CLASS 7
SOCIAL STUDIES
THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
POSITION, SHAPE AND SIZE OF AFRICA
POSITION
✓ Africa lies between latitude 37° N and 35° S and longitude 18° W and 52° E.
✓ Separated by water from all other continents except at the point where it joins Asia.

NOTE: When giving the position start with the latitude and then longitude.

Mostly Easterly point is called ras hafun (cape guardafui)
Mostly westerly is cape verde
Mostly northerly is cape bon
Mostly southerly is cape agulhas
Africa is connected to sinai peninsula by suez canal
Separated from spain by strait of gibraltar
Separated from rabilia by strait of bab el-mandeb

Shape
The northern half is very wide while the southern is much narrower
At the cape guardafui extends outwards in the shape of a horn therefore the horn of africa.

Size
Africa is the second largest continent in the world
Has an area of about 30.3 million square kilometres (20% of the total land surface)
It measures 8000 km from north to south and 7400 km from east to west

Other continents
1. Asia – 43608000km2
2. Africa – 30335000km2
3. North america – 25349000km2
4. South America – 17611000 km²
5. Antarctica – 13340000 km²
6. Europe – 10498000 km²
7. Australia – 8923000 km²

Countries of Africa and their location

Africa has the largest number of countries in the world making a total of 55 countries

The newest country is South Sudan

African countries are given below in alphabetical order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>2381741 km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>1246700 km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>115773 km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>600372 km²</td>
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<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>274200 km²</td>
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<td>Burundi</td>
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<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>Area</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>582648km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
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<td>Liberia</td>
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<td>Niger</td>
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<td>Namibia</td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>South Sudan</td>
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<td>Sudan</td>
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<td>Swaziland</td>
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<td>Tanzania</td>
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<td>Uganda</td>
<td>236036km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Sahara</td>
<td>252120km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>752618km²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The largest country in Africa is Algeria while the smallest is Seychelles.

Offshore islands also form part of Africa:

- a) Seychelles
- b) Sao Tome and Principe
- c) Mauritius
- d) Comoros
- e) Madagascar
- f) Cape Verde

Activity

Draw and label map of Africa (including all countries)

Major latitudes and longitudes

Major longitude is called the prime meridian also called Greenwich meridian

In Africa it passes through:

- a) Ghana (Accra)
- b) Algeria
- c) Burkina Faso
- d) Mali

All other longitudes are measured and named from the prime meridian up to 180° on both sides

Major latitudes in are three passing through Africa

- a) Equator (0°) - divides Africa into two parts
  - It passes through:
    1. Gabon
    2. Congo
    3. DR Congo
    4. Uganda
    5. Kenya
    6. Somalia

- b) Tropic of Cancer (23°1/2° north of the equator)
  - It passes through:
    1. Western Sahara
    2. Mali
    3. Mauritania
    4. Algeria
    5. Libya
    6. Egypt

- c) Tropic of Capricorn (23°1/2° south of the equator)
  - It passes through:
    1. Namibia
    2. Botswana
    3. South Africa
    4. Mozambique
5. Madagascar

Other important lines of latitude are far from Africa are:

1. Arctic circle 66\(^{1/2}\) N
2. Antarctic circle 66\(^{1/2}\) S

Rotation of the earth

This is movement of earth on its own axis

One complete rotation is 360

The direction of the rotation is from west to east i.e. anticlockwise direction.

One complete rotation takes 24 hours

Effects of rotation of the earth

1. Differences in time along different longitudes
2. Occurrence of day and night

Effects on time note:

24hrs=360

1hr= ?

360×1 ÷24 =15

Therefore 1hr=15 or 360 = (24×60) minutes = 1440min

1 = 1440÷360 ×1=4min

Example 1

The time in Accra 0 is 7.00am. Calculate time in Berbera 45 E

1hr =15

? = 45 =45÷15×1 =3hrs

So 3hrs is equivalent to 45 then add 3hrs to 7.00am to get 10.00am

Revolution of the earth

It is the movement of the earth around the sun on its own axis through a path known as orbit

Effects of the revolution of the earth

1. Causes different seasons
   a) Summer
   b) Winter
   c) Spring
   d) Autumn

The four seasons follow

Summer → Autumn → Winter → Spring (SAWS)
2. Differences in length of day and night

In December North pole experiences longer hours of darkness than days.

In June South pole experiences longer hours of darkness than day.

In March and September days and night are equal. This is because neither south pole or north pole is facing the sun or away from it.

3. Position of the midday sun

- On 21st June the sun is overhead at the tropic of cancer. This is called summer solstice.
- On December 22nd the sun is overhead at the tropic of capron. This is called winter solstice.
- On March 21st and September 23rd the sun is overhead at the equator. This is called Equinox.

Map reading and interpretation

A map is a representation of the earth or part of it on a flat surface.

The symbols used in a map help to identify:

a) Economic activities
b) Population distribution
c) Relief
d) Drainage of an area

economic activities

These are things that people engage in to obtain wealth. e.g. mining, fishing, farming, livestock keeping, trading.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarry</td>
<td>People keep cattle or livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>People and goods are transported using road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish trap</td>
<td>People practise fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National park</td>
<td>Tourism activities are carried out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relief

This is physical appearance of the earth’s surface. They include:

a) Hills
b) Valleys
c) Plateaus
d) Mountains
e) Plains

High ground or plateaus may be identified by the presence of:

a) Mountain
b) River source
c) Tea
d) Coffee
e) Pyrethrum

Low attitude or plains may be identified by presence of:

a) Swamps
b) Direction of flow of rivers
c) Cotton
On the atlas colour – light green represent plains
Yellow represents plateaus
Brown represents highlands
Purple represents mountain tops

Drainage

Includes all water features. They are;

i. Rivers
ii. Lakes
iii. Swamps
iv. Ponds
v. Wells
vi. Human made lakes

Colour is used to represent drainage

Seasonal rivers – broken blue lines
Permanent rivers – continuos blue lines

Swampy areas have few settlement because they are breeding ground for mosquitoes

Population distribution and settlement

Many dots in an area indicate there are many people living there. Such areas are said to be densely populated.

When dots are far apart or scattered the area is said to be sparsely populated.

Physical features
Main physical features of africa
The main physical features in africa are:

a) Plateaus
b) Basins
c) Valley
d) Swamps
e) Lakes
f) Rivers
g) Mountains and highlands

Activity

Our lives today pg 17

Draw map of africa showing main physical features

a) Plateaus

It is a high area which is generally level or flat ot the top
They are made up of very old and hard rocks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plateaus surface</th>
<th>Country where found</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Fouta Djallon</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bie plateau</td>
<td>Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyika plateau</td>
<td>East africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jos plateau</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Basins

These are broad and shallow depressions

Most prominent ones are:

1. Congo
2. El Djouf
3. Sudan
4. Chad
5. Kalahari
6. Danakil depression

Other smaller basins – qattara in egypt, Lake victoria – kyoga basin

The lowest depression in africa is danakil depression

c) Valleys

It is a long depression on the earth surface

The world’s biggest and most famous is the great rift valley. It covers a distance of 5600km. great rift valley is divided into four sections

1. Ethiopia rift valley
2. Eastern branch
3. Western branch
4. Malawi rift valley

Ethiopian rift valley

It begins from the red sea and extends down to lake turkana

Eastern branch

Begins from lake turkana through kenya down to tanzania

Western branch

Starts from lake rukwa in tanzania and runs along the borders of uganda and DRC to south sudan border. lake tanganyika, kivu, goerge, albert and edward are found in this branch.

Malawi rift valley

It is a continuation of the eastern branch

Starts from lake malawi and ends at port of beira in mozambique

River shire valley, luangwa of zambia and the urema trough of mozambique are found here
d) Mountains and highlands

The main highlands in Africa include:

i. Ethiopian highlands
ii. Guinea highlands
iii. Adamawa highlands in Cameroon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mountain</th>
<th>Country where found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kilimanjaro</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elgon</td>
<td>Kenya/uganda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gimbala</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ras dashan</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margherita</td>
<td>Uganda/ongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toubkal</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mountain range</th>
<th>Country where found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlas</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakensberg</td>
<td>South africa, lesotho, swaziland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usambara</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape ranges</td>
<td>South africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruwenzori</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahaggar</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibesti</td>
<td>Chad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdare</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e) Lakes

Natural lakes

Lake Victoria, Tanganyika, Malawi, Chad, Bangweulu.

Victoria is the second largest lake in the world

Tanganyika is the deepest (second) lake in the world

Human made lakes


Some lakes are salty e.g. Magadi, Natron, Shala, Bogoria, Nakuru.

Salty lakes have no river flowing out of them.

f) Rivers

Major rivers include the: Nile, Congo, Niger, Zambezi, Benue, Orange, Limpopo, Volta, Senegal.

River Nile is the longest in Africa

Rivers that form delta are; Niger, and Nile

Niger delta is the largest in Africa
Other rivers drain into the sea or lake in a single channel called estuary.

Examples are zambezi, congo and senegal.

g) Swamps

They are areas of soft, wet land covered with vegetation.

They are named according to the types of vegetation in them e.g. papyrus swamps have papyrus reeds

Mangrove swamps have mangrove trees.

Examples of swamps are:

Okavango and makarikari in botswana

Sudd along the nile in south sudan

Lorian in kenya

Lake – kyoga in uganda

Malagasi in tanzania

Swamp around lake chad

Formation of mountains

There are four types of mountains

i. Block mountain

ii. Volcanic mountain

iii. Fold mountains

iv. Residual mountains

Fold mountains

Formed after sedimentary rock fold at the edges

Examples of fold mountains includes: atlas in north africa

Cape ranges in south africa

Drankenberg in south africa
Residual mountains

Formed when rock masses are reduced in size after many years of erosion

Examples are namuli – mozambique, homboli – mali

Other smaller features which may be formed in smaller manner are inselbergs

Formation of lakes

A lake is hollow or depression on the surface of the earth which is filled with water.

Lakes are formed in different ways

a. Erosion
b. Tearth movements
c. Deposition
d. Volcanic actions
e. Human activities

Erosion

May be either through action of wind or glaciers

Wind actions

Examples are maghra, birket(lake siwa)both in egypt

Glacier actions

✓ A glacier is a big block of moving ice
✓ It is found on top of high mountains
✓ Glacial lakes are known as tarns or corrie lake examples are teleki, hanging, gallary
✓ Materials eroded by ice(moraine)may be deposited to form a barrier in a valley.
✓ Behind such a barrier water may be collected to form a moraine dammebd lake.

Earth movements

They are of two types.these are;faulting and downwarping

a. Faulting

Examples are:

✓ Lake tanganyika – tanzania
✓ Eyasi – tanzania
✓ Malawi – malawi
Edward and George – Uganda
Turkana, Baringo and Magadi – Kenya

b. Downwarping

Examples of downwarping lakes are:

- Victoria
- Kyoga
- Bangweulu
- Chad

Depression

The lakes formed in this manner are ox-bow lakes.

Examples are:

- Utange – on river Rufiji in Tanzania
- Kanyaboli – on river Yala in Kenya
- Gambi – on river Tana in Kenya.

Such lakes can also form in delta areas e.g. Lake Manzala on Nile Delta.

Activity: Draw diagrams on our lives today pg 24.

4. Volcanic activity
   i. Crater lakes

Examples of crater lakes are:

- Lake Shala – Ethiopia
- Lake Nyos – Cameroon
- Lake Paradise – Kenya

ii. Lava – dammed lakes

Formed when water accumulates behind the lava barrier to form a lake.

Examples:

- Lake Kivu – Uganda
- Lake Tana – Ethiopia
- Lake Itasy – Madagascar
- Lake Bunyonyi – Uganda

5. Human activities

Lakes formed as a result of human activities are called artificial lakes.
Examples:

- Lake Nasser
- Lake Kariba
- Lake Volta

Revision exercise our lives today pg 25 book 7

Relief regions of Africa

Relief regions in Africa are

i. Plateaus
ii. Rift valley
iii. Highlands and mountains
iv. Coastal and lowlands

Plateaus

- Is high and generally level ground
- They lie between 400 – 2600 m above sea level
- They have residuals hills (inselbergs) and valleys
- They are separated by short steep slopes known as scarps or escarpments.

