in water are conserved in marine parks

Main national parks

- Tsavo east
- Tsavo west
- Ambosel
- MT Kenya
- MT. Elgon
- Lake Nakuru
- Kiunga
- Kisite
- Watamu
- Nairobi
- Sibiloi

Main game reserves

- MaasaiMara
- marsabit
- Shaba
- Boni
- Shimbahills
- South Turkana
- losai

Nairobi national is the oldest park in Kenya

Stave national park is the largest game sanctuary in the world

MaasaiMara game reserve is famous in the world because

The big five: lion, leopard, rhino, elephant, buffalo

Wild beast migration
Importance of wildlife

Main tourist attraction
Creates job opportunities
Important part of our natural heritage
Promotes conservation of forests
Development of transport and communication facilities
Some animals provides game meat
Helps to make good use of game meat
Helps to make good use of unproductive land
Some wild animals are used for scientific studies and research

Problems facing wildlife

Pollution
Attack by pests and diseases
Prolonged drought
Fire out breaks
Poaching
Over population of wild animals in some parks
Inadequate funds to improve and maintain the park
Human – wildlife conflicts due to human population increase

Wildlife conservation

Refers to efforts being taken to protect and preserve wildlife from damage or destruction
Some of these measures include
Establishment of game parks and reserves
Establishment of K W S to manage and take care of wild animals
Putting up electric fences around parks
Enacting laws to protect wildlife
Establishment of animal orphanages
Establishment of game sanctuaries
Establishment of anti – poaching unit
Ban of game hunting and game trophies
Educating people the importance of wildlife
Encouraging game ranching
Transferring animals from overcrowded parks to less crowded parks

Questions pps/s pg 96

TOURISM
It is the travelling for pleasure
A tourist is a person who travels to places of interest for enjoyment
Types of tourist
Foreign
Domestic

Foreign tourist
Also called international
Travel from their countries to visit other countries

Domestic tourists
Also called local tourist
People who visit places of interest in their own countries
**Major tourist attraction**

They are things tourists come to see

Wildlife

Beautiful scenery

Sandy beaches

Warm climate

Sports: mountain climbing, motor vehicle rallies

Prehistoric sites and museums

Historical sites and monuments

Mnaranu ruins in Malindi

Gedi ruins I Malindi

Fort Jesus in Mombasa

Cultural attractions

Friendly people

Good hotels

Conference facilities

Agricultural shows

**Importance of tourism**

Source of foreign exchange

Creates employment opportunities

Provides marketing for locally made items

Helps to promote good relations

Improvement of transport and communication facilities

Promotes the growth of agricultural sector

Source of revenue for the government
**Problems facing tourism**

- Insecurity/terrorism
- Political instability
- High taxes charged on tourists
- Stiff competition from tourist’s destination in other countries
- Human – wildlife conflicts that threatens existence of wildlife
- Lack of capital to improve tourism
- Poor transport system
- High cost of accommodation
- Outbreak of tropical diseases
- Travel bans
- Overdependence on tourists from Europe

Our lives today pg 105-106

P s/s pg 103

**TRADE**

This is the exchange of goods and services

It is the buying and selling of goods and services between people or countries

Trade in the past was called barter trade

It involved exchange of goods for goods

Medium of exchange today is money

Trade involving money is called monetary trade
Types of trade

- Internal
- External
- Barter

Internal trade
Also known as domestic or local trade
Takes place within the country
Ensures good reach all parts of the country

External trade
Also known as foreign or international trade
Takes place between 2 or more countries
Involves imports and exports
Exports are goods and services that Kenya sells to other countries
e. g.

- tea
- Coffee
- Flowers
- Minerals

Imports are goods and services that are bought from other countries
e. g.

