TERM ONE

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Define a map

A map is a drawing which represents the earth or the part of the earth on a flat surface. These flat surfaces could be of the sheet of paper, chalkboard or a wall.

Elements of a good map

The elements of a good map include:

- Title
- Key
- Compass direction
- Frame
- Scale

TITLE

This is the heading or name given to a map. It is usually written at the top of the map. It helps a person to identify the place shown on the map.

FRAME

A frame is a boarder that is drawn around a map. It encloses the map and makes it look neat.
KEY

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

Symbols are usually small pictures, drawings, or letters.

The symbols show the real object found in the area being represented by the map.

A key helps us to know what each symbol stands for:

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

SCALE

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

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

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

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

16 points of the compass

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

The arrow is pointing the north part.

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

The four cardinal points are:
North
South
East
West

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

To locate these places, the eight-point compass can be further divided into sixteen-point compass.

Eg. Between North and North East, we get North North East (NNE).
Between South and South West, we get South South West.

POSITION OF KENYA IN RELATION TO HER NEIGHBOURS

Kenya has several neighbors.
These are:
Uganda to the west
Tanzania to the south west
Ethiopia to the north
Somalia to the east
South Sudan to the north west

Or
Kenya lies to the south of Ethiopia.
It lies to the north and north east of Tanzania.
It lies to the north west of the Indian ocean.
It lies to the south east of South Sudan.
It lies to the west of Somalia.
Locating using latitude and longitude

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

Size and shape of Kenya

Kenya covers an area of 582,646 square kilometers

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

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

MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES

Location of the main physical features

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

They include:

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

These features are grouped as either relief or drainage features

RELIEF:

Refer to the rise and fall of the land

They include: mountains
Hills
Valleys
Plains
Highland
Lowland

DRAINAGE:
Refers to all features that are related to water and its movement
They include:
- Basins
- Swamps
- Rivers
- Dams
- Lakes
- Oceans

RELIEF FEATURES

Mountains
They are masses of very high land
Mt Kenya is the highest mountain. It rises a height of about 5199 m above sea level with the highest point Batian followed by Nelion

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

The Rift valley
It is a big depression with steep side
It is formed when two parallel cracks develop on the earth surface and the land between them sinks.

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

**Plateaus**

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

Example: the yatta plateaus in yatta.

**Plains**

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

Eg.

Athi kapiti plain

Lotikipi plain

**Escarpment**

Are steep slopes of the rift valley.

They cover relatively large areas.

Eg. Nandi escarpment.

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**Drainage features**

**Rivers**

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

Some rivers dry during dry season and are called seasonal rivers.

Other rivers flow throughout the year and are called permanent rivers.

A place where rivers start is called the source.

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

They are wet places covered with water and some vegetation
They are also called marshes
Swamps are areas that are poorly drained
The main swamps in Kenya are:
Lorian swamp where river Ewaso nyiro north drains
Yala swamps on river yala

Ocean

An ocean is a mass of salty water that covers a large area
The Indian ocean is the only ocean found near Kenya
Some rivers like Tana and Athi drain into it

Lake

A lake is a body of water that is surrounded by land
Most lakes in Kenya are on the surface of the Rift valley
NB: refer to the table that shows the relief features in Kenya and region where found

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Relief region of Kenya

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

Eg.

The coastal plains

The highland

The lake Victoria basin

The plateaus

The Rift valley

Characteristics of relief region in Kenya

The coastal plain

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

The coastal plain covers the coast and the north eastern region

Characteristics:

They border the Indian ocean

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

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

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

The plateaus

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

Its surface is generally flat
It lies between 250m and 1100 m above sea level
It is lower to the east and gradually rise above to the west
Some hills like the Taita and Huri hills rise above the level surface
Many other small hills that have resisted erosion are found (inselbergs)
The Nyiro Ndoto mountain, mt Kular and mt Marsabit are found in the region
The yatta plateau, athi and kapiti plains form part of this region
It is mainly covered with grass and shorty bushes

The highland

Highlands are areas with many mountains and high hills

Characteristics

It lies between 1500 and 5199m above sea level
Mt Kenya is the highest point on the highland east of the rift valley (5199m)
Mt Elgon is the highest point on the highland west of the rift valley (4321m)
The highland east of the rift valley are the source of rivers like tana and athi which flow to the Indian ocean
Thios region rises above the general level of the plateaus

The rift valley

It cuts across Kenya from lake Turkana in the north down to the Kenya – Tanzania border at lake Natron

Characteristics

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

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

It is bordered by steep sides called escarpments on both sides.