The rift valley

- The great rift valley enters Africa from the Red Sea to Beira in Mozambique.
- The narrowest part is about 30km wide while the widest is about 100km.
- There are depressions occupied by lakes; e.g. Bogoria and Malawi etc
- There are hills and mountains e.g. Mt. Longonot, Suswa and Ruwenzori
- Some rivers flow along the floor of the rift valley. E.g. Kerio, Ewaso Nyiro, and Semliki

Highlands and mountains

- Areas lying above 2000m can be described as highlands
- Areas lying above 2600m form mountains
- The main highlands and mountains in Africa
  1. Atlas Mountains – Morocco
  2. Ethiopia highlands – Ethiopia
  3. East African highlands
  4. Ahaggar and Tibesti Mountains – Chad
  5. Adamawa highlands – Cameroon.
  6. Drakensberg and Cape Ranges – South Africa
  7. Guinea highland – Guinea

Mt. Kilimanjaro is the highest in Africa 5895m

Mt. Kenya – 5199m

Mt. Ruwenzori – 5109m

Coastal plains and lowlands

- These are low-lying areas that border coast
- They lie 0 – 400m above sea level.
- They are narrow
- Many parts are covered by sandy beaches
Activity pg 27 our lives today bk 7

Climate

Climate is the average weather conditions of a particular place over a long period of time normally 30-35 years

Factors affecting climate

i. Relief and altitude
ii. Wind
iii. Latitudes
iv. Ocean currents
v. Shape of the coastline
vi. Distance from the sea

Relief and altitude

It influences the temperatures, the higher you go the cooler it becomes. The rate for every 100m of vertical height is 0.6 °C.

It also affects rainfall

Winds

✓ Onshore wind absorbs water vapour from the sea and therefore bring rain to the land.
✓ Offshore wind are dry winds and bring no rainfall.
✓ The wind which influence climate in africa are:
  i. Westerly winds – bring rainfall to mediterranean
  ii. North-east trade winds – they are offshore wind since they originate from asia.
  iii. South-eastrade winds – they bring alot of rainfall to eastern africa
  iv. South-westerly winds – they bring alot of rain to west africa and congo basin.
  v. Hamarttan winds – they are hot and dry. They cause dry conditions to the north and west africa.

Activity

Draw map of africa showing the winds.our lives today bk 7 pg 29

Latitude

✓ This is the distance from equator.
✓ Places near the equator experiences high temperatures while those far awy expriences lower temperatures
✓ Africa lies within the tropics that is 231/2 N and 231/2 S. This region does not experience big change in temperature during the different seasons.
Places outside the tropics experience winter and summer seasons. This is because the farther away one moves from the tropics the cooler it gets.

Ocean currents

- These are the horizontal movements of water in the ocean.
- They can be either be cold or warm.
- Cold moves toward the equator while warm away from the equator.
- The cold ocean currents are:
  i. Canary current
  ii. Benguela current
- Cold current cause fog and mist to land
- Warm currents are:
  i. Somali current
  ii. Mozambique current
  iii. Guinea current
- Warm currents causes rainfall to the land

Distance from the sea

- Places that are far away from the sea receive low rainfall than those that are near.
- This rainfall is called convectional rainfall
- The sea also helps in the formation of cool sea breezes and land breezes

Shape of the coast line

- When winds blow parallel to the coastline, they bring no rainfall to the land e.g. coast of ghana
- Example axim town receives more rainfall than accra.

Climatic regions of africa

Africa has the following climatic regions

i. Equatorial
ii. Tropical/savannah
iii. Mediterranean
iv. Mountain
v. Desert and semi desert
vi. Humid sibropical
vii. Warm continental

Characteristics of climatic regions of africa

i. Equatorial climate

Also called hot and wet climate

It is experienced in:

- Nigeria
- Liberia
- Cote d ivoire
- Sierra leone
- Gabon
- Cameroon
- Congo
- Democratic repblic of congo
Characteristics

- Receives heavy rainfall – highest rainfall between April to June and lowest rainfall between September to October
- Have double maxima rainfall
- Most of the rainfall is convectional
- Rainfall is accompanied by thunder and lightning
- Temperatures are high throughout the year
- No dry season
- Dinurnal temperature range is small
- High humidity

ii. Savannah climate
- Also called tropical climate
- Mainly found within the tropics

Characteristics

- Experiences hot rainy season and a cool dry season
- Temperature range is between 15°C to 25°C.
- When the rainy season is being experienced in the north of the equator, the dry season is in the south of Africa and vice versa
- Rainfall ranges from 380mm to 2000mm p.a.

iii. Mediterranean climate
- It is experienced in the north of Africa along the coast of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and around Benghazi in Libya.
- Also experienced in South Africa around Cape Town.

Characteristics

- Experience hot, dry summer and cool, wet winter
- During the winter season, winds are on shore hence rain, while during summer winds are offshore hence no rain.
- Annual rainfall varies from 500 – 750mm
- Most rainfall is brought by westerly winds
- Temperatures range between 13°C and 24°C.

iv. Semi-desert climate
- Experienced in Kalahari and the Sahel regions
- This region has low rainfall and high temperatures

Characteristics

- Rainfall between 380-500mm p.a.
- Temperature between 22°C to 27°C
- The skies are generally clear

v. Desert or arid climate
- True desert are experienced in Sahara in North Africa and in the Namib in Namibia

Characteristics

- Lands are dry
- Highest temperatures 58°C and lowest 4°C
- The skies are normally cloudless
- Diurnal
- Temperature range is very big.
- Rainfall is less than 250mm p.a. It falls within a short period accompanied by storms.

vi. Humid subtropical climate
✓ Experienced in the coastal areas of eastern cape province and natal in south africa and also in mozambique
✓ Is influenced by warm mozambique currents and south east trade wind.

Characteristics

- Rainfall between 900 to 11500mm
- Most rainfall falls in summer.
- Both convectional and relief rainfall are received.
- Temperature range between 13 °C to 26 °C.

vii. Warm continental climate
✓ Also known as the high veld climate
✓ Experienced between the mediterranean climate zone of cape region in south africa and the humid subtropical zone.

Characteristics

- Rainfall received all year
- Annual rainfall between 780mm in the east and 400mm in the west
- Winds from the indian ocean influence the rainfall.
- Temperature from 10 °C to 19 °C.

viii. Mountain climate
✓ Also known as alpine climate
✓ It is influenced by altitude

Characteristics

- Temperature decreases with increase in altitude
- High rainfall is received in mountain areas due to rising of moist air.

Seasons experienced in africa

Activity draw the diagrams on our lives today bk 7 pg 37

✓ Places outside the equatorial regions but within the tropics, we have tropical region.these regions experience dry seasons and rainy seasons during other parts of the year.
✓ Places farther away from equatorial and tropical regions experiences the four seasons
✓ Mediterranean lands experiences hot and dry summer and cool, wet winter
✓ Arid and semi-arid regions experiences hot and dry seasons throughout the year.

Influences of climate on human activities

1. Savannah are used for grazing
2. Wild animals in savannah encourage tourism
3. In the humid subtropical region of south africa sheep are reared for meat and wool.
4. Sawmilling is common in equatorial regions
5. Nomadic pastoralism is practiced in desert and semi desert regions
6. Farming is practiced in equatorial, modified equatorial, tropical and subtropical climatic zone.
7. Tourism is practiced at the top of mt.kenya, kilimanjaro and ruwenzori mountain because of snow.
8. Climate influences types of houses to be built e.g.in wet areas the roof is steep for water to drain while flat tops are built in hot areas e.g. manyatta among the maasai.
9. Areas that encourages breeding of mosquitoes and tsetse discourage settlement e.g.miombo woodland in tanzania and lambwe valley in kenya.

VEGETATION

Vegetation refers to the total plant life/cover on the earth surface.
It consists of trees, bushes, thickets and grasses.

We have – natural vegetation

Planted vegetation.

Natural vegetation

This is a type of vegetation that grows on its own

Planted vegetation

✓ Also called man-made or artificial vegetation
✓ This is a type of vegetation cultivated by human beings.

Vegetation zones in Africa

1. Tropical rainforest
2. Savannah vegetation
3. Mediterranean vegetation
4. Temperate grassland vegetation
5. Mountain vegetation
6. Desert and semi desert vegetation
7. Mangrove vegetation

Factors influencing distribution of vegetation

1. Climate
2. Altitude and relief
3. Soils
4. Human activities
5. Government policy
6. Animal activities

Characteristics of vegetation in different zones

Tropical rainforests

- It is also called equatorial vegetation
- Is located latitude 5°N and 5°S of equator
- Are found in equatorial climatic zone
- Are found in
  ✓ Eastern Madagascar
  ✓ Gabo
  ✓ Congo
  ✓ Ghana
  ✓ Cote d Ivoire
  ✓ Cameroon
  ✓ Nigeria
  ✓ Benin
  ✓ Togo

Characteristics

1. Tall evergreen trees
2. Tops of trees form layers called canopies
3. Trees have straight trunks
4. Trees have buttress roots
5. Trees have broad leaves 
6. The forest has little or no undergrowth  
7. Has climbing plants such as lianas  
8. Consists of different tree species  
9. Trees are mainly hardwood e.g.  
   - Oak  
   - Ebony  
   - Obeche  
   - Rosewood  
   - Sapele  
   - Camphor  
   - Teak  
   - Mahogany  
   - Iroko  
   - Ironwood  
   - Mvule  
   - Heartwood.  

Savannah vegetation  
✓ It covers the largest portion of Africa  
✓ Is found between 5°N and 15°S of equator  
✓ Grows in tropical type of climate  
✓ It is made up of; savannah woodland and savannah grassland  

Savannah woodland  
- Main vegetation are trees  
- Trees are of medium height  
- Trees have umbrilla shape at the top  
- Trees are widely spaced  
- Trees are deciduous  
- Tall grass grow between the trees  
- Trees have thick barks and deep roots  
- Main trees are acacia and baobao  

Savannah grassland  
- Main vegetation is grass  
- Is made up of grass and trees  
- Trees are few and scattered  
- Grasses are tall and have stiff blades  
- Main trees are acacia and baobao  
- Trees have small leaves and thorns  
- Trees have deep roots and thick barks  

Examples of savannah woodland in Africa  
1. Miombo woodland in Tanzania  
2. Shimba hills forest of Kenya  
3. Zambia  
4. Malawi  
5. Angola  

Mediterranean vegetation
Also called marquis vegetation

Grows in the mediterranean climatic zone

Characteristics

- Is made up of woodland (trees) and shrubs
- Trees are short and thin
- Main trees are oak, olive, fir, cedar, beech, pine, cypress, parasel.
- Trees are short and cone shaped
- Trees have small hard evergreen leaves
- Trees have deep taproots and thick stems
- Aromatic shrubs such as thyme, lavender, rosemary, aloe, sage.
- Other plants have fleshy stems and shiny leaves.

Desert and semi-desert vegetation

- Found in areas experiencing arid and semi-arid climate
- Found in sahara and namib desert, kalahari and sahel regions
- Consists mainly of drought resistance shrub

Characteristics

- Mainly includes fleshy and thorny plants e.g. cactus and euphorbia
- Plants are deep rooted
- Plants have thin, spiky needle shaped leaves
- Scattered thorny bushes and tough bunch of grass
- Plants store water in fleshy stems and leaves
- In some places the ground is bare

Temperate grassland vegetation

- Grows in warm temperate climatic zone
- Is also called the veld
- Main vegetation is grass

Characteristics

- Tuft/short grass and shrubs
- Grass turns yellow-brown during the dry season
- Has shrubs, bulbons plants and few trees.
- Few trees are found along the river valleys.

Mangrove vegetation

Is found along the muddy coasts of eastern and western africa.

Characteristics

- Trees grow in salty water
- Trees are hardwood and of medium height.
- Trees are evergreen and they grow close together
- Trees have aerial/breathing roots above the water surface.

Mountain vegetation

- Is found in the highlands and mountain regions
It grows in belts or zones according to the altitudes
It changes with increase in altitude
It is also known as afro-alpine vegetation
At av altitude above 400m there is no vegetation.

It grows on the slopes of:

i. Nyandarua ranges
ii. Cameroon highlands
iii. Ethiopia highlands
iv. Atlas mountains
v. Mt.kilimanjaro
vi. Mt.kenya

Revision exercise

Our lives today bk 7 pg 47-48
Pg social studies bk7 pg 55-57

PEOPLE AND POPULATION

MAJOR LANGUAGE GROUPS IN AFRICA

✓ A language group is a group of who speak same or similar language.
✓ Communities in africa belong to different language groups
✓ The people of africa are grouped geographically
✓ They include;
  i. The people of west africa
  ii. The people of north africa
  iii. The people of central africa
  iv. The people of southern africa

THE PEOPLE OF NORTH AFRICA

This region is made up of egypt, morocco, libya, algeria, western sahara, tunisia and mauritania.

People is this region include.