- fuel
- Vehicles
- Chemicals
- Medicine

Importance of trade
Earns foreign exchange
Creation of jobs
Source of revenue for the government
Development of transport and communication services
Development of urban centers
Development of agricultural sector
Help to create and open up areas as market centers
Development of friendly relations between communities and countries

INDUSTRIES

It is the production of goods from raw materials

Factory is a place where raw materials are processed into finished goods

Types of industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional industries</th>
<th>modern industries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmithing</td>
<td>manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gourd making</td>
<td>processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bead making</td>
<td>service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather making</td>
<td>assembly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pottery
Basketry
Weaving
Carving

Processing industry

Also known as primary industries

Mostly deal with agricultural raw materials

Involved in the first stage of changing raw materials from one form to another
Cotton ginneries
Milk dairies
Sugar factories
Slaughter houses
Saw mills
Posho mills
Pyrethrum processing
Fruit canning
Leather tanning
Tea factories
Coffee factories
Fish processing

Manufacturing industries
Also called secondary industries
They use goods from other industries to make final products
Some may use raw materials to make final products

- Cement making
- Paper factories
- Cigarette making
- Medicine factories
- Glass making
- Fertilizer making
- Shoe making
- Steel rolling mills

Service industries
Also known as tertiary industries
Provide services to other people and industries
People pay for the services

Include
Education
Tourism
Printing
Water supply
Banking
Insurance
Hotel and catering
Transport and communication
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

TRANSPORT

It is the movement of people and goods from one place to another

Forms of transport

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional</th>
<th>modern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>Roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pack animals</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potters</td>
<td>air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>railway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pipeline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Road transport

It is the oldest form of transport
Most common form of transport
Most developed form of transport
Widespread form of transport
Main types of roads in Kenya
Tarmac roads
All weather loose surface roads
Dry weather roads

Railway transport

Was built during colonial period
Was constructed between 1896 – 1901

Construction started in Mombasa and ended in Kisumu

Main reason was to open the interior for economic activities

It is a slow form of transport

It’s cheap for transporting heavy and bulky goods for long distances

Is the safest means to travel since it experience few accidents

Expensive to construct and maintain

**Water transport**

Used by ships, steamers, ferries, boats, canoes

Used to transport heavy and bulky goods over long distances

Forms of water transport

- Inland
- Marine

**Inland water transport**

The main inland water transport is in L. Victoria

Kisumu is the main lake port

Other lake ports on L. Victoria are

- Homa bay
- Kendu bay
- Usenge bay
- Atembo bay
- Mahuru bay
- Karungu bay

**Sea transport**

Found in the Indian Ocean

Mombasa is the main sea port of Kenya

Handles bulky imports and exports to and from Kenya
Other ports along the coast are

- Malindi
- Kilifi
- Kiunga
- Ngomeni
- Shimoni
- Mtwapa
- Vanga

**Air transport**

It is the fastest means and the most expensive form of transport

Used to transport people, perishable goods, and valuable goods

Most tourists use air transport to come to Kenya

Kenya has several airports and airstrips

Kenya has 4 international airports

- Moi international airport
- Jomo Kenyatta International airport
- Eldoret International airport
- Kisumu International airport

Our lives today pg 115

**Causes of road accidents**

- Carelessness of road users
- Unroadworthy vehicles
- Poor state of roads
- Poor weather
- Dangerous overtaking
- Overloading of vehicles
Speeding of vehicles
Fatigue
Ignoring road signs
Unqualified drivers
Absence of road signs
Driving while drunk
Talking on the mobile phones when driving

**Ways of preventing road accidents**

Educating people on the proper use of roads
Observing traffic rules
Maintenance of roads
Fitting vehicles with speed governors
Regular police checks
High penalties on traffic offenders
Construction of foot bridges, tunnels and pedestrian roads
Installation of more functional traffic lights
Correct road signs should be placed at the right places
Construction of speed bumps

Our lives today pg 121
P s/s pg 119
COMMUNICATION

Passing or sending of information from one person to another

Forms of communication

Traditional modern

Fast runners postal services
Ululations print media
Wailing courier services
Drum beating electronic media
Screaming
Smoke and fire
Placing twigs along the path