It has several shallow lakes which are also long and narrow.

The lake Victoria basin

This region mainly cover areas around lake Victoria.

Characteristics

It lies between 1000m and 2000m above sea level.

Some areas in this region experience floods during rainy season: kano plains.

The region has some plateaus such as nyabondo plateau.

Hills such as gwasi, kaksingiri and homa are also found in this region.

The height of the land increases away from the lake.

Influence of physical features on human activities

Mountains and hills

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

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

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

Mountains encourage recreational activities such as mountain climbing.

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

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

Plateaus
Plateaus are mainly covered with grass. Good areas for pastoralism. Those areas are also good for wildlife. Many gameparks and game reserves are located in these areas.

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

The rift valley

It has beautiful sites, diverse wildlife and attractive scenery that encourage tourism. The fertile soil in the region encourage crop farming eg. Nakuru and Eldoret. The steep side of the rift valley is not suitable for farming and settlement. Construction of roads and railways along the escarpments of the rift valley is difficult.

Rivers and lakes

They encourage settlements because they are sources of water for domestic use and irrigation. They encourage economic activities such as fishing, farming, basketry and weaving. Rivers and lakes are used as a means of transport: lake Victoria and tana. Rivers that are prone to flooding discourage settlement e.g. river Nzoia, which floods at Bundalangi plain.

Swamps

Swamps discourage human settlement because they are breeding ground for bilharzias worms and mosquitoes which causes diseases. They make construction of road and railway difficult because of stagnant water.

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CLIMATE

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere of a place at a particular time.
It could be rainy, sunny, windy or cloudy at a given place at a certain time.

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

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

The climate regions of Kenya:

Different parts of Kenya have different types of climate.

Kenya has five climatic regions:

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

Characteristics of climate region:

The modified equatorial climatic region:

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

Examples of places:

- Mombasa
- Malindi
- Kisumu

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

The daily range of temperature is low.

This region receive convectional rainfall.

Rainfall is high between 1000mm to 1500 mm per year.
The area experience a long rainy season between March and June and a short rainy season between October and December.

The climate is affected by the winds blowing from the coast.

Rainfall is well distributed throughout the year.

The region is hot and wet throughout the year.

The modified tropical climatic region

This climatic region is found in the Kenya highlands.

Areas such as Kisii, Kitale, Kericho, Nairobi.

Characteristics

The region receives relief rainfall because of the high altitude.

The temperature in this region ranges between 18 and 25 degrees.

This region receives a lot of rainfall. It varies between 1100mm and 2400 mm per year.

The higher altitude causes the temperature to be lower.

The region is generally cool and wet throughout the year.

The tropical climatic region

This region covers Kwale, Taita and Narok areas.

Characteristics

High temperature.

One rainy season.

In some part, the dry seasons continues over five months.

Rainfall does not normally exceed 1000mm per year.

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

**Characteristics**

Temperatures are usually high during the day and low during the night.

Temperature is low because there are no high features like mountains to help in the formation of relief rainfall.

The region is hot and dry throughout the year.

The dry season is long especially in the desert region.

Most of the months are dry causing drought.

**The mountain climatic region**

High mountains like Mt. Kenya and Elgon have special climate because of high altitude.

**Characteristics**

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

The temperature is low varying from zero to 15 degrees.

The region is generally cold and wet throughout the year.

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

The leeward side is also known as rain shadow.

The windward side receive relief rainfall while leeward side is drier.

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

The influence of climate on human activities.
Climate has a great effect on the way we live and things we do. It determines the type of farming activities we carry out.

Hot and wet climate

It's good for farming.