B – Berbers
A – arabs(semites)
T – tuaregs

Arabs mainly came to: trade, spread islam.
Berbers are found in tunisia, morocco, western sahara, libya, algeria.
Arabs are found in tunisia, libya, egypt, algeria, morocco and north sudan.
Tuaregs live in ahaggar plateau in algeria.

THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN AFRICA

This is the largest group in africa

They include:
i. Mande speakers
   ✓ They are also called mandinkas or mandigos
   ✓ They are mainly cultivators
   ✓ They live in:
     a) Mali
     b) Senegal
     c) Ghana
     d) Guinea Bissau
     e) Burkina Faso
     f) Sierra Leone
   They include:
   S – Soninke
   M – Mande
   S – Susu
   M – Malinke
   B – Bambara

ii. Kwa speakers
   ✓ They are the largest language group in West Africa
   ✓ They initially lived in North Africa
   ✓ Mostly live in Ghana and Nigeria
   ✓ They include:
   Igbo, Yoruba, Nupe, Edo, Ijaw, Igala and Efik.

iii. Voltaic speakers
   ✓ They moved from Lake Chad.
   ✓ They live between the upper and lower Volta rivers
   ✓ They were prominent traders
   ✓ They are found mainly in Ghana and Burkina Faso
   ✓ They include:
   Ewe – Ewe
   Mo – Mossi
   Gu – Gurma
   Da – Dagomba
   Be – Bergu
   Fo – Fon
   Eg – Egun.

iv. West Atlantic speakers
They live along the coast of Atlantic Ocean.
They are mainly pastoralists.
They are found in Senegal, Mali, Gambia, Guinea, Mauritania, Guinea Bissau.

They include:
- Fu – fulani
- Tu – tukolor
- Wo – wolof
- Se – serer
- Te – temme
- C – creole
- K – kru.

Afro-asiatic speakers
- Are as a result of intermarriage between Africans and Arabs
- Were mainly traders
- Played an important role in the Trans-Saharan trade
- They include:
  - Ha – Hausa
  - Tu – Tuaregs
  - A – Andarawa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hawa</th>
<th>In Northern Nigeria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuaregs</td>
<td>Niger, Chad, Mauritania, Sahel Region in Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andarawa</td>
<td>Burkina Faso.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The nilo-Saharan speakers
- They migrated from the Nile region to West Africa through the Sahara.
- They live in Nigeria, Niger, Mali, and Cameroon.
- They include:
  - So – Songhai
  - Za – Zarma
  - De – Dendi
  - Ka – Kanuri.

The people of Central Africa
- Majority of the people are Bantu
- The earliest inhabitants of the region were the Khoikhoi, San, and Pygmies.
- The Pygmies are also called the Bambuti
- The Pygmies lived in the forests
- The San and Khoikhoi were forced to move southwards
✓ The bantu were mainly cultivators
✓ Some of the bantu group of central africa are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bakongo, balunda, baluba, banyamlenge</th>
<th>D.R.C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yao, makwa.</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyanya, yao, chewa, lambya, sena, manganja, mgonde, mgoni, nyasa, tonga.</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shona ndebele, ngoni</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbandu, ovimbundu</td>
<td>Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bemba, lozi, onga, lala lunda, luba, kaonde</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutsi, twala, htu</td>
<td>Rwanda and burundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sara</td>
<td>Central africa republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farig</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pygmies
✓ Also called bambuti
✓ Are forest people
✓ Are mainly hunters and gatherers
✓ They lead a communal life i.e. sharing most of the food they get.
✓ They are found in the forest lands of:
  a) Central african republic
  b) Congo republic
  c) Gabon
  d) D.R.C

THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

1. Southern africa countries include:
   • South africa
   • Lesotho
   • Botswana
   • Swaziland
   • Namibia
   • Madagascar
2. Main language groups in southern africa are the khoisan, bantu, afrikaners
3. Majority of the people here are the bantu

The khoisan
✓ They are the earliest and oldest inhabitants of southern africa
✓ They migrated from congo forest
✓ They speak with click sounds
✓ They are made up of
✓ Khoikhoi and the san

The khoikhoi
✓ Also called hottentos
✓ Are pastoralists
✓ Are mainly found in namibia

The san
✓ Also called the bushmen
Are hunters and gatherers
- Are mainly found in Kalahari desert in Botswana and Namibia

The Bantu speaking people of southern Africa

| Tswana, bechuana, bulala, Kalahari, | Botswana |
| Sotho, bajuto | Lesotho |
| Swazi | Swaziland |
| Ovambo, herero, griqua | Namibia |
| Xhosa, zulu, ndebele, tsonga, ovahimba, bakwena, venda | South Africa |

The Afrikaners
- They are also known as the Dutch
- They migrated from the Holland/Netherlands
- They came as settlers in 1652 in South Africa
- They were also called Boers a Dutch word for farmers
- They speak a language called Afrikaans
- They fought with British colonialists and were granted independence 1934

Other language groups in Southern Africa

They include Asians and Coloureds.

Asians
- Are mainly Indians
- They were brought to work in sugar plantations of Natal
- They live in towns as businessmen

Coloureds
- Are as a result of intermarriage between
- Whites and Blacks, white and Asians, Asians and Blacks
- Are mainly found in the urban centres of South Africa

Exercise

Pry s/s pg 68 no. 1-10
Our lives today bk 7 pg 52

Interactions among African Communities

Interactions refers to the coming together of different communities

Communities in the past interacted through the following ways:

a) During migrations
b) Through intermarriages
c) During wars and raids
d) Through games and sports
e) During famine and drought
f) Through trading (main)

Modern ways of interaction
i. Trade i.e local and international trade
ii. Games and sports e.g. CECAFA, All African games, African cup of nations.
iii. Regional organisations e.g. E.A.C, IGAD, AU
iv. International workshops, seminars and conferences
v. Intermarriages
vi. Religious organisations e.g. Catholic women association
vii. Ceremonies and celebrations
viii. Migrations e.g. emigration
ix. Women and youth groups e.g. Federation for African women educators
x. Employment i.e places of work
xi. Local and international tourism.

Benefits of interaction among communities

✓ It promotes trust among people
✓ It promotes economic development
✓ It promotes friendly relations
✓ It enables people to appreciate other’s culture
✓ It facilitates learning and exchange of new ideas and skills
✓ It promotes spiritual growth through religion
✓ Promotion of international peace and security
✓ It improves transport and communication
✓ Rich nations offers support to the poor countries

Factors influencing population distribution

1. Population distribution is the way people are spread over an area
2. Population is not evenly distributed in Africa
3. Some areas are densely populated whereas others are sparsely populated
4. Most people of Africa live in rural areas
5. Urban centres have high population densities
6. Densely populated areas include:
   i. Major towns and cities
   ii. Mining areas
   iii. Highland areas
   iv. River valleys
   v. Lake basins
   vi. Coastal lowlands
7. Sparsely populated areas include:
   i. Deserts
   ii. Forests
   iii. Swamps
   iv. Mountain tops
   v. Pest infested areas
   vi. Steep sloppy areas

Factors influencing population distribution in Africa

Climate

✓ Areas receiving high rainfall are densely populated
✓ Areas receiving low rainfall and high temperatures are sparsely populated

Relief
✓ Steep slopes of hills and mountains are sparsely populated
✓ Gentle slopes of highlands are densely populated
✓ Cold and rocky peaks of mountains are uninhabited

Drainage
✓ River valleys are densely populated due to irrigation
✓ Poorly drained areas such as swamps are sparsely populated

Soils
✓ Areas with fertile soils are densely populated
✓ Areas with infertile sandy soils are sparsely populated

Vegetation
✓ Areas with thick rainfall do not allow human settlement
✓ People are not allowed to live in forest reserves

Pests and diseases
✓ Areas infested with pests like tsetse flies discourages human settlement e.g. miombo woodland and lambwe valley.

Urbanisation
Urban areas are densely populated because of development of trade industries, employment opportunities and good social amenities.

Mining activities
Presence and discovery of minerals attracts large number of people
This encourages setting up of business centres and related industries

Natural disasters/calamities/catastrophies e.g. floods, eruption of volcanoes, landslides
Such areas are sparsely populated

Security
✓ Areas with good political stability are densely populated
✓ Areas experiencing instability due to civil wars are sparsely populated.

Social amenities
Areas with good social facilities like schools, hospitals, roads and recreational facilities are densely populated.

Government policy
✓ Government ideas of settlement or irrigation schemes attracts large population
✓ Gazettement of forest reserves makes some areas to have little or no population.

Our lives today bk 7 pg 58-59
Pry s/s bk7 pg 73-74.

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
Social relations refers to the way members of the society relate or get on with each other.

Cultural activities refers to things or activities done according to the way of life of people.

The family

✓ Is a group of people related and joined by blood, adoption or marriage.  
✓ Is the smallest basic unit of a society.  
✓ It begins when an adult man and an adult woman are joined together in marriage.

Marriage

✓ Is a lawful union between an adult man and woman as a husband and wife.  
✓ Marriage is for companionship, love and procreation.

Marriage systems

i. Customary marriage
ii. Civil marriage
iii. Religious marriage

Customary marriage

✓ Also called traditional marriage  
✓ Is conducted according to the traditional customs and culture of the community.  
✓ Is presided over by the elders within a community.  
✓ Dowry is paid as per the customs of the community  
✓ It allows polygamy  
✓ Dowry strengthens the marriage bond.  
✓ Marriage certificate is not issued.

Civil marriage

✓ It takes place in a government office  
✓ Is presided over by a government officer e.g. attorney general, magistrate, a district commissioner  
✓ The couple gives 21 days or three weeks notice  
✓ It is strictly monogamous  
✓ Is registered after the exchange of vows.  
✓ A marriage certificate is issued  
✓ Bride price is usually given to the brides parents before the wedding.

Religious marriage

✓ Is carried out according to the religious beliefs of the couple.  
✓ Is presided over by a religious leader  
✓ Is conducted in a mosque, church or a temple.  
✓ It is monogamous except in islam.  
✓ Islamic law allows a maximum of 4 wives(polygamay)  
✓ Vows are exchanged  
✓ Marriage certificate is issued  
✓ Bride price is paid before the wedding.

Importance of the institution of marriage

✓ It ensures the continuity of the family and community.  
✓ It provides campanionship  
✓ It is the base for building family life.  
✓ It provides security to family members.
✓ It gives identity/sense of belonging to family members.
✓ It enriches the culture of different communities.
✓ It helps to control the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.
✓ It promotes responsibility for both men and women.

Exercise our lives today bk 7 pg 62.

The school

This is a place where children go to learn.

Is a place where children acquire knowledge and skills.

The school administration

✓ This is the day to day management of the school.
✓ This refers to how an institution or organization is run or managed.
✓ Public schools are built and managed by the government.
✓ A well managed school runs property and pupils learn well.
✓ The team involved in school administration include;
  i. School committee
  ii. Headteacher
  iii. Deputy headteacher
  iv. Teachers
  v. Pupils
  vi. Parents

The school committee

✓ Is responsible for managing each public primary school.
✓ Is made up of;
  o Headteacher
  o Members of local community
  o Parents representatives
  o School sponsors
  o D.E.B rep
✓ It is headed by a chairman.
✓ The headteacher is the secretary to the school committee.

The headteacher

✓ Incharge of day to day running of the school.
✓ Links between the teachers and the ministry of education.
✓ Ensures good discipline and cleanliness in the school.
✓ Secretary to the school committee.
✓ Keeps important school records.
✓ Takes care of the school property.
✓ Ensures safety of everyone in the school.
✓ Admits new pupils to the school.
✓ Supervises work done by teachers, pupils and other workers.
✓ Receives all school funds on behalf of the school committee.
✓ Ensures school finances and resources are well used.
✓ Assigns duties to other members of staff.

Deputy headteacher

✓ Assists the headteacher
✓ Heads disciplinary committee in the school
✓ Supervises teacher lesson attendance
✓ Writes minutes during staff meetings
✓ Prepares school timetable and duty roster.
✓ In-charge of discipline in the school.
✓ Teaches his/her subjects.

Teachers
✓ Main role is to teach
✓ Supervising pupils on their responsibilities
✓ Maintaining discipline among pupils
✓ Guiding and counseling pupils
✓ Role model to the pupils
✓ Day to day running of the school as teachers on duty.
✓ Preparing and maintaining class registers and progress records.
✓ Identifying and developing talents in pupils.

Parents
✓ Making sure their children attend school
✓ Making sure their children attend to their homework.
✓ Attending all school meetings called by the school management.
✓ Contribute funds and other materials to build the school.

Importance of the school administration
✓ It decides on the pupils enrolment
✓ Coordinates the running of the school and its programmes
✓ Promotes high standards of discipline
✓ Ensures high academic standards
✓ Ensures that pupils needs are met.
✓ It looks for teachers to teach the pupils who come to school.
✓ Purchases school books, desks and other equipment.
✓ Is a link between the community, the school and the government.