Print media

Print on daily or monthly bases

- Newspapers
- Books
- Magazines
- Journals
- Leaflets
- Pamphlets
- Brochures

Electronic media

- Radio
- Television
- Internet
- Mobile phones
- Telephones
- Telefax
- Computers
- Email
- Social sites

Our lives today pg 124-125

P s/s pg 121-122
URBANIZATION

This is the growth and development of towns (urban centers)

Major towns in Kenya

- Nairobi
- Mombasa
- Kisumu
- Eldoret
- Thika
- Nakuru

Activity

Draw map of Kenya on pg 126, our lives today

NAIROBI

Started as
A railway depot
Transport and communication center
Resting place for railway builders
Got its name Maasai word enkare nyorubi which means a place of cool water
Became capital city of Kenya in 1907 replacing Machakos

List down ten functions of Nairobi

Which is the largest city in Kenya?

MOMBASA

One of the oldest towns in Kenya
Is an island found in the Indian Ocean?
Started as a trading center for Arab traders
Is the second largest town in Kenya?
Is the main seaport in Kenya
Is connected to the mainland in Kenya by
Makupa cause way
Nyali bridge
Likoni ferry
Is the smallest county in Kenya?
List down eight functions of Mombasa

KISUMU
Started as a fish village on shores of L. Victoria
Was earlier called port Florence
Is the third largest city in Kenya?
Located at Kano plains
Is the main lake port in Kenya?
Railway line reached the town in 1901
Is the terminus of Mombasa – Kisumu Railway?
List down six functions of Kisumu

ELDORET
Started as a market and collection center
Located in the highlands of Uasin gishu plateau
Surrounded by a rich agricultural neighborhood
Has developed as a result of government policy
List down six functions of Eldoret town
THIKA

Started as an agricultural market center
Surrounded by rich agricultural neighborhood
Located in the central region of Kenya
It is to the north east of Nairobi about 40 km
Is along river Thika and Chania
Is the second main industrial town after Nairobi?
List down six functions of Thika

NAKURU

Is the fourth largest city
Found on the floor of Rift valley
Started as an agricultural collection center
Was developed during the white settlers period
Located on a flat land between L. Nakuru and Meru
List down eight functions of Nakuru

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND SYSTEMS

Before the coming of the Europeans, Kenyan communities had well organized systems of government and led by able leaders

Prominent traditional leaders

MASAKU

He was a Kamba elder prophet, medicine man, and a long distance trader
His trading center was ‘kwa masaku’ later changed to Machakos
Machakos was famous for trade and goods that were exchanged involved
Snuff
Tobacco
Calorie shells
Beads
Food

**Contributions of masaku**

He foretold the construction of the railway line
He foretold the coming of the British
He explained the meaning of certain events
He offered guidance and advice to the traders who wanted to succeed in business
He was forced by the British to move from Machakos
He settled in Kangundo and died in 1904

Our lives today pg 137

**KOITALEL ARAP SAMOEI**

He was a Nandi leader
He was n orkoiyot (medicine man)
He was a prophet

He became orkoiyot in 1895 after inheriting leadership from his father Kimnyole

**His contributions**

He led the Nandi community in rejecting colonial rule when he
Organized his warriors and staged surprise attacks on the British
He would then disappear in to the forest where they wouldn’t be seen
He led his people in fighting against the construction of the railway line
He was a spiritual leader and a prophet
He was a medicine man
He defended the independence of the Nandi
He engaged the British in war for a long time
He fought to protect the Nandi land
He was killed by the British in 1906

MEKATILILI WA MENZA
She was a Giriama prophetess, born in 1885
She led the Giriama to rebel against the British because:
They were forced to pay taxes
The British took away their fertile land
They took away strong men to go and fight for them during World War 1
The Giriama were forced to provide labour in the sisal plantation
Were forced to abandon their culture and destroyed their kuyas