Crops grown under this climate are:

- Bananas in Kisii
- Sugarcane in Mumias and Muhoroni
- Sisal, cashew nuts, and coconuts

The cool and wet climate

It is good for farming.

It encourages the cultivation of crops like maize, coffee, tea, and pyrethrum.

Dairy farming is also carried out in this climatic region e.g., Kiambu and Eldoret.

Climate is also suitable for forests.

Timber and wood are common in regions with this climate.

The dry and hot climate

It discourages farming.

The main economic carried out is pastoralism.

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

This practice is called nomadic pastoralism.

Where cultivation is done, drought-resistant crops are grown e.g., Millet and green grams.
Climate also influence human activities in the following ways

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

Climatic conditions determine the mode os dressing of people

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

SOIL

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

Major soil types in Kenya

There are different types of soil:

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

Alluvial soils

It is newly formed soil

Also known as young soil

They are formed after deposition of eroded material

They are found in rivers, valleys, flood plain and near mouths of rivers eg. Yula, kuja, (gucha), nzoia, athi, tana and sondu miriu

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

Black cotton soil
Are also known as clay soil
They have several small particles
They crack when dry
When it rains they become sticky and heavy
They do not lose water easily
It is found in the plains of transmara, narok, kajiado kapiti, kano, muva and samburu area

Sandy soil
Are commonly found in the arid and semi arid areas such as northern Kenya and coastal region
They are also found in some rivers valleys
They have some large particles
They lose water very fast
They are not very fertile

Loamy soil
Loamy soil is a mixture of sand and clay soil and are fertile
Are commonly found in some part of western, nyanza and rift valet
Uses of soils

Soil is used in many different ways

Soil is used to grow food and cashcrops

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

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

Some soils are used as building materials: sand and clay

The growth of grass and other vegetation is supported by soil

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

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

Soil is used to bury the dead

Soils is used for religious reasons: places of worship such as shrines and alters are made of clay and sand soil

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

Soil erosion

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

Causes of soil erosion
Cutting down of trees leaving the land bare (deforestation)

Overstocking and overgrazing

Mono-cropping

Improper cultivation practices

VEGETATION

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

Types of vegetation in Kenya

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

Forests

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

Trees are of different types or of same type

Trees form continuous layer at the top called canopy

Examples of trees are:

- Mvule
- Camphor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wood Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahogany</td>
<td>Found in natural forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meru-oak</td>
<td>Plants such as cactus trees are part of this vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgon teak</td>
<td>Savanna grassland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine</td>
<td>This is an area that receives very low rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Mainly consist of grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>The main trees are acacia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found in planted forests</td>
<td>This type of vegetation grows in areas with a long dry season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They are short scattered bushes with short tough grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trees such as baobab and cactus are found in this type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Desert and semi desert vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This type of vegetation is found in areas with little and unreliable rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetation consists of short thorny bushes and tufts of grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swamp vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>These are also called marshes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The area has poor drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetation consists of papyrus and reeds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Savannah grassland**
- This is an area that receives very low rainfall
- Mainly consist of grass
- They are short scattered trees within the grassland
- The main trees are acacia
- The largest part of Kenya is covered by this vegetation
- Trees form an umbrella shape

**Savanna woodland vegetation**
- This type of vegetation is found in areas that receive lower rainfall

**Mangrove forests**
- The area has poor drainage
- Vegetation consists of papyrus and reeds

**Podo**
- Found in planted forests

**Eucalyptus**
- The area has poor drainage
- Vegetation consists of papyrus and reeds
Mountain vegetation

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

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

Areas around Mt Kenya
- Mt Elgon
- The Aberdares
- Kakamega
- Mau forest
- Kaimosi
- Molo
- Kaptagat
- Kilifi
- Malindi

Eldoret
- Kericho
- Kitale
- Kapsabet
- Savannah grassland vegetation
- Busia
- Nakuru
- Naivasha
- Nanyuki
- Laikipia

Distribution of vegetation in Kenya

Forests

Big forests are found in:

Savanna woodland

This type of vegetation is mainly found on western parts of Kenya.
Desert and semi desert

