SOCIAL STUDIES

CLASS FOUR

UNIT ONE: THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Country where our school is located

Our country is made up of several districts

There are 47 counties in Kenya

Our school is located in Nakuru County

Counties that neighbor our county

- Baringo county to the north
- Laikipia county to the north east
- Nyandarua county to the east
- Kiambu county to the south east
- Kajiado county to the south
- Narok county to the south west
- Bomet county to the west
- Kericho county to the west

Activity 1

Pupils draw a map of Nakuru County and list its neighbors

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Districts making Up Nakuru county

- Naivasha
- Gilgil
- Nakuru central
- Rongai
- Kuresoi
- Molo
- Njoro
- Nakuru north
- Subukia
- Bahati

Work to do

Comprehensive Bk 4 pg 4
COMPASS DIRECTIONS

The four points of a compass (cardinal/points)

North (N)

West (W)  East (E)

South (S)

A compass is used to show direction on a map
The arrow of the compass always point to the north

THE EIGHT COMPASS POINTS

North West  North  North East

West  East

South West  South  South East

The eight compass points can be also be written using letters to stand for words
• N E – North East
• S E – South East
• S W – South West
• N W – North West

Work to do

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**Major physical features in Nyandarua County**

Physical features are natural things we see on the surface of the earth

They show how the land looks like

Examples of physical features

• Rivers
• Lakes
• Mountains
• Plains
• Valleys
• Swamps
• Plateaus
• Springs

**RIVERS**

A river is a natural flow of water in a valley

Rivers flow throughout the year are called permanent rivers

Rivers flowing only during wet season are called seasonal rivers

An area where the river starts is called a source

Small streams that join the main river are called Tributaries

A point where two or more rivers meet is called a confluence

Where the river drains forms its mouth
Examples of rivers in our county

- River Subukia
- River Amalo in Olenguruone
- River Molo
- River Chawai in Mau forest
- River Chinga in Subukia
- River Kabazi
- River Chania in Bahati
- Shrine stream

Some seasonal rivers

- River Nyarugu in Njoro
- River Bagaria
- River Lolderi
- River Kirimu
- River
- Igwamiti
- River Hakinga

WATER FALLS

It is the flow of a river over a very high place to the ground

Bagaria water falls along R.Bagaria

Songongo water falls along R.Chewai

Glory and along the Subukia escarpment

LAKES

It is a large depression on the surface of the earth that is filled with water

Examples

- Lake Nakuru
- Lake Elementaita
- Lake Naivasha
• Lake Oloidien

HILLS

It is an area that is higher than the surrounding land

Hills are smaller than mountains

Examples

• Hyrax hills
• Lions hills
• Man hills
• Eburu hills
• Kerugue hills
• Gilgil hills
• Jogoo hills
• Lesirwa hills
• Jumatatu hills
• Kasambara hills
• Kianjoya hills at miti mingi
• Elge wood hills
• Arashi hills
• Kerima Ndege hills in mbogoini
• Gitunga hills
• Mwiteithia hills in Mbogoini lower subukia
• Honeymoon hill in Nakuru National park

MOUNTAINS

It is a large part of the earth surface that is much higher than its surrounding

Examples

• MT. Menengai
• MT, Longonot
• MT. Suswa

The highest mountain in Nakuru County is MT. Longonot near Maai – mahiu, Naivasha District
PLAINS

It is a large low land that is generally flat

- Elementaita plains
- Kigio plains
- Rongai- boror – ngata plains

VALLEYS

It is a depression between two areas that are high or raised

Valleys that rivers flow through them are called Valley Rivers

Examples

- Great rift valley
- Nyatoru valley in Kiambogo
- Subukia valley

SWAMPS

Are lowlands filled with water and covere by swamps

Examples

- Kiptungar swamps near Mau forest
- Sasumua swamp near Muchorwe moto
- Wila swamp in kuresoi
- Silbwet swamp in keringet in kuresoi

SPRINGS

It forms where water flows out of the ground from an underground source

Examples

- Lake Elementaita springs
- Lake Nakuru springs
- Labere springs
- Oljorai springs
- Kariandusi springs
• Chamuka springs

PLATEAUS

It is a raised piece of land that is flat at the top

Examples

• Metha plateau
• Kiambogo – Ndabibi area near Nyatoru valley

Importances of physical features

Water for domestic and industrial use
Home for wildlife
Used for irrigation
Tourist attraction
Used for transport
Clay collected at the river banks is used for modeling
Rivers act as boundaries
Plains are good grazing grounds
Valleys are good for farming