Achievements of Mekatiliili WA Menza
She led the Giriama to fight against the British
She instilled courage and bravery among the Agiriama
She administered oaths among the Agiriama
She resisted the introduction of colonial rule
She died in 1952 in Gusii land where she had been deported to

Our lives today pg 138-139

Quiz
Name three items of trade exchanged at Kwa Masaku
List any two prophesies made by Masaku
List three things Samoei did as a Nandi Orkoiyot
Why was it difficult for the British to defeat Nandi Warriors?
State two reasons why Mekatilili was annoyed with the British

The title given to a Nandi medicine man is

**TRADITIONAL FORMS OF GOVERNMENT**

The main forms of governance was

Council of elders

Kingdoms

Chiefdoms

**THE ABAWANGA**

They are one of the Abaluhya communities

The ruling family came from Abashitsetse

The Abawanga were ruled by kings

The king had the title Nabongo

The position of Nabongo was hereditary

The Nabongo ruled over a large area and would appoint chiefs to assist them

They had an army called Olukuyaba

The most famous Nabongo was Mumia who became a Nabongo in 1879

The head quarter of Nabongo Mumia was at Elureko (present day mumias)

Nabongo Mumia inherited the kingdom from his father Shiundu

**THE AMERU**

The traditional form of governance was organized in clans

Each clan had a council of elder called Kiama

Each Kiama was headed by a Mugambi (plural Agambi)

There were two categories of rulers among the Ameru, Kiruka, Ntiba

The handing over and taking over was done in a ceremony called Njuri Ncheke
The religious leaders of the Ameru were Mugwe

**The roles of Njuri Ncheke were**

Solving disputes

Guarding warriors

Making major decisions affecting the community

Officiated ceremonies

They united the Ameru community

They guarded the customs of the community

Safeguarding the religious values

Safeguarding the environment

**ROLES OF TRADITIONAL FORMS OF GOVERNMENT**

They settled disputes

They punished law breakers

They ensured the security of the community

Religious leaders conducted religious ceremonies

**Questions**

The title of the king of the Abawanga was

Mention two roles of Njuri Ncheke

Give two Importances of traditional forms of government

The Ameru were ruled by

How was the title of the Nabongo Acquired?
ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA

Kenya was placed under the British rule first in 1888

IBEAC was formed by William Mackinon

It was a trading company and ruled on behalf of the British government

It was unable to rule Kenya effectively because of:

- It did not have enough money
- It did not have enough people to do the work

Kenya was declared a British protectorate in 1895

Only a small strip of land was left at the coast under the rule of the Sultan of Zanzibar

Kenya was then headed by a commissioner, a representative of the British government

The first LEGCO (legislative council) was established in 1907

The title of commissioner changed to governor in this year

James Hayes Sadlen was the first governor in Kenya

In 1920 Kenya was declared a British colony

The governor of this time was Sir Edward Northey

The governor was assisted by DC and DO who ensured that laws were followed

Africans who were loyal to the British government were appointed as chiefs and headmen to assist the DO

They also ensured people paid taxes and took part in community work

THE NANDI RESISTANCE

It lasted 11 years between 1895-1906

Why the Nandi resisted

They feared losing their land

They did not want the railway to pass through their land
The British were discouraging some traditional practices like cattle raiding
They did not want to be ruled by outsiders
The Nandi pride they believed they were superior to the British

The Nandi resisted the establishment of the British rule for long because
They were united under one leader
They had a strong and united army
They had enough supply of food as their lands were fertile
The guerilla war tactics highly favored them
Their forested and hilly areas enabled the warriors to hide and attack the British
Europeans were not familiar with the local environment

The Nandi were defeated because
Their leader was tricked by the British, captured and killed
The British had a well-equipped army with superior weapons
Other African communities neighboring them collaborated with the British to fight them

THE ABABUKUSU RESISTANCE
Were members of the Luhya Community

Why the resisted
They did not want their land to be taken
They wanted to defend their freedom
They could not surrender their independence to Mumia as he was their enemy
They valued their culture and did not want the British to stop it
The most famous battle where the British were defeated by the Ababukusu was the battle of Chetambe
The British later reorganized and defeated the military. Comprehensive pg 131

COLLABORATOR

NABONGO MUMIA

He was the king of the Abawanga in western Kenya.