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

Garissa

Wajir

Lodwar

Marsabit

Mandera

Mangrove forests

It is found in the coastal of Kenya

They are common along river mouths or delta areas

Swamp vegetation

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

In western along river yala and nzoia

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

Mountain vegetation

Importance of vegetation

It protects soils from erosion

Forests modifies climate and also act as water catchment areas

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

Some tree roots and leaves are used to make herbal medicine

Forests are home for wild animals and birds

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

Reeds from swamps are used in basketry and weaving

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

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

Vegetation makes the environment beautiful

Trees acts as wind breakers

Trees attract rainfall

QUESTIONS

Name the type of vegetation found along the coast of Kenya_________

Name two vegetation found in swampy areas_________

Name one tree that is found in savanna_________

Cutting down of trees without replacing them is called

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

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

Which communities decorate their hair and heads with red soil

Name the type of soil that is found in coast

Name the type of soil found in the flood plains

Name the type of soil found in the plain

Another name for black cotton is

Which of the following activities can be done on volcanic soil

alluvial soil is found

Bricks for building houses are made from soil

Name the type of soil found at the mouth of river

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

Name two national parks found in the hot and dry climate

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

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

Which vegetation form a canopy v

Name two economic activities carried out in highlands

Highlands have which type of climate

The economic activities carried in leeward side

What is altitude

Give the reason why Mombasa receive little rainfall than nyeri

Give the reason why embu is cold than malindi

Kenya is made up of people from different communities
The Africana are the majority

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

The language groups found in Kenya include Bantu

- Nilotes
- Semites
- Cushites
- Asians
- European

Bantu

The original homeland of the bantu was the Congo forest in the Democratic Republic of Congo

They were mainly cultivators

Bantus are divided into:

- Eastern Bantus
- Western Bantus

Western: abaluhya,

abagusii, abakuria

Eastern:

Central Bantus: agikuyu, aembu, akamba, ambeere

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

Nilotes

The original homeland of the nilotes was in southern Sudan

Nilotes practiced pastoralism and grow cash crops like millet and sorghum

Nilotes are divided into three groups:

- River-lake nilotes
- Plain nilotes
- Highland nilotes

Highland nilotes:

- Kipsigis
- Sabaot
- Nandi
- Pokot

www.arena.co.ke 0713779527

info@arena.co.ke
River lake nilotes:
Luo

Plain nilotes:
Iteso
maasai
turkana
njemps(illchamus)
samburu

River lake nilotes
Luo
Are the only people in Kenya who belong to this group
The abasuba
They are sometimes grouped together with the luo
However they consisted mainly of bantu people

Highland nilotes
Collectively are known as kalenjin
They practiced mixed farming on the slopes of mt elgon
Later spread to other parts of rift valley

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

Cushites
They originally moved from southern Ethiopia where they kept sheep cattle and goats
They also grow sorghum and millet
They are classified into two groups
Southern cushites
Eastern cushites

Southern cushites:
Sanye
Dahallo

Eastern cushites:
Somali
Borana
Gall/ oromo
Gabra
Rendille
Burji

The Asians
Their homeland is asia
They came to Kenya during the construction of Kenya – Uganda railway
They were brought by british to provide cheap labour that was needed during construction of the railway

The main Asians in Kenya consists:

Indians
Pakistans
Japanese
Chinese
European

Most of the European in Kenya live in town

They are mainly business people and others are living in country side where they practice farming

They include:

Germans
Britain
France
Italy

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Factors influencing population distribution in Kenya

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

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

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

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

Climate
Population distribution in Kenya

The population can be dense or sparse

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

Population density can be described as high, medium or low

Population density is found by dividing the total number of people in a given place by the area of the land

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

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

Area with high population in Kenya

Major towns like Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu

Areas along the coast especially near Mombasa

Parts of machakos in the highland

Parts of central and eastern region of Kenya: nyeri, meru

Kisii highland

Part of western region of Kenya: kakamega

Parts of the nyanza region, north of lake Victoria
Areas with medium population
Some parts of eastern region of Kenya like makueni and mbeere
Some parts of central region like makuyu and ndeiya
Central parts of rift valley like Nakuru, eldoret, koibatek, kericho
Some parts of nyanza like kuria
Some area around voi, garissa, wajir, mandera and lodwar