Activity

Pupils answer questions
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TYPES OF NATURAL VEGETATION

Vegetation refers to plants that grow on the surface of the earth

There are two types

• Natural
• Planted
Examples

- Grass
- Forest
- Scrub
- Bushes
- Shrubs
- Wood land

**Distribution of natural vegetation**

**FORESTS**

It is a group of trees that grow together

They grow in areas with high rainfall

The forest is either natural or planted

Trees in natural forest

- Mvule
- Meru oak
- Campor
- Teek

**Examples in natural forests**

Mau forest Naivasha

Eburu forests in county

Sururu forest in Nakuru county

Menengai forest

Kiptagich forest in Kuresoi District

**SAVANNAH GRASSLAND**

It is a large area covered by grass with few scattered trees
They receive low rainfall

They are found
- Elementaita
- Suswa
- Longonot
- Ngata Rongai

SAVANNA WOODLAND

It is made up of grassland with trees growing close to each other

Trees are mainly acacia

They are found
- Gilgil
- Rongai
- Naivasha
- Lake nakuru national park

SCRUB VEGETATION

It is made up of shirt trees, grass and thorny bushes

Are found in areas with low rainfall

Are found
- Mbaruk
- Rongai
- Soysambu
- Miti mingi

SEMI - DESERT VEGETATION

Consist mainly of short, dry, thorny plants which take long to mature

These areas receive very low rainfall

Are found
- Kambi ya moto
- Lower subukia
Banita in solai

**SWAMP VEGETATION**

Found mainly in low-lying areas especially in swampy areas

Are found

- Silbwet swamp
- Kiptungar swamp
- Around lake Nakuru

**Importance of vegetation**

Pasture for animals
Homes for wild animals
Source of timber
Source of medicine
Source of firewood
Used in weaving industry
Makes the land beautiful
Makes air fresh
Source of food
Hold soil particles together

**Activity**

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**WEATHER**

It is the condition of the atmosphere of a place at a particular time

Elements of weather

- Rainfall
- Temperature
Weather measuring instruments

- Thermometer
- Wind vane
- Rain gauge

✓ THERMOMETER
✓ It measures the hotness or coldness of a place
✓ It uses two liquids
✓ Mercury
✓ Alcohol
✓ Temperature is measured in degrees Celsius
✓ A maximum and minimum thermometer uses mercury and alcohol

✓ Activity
✓ Draw a maximum and minimum thermometer on pg 36

✓ WINDVANE
✓ -It shows the direction of the wind
✓ -It is made up of a pole, a vane and compass points
  - vane points where the wind is blowing from
✓ Activity
✓ Diagram on pps Bk 4 pg 36

✓ RAINGAUGE
✓ -Used to measure the amount of rainfall
✓ -Rainfall is measured in units called millimeters (mm)
✓ -It is made up of a funnel, metal container and measuring cylinder
✓ It is placed 15cm underground and 30cm above the ground
✓ Activity
✓ Diagram on pg 37

✓ PEOPLE AND POPULATION
✓ LANGUAGE GROUPS IN OUR COUNTY
✓ A language group consists of people who speak in a similar way
✓ The people in the same language group use some common words
✓ Examples of language groups
✓ Nilotes
✓ Bantus
✓ Cushites
✓ Semites
✓ Asians
✓ Europeans

✓ NILOTES
✓ They include
✓ Kipsigis
✓ Maasai
✓ Luo
✓ Tugens
✓ The nilotes are divided into two
✓ Plain nilotes
✓ Highland nilotes

✓ Plain nilotes
✓ Mainly live in lowlands
✓ Are mainly animal keepers
✓ They are nomadic pastoralists

✓ Highland nilotes
✓ They keep animals and grow crops
✓ Kipsigis
✓ Keiyo
✓ Okiek
✓ Tugen
✓ Terik
✓ Pokot
✓ Sabot
✓ Nandi
✓ Marakwet

✓ BANTUS
✓ They include
✓ Kikuyu
✓ Meru
✓ Kamba
✓ Luhya/abaluhya
✓ Kuria/abakuria
✓ They are mainly cultivators so they were looking for fertile lands

✓ **EUROPEANS**
  ✓ They settled in the highlands where they kept cattle and sheep
  ✓ They also grew cash crops and food crops
  ✓ A few of them practice commercial farming in the Dairy and flower farms in Naivasha

✓ **ASIANS**
  ✓ They are mainly Indians
  ✓ They are traders
  ✓ They are found in towns like Nakuru, Naivasha, Molo, Gilgil and Njoro