The role of the school in community development
✓ Teaching pupils to obey the law of the land.
✓ Equip pupils with necessary skills to help them in their life.
✓ Helps pupil to discover and nurture their talents
✓ Offering employment to the community in the school.
✓ Helps in preservation of the community’s culture.
✓ It provides facilities such as playing fields, halls for use by the community.
✓ Pupils and teachers participate in community projects e.g. tree planting and cleaning the environment.

Contributions of the community in the school development.
✓ Taking their children to school
✓ Source of labour for the school
✓ Donates land for building or expanding the school
✓ Donating materials needed for constructing school.
✓ Providing resource personnel for guidance and counselling.
✓ Allows schools to use their facilities e.g halls
✓ Giving moral support to the school e.g.
  ● During prize giving
  ● Sports days.
✓ Providing pupils with necessary materials e.g. books, pens.

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Things that we use to create wealth and meet our needs are called resources.

Activities that people undertake in order to earn income and create wealth are called economic activities.

Agriculture

This is growing of crops and rearing of livestock.

Cash crop farming

The main cash crops grown in Africa include:

✓ Coffee
✓ Sisal
✓ Sugarcane
✓ Tea
✓ Cocoa
✓ Cloves
✓ Pyrethrum

Cocoa in Ghana

Was brought from Central America

Introduced to west Africa countries like:

- Ghana
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Nigeria
- Cameroon

Ghana is one of the largest producers of cocoa.

NB Cote d'Ivoire is the leading producer of cocoa.

Varieties of cocoa are:

a. Cocoa criollo
   ✓ Best in Central America
   ✓ Low yielding but superior
   ✓ Quality
b. Cocoa forastern
   ✓ Best in West Africa
   ✓ High yield but lower quality

Conditions favouring the growth of cocoa.

i. Plenty of rainfall – 1500mm and 2000mm is most preferred.
ii. High temperatures – 24°C and 28°C
iii. Humid condition
iv. Shelter from strong winds
v. Deep and well drained soils
vi. Protection from strong sunlight – intercropping with bananas.
vii. Low altitudes of up to 750m.
Cocoa growing areas

✓ Grown in small family farms.
✓ Main growing areas is called cocoa triangle.
✓ Cocoa triangle areas are: Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi.

Importance of cocoa to the economy of Ghana.

i. Earns the country foreign exchange.
ii. Leads to creation of jobs
iii. Building of an artificial harbour at Takoradi which enhanced transport in the region.
iv. Growth of other industries e.g. drugs, cosmetics, and chocolate industries.
v. Improved the living standards of the employed
vi. Improvement of the infrastructure e.g. road and railway.

Cloves in Tanzania

✓ Grows in tropical climates
✓ Grows in clusters
✓ Picked when the buds are full but not open.
✓ It has a life-span of 50-60 years
✓ It originated from Indonesia.
✓ They were introduced to the island of Zanzibar by the Arabs
✓ Originally grown in plantations.
✓ Today also grown on small scale farms

Conditions favouring the growth of cloves

✓ Plenty of rainfall – 1500mm and 2000mm per year.
✓ High temperature – 27°C and 30°C
✓ Deep fertile soils
✓ High humidity throughout the year.

Growing areas

a) Island of Pemba
b) Western Highland of Zanzibar

Importance of cloves to the economy of Tanzania

i. Earn foreign exchange – produces about 80% of the world yields
ii. Creates employment
iii. Serve as raw materials for industries e.g. perfume, spices, soap and medicine industries.
iv. Used in the cigarette and confectionary industry.
v. Farmers earn income for domestic use.

Activity

Draw map on our lives today pg 70 showing cloves in Tanzania.

Pyrethrum in Kenya

✓ Kenya is the world’s largest producer and exporter.
✓ The plant was introduced from Australia in 1929
✓ Grown for its flowers substance called pyrethrin which is used to make pesticides.

Conditions favouring the growth of pyrethrum
i. Well distributed rainfall- 1000mm and 1500mm per year
ii. Cool temperature
iii. High altitude 1800m
iv. Well drained and fertile soils

Growing areas in Kenya

Mainly grown in small farms:

a) Molo
b) Nyeri
c) Kiambu
d) Meru
e) Kisii
f) Nyandarua
g) Kericho
h) Mt.elgon

Importance of pyrethrum to the economy

i. Earn country foreign exchange
ii. Farmers earn income for domestic use
iii. Creates job opportunities
iv. The main growing area is nyandarua county.

Pastoral farming

Keeping of animals as a way of life is called pastoral farming

Animals mainly kept are

a) Cattle
b) Sheep
c) Goats
d) Donkeys
e) Camels

Transhumance – is the migration/movement of pastoralist seasonally between the wet and dry season in search of pasture

Pastoralism is mainly practised in the grassland savannah and some semi-arid areas of Africa.

Major pastoral communities in Africa:

a) The maasai
b) The fulani
c) The tswana.

The maasai

✓ Best known nomadic pastoralists of East Africa.
✓ Mainly keep cattle, goats and sheep.
✓ They practise transhumance

Conditions favouring pastoral farming among the maasai

i. Low population
ii. Favourable climate
iii. Flat land for easy movement  
iv. Crossing border easily i.e. Kenya and Tanzania.

The fulani

✓ Are found in West Africa  
✓ Are largest nomadic group in the world  
✓ They keep cattle, sheep, goats and horses  
✓ Occupy the savannah area between Chad and Senegal.  
✓ They practise transhumance  
✓ They use horses to search for places where water and grazing land are available.

Conditions favouring pastoral farming among the fulani

i. Extensive grassland belt  
ii. Low population  
iii. The absence of tsetse flies in the grassland  
iv. Favourable climate to support pasture.  
v. Seasonality in rainfall means pasture grow in seasons.

The tswana

✓ Are found in Botswana.  
✓ Kalahari desert lies to the west of the country  
✓ Soil is sandy  
✓ Soil mainly support savannah grassland vegetation  
✓ Water is tapped by drilling wells and boreholes.  
✓ Animals kept are cattle, sheep and goats.  
✓ Grazing areas are often far from the homestead

Conditions favouring pastoral farming among the tswana

i. Low population  
ii. Presence of grassland in most parts.  
iii. Crop farming is generally difficult.

Benefits of pastoral farming

i. Source of income/livelihood.  
ii. Earn foreign exchange  
iii. Source of wealth for individual pastoralists e.g. fulani.  
iv. Good economic use of land  
v. Animal products support other industries e.g. tanneries  
vi. Create employment  
vii. Animals provide food for the pastoralists.

Problems facing pastoral farming in Africa

i. Diseases – foot and mouth, rinderpest, east coast fever, antrax.  
ii. Drought  
iii. Overstocking  
iv. Poor quality pasture  
v. Poor quality breeds  
vi. Fires  
vii. Harsh climatic conditions  
viii. Political differences  
ix. Transport
x. Land pressure
xi. Inadequate capital
xii. Cattle rustling
xiii. Attack by wild animals.

Development in pastoral farming areas in Africa

i. Cross-breeding
ii. Reduce problem of tsetse flies
iii. Constructed boarding schools and dispensaries
iv. Introduction of mixed farming
v. Veterinary services are provided
vi. Introduction of group and individual ranching
vii. Selling some livestock to prevent overstocking to K.M.C
viii. Construction of dams and boreholes
ix. The Maasai have started alternative economic activities e.g. making and selling handicrafts and curios.

Activity

Our lives today test yourself pg 78.

Multi-purpose river projects

a) The River Tana projects in Kenya
b) The Aswan High Dam in Egypt
c) The Volta River schemes in Ghana
d) The Kariba Dam in Zambia and Zimbabwe

i. River Tana projects

Location

✓ Found along river Tana
✓ Source in the highlands around Mt Kenya
✓ Involved the construction of seven dams hence the name seven forks schemes
  a) Kindaruma – 1968
  b) Kamburu – 1977
  c) Gitaru – 1980
  d) Masinga – 1986
  e) Kiambere – 1988
  f) Mutonga – not completed
  g) Kgrand falls – not completed

Reasons for establishment

✓ Production of HPE
✓ Control flooding
✓ Availability of large river.

Benefits from the River Tana projects

i. Reduce flooding in the lower Tana Valley
ii. Fishing e.g. Masinga and Kiambere
iii. Lakes behind the dam modify the climate around the area
iv. Tourist attraction
v. Expansion of industries due to availability of HEP
vi. Provide water for domestic use
vii. Production of HEP.
PROBLEMS FACING THE TANA PROJECTS.

i. Inadequate fund to complete the projects
ii. Expensive to resettle people
iii. Reduction of water during the dry season
iv. Siltation of dams
v. Some sections have no water because water moves through underground tunnels to neighbouring dams.

The aswan high dam

✓ Found in egypt
✓ Located on river Nile
✓ Completed in 1971
✓ Behind the dam is lake nasser 550km long.
✓ Lake nasser is the second largest after kariba.

Reasons for establishment

i. Provide water for irrigation (main)
ii. To produce HEP
iii. To contro floods
iv. To provide water for domestic use.

Benefits resulting from the construction of the dam

i. Control floods in the lower Nile region.
ii. Irrigated land receives a regular and sufficient water supply
iii. Improve transportation in southern egypt – linking to sudan due to lake nasser.
iv. Development of fishing
v. Growth of industries due to production of HEP.
vi. Create employment.
vi. Create tourists attraction
viii. Lake nasser has modified the weather conditions.

Problems facing the aswan high dam.

i. Displacement of people
ii. Moving of ancient egyptian temples of abu simbel to new location
iii. Expensive to construct dam and egypt to look foreign assistance.
iv. Siltation
v. Reduction of nutrients that flow down to the mediterrean sea to support aquatic life.
vi. Lack of enough silt to construct bricks and for pottery.
vii. Erosion of the Nile delta due to lack of silt.

The volta river scheme

✓ It is the largest river in Ghana
✓ Found across river volta a place called akosombo
✓ A dam is also known as the akosombo dam
✓ The location of the dam was chosen because of its narrow position.
✓ Started in 1962 and completed in 1966.
✓ A lake called lake volta was formed behind the dam
✓ Lake volta is the world’s largest in terms of surface area.

Reason for establishment
Control the waters of river volta at akosombo
Generate HEP.
Reduce the cost of generating electricity from oil.

Benefits from the development of the scheme.

i. Establishment of fishing industry
ii. Improved water transport between northern and southern ghana through lake volta.
iii. Irrigation increased food production.
iv. Development of industries
v. Led to earning of foreign exchange, since HEP is sold to togo and benin.
vi. Create employment.

Problems facing the volta river scheme

i. Requires alot of capital to construct a dam.
ii. Displacement of people
iii. Transportation became difficult
iv. Water borne diseases e.g. bilharzia.

The kariba dam

- Located at kariba gorge along river zambezi
- Found on the boundary between zimbabwe and zambia in central africa.
- Lake kariba was formed behind this dam.
- It is the world’s largest artificial lake by water volume.

Reasons for establishment

i. There was need for cheap power for industries by the two countries.
ii. HEP production save forest clearing
iii. Existing railway could not transport coal.

Benefits resulting from the kariba dam.

i. Production of HEP.
ii. Reduction in the cost of energy.
iii. Creation of jobs
iv. Existing railway station was reduced
v. Reduction of flooding of river zambezi downstream.
vi. Lake kariba provides a safe and cheap method of transport.
vii. Tourist attraction due to dam and lake
viii. Reduction of over-reliance on coal as a source of fuel.
ix. Increased fishing activities.
x. Forest around the area provides home for wildlife

Problems facing the establishment of the dam

i. A lot of capital is required to construct a dam.
ii. Negotiation and agreement between zambia and zimbabwe.
iii. Endangered wild animals
iv. Political problems delayed construction.
v. Bilharzia causing snails spread due to stagnant water
vi. The earth quakes pose danger due to weight of the dam.
vii. Displacement of people.
Activity

Our live today pg 86-87.

Forestry

✓ A forest is a group of trees growing close together over a large area of land.
✓ Forestry is the practice of planting and taking care of forests and trees in order to serve different purposes.
✓ Forests in Africa are both natural and planted
✓ Natural forest mainly consists of hardwood and some softwood trees.
✓ Planted or cultivated forests consist of softwood trees.

Location of major forests in Africa

Draw map showing location of major forests in Africa on our lives today pg 88

✓ The main type is the extensive tropical rain forest or the equatorial forest. It covers Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Ghana, DRC, Liberia, Cameroon, and Eastern Coat of Madagascar.