Why he collaborated

He wanted military protection against the neighboring communities.

He wanted to continue controlling long distance trade that passed through his kingdom.

He wanted military protection against his brother Sakwa who had established a parallel kingdom.

Positive effects of collaboration

He was offered military assistance.

His kingdom expanded its territories.

His relatives were appointed as chiefs.

Negative effects

The Abawanga lost their independence.

Nabongo lost his prestigious title and became a paramount chief in 1909.

He died in 1949.

WAIYAKI WA HINGA

He was a chief in Dagorreti.

He was a prominent Agikuyu leader.

He welcomed IBEAC.
Led by Captain Fredrick Lugard
He allowed them to build forts in Dagorreti
The British agreed not to interfere with the normal lives of the Agikuyu
They however disobeyed the agreement and started oppressing the Agikuyu
They built another fort at Kabete called Fort Smith
Waiyaki attacked the fort and burned it down
He was arrested and was to be taken to Mombasa for trial
He died in 1892 in Kibwezi on his way to Mombasa

QUESTIONS

Give two reasons why the Nandi resistance took long
Give two reasons why the Ababukusu resisted the British
Write two leaders who collaborated with the British
The headquarters of Waiyaki were at
Give two results of Waiyaki collaboration

QUIZ ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS

The army of the Abawanga was called?
The Nandi Orkoiyot was called?
Nabongo Mumias and Waiyaki made friends with the British they?
Mekatilili was arrested and deported to __________
Koitalel was a spiritual leader called
After constructing the Mombasa – Kisumu railway the British realized that much of the land was suitable for __________
Why did the British punish Waiyaki?
Kenya was declared a British protectorate in
What is IBEACO in full?
The main role of IBEAC was
It collapsed mainly because of
The earliest visitors to the coast were
The Meru were ruled by
Who among the following leaders correctly matches with his community?
Koitalel Samoei – Kamba
Nabogo Mumia – Nandi
Mekatilili – Agiriama
Masaku – abaluhya
The following statements are about a traditional leader
He was a medicine man
A town is named after him
He was a prophet
He warned his community about the coming of the Europeans
The leader above is

CITIZENSHIP
A citizen is a person who belongs to a certain country
A citizen has full rights and privileges from the government of that country
The state of being a member of a certain country is citizenship

Ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen
By birth
By registration
Dual citizenship
**Responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen**

Respecting, upholding and defending the law and the constitution

Paying taxes

Obeying the law

Taking care of the environment

Taking part in development activities

Being loyal and patriotic

Voting during elections

Promoting family life and welfare

Living peacefully with others

Helping the needy

**Importance of good citizenship**

The government is able to govern its people easily

There is peace and stability

The government is able to run development programs

People are able to work freely

There is justice and fairness for all

It promotes peace, love and unity

The government is able to provide many services when people pay taxes

It promotes economic growth by promoting growth by improving trade and other developments

Taking part in community development activities improves the living standards of people

**QUESTIONS**

List three ways in which one can be a Kenyan citizen

List three things that responsible citizens do
Give three reasons why good citizenship is important

Obeying the law of a country is important because

Among the following who is allowed to have dual citizenship

- MP
- Businessman
- Cabinet secretary
- The president

Love for one’s country is called

Jane from Kenya has been married to John from Kenya for a period over 7 years

Jane is allowed to be a Kenyan citizen by

Which of the following does not define citizenship by registration?