Areas with low population in Kenya
Most of northern and north eastern parts of Kenya
Most areas along the boundary of Kenya and Tanzania

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SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Traditional forms of education

Education help people to become useful members of the society

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

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

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

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

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

Through observing and imitation

Through working with adults

Through story telling

Through playing

Through ceremonies

Learning from specialists (apprenticeship)

Through proverbs, riddles and wise sayings

Types of cultural artifacts

Culture: is the way of life of the people in a society

It is the way people do things

They include:

Mode of dressing

Type of buildings

The type of food they eat

The ceremonies

The relationship among members

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

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

These items were made from:

Wood

Stones

Iron
Clay

Examples of cultural artifacts

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

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

Importance of cultural artifacts

Help us to know our ancestors and their origin
Show how tools were developed from the simple one to the complex ones
We are able to identify the various activities that different communities were involved in by studying the tools
Help us to understand the history of a community where there is no written information
Artifacts tell us about the lifestyle or culture of our ancestors
It informs us of the materials that were available for use in the past

Meaning of ageset and agegroup

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

Age group

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

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

Age set

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

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

Examples of kalenjin age set

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

Aspects of our culture that should be preserved
Use of songs, riddles and proverbs to teach moral and proper behaviours
Marriage practices which involved the entire community
Use of traditional food
Respect for human life and for the old in society
Caring for the needy eg. Sick, orphans and the old
Use of elders to settle conflicts
Good behavior and moral values

Interaction among Kenyan communities in the past
To interact is to communicate with somebody especially as you work play or spend time with him or her

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

Interaction among the Kenyan communities today
There are many things that brings members of different communities together today. They include:

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

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

Evaluation: our lives today page 59

**QUESTIONS**

The largest group in Kenya is ________________

State the original homeland of the following groups:

- bantu__________
- nilotes__________
- cushites__________
- semites__________

name three coastal Bantus in Kenya

______________
______________
______________

State the main reason why bantu migrated from shungwaya________________
Name four communities that make Kalenjin


Name three communities that belong to Plain Nilotes


What is the main economic activity of the Plain Nilotes

The Cushites are divided into two groups


Semitic came to Kenya mainly to

Name Cushitic speakers found in Kenya

Define the following:

Population distribution

population

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

Semitic originated from

Give the reason why Garissa and Mandera is not densely populated

State the factors that affect population distribution in Kenya

Name three areas in Kenya with medium population density
Give the reason why the area around Mombasa has a high population density

What is the meaning of the following terms

Age group

Age set

Name four methods that were used to teach people in the past

Give two advantages of traditional forms of education

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

Name three artefacts that you know

Artefacts are stored in a place called

What is culture

Name two ways of interaction that were used during the past
Resources and Economic Activities

Resources are things that we use to create wealth

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

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

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

Examples
- Mining
- Fishing
- Saw milling
- Agriculture
AGRICULTURE

This is the growing of crops and keeping of animals

It is the main economic activity in Kenya

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

Done by both large scale and small scale farmers

Growing of crops and keeping of animals in the same piece of land is called mixed farming

TRADITIONAL METHODS OF FARMING

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

Characteristics of traditional farming

Was mainly for subsistence

Farmers used simple tools

Farmers kept traditional animals

Mainly depended on family labour

Mainly practiced on small scale

Land was communally owned

Forms of traditional farming

Shifting cultivation
Bush fallowing

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Millet</th>
<th>Simsim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>Peas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>Sweet potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>Manage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yams</td>
<td>Saga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrowroots</td>
<td>Terere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Foods storage in traditional farming
Cash crops grown in Kenya

It is the growing of crops mainly for sale

Also called commercial farming

They include

- Tea
- Coffee
- Flowers
- Pyrethrum
- Wheat
- Sunflower
- Vegetables
- Sugarcane
- Fruits