✓ **SEMITES**
  ✓ They are mainly Arabs; Nubians and Jews
  ✓ They are found in major towns
  ✓ They are mainly traders
  ✓ **CUSHITES**
  ✓ They are mainly Somali and boran
  ✓ They are mainly pastoralists
  ✓ They are found in urban areas

✓ **POPULATION DISTRIBUTION**
  ✓ Population refers to the number of people who live in a particular area
  ✓ Areas with many people are densely populated
  ✓ Areas with few people are sparsely populated

✓ **Areas of high population**
  ✓ In major towns like Naivasha, Gilgil
  ✓ Most settlements have high population
  ✓ e.g.
  ✓ Ngashura
  ✓ Bahati
  ✓ Ronda
  ✓ Njoro
  ✓ Ngata
  ✓ Kiambogo
Areas that receive high rainfall and fertile soils
Major towns because of good facilities and business opportunity

Areas of low population
Parts of Rongai, miti mingi, lower subukia, kangasi, gilgil, Longonot and Elementaita escarpments
Areas with low rainfall
Areas under game reserves and national parks
Areas with poor soils
Revision questions
Activity
Comprehensives/s Bk 4 pg 42-43

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
MORAL VALUES
These are the rules that guides the behavior of people in the society
Each society has its own moral values
Examples
Respect
Sincerity
Justice
Love
Obedience
Generosity
Responsibilities

Other moral values
Assisting one another
Being tolerant
Being humble
Being patient
Being faithful
Being loyal
Respecting others

Importance of moral values
They promote unity and harmony
Promote love and kindness
Promote responsible people in the society
Promote honesty
Good morals are rewarded
They develop good habits

Traditional way of life
The way of the people is called culture
Culture is passed from the elders to the young members of the community
Our cultures include
Our language
The way we dress
The food we eat
The way we greet one another
The way we build our house
Games we play
The way we worship our God
The way we learn from one another

Our traditional food

Kalenjins
Drink such as mursik(sour milk)
Animal’s blood mixed with fermented milk
Cereals such as millet (bek/kilpsiongik) and sorghum (mosongik)
Meat (pedo)
Mushroom (popek)
Vegetables such as isoik

Maasai
Drink milk and blood and soup
Meat from goats, sheep and cattle
Agikuyu
Cereals such as lablab beans (njahi), peas (njugu) and beans (mboco)
Crops like sweet potatoes (ngwaci), cassava (mwanga), yams (ikwa), and arrowroots (nduma)
Fruits such as terere (aramantha), stinging nettle kahurura and manage
Irio (mashed beans, maize, potatoes and green vegetables)

Dressing
The mode of dressing depended mainly on the occasion
Most communities used to dress from animal skins, grass and leaves
Among the Maasai, adults plaied their hair and decorated their bodies
Warriors had special dressing and weapons
Leaders wore special clothes like hats
Women wore bangles around their arms and legs and necklaces around their necks
Girls wore special dressing before and after initiation

Songs and dances
They were sang for entertainment and pass important messages
Song were sang during
  - Marriage
  - Initiation
  - Work
  - War
  - Child naming ceremony
  - Funerals

Traditional medicine practices
People were treated by traditional doctors and medicines
Learning was done through experts
This was called apprenticeship
Some women were trained as midwives who assisted mothers when giving birth

**Ceremonies and festivals**

**Ceremonies**
A ceremony is an activity or event held to mark a certain accession
The ceremony may involve songs, dances and celebrations
They were held during important events such as birth, circumcision, funerals

**Birth and naming**
- children were named after
- events
- times of the day or night
- great people
- seasons
- clans
- animals
- places
- the dead

**Initiation ceremony**

performed to mark the passage from childhood to adult hood
It was accompanied by singing, dancing, eating and drinking
Both boys and girls were circumcised
Today there are some changes
Circumcision for girls is discouraged
Boys are circumcised in hospitals
Initiation ceremonies are organized in churches
The initiates are taught
Moral values of the society
How to behave well
The culture of the community
How to behave as adults

Festivals
They are days or the periods of the celebrations
They are held to celebrate when something special has happened
Examples
- music festivals
- harvesting festivals
- drama festivals

Importance of working together
The members support each other
Promote interaction and sharing of ideas
Working together making difficult things easy
Promote peace and understanding
Helps the needy in the society
Promotes faster development
Promotes unity

Some of the community activities in which people work together include
Cleaning the environment
Helping children and the old
Building social halls
Contributing money to pay for fees for children from poor homes
Building bridges
Constructing schools and hospitals

Planting trees

**Revision questions**

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