Mountane or mountain forest

✓ Occurs in the highland and mountain regions of Africa
✓ Found at:
  a) Drakensberg mountains
  b) Ethiopia highland
  c) Highland of East Africa

Mangrove forests

Found:

  a) Eastern coast of Eastern Africa between Somalia and Natal in South Africa.
  b) Western coast of Africa between Angola and Sierra Leone.

Savannah woodlands

Found in the savannah belt of Africa.

Mediterranean forest

Mixture of hardwood and softwood forest

Found at:

  a) Atlas mountain in North Africa
  b) Cape province in South Africa

Planted forests

i. Mostly found in highlands
ii. Planted to replace indigenous trees
iii. Example is the great Usutu in Swaziland.
iv. Forestry in the DRC.
v. 57% of the total land is covered by forest
vi. Most forest is natural
vii. Are found in the northern region of the country
viii. Trees include:
    a) Teak
b) Ebony  
c) Mahogany  
d) African cedar  

Importances of forest to the economy of DRC  
i. Source of valuable hardwood timber  
ii. Protect the water resources in the country  
iii. Home to rich and diverse wildlife  
iv. Attracts a lot of attention in scientific research  
v. Provided employment opportunities  
vi. Source of revenue to the government.  

Problems facing forestry in the DRC:  
i. Locating and cutting needed trees species is expensive and difficult due to the closeness  
ii. Buttress roots which make the trees difficult to cut.  
iii. Creepers and undergrowth make it difficult to reach the trees needed for logging.  
iv. Some trees are huge and when fall destroy unnecessarily  
v. Huge size and the heavy weight make them difficult to handle.  
vi. Difficult to maintain roads.  
vii. Expensive to transport logs to the market  
viii. Valuable species take long time to mature and are in danger of disappearing.  
ix. Deforestation.  

Forestry in Swaziland  
i. Industry mainly depends on plantation forests  
ii. It covers 120000ha of land  
iii. Consists mainly of softwood that is pine and eucalyptus trees.  
iv. Main forests are:  
a) Great usutu valley  
b) Pigg's peak forest  
v. Swaziland’s forests provide softwood for:  
a) Pulp mills  
b) Saw mills  
c) Box factories  

Importances of forests to the economy of Swaziland  
a) Earn country foreign exchange  
b) The great usutu forest has helped to reduce soil erosion  
c) Protect water catchment areas  
d) Provide good picnic site thus promoting tourism.  
e) Help to conserve the wildlife  
f) Reduce soil erosion help to prevent flooding  
g) Creation of job opportunities  

Problems facing forestry in Swaziland  
a) Higher rate of forest exploitation than replacement  
b) Demand for arable land  
c) Attacks by pests and diseases  
d) Difficult in transportation  
e) Destruction by forest fires.  

Activity
MINING

Is the process of extracting or removing minerals from within the ground.

Rocks containing minerals are called ores.

Extraction of selected minerals in Africa

i. Petroleum in Nigeria
ii. Copper in Zambia
iii. Gold in South Africa
iv. Soda ash in Kenya

a. Petroleum in Nigeria
   ✓ In natural state it is called crude oil
   ✓ Mined in Niger Delta

Petroleum drilling

✓ It is done by means of a large metal structure called derrick.
✓ The drill head is called bit.
✓ Mud is mixed with water to lubricate the bit.
✓ Where oil deposits are below the ocean floor, oil rig is floated on the water to drill the oil.
✓ Oil is transported by pipeline to the refineries.
✓ Refineries are located at elela eleme near Port Harcourt at Wari and at Kaduna.

Uses of petroleum

i. Making chemicals
ii. Bitumen (tar) used for tarmacking roads
iii. Kerosene used to light lamps and stoves
iv. Petroleum and diesel used to run motor vehicles and locomotives.
v. Cooking gas is obtained from petroleum
vi. Making plastics, fertilizers and medicines
vii. Lubricating to reduce friction

Contribution of oil to the economy of Niger

✓ Earning foreign exchange
✓ Created employment
✓ Add revenue to the government
✓ Some oil is used in the country.

COPPER IN ZAMBIA

✓ It is shiny, fairly soft and reddish brown in colour
✓ It is easy to bend and shape.
✓ DRC and Zambia are leading producer in Africa
✓ Copper belt extend from Ndola in Zambia to Lubumbashi in DRC.

COPPER MINING

✓ Open cast or stripping method is used.
✓ Also shaft or pit method is used.
✓ Machines called excavators are used.
✓ Open cast is done at Nchanga near Chingaola
✓ Deep in ground shaft or pit method is used.
Uses of copper

i. Making electrical wires
ii. Making telephone wires
iii. Making water and gas pipe
iv. Making coils
v. Making motor vehicles radiators
vi. Making ornaments, medals and utensils.
vii. Mixed with bronze to make brass.

Contribution of copper to the economy of Zambia

i. Earn foreign exchange to the country.
ii. Create employment
iii. Copper sales are used to develop other sectors e.g. health services, education.
iv. Workers provide a ready market for the agricultural products.

GOLD IN SOUTH AFRICA

✓ It is a yellow precious metal
✓ South Africa is the largest producer of gold in the world.
✓ Rock containing gold is called reefs
✓ Reefs is the ore that is mined
✓ Mining began in 1886 in South Africa area called Witwatersrand near Johannesburg in Transvaal province.
✓ Other mining areas are Orange Free State

Gold mining

✓ Shaft or underground mining is used as method
✓ Electric drills are used to remove gold reef.
✓ Gold is separated from the rocks using chemical
✓ Gold is melted and made into bars called ingots.

Uses of gold

i. Make medals, ornaments and jewellery items e.g. rings, necklaces etc.
ii. Used by dentists to replace and coat teeth.
iii. In the past gold were used as money.
iv. Used to coat items e.g. pens
v. Symbol of wealth and power by kings or emperors

Contribution of gold to the economy

i. Earns foreign exchange to the country
ii. Employment
iii. Growth of towns e.g. Krugersdorp, Welkom, Klerksdorp and Johannesburg
iv. Improvement of other industries.

SODA ASH IN KENYA

✓ Rock containing soda ash is called trona
✓ Mined at Lake Magadi.
✓ Mining started in 1914.

Soda ash mining

✓ Method is dredging
✓ Machine is called dredger
Mixed with water to form shiny solution called slurry.

In factory unwanted rocks and dirt are removed from slurry

The product is then dried by evaporating

Soda ash is put in bags and exportted

Uses of soda ash

- Making glass, soap, paper and aluminium
- Making dyes, drugs and chemicals
- Treat water
- Softening water in the cooking refinery
- Softening vegetable when cooking.

Contribution of soda ash

- Employment
- Development of transport network
- Growth of town e.g. magadi.
- Earn the country foreign exchange – it is the leading mineral export in kenya.
- Establishment of industries e.g. drug, glass, dyes and chemical manufacturers.

Problems associated with mining in africa

a) Led to death e.g. gold mines in south africa.
b) Displacement of already settled people e.g. kwale district to allow for the mining of titanium.
c) Other economic activities are neglected.
d) Leds to diseases e.g. lung diseases due to dust.
e) It degrade environment through pollution.

Effects of mining on the environment

i. Ugliness of the land
ii. Destruction of plant and animal life.
iii. Pollution

Activity

Test yourself our lives today pg 99.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Is growth and expansion of industries in an area.

Industrial development in kenya

- The development of industries in kenya started in 1941
- Industries are made more diverse covering processing, assembling, manufacturing, and service industries.

Factoring favouring industrial development in kenya.

i. Availability of power
ii. Availability of raw materials
iii. Government policies
iv. Research information.
v. Economic policy
vi. Availability of capital
vii. Availability of labour
viii. Political stability
ix. Availability of transport
x. Availability of ready markets

Contributions of industries to the economy of Kenya

i. Creation of jobs
ii. Growth of industries led to improvement of roads
iii. Expansion of towns earn foreign exchange
iv. Increase income to the farmers
v. Reduce cost of importing similar products.
vi. Development of new technology.

Industrial development in South Africa

South Africa is the most developed (industrialised nation in Africa)

Factors favouring growth of industries in South Africa

i. Large reserves of coal
ii. Presence of a wide range of minerals
iii. Presence of agricultural raw materials
iv. Availability of labour
v. Government policy
vi. Infrastructure
vii. Cheap power
viii. Gold mining
ix. Ready market
x. Favourable climate
xi. Availability of capital.

Contribution of industries to the economy of South Africa

i. Increased demanded of raw materials
ii. Country became self-sufficient
iii. Growth of industries
iv. Goods are used in domestic market. This saves country foreign exchange.
v. Leds to growth of towns
vi. Create employment
vii. Earns the country foreign exchange
viii. Provide stable source of income.

Problems experienced due to industrial development

i. Destruction of the natural environment
ii. High rate of crime
iii. Pollution
iv. Erosion of cultural values
v. Rural-urban migration
vi. Displacement of people
vii. Loss of agricultural land

Fishing

Is harvesting of fish from water bodies or fishing grounds.

Can be harvested from fresh or salty water sources.

Fresh water sources of fish are called inland fishing ground
Sea water sources are salty and are called marine fishing ground.

Main inland fishing ground in Africa

☑ Carried out in:
  a) Lakes
  b) Large rivers
  c) Dams
  d) Ponds

☑ Most important fishing ground:
  a) Lake Kyoga
  b) Lake Victoria
  c) Lake Turkana
  d) Lake Tanganyika
  e) Lake Malawi
  f) Lake Chad

☑ Fish caught are in the above named inland areas are:
  a) Nile perch
  b) Tilapia
  c) Dagaa (omena)

☑ Artificial lakes where fishing is practised:
  a) Lake Volta
  b) Lake Nasser
  c) Lake Kariba
  d) River Orange

☑ Rivers where fishing is carried out:
  a) Nile
  b) Niger
  c) Orange
  d) Tana
  e) Zambezi
  f) Congo
  g) Volta

☑ Fish farming is practised in ponds:
  a) Tilapia
  b) Trout which are the main types of fish.

Main marine fishing grounds in Africa

Carried out in seas and oceans

  a) Coast of Angola, Namibia, and South Africa
  b) Coast of Morocco and Algeria
  c) Coastal water of West Africa, Gabon, and Cameroon.
  d) Coasts of Tanzania and Kenya
  e) Main fish caught are:
     • Tuna
     • Mackerel
     • Sardine
     • Snapper
     • Barracuda
     • Cavalla

Methods of fishing

Fishing methods depend on;
i. The type of fish to be caught
ii. The area where fish are found
iii. The purpose of fishing, whether commercial or subsistence.
iv. Large scale fishing methods are:
   a) Longlining method
      ✓ Improved on the hook and line methods
      ✓ Mainly used in deep sea fishing

Draw diagram on our lives today pg 108

b) Trawling
   ✓ Uses boat called trawlers
   ✓ Used to catch fish which live near the sea bed/deep sea.
   ✓ Draw diagram on our lives today pg 108
   c) Purse-seining
      ✓ Uses two boats
      ✓ Used to catch fish living near the water surface and found in large groups.
      d) Net drifting
         ✓ Net stretched across the river or portion of the lake or ocean.

NB dagaa are attracted to the surface near the fishing boat by light from lamps.

Contribution of fishing to the economy of Africa

i. It is a source of food
ii. It is a source of income
iii. It is a source of employment
iv. Source of raw materials
v. Source of foreign exchange.
vi. Led to the growth of some towns
vii. Led to improvement in living standards
viii. It is a tourist attraction
ix. Contributed to growth of other industries.

Problems facing the fishing industry in Africa

i. Overfishing
ii. Pollution
iii. Inadequate capital and modern equipment
iv. Poor transport system
v. Mismanagement of co-operatives society
vi. Inability to protect fisheries
vii. Inadequate processing and storage facilities
viii. Growth of water weeds
ix. Use of harmful fishing equipment methods
x. Destruction by fishing equipment
xi. Inadequate local market for fish
xii. Lack of clearly defined boundaries in fishing ground between different countries.

TRADE

Is the exchange of goods and services between people or countries.

Regional trade organizations in Africa

a. COMESA
   ✓ Formed in 1994
Replaced PTA which was formed in 1981.
Mainly formed to increase trade in eastern and southern Africa.
Headquaters are in lusaka zambia.
Members refer our live today pg 114
Mozambique withdrew and lesotho in 1997
Tanzania withdrew in 2000
Namibia withdrew in 2004
Angola has also withdrew.

Objectives of COMESA

i. Create common market for all members
ii. Make members states to increase raw materials
iii. Promote cooperation in transport and communication.
iv. Promote peace, security and stability among members states.
v. Promote trade relation between COMESA and rest of the world
vi. Establish common bank.
vii. Promote interaction and exchange of ideas
viii. Widen market
ix. Promote joint research in science and technology.