A person who has stayed in Kenya for 8 years can apply to be a Kenyan citizen

A man who marries a Kenyan woman and they have stayed in London for 7 years

A child is found on the streets of Naivasha and the parents are not known and the child has been adopted by a Kenyan citizen

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Democracy is the role of the people by the people and for the people

A democratic government rules according to the wishes of the people and for the benefits of those people

In democracy people are given the right to elect their leaders

Types of democracy

Direct

Indirect

Direct democracy

Also called participatory/pure democracy

All individuals are involved in decision making

It works well in small groups of people like club members, class, and school
People take a vote in case of disagreement
People exercise direct democracy during Referendum
Voting during elections

**Indirect democracy**
Also known as parliamentary or representative democracy
Citizens elect other persons to make decisions on their behalf
Elected persons express the will of the people that vote them
In Kenya we use indirect democracy

**FORMS OF CHILD ABUSE**
This is mistreating or denying children their rights
It may take place at home and in school

**They include**
Overworking the child
Denying children food
Child labour
Denying children healthcare
Torturing children
Insulting them
Keeping them away from school
Chasing children from home
Early child marriage
Forced marriage
Excessive caning
Bullying
Sexual abuse
Female genital mutilation

**Ways of protecting children from abuse**

Educating parent and society on the need for child protection
Establishing rescue centers for abused children
Providing counseling services to the victim of abuse
Encouraging children to report any cases of abuse
Giving stiff punishment to abusers of children
Educating children on their right
Banning of caning in schools
Providing medical care to the abused children

**Law, peace and conflict resolution**

Laws are rules which controls the behaviour of people
Rules explain what people should do and not do
Rules also state the punishment to be given to the law breakers

‘Laws of our country are made in the parliament by the members of parliament
The document containing the law of our country is called the constitution
Peace refers to the harmony or absence of disagreement
Peace enables people to carry out their daily activities well
Conflicts are disagreements or misunderstanding between two or more people
Conflict resolution refers to the process of solving disputes that exist
Lawlessness is a situation where laws of a country are not followed and respected
Causes of lawlessness

- Disobedience of the laws
- Poor upbringing of children
- Poverty
- Tribalism
- Racism
- Nepotism
- Regionalism
- Religious differences
- Political differences
- Lack of employment
- Corruption
- Unequal distribution of resources
- Bad leadership

Effects of lawlessness

- A lawless society is a dangerous place to live in
- People live in fear
- Hinders/delays economic development
- Destruction of property
- Loss of lives
- Scares away investors
- Scares away tourists
- Makes it difficult for the government to provide services
- Government spends more money employing police officers
Importance of the rule of law

The laws are applied fairly
Wrong doers are arrested
Respect is enhanced
Children are able to go school safely
Encourage development in the society
People support and help one another

Evaluation questions

Our lives today pg 160-161
Primary social studies pg 159-160

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

Arms of the government
The legislature
The executive
The judiciary

Composition of the arms of the government
The legislature
Also called parliament

Members of the national assembly
290 elected members
47 elected women representatives
12 nominated members of the government

Ex – officio who is the speaker

**Composition of the senate**

47 senators

16 women nominated by the political parties

Two youth representatives, male and female

Two members representing the disabled, male and female

The speaker

**The executive**

- Members
- President
- The cabinet
- The civil servant

**Members of the cabinet**

Cabinet secretary

President

Deputy President

Secretary of the cabinet

NB: cabinet secretaries range from 14-22

Are not members of the parliament?

Principle secretary is the senior most civil servants in a ministry

A ministry is also called a state department
**Composition of the judiciary**

Chief justice – head  
Deputy chief justice  
Chief registrar of the judiciary  
He is the chief administrator and accounting officer of the judiciary  
Judges of superior courts  
Magistrates  
Other judicial officers and staff  
Judicial service commission  
NB: judiciary administers justice through the court system chief justice is appointed by the president

**Composition of I E B C**

Chairperson  
A vice chairperson  
A minimum of one and a maximum of 7 other members  
A secretary appointed by the commission  
NB: the chairperson and the vice should not be the same gender  
The IEBC organizes national elections and referendum  
Reviews the names and constituency boundaries