Objectives of SADC

i. Promote trade and widen markets.
ii. Promote friendly relationship
iii. Alleviate poverty
iv. Promote development of transport and communication.
v. Promote and defend peace and security.
vi. Develop common political values, systems and institutions.
vii. Promote sustainable development and economic development.
viii. To utilize natural resources found in the region.

Objectives of ECOWAS

i. Promote trade by removing taxes on goods
ii. Promote free movement of people
iii. Promote friendly relations.
iv. Create a common market in the region.
v. Encourage improvement of infrastructure
vi. Promote co-operation and integration
vii. Encourage industrial development
viii. Raise living standards
ix. Maintain and enhance economic stability
x. Prevent and settle regional disputes and conflicts.

Benefits of regional trade in Africa
i. Members become economically stronger
ii. Create employment
iii. Increase trade within the organization
iv. Promote political unity
v. Creation of large market for goods.
vi. Improvement of infrastructure
vii. Create wider market hence lowering prices of goods
viii. Creation of banks to support trading activities.

Problems facing regional trade in Africa

i. Production of similar goods.
ii. Poor transport systems
iii. Lack of a common currency.
iv. Political differences
v. Political instability.
vi. Lack of a common tax system
vii. Quota system.
viii. Level of purchasing power
ix. Differences in development levels

Activities

Test yourself our livves today pg 118.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

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

COMMUNICATION is the sending of messages from one person or place to another.

Major transport networks in Africa.

a) Road transport
b) Pipeline transport
c) Railway transport
d) Cables transport
e) Water transport
f) Air transport

a. Road transport
i. All-weather

Made of murram or tarmac

ii. Dry-weather road

They are not tarmacked

Used during dry season.

Major international roads

- Trans-african highway

Runs from mombasa to lagos in nigeria.

- Great north road
Runs from cape town to cairo in egypt

- Trans-sahara highway

Runs from lagos to algiers in algeris

- Cotonou-gao-oudja highway

Runs/connects benin with morocco

The road has a branch at gao that stretches to dakar in senegal.

b. Railway transport

✓ Built during colonial period
✓ Few were built after independence.
✓ South africa has the most developed railway network in africa
✓ Somalia, rwanda, burundi and niger do not have a railway.
✓ It transports bulky goods.
   a) The tanzania – zambia railway(tazara)

Connects zambia to the port of dar es salam

b) The trans-cameroon railway

Connects chad and the central african republic with the coast

Used to exploit forest and minerals e.g. bauxite in cameroon.

c) The south african railway

Connects other countries such as zimbabwe, zambia, mozambique, botswana and DRC.

NB most railway are narrow gauge

This means they are one metre wide

In zimbabwe, south africa, morocco, algeria, tinisia and the DRC.there are sections of electrified railway line.

c. Water transport

It is cheap form of transport

Water transport in rivers and lakes is called inland water transport.

Water transport in sea and ocean is called sea transport.

- Rivers

Mainly not navigable because;

  - Seasonal flow
  - Floating vegetation and weeds
  - Rapids
  - Waterfalls
  - Shallow water depth

1. The nile

Only navigable from lake albert in uganda up to nimule on the border with sudan
Between juba and khartoum in sudan
At lake nasser in egypt.

2. The congo
Only navigable at between its mouth and matadi
Between kinshasa and kisangani
Between ibundu and kindu.

3. The niger
Only navigable between kouroussa and bamako
Ansongo and border between mali and niger

4. The benue
Only navigable between where it joins the niger and garoua in cameroon.

NB Rivers senegal and gabia are also navigable.

Lakes
Victoria
Tanganyika
Malawi

Artificial lake are l.nasser, kainji, cobora bassa and volta.

d. Pipeline transport
Transport water, petroleum and gas
Biggest concentration is in north africa.

e. Air transport
Major airlines in africa are;

✓ South africa
✓ Kenya airlines
✓ Ethiopia airlines
✓ Egypt airline
✓ Nigeria airways

f. Cable(wire) transport
Mainly used to transport electricity from the power stations to the consumers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages of road</th>
<th>Disadvantages of road</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wide spread</td>
<td>Traffic jams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flexible</td>
<td>Maximum load is limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quite fast</td>
<td>High rate of accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods delivered directly to their destination</td>
<td>Few passengers at atime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wide variety of goods can be transported by road</td>
<td>Greatly affected by weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway advantages</td>
<td>Railway disadvantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convenient for bulky goods</td>
<td>Expensive to build</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal accidents</td>
<td>Expensive to buy wagon, trains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost is low for transport</td>
<td>Gauge are narrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No traffic jam</td>
<td>Require flat land to build</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More durable</td>
<td>Stopping point are far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not greatly affected by thief</td>
<td>Not economical when quantities are small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low consumption of fuel</td>
<td>Not flexible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfortable for passengers travelling over long distances</td>
<td>Greatly affected when there are breakdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not require alot of labour.</td>
<td>Generally slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very dependent on infrastructure only when there is a railway</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water transport advantages</th>
<th>Water transport disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occurs naturally therefore no maintaince</td>
<td>Slow form of transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitable for bulky goods</td>
<td>Waterfalls and rapids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheapest</td>
<td>Expensive to construct ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitable for transporting special goods e.g.petroleum</td>
<td>Can reach many parts of the world bordered by water bodies</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected by storms</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not accessed by all especially landlocked countries</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harsh climate</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Air transport disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fastest form of transport</td>
<td>Expensive to buy and maintain aeroplanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Few theft cases</td>
<td>Not used for bulky goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport distant countries</td>
<td>Operate on strict timetable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low damage of goods</td>
<td>carry limited number of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected by weather e.g.food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Require high qualified people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pipeline transport advantages</th>
<th>Pipeline transport disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enables continous flow of commodities</td>
<td>Expensive to build</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is fast</td>
<td>Great losses through leakage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laid on both land and in the sea</td>
<td>Not flexible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low maintaince cost</td>
<td>Economical only where gas and oil is constant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduces damages on roads</td>
<td>Cannot transport solid commodity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduces cases of theft</td>
<td>Cannot transport people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require very little human labour.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cable transport advantages</th>
<th>Cable transport disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delivery of the product is constant</td>
<td>Expensive to install</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used above the surface and underground</td>
<td>Dangerous if wire drop to the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power can be transported over long distances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last for long time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current development in communication systems in Africa
The recent ICT development include the introduction and uses of:

a. Mobile phones

Majority replaced the fixed line telephones

b. Card phones

Used when making calls from public telephone booth instead of coins

c. Computers
d. Used mainly to send emails, browse the internet, look for jobs
e. Cybercafes are opened in most towns
f. Many radio and television stations(digital)
g. Fibre – optic cable
h. Makes connectivity faster and cheaper

Activity

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Tourism

Is the movement of people from one place to another for leisure, sightseeing and also for business.

Main tourist attractions in africa

- Wildlife
- Historical sites

This tells us about the way of life of the people in the past.

a) e.g pyramids and ruins in egypt.
b) Slave forts and port of goree island- senegal
c) Shimoni caves – mombasa
d) Old slave market – zanzibar
e) Olduvai gorge – tanzania
f) Kariandusi and olorgesailie – kenya
g) Sango bay – uganda
h) Lalibela and lower valley of river omo – ethiopia

Beaches

Morocco, algeria, south africa, tunisia, mauritius and kenya.

Scenery

Snow – capped mountain

Great rift valley

River nile and wind surfing

Hot spring and geysers

Cultural heritage

African traditional crats, artifacts
Dances
Mode of dressing
Traditional foods
Climate
Warm climate
Main tourist destinations in africa
Is a place where tourist desire to visit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country in africa</th>
<th>Main tourist attraction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kenya</td>
<td>Game parks and reserves e.g. maasai mara, tsavo, warm beaches, historical and pre-historical sites e.g. koobi fora, gedi ruins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South africa</td>
<td>Kruger national park, table mountains, roben island, coastal beaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egypt</td>
<td>Pyramids at giza, valley of king, cairo museum, nile cruises, library at alexandria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zimbabwe</td>
<td>Victoria falls, lake kariba, hwango national park, city of harare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mauritius</td>
<td>Coastal beaches and warm climate, black gorges national park, ruins of europeans settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morocco</td>
<td>Ancient town of marakach, sandy beaches, berber villages, atlas mountains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contributions of tourism to the economy

a) Earn foreign exchange  
b) Employment opportunities  
c) Development of infrastructure network  
d) Led to growth of the building and construction of industries  
e) Creation of market for goods and services  
f) Increase in agricultural activities  
g) Improvement on relations between africa and rest of the world

Challenges facing tourism in africa

a) Overdependence on tourists from particular regions  
b) Poor marketing of destinations  
c) Stiff competition from other tourist destinations  
d) Competition for land e.g. agricultural and wildlife  
e) Poaching  
f) Environmental threats and calamities  
g) Human-wildlife conflicts  
h) Political instability  
i) High taxation costs and fees  
j) Insecurity  
k) Diseases

Possible solutions to challenges facing tourism
a) Making african destination cheaper
b) Diversify tourist attraction
c) Manage well wildlife and human conflicts
d) Improving transport and communication network.
e) Market tourist destinations
f) Improve and maintain peace and security
g) Encourage group tourist visit
h) Yreducing the cost of tourist trade e.g. cut down taes

Activity

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Urbanization

The growth and development of towns and urban centres

Capital cities in africa

Is town where central government operates from

Also called seat of government

Activity our lives today pg 138 country and their capital cities

Reasons for the rapid growth of towns in africa

✓ Transport systems e.g. road and railway e.g. nairobi, kisumu, addis ababa.
✓ Establishment of industries and commercial activities e.g. lagos, dar es salaam.
✓ Mining activities – johannesburg, tema and accra.
✓ Administrative centres e.g. nairobi, cairo, addis ababa, kampala, abidjan, antananarivo.
✓ Functions as a port e.g. kinshasa, abidjan, lagos, maputo, mombasa, dar el salaam.
✓ Political factor e.g. dodoma, abuja

Activity

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POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS

TRADITIONAL FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

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Khoisan

They are said to have been the earliest inhabitants of southern africa

They consists of khoikhoi and san

They speak with click sound

They similar physical features

They are short

Khoikhoi

Economic organization
i. They were formerly known as the hottentots
ii. They were mainly nomadic pastoralist
iii. They traded with dutch who arrived in south africa.
iv. Khoikhoi exchanged cattle and sheep for beads, tobacco and iron.

Political organisation

i. Clan was the basic political unit.
ii. The head of the senoir clan became the chief of the community
iii. The position of the chief was hereditary.
iv. The chief had power because decisions were reached through general consensus(government) by consensus
v. Nomadic life never allowed them to develop a powerful political system

Social organisation

i. They believed that God was the giver of all good things on earth.
ii. Rites of passage were marked with special ceremonies
iii. They brewed alcoholic drinks during social occasions
iv. They celebrate festivals of the new moon.

San

Formerly known as bushmen

Economic organisation

i. They were mainly hunters and gatherers
ii. Men hunted wild animals such as buffaloes and antelopes
iii. Women gathered fruits, roots and vegetables.
iv. They made arrows and spearhead.
v. They also traded with khoikhoi

Political organisation

i. They organised into units called hunting bands which consist of about 20 to 40 people
ii. They did not have a central government
iii. Disagreement was reached through consensus

Social organisation

i. They lived in caves or rock shelters
ii. Boys marry at 14 yrs of age
iii. Girls married at 12 yrs of age.
iv. Believed in the existence of God with praying mantis as God’s symbol on earth
v. Decorated with necklaces made from ostrich eggs and sea shells
vi. Painted themselves for dances
vii. Painted pictures of the animals they hunted
viii. Their goods were stored in leather bags
ix. They also kept dogs used for hunting.

The kingdom of old Ghana

i. Was the earliest of all kingdom of west africa
ii. Was situated between upper section of the niger and senegal rivers
iii. Founded by soninke people
iv. The capital city was at kumbi saleh
v. The soninke were under kaya maghan
vi. Factors that contributed to the rise of old ghana
vii. The king controlled the trans-saharan trade.

viii. The kingdom had powerful, strong and respected rulers.

ix. Well-equipped, strong and capable army.

x. Favourable climate conditions.

xi. It was situated in a strategic position in the savannah.

Political organisation

1. It was ruled by a king.
2. Position of kingship was hereditary (matrilineal).
3. King was assisted by council of ministers and civil servants.
4. It was divided into:
   a. Ghana proper or metropolitan Ghana.
   b. Provincial Ghana.
5. Kumbi saleh (capital) was divided into two:
   i. Al Ghana – lived by king and African traditional.
   ii. Muslims section – lived by Muslims.

Social organisation

a. Lived in mud and grass-thatched houses.
b. King was regarded as the chief priest.
c. They (soninike) believed life after death.
d. King was buried with all his belongings, including servants.

Economic organisation

i. Traded with people from north.
ii. They mined gold from Walata.
iii. People kept animals and grew crops for food and trade.
iv. Trading caravans paid taxes to the kings.
v. Tax paid by the conquered states.
vi. NB the main reason for the rise of Old Ghana kingdom was trans-saharan trade.

Reasons for the decline and fall of the kingdom

i. Kingdom was too large.
ii. Lack of clearly defined boundaries.
iii. Succession disputes and political rivalry.
iv. Overdependence on one income.
v. The army was weakened.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITION OF AFRICA

Scramble – struggle or compete in a disorderly manner.

Partition of Africa – dividing up Africa into smaller parts.

The European nations that took part in the scramble for Africa were:

a. Britain.
b. Belgium.
c. France.
d. Germany.
e. Portugal.
f. Italy.
g. Spain.
Reasons for the scramble for colonies in Africa

a. Europeans wanted raw materials
b. Europeans wanted to establish market for their goods
c. Europeans wanted areas to invest their surplus capital
d. For prestige and as a show of power
e. For strategic reasons meant to protect the source and course of the Nile
f. To end slave trade
g. To spread Christianity
h. To settle surplus population.

The partition of Africa

i. During the Berlin conference of 1884-1885 the European powers agreed to divide up Africa peacefully
ii. They followed the guideline below
iii. They recognized Leopold II king of Belgium as leader of the Congo Free State
iv. River Niger, Zambezi could be used by any traders
v. Areas not occupied could be claimed by any European power
vi. European to establish effective administration in their spheres of influence
vii. Areas where a European power had laid claim were recognised as spheres of influence of that power.
viii. Any future differences between European nations would be settled through negotiations and agreements
ix. NB African continent was under European control by 1910 except Liberia and Ethiopia.

a. France colonies

Morocco
Segal
Burkina Faso
Algeria
Mauritania
Somalia
Benin
Cote d'Ivoire
Congo
Djibouti
Chad
Seychelles

b. Britain colonies

Egypt
Sudan
Somalia
Uganda
Kenya

Guinea
Mauritius
Mali
Gabon
Niger
Comoros
Madagascar
Central African Republic
Gambia
Sierra Leone
Ghana
Nigeria
Malawi
Zambia  
Zimbabwe  
Botswana  
Swaziland  
Lesotho  
South Africa

c. Italy colonies  
Libya  
Eritrea  
Somali  
d. Portugal colonies

Guinea  
Cape verde  
Angola  
Mozambique

e. Spain colonies  
Morocco  
Western Sahara

f. Not colonised  
Liberia  
Ethiopia

Reasons why African were colonised easily

a. Lack of unity  
b. Had inferior weapons (main)  
c. Not well organised in protecting their resources

African response to the scramble and partition

Some African; resisted – collaborated

a. Resisted

Samoure toure’s resistance against the french

i. Born around 1830 in sanankaro(guinea)  
ii. He was a trader  
iii. Took title almainly when converted to islam  
iv. Founded mandinka empire with capital at bissandugu.  
v. Had powerful well trained and equipped army  
vi. Resisted french  
vii. He signed a peace treaty in 1886 with french  
viii. Later french failed to honour the treaty  
ix. Samouri improved his weaponry and reorganised his army and he defeated the french  
x. Later french came back and defeated samouri
xi. He established another empire at dabakala  

xii. He was defeated and imprisoned in gabon  

xiii. Died in 1900  

Reasons for resistance

i. Wanted to remain independent  

ii. Against french interference with his trading activities with the coast  

iii. Safeguard the purity of islam against christianity  

Why samouri was able to resist the french for a long time

i. Used scorched earth policy tactic (main)  

ii. Well-trained, disciplined and strong army  

iii. Efficient administration  

iv. He used islam as a unifying factor  

v. Encouraged young men to join the french army to learn their tactics and how to use guns  

Reasons why samouri was defeated

i. Lack of support from other african leaders  

ii. French had better weapons (main)  

iii. French cut off coastal trade and gold mines  

iv. Lack of support from his own people  

Collaboration

LEWANIKA

a) He was leader of lozi people of northern rhodesia present day zambia  

b) Reasons for the lewanika’s collaboration  

c) Feared the german, portuguese and the dutch from interfering with his affairs of his kingdom  

d) Wanted military support against his enemies such as ndebele and some chiefs  

e) He was inspired by his friend chief khama of the ngwata of botswana.  

f) The above reasons made him to sign;  

g) Treaty with BSAC which allowed to mine minerals  

h) Treaty which allowed british to have administration over barotseland (malawi)  

i) Treaty which made barotseland a british protectorate. Lewanika became a paramount chief. Lost his political authority over his territory.  

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COLONIAL SYSTEMS OF ADMINISTRATION

a. Direct rule  

Europeans used the methods used in their own countries to rule the colonies.  

b. Indirect rule  

Europeans rule through the existence of traditional rulers and leaders  

c. Assimilation  

Making africans the same as europeans in terms of culture especially in french colonies.
Belgians in Congo

a. They used direct rule in Congo.

b. They got involved through their king Leopold II who was recognised as the owner of Congo during the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885.

c. Due to oppression of Belgians in Congo like:
   a. Severe punishment such as cutting off of people’s hands
   b. Forced labour on rubber plantations.
   c. Forced taxes
   d. It led to the Babua and Bushilele uprising of 1903-1904
   e. The war made Leopold II to surrender it to the Belgian government
   f. The Belgians divided the country into:

Minister for colonies – in charge of all colonies

Governor general – in charge of the colony

Provincial governors – in charge of provinces

District officers – in charge of districts

Chiefs – in charge of chefferies (villages)

   a) After the 2nd world war districts were subdivided into zones
   b) Each zone had a native court, dispensary, school.
   c) Belgians believed in civilizing the Africans
   d) An African who acquired western culture, Christianity, literate in French was known as an evolee and were granted certain privileges

Those who were not civilized were denied

✓ Move from one chefferie to another
✓ Own land
✓ Provide labour on plantation

The French in Senegal

French grouped their colonies to form federations

Example: French West Africa Federation

Algeria
Tunisia
Morocco
Mauritania
Senegal
Mali
Burkina Faso
Niger
Ivory Coast
Example 2. French central africa (equatorial) federation

Chad

Congo brazzavile

Gabon

Central african republic

French regarded their colonies as overseas provinces hence governed directly from france.

Administrative structure

Minister for colonies – in charge of all colonies

Governor general – for each federation

Lieutenant – for each colony

Commandant de cercle – for each cercle (province)

Chef de sub division – for each commune (district)

Chef de canton (chief) – for each canton (location)

Chef de village (headman) – for each sub-location

French used the policy of assimilation

The requirement for assimilation

1. Ability to read and write in french
2. Being a christian
3. Readiness to practise french ways of life.
4. Accepting the french administration and the french economic set-up.

Rights enjoyed by a french citizen

a. Vote and to be elected
b. Learn in institutions in france
c. Get employment in france
d. Start a business in france

The four coastal towns where assimilation was used in senegal

i. Rufisque
ii. St.louis
iii. Goree
iv. Dakar

Africans in the commune were not subjected to forced labour and taxation

The rest of senegal was subdivided into

a. Province
b. Districts

Provinces and districts were administrated through the policy of association

Through association africans were treated as subjects and not citizens of france e.g.

a) Denied africans the freedom of movement
b) Provide forced labour
c) Pay taxes

d) Grow cash crops needed in France

e) Punished without trial

f) The main work of the chief was to collect taxes and recruit labour

Reasons why policy of assimilation became difficult

i. French colonies were very many
ii. Many African(subjects) refused to become christians
iii. Africans strongly criticized the French policies
iv. Africans refused to abandon their culture e.g. polygamy
v. It became expensive to provide social facilities e.g. hospitals, schools, and roads
vi. French feared competition from Africans.

THE PORTUGUESE IN MOZAMBIQUE

They were the 1st europeans to come to Africa

Like the French they considered their colonies as overseas provinces

They used direct policy to administer Mozambique

Colonies – minister for overseas provinces

Colony – governor general

Province – provincial officer

District – district officer

Location – chief(rogedores)

✓ Africans held only junior posts in administration
✓ Land was rented to British and French companies
✓ British set up tea, sugar and cotton plantation
✓ Plantation was called prazeros
✓ In troublesome areas administration was carried out by military commanders
✓ Portuguese administration was harsh and brutal which made Africans to flee to Malawi and Tanganyika as refugees
✓ In 1961 Mozambique formed anti-Portuguese political groups e.g. FRELIMO

BRITISH IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

✓ Comprised of three protectorates
  a. Lagos
  b. Southern Nigeria
  c. Northern Nigeria
✓ In Northern Nigeria British used indirect rule
✓ They used centralised system of traditional rulers called emirs
✓ Each emir was in charge of an emirates
✓ Northern Nigeria was divided into provinces and districts
✓ Emirs worked under district officers

Responsibilities of Emirs were

a) Collecting taxes
b) Listening to cases in the Muslim court
c) Maintaining law and order in the emirates
d) Abolishing undesirable practices among the citizens

Reasons why the British used indirect rule in Northern Nigeria

i. Poor transport and communication network
ii. Cost of running the colony was high  
iii. British officers were often sick with malaria  
iv. The protectorate was large  
v. The existence of a well-established system of administration among the Africans  
vi. Some chiefs such as Nana of Itsekiri were ready to co-operate

British overseas colonial officer – in charge of colonies (London)  
British high commissioner - in charge of protectorate (Northern Nigeria)  
British resident (provincial) commissioner – in charge of province  
District officers – in charge of districts  
African chief (emirs) – in charge of local areas (emirates)  

Effects of colonial rule in Africa  

Positive

a) Introduction of new crops e.g., cocoa, tea, rice, coffee, cloves, wheat  
b) Development of infrastructure  
c) Introduction of western education  
d) Provision of social services  
e) Peace among the people  
f) Abolishment of slave trade  
g) Rise and growth of nationalism  
h) Introduction of new goods e.g., manufactured goods.

Negative pri s/s pg 188-189

i. Loss of independence  
ii. Separation of communities  
iii. Over-exploitation natural resources  
iv. Mistreatment of Africans  
v. Neglect of craft industries  
vi. Loss of land  
vii. Loss of African culture  
vi. Creation of political boundaries  
ix. Loss of lives and property

Activity

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STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA  

STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN GHANA

✓ Ghana was formerly known as Gold Coast  
✓ It was colonised by the British  
✓ Climate and high risk of malaria discouraged mass European settlement

Complaints of Africa in Ghana were

i. They wanted majority seats in the legco  
ii. Traders denied imports and exports licenses  
iii. Ex-servicemen wanted employment as reward  
iv. Unemployment  
v. Low cocoa prices and the Africa being forced to cut down cocoa trees infected with diseases
In 1947 the united gold coast convention (UGCC) PARTY WAS FORMED –LED by J B.Danqah – president and kwame nkrumah – secretary general.

In 1948 – a boycott of european shops. A demonstration of ex-servicemen

Demands of the party were;

a. An end to colonial
b. A policy of self-determination and complete national independence.

Leaders of UGCC were arrested

In 1949 nkrumah was released and formed conventional people’s party(CPP)

Main aim of CPP was to fight for self-governance

Between 1949 and 1950 nkurumah was arrested and other leaders

In 1951 nkurumah was released due to pressure from africas and elections were held

In 1951 CPP did not get a majority to form the government

In 1956- there was election again and CPP won

In 1957 march gold coast was granted full independence with kwame nkurumah as the prime minister.

Gold coast was renamed ghana

1960 – ghana became a republic with nkurumah as the 1" president

NB ghana got independence through peaceful means by using ;

a. Diplomacy
b. Negotiations
c. Strikes
d. Boycotts
e. Motions through the legco

The struggle for independence in zimbabwe

Formerly known as southern rhodesia

Colonised by british

In 1889 british government granted BSACO the right to

a. Mine minerals
b. Collect taxes
c. Maintain law and order in zimbabwe

In 1923 british declared rhodesia a self-governing colony

Under colonial rule;

a) African were given poor education and health facilities
b) Africans not allowed to vote
c) Africans were overcrowded in reserves
d) Africans were poorly paid
e) Africans had limited movements
f) Africans were forced to pay high taxes
g) Africans were controlled because their leaders were arrested

In 1934 african national congress(ANC)was formed to demand the removal of pass law and forced labour
Settlers formed the rhodesian front party

The africans realised negotaitions would not work and they decided to use armed struggle.

In 1963 ZANU was formed. Its leaders were;
   a. Reverend ndabaningi sitole
   b. Robert mugambe
   c. Herbert chitepo

ZANU liberation army was called ZANLA

ZANLA was to wage guerilla warfare on settler rule.

In 1963 joshua nkomo formed ZAPU.

Later the two parties were banned and its leaders imrisoned

In 1965 rhodesian front party declared unilateral declaration of independence from britain led by ian smith

ZANU and ZAPU established fighting

Ian smith was forced to participate in discussions about the future of rhodesia

Elections were eventually held in 1980

ZANU won and robert mugabe became the prime minister

The name rhodesia changed to zimbabwe.

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Contributions of prominent leaders in africa

Nelson rolihlalahla mandela

i. Born in transkei province of south africa in 1918.
ii. Bacame a member of the african national congress in 1942
iii. Founded african national congress youth league(ANCYL)together with oliver tambo, walter sisulu, anton lembede.
iv. In 1952 elected deputy president of ANC.
vi. In 1964 sentenced to life imprisonment and sent to roben island prison.
vi. In 1990 he was released by fredrick de klerk
vi. In 1991 he was elected president of ANC.
ix. In 1994 he became president of south africa as the 1st democratically elected
x. Ruled for five years and retired voluntarily in 1999
xi. He died in December 2013.

Contributions

1. United all races in south africa
2. Set example by retiring from politics
3. Fought for the abolition of apartheid
4. Brought peace through negotiations e.g chairman of the burundi peace talks
5. Led other youths through ANCYL(AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS YOUTH LEAGUE)
6. Provided leadership to the libration movement through the ANC

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

i. Born on 15th january 1918 at alexandria in egyp
ii. Trained as a soldier
iii. In 1952, he led a revolution which removed king falouk of egypt from power. in 1954, he took over as president of egypt.

Contributions of gamal abdel nasser

i. Carried out land reforms
ii. Improved working conditions
iii. Abolished sharia courts
iv. Improved the living standards e.g. use of birth control, provision of clean water
v. Encouraged the formation of cooperative societies
vi. Established industries
vii. He planned and completed aswan high dam
viii. Participated in the formation of OAU
ix. Built more schools and universities
x. He maintained the suez canal
xi. Died in 1970 while still the president

LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR

i. Born on 9th october 1906 at joal in senegal
ii. Studied poetry and politics
iii. Joined french army and fought germans
iv. He fought in the 2nd world war
v. He was captured and released later
vi. In 1945 he was elected in french parliament
vii. In 1960 he became president of senagal
viii. He ruler for 20 years

Contributions

i. He was the greatest writer and poet of africa
ii. Used poetry to spread culture and values of africans
iii. Led senegal in their struggle for independence
iv. Represented people in the french parliament
v. First african president to retire voluntarily from active politics
vi. Died on 20th December 2001 at the age of 95yrs

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PRESENT SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT IN KENYA AND SWAZILAND

The system of government in swaziland

i. Swaziland is a landlocked country
ii. It is ruled by a king
iii. Kingdom was founded by king sobhuza I in 1830
iv. Became a british protectorate
v. Attained independence in 1968 under sobhuza II
vi. King mswati succeeded sobhuza II in 1986
vii. Position of king is hereditary
viii. Title of king is ngwenyama(lion)
ix. Traditional system of government is called tinkhundla
x. The king national council is called liqoqo
xi. The queen mother is called indlovukazi
xii. Swaziland parliament is called libandla
xiii. Parliament has two houses

a. the senate
b. the house of assembly

- country has traditional courts under chiefs
- no political parties in swaziland
- there is a civil service

similarities in the system of government in swaziland and kenya

i. both king and the president are head of state and government
ii. both king an president are commander-in-chief of the armed forces
iii. both countries have two houses
iv. both countries have civil services

differences in the system of government in swaziland and kenya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kenya</th>
<th>Swaziland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is a republic headed by a president</td>
<td>It a kingdom headed by a king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has executive parliament and judiciary</td>
<td>It has a king, national council and parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General elections are held after every five years</td>
<td>No general elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President rules for a maximum of two five years term</td>
<td>King rules until he dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many political parties</td>
<td>No political parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members of parliament are elected by people others nominated.</td>
<td>M.P are appointed by king and elections by an electoral college</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

Formation of OAU

- Was formed on 25th May 1963
- Headquarters in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia
- Members present during formation were
  a. Julius Nyerere – Tanzania
  b. Kwame Nkrumah – Ghana
  c. Ben Bella – Algeria
  d. Gamal Abdel Nasser – Egypt
  e. Haile Selassie of Ethiopia
  f. Siaka Stevens – Sierra Leone
- First chairman was Haile Selassie

Functions of OAU

i. Promote peace
ii. Help countries to get independence
iii. Promote cooperation
iv. Protect independence states
v. Promote friendly relations
vi. Promote, social, economic and political development.

Achievements of OAU

a) Has assisted countries to get independence
b) Has promoted economic development
c) Has tried to find solutions to conflicts in Africa
d) Has encouraged cooperation in trade through trade blocs
e) Provided forums where heads of state meet
f) Has promoted economic development

Problems facing the OAU
i. Lack of standing army
ii. Lack of adequate funds
iii. Lack of unity
iv. Political instability
v. Interfered with individual government policies
vi. New emerging issues e.g. HIV/AIDS
vii. Border disputes e.g. Kenya and Uganda
viii. Misunderstanding among members

The African Union (A.U)

OAU was transformed to AU in 2001

AU was officially formed in 2002 in South Africa

Reasons for the formation of AU

a) Some poor policies
b) New challenges e.g. drought
c) Hoped that Africa will one day work as one economic bloc

Objectives of AU

i. To achieve greater unity
ii. Defend the sovereignty, borders and independence of its members
iii. Encourage international cooperation
iv. Promote peace
v. Protect the rights of African people
vi. To work international partners
vii. To promote democratic principles
viii. To coordinate and harmonise the policies of organizations through NEPAD
ix. To promote research in science and technology

Activity

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Citizenship our lives today bk 7 pg 184

Drugs and drug abuse

Drugs – substance taken as medicine or illegal substance which when taken changes how the body works.

Drug abuse – misuse or wrong use of drugs

Commonly abused drugs and substances

1. Alcohol
2. Nicotine (tobacco/cigarettes)
3. Marijuana (bhang/hashish/cannabis/hemp)
4. Opium
5. Cocaine
6. Heroine/morphine
7. Miraa
8. Kuber
9. Caffeine
10. LSD (lysergic diethy amide)
11. Inhalants such as petrol and glue (cobbler’s glue)

Effects of drug and substance abuse
i. Psychological instability
ii. Poor health
iii. Social instability
iv. Increase in cases of road accidents
v. Increase in diseases
vi. Financial problems
vii. Work-related problems

Ways of curbing drug and substance abuse

1. Promoting healthy leisure activities e.g. games
2. Medical drugs are sold with the doctor’s prescriptions
3. Strengthening police inspection
4. Educating the danger of drug and substance abuse
5. Enforce strict laws on drugs and substance abuse
6. Parents should be good role models
7. Provide moral guidance to the youth
8. Provide warnings on the effects of the use of certain drugs

Inclusion of persons with special needs in society

These people include

I. Visually impaired (the blind)
II. Hearing impaired
III. Physically challenged
IV. Mentally challenged
V. Behaviourally and emotionally disturbed
VI. Speech problems (dumb)

Others include

1. Street children
2. Orphan
3. Refugees
4. HIV and AIDS
5. Elderly

They can be helped in the following ways

i. Creating positive attitudes
ii. Creating friendly environment
iii. Providing equal opportunities

Collective responsibilities

It is the act of citizens teaming up and joining hands to perform a certain duty or task for the benefits of all in the society

Things that citizens can do to support one another

a. Supporting work of police
b. Encouraging every person to take part in development activities
c. Upholding moral values in the society
d. Ensuring environment remains clean
e. Ensuring people do not use dangerous and harmful drugs
f. Participating in elections
g. Being mindful of the welfare of others

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Democracy and human rights

Benefits of democracy

1. People are treated fairly
2. All people are treated equally before the law
3. Right to own property
4. Freedom to choose meet others or practise their belief
5. People participate in elections to choose leaders of their choice
6. Right to make decisions on issues affecting them
7. People develop a sense of belonging and responsibility
8. Promote equal sharing of national resources
9. Promote peace and prosperity
10. Promote freedom of choice

Abuse of human rights

It is the act of denying or preventing people from enjoying their rights

Examples are;

1. Mob justice
2. Raping
3. Discrimination and favouritism
4. Wrongful arrest
5. Beating of suspects
6. Unfairness before the law
7. Child labour
8. Murder and killings
9. Bullying others in schools
10. Mishandling of suspects by the police
11. Over-working and under paying workers
12. Beating of wives by their husbands at home and vice versa

Importances of respecting human rights

1. Preservation of human dignity
2. Promotion of social justice
3. Freedom from discrimination
4. Success of democracy
5. Fair treatment and equal opportunities for all
6. Positive criticism to the people’s in power (government)
7. Involving people in making decisions on matters affecting them
8. Promotes equal treatment of all people before the law
9. Reduces misunderstanding between citizens and the government
10. Controls abuse of power by the government against individual citizens

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LAW, PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Conflict – is a disagreement or quarrels between two or more people

Causes of conflicts

1. Unequal distribution of resources
2. Poverty
3. Inequality before the law
4. Discrimination
5. Lack of involvement in decision making
6. Intolerance
7. Religious differences
8. Unpopular policies
9. Oppression

Ways of resolving conflicts

1. Negotiations
2. Dialogue
3. Mediation- used by ODM and PNU after 2007 elections
4. Judicial settlement
5. Arbitration
6. Enquiry
7. Conciliation

Activity

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THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

CONSTITUTION is a set of rules or values agreed upon by a people which governs relationships within the group

The constitution of Kenya

It is divided into several elements(chapters)

1. Sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the constitution
2. The republic
   ✓ A sovereign republic
   ✓ Devolution
   ✓ National and official languages
   ✓ Religion
   ✓ National symbols and national holidays
   ✓ National values and principles of governance
   ✓ culture
3. citizenship
   ✓ by birth
   ✓ by registration
   ✓ by dual citizenship
4. the rights and freedoms of individuals (bills of rights)
5. use and control of land and environment
   ✓ public land
   ✓ communal land
   ✓ private land
6. leadership and integrity
7. representation of the people
8. the legislature
9. the executive
10. the judiciary
11. devolved government
12. income and use of government money
13. the public service
14. the national security
15. commissions and independent offices
16. reviewing of the constitution
17. general guidalines

new constitution shall be implemented after promulgation(official announcement by the president)
importances of the constitution of kenya

i. guides kenyan society on how to live peace
ii. outlines rights and freedom of citizen
iii. guides how the government should be organized
iv. guides how conflicts should be resolved
v. guides how government should relate with other countries
vi. guides how public land and finances should be handled

parliamentary electoral process in kenya

1. dissolution of parliament by parliament
2. IEBC announces election dates
3. Nomination of candidates by the political parties
4. IEBC announces dates for election campaigns
5. Printing of ballot papers(polling papers) and other election materials
6. Education of voters
7. Appointment of election officials
8. Voting day – takes place at the polling stations. Illiterate voters are assisted by clerks
9. Counting of the votes presiding officer announces results at polling stations
10. Complaints concerning the results may make an application in court

Activity state qualification for a candidate for a member of parliament

How one may lose a parliamentary seat

1. Imprisoned for more than six months
2. Declared bankrupt by a court of law
3. If member resigns from the party that sponsored him to parliament
4. If one committed election offence
5. If he/she is of unsound mind
6. If one proved he/she is not a kenyan citizen
7. If one misses eight consecutive sittings in parliament without informing the speaker
8. If one is elected the speaker

Role of citizens in the electoral process

1. Participate in elections
2. Electing responsible leaders
3. Ensure leaders do not misuse powers
4. Ensure leaders make decisions and perform according to the wishes of people
5. Promoting free and fair elections
6. Evaluating performance of the leaders

Importances of participating in elections

1. Gives opportunity to elect candidates of their choice
2. Help to choose type of government
3. People are given chance to decide on an issue affecting the country
4. Elect leaders who provide good services
5. Enable to change our leaders

Responsibility of the government to its citizen

1. Maintaining peace, law and order
2. Promoting welfare and social services
3. Encouraging unity
4. Making laws and enforcing them
5. Initiating development projects
6. Maintainance of good relations with other countries
7. Protecting rights of people
8. Protecting people against external enemies
Activity

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