TEA

It is a beverage crop

Mainly grown for its leaves

Grown in both

Small scale and large scale

Grown in large farms called estates or plantation

Harvested by hand picking its leaves

Grown in highland areas

Factors influencing the growing of tea
High altitude between 1520m – 2280m
High rainfall between 1250mm – 1650mm per year
Cool temperatures between 10°c - 21°c
Deep fertile well drained volcanic soils
A lot of labour during harvesting
Areas free from frost
Areas where grown
Kericho                  Bomet
Nandi                   Nyeri
Limuru                  Murang’a
Bureti                  Kirinyaga
Kiambu                  Kakamega
Meru                    Vihiga

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

Questions
What are cash crops?
List down 6 cash crops grown in Kenya
Tea is manly grown in
The best soil for growing tea is

What is the meaning of K.F.D.D?

Which is the main tea growing area in Kenya?

**WHEAT**

It is a cereal crop

Mainly grown in large farms

Also grown in small scale

It is highly mechanized

Harvested by use of combined harvester machines

Factors influencing growing of wheat

Moderate rainfall 700mm – 1000mm

Cool temperatures of about 20 °c

Fertile well drained soil

Gently sloping land because of machine use

Warm dry sunny period during harvesting

**Areas where grown**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Narok</th>
<th>Nyeri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laikipia</td>
<td>Trans Mara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molo</td>
<td>Uasin gishu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyandarua</td>
<td>Koibatek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakuru</td>
<td>Londiani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans zoia</td>
<td>Samburu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Importance of wheat**
Source of income for farmers Creates employment opportunities Wheat flour is used in baking industries

FLOWERS
Growing of flowers is called floriculture
Kenya is a major producer of flowers in the world Are mainly grown in special structures called greenhouses Are grown in Kenya due to high demand in Europe Are transported by air because they are perishable Mainly grown flowers are
- Roses
- Carnations
- Daisies
- Orchids
Factors influencing growing flowers
Sufficient rainfall
Warm temperatures
Well drained fertile soils
Green houses
Good transport network
Plenty of labour force
Growing areas are
- Kiambu
- Naivasha
- Eldoret
- Limuru
- Thika
- Koibatek
- Timau
- Trans zoia
Importance of flowers
Source of government revenue Earns country foreign exchange Source of income for flowers farmers Source of employment in flower farms

COTTON
Is both a Fibre and oil crop Mainly grown because of its Fibre Grows under natural conditions or irrigations Harvested by use of hands Harvested cotton is processed in ginneries Cotton fibres are called lint Cotton seeds are used in making cooking oil and margarine

Factors influencing growing of cotton
Moderate rainfall between 500ml – 1100ml Warm temperatures 18°c – 21° c Fertile and well drained soils (black cotton soil) Low – lying areas or plains Dry weather during ripening and harvesting Regular spraying to control pests and diseases Plenty/enough labour
Areas of production
Kitui  Tharaka  Tana river
Imenti  Mbeere  Kirinyaga
Baringo  Teso  Makueni
Meru  Migori

It is grown under irrigation in
Bura
Hola
Galole in lower Tana
Lake Kenyatta scheme

Importance of cotton
Source of income for the farmers
Exported textile and clothes earns foreign exchange
Growth of textile factories
Creation of employment in cotton farms and factories

DAIRY FARMING
This is the keeping of cattle for milk production
Practiced by both large scale and small scale
Mainly done in the highlands
Where land is small farmers practice zero – grazing
In zero – grazing animals are kept in sheds or enclosed stalls
Mainly dairy cattles kept
  Ayrshire
  Jersey
  Fresian
  Guernsey
The K.C.C collects, transports and processes milk for farmers

Conditions favoring dairy farming

High and reliable rainfall for pasture growth
Cool temperatures
Good transport system
Plenty of grass and pasture
Ready pasture

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

Benefits of dairy farming

Source of income for farmers
Creation of employment opportunities
Promotes growth of industries
Provides us with milk and milk products
Export of dairy products earns foreign exchange
Animal’s droppings are used as manure on farms
Problems facing dairy farming
Mismanagement of dairy cooperatives
Delayed payment for milk delivered
Low payment for the milk
Inadequate storage facilities
Poor transport network
Pests and diseases
Distance from the market
Exploitation of farmers by middle men

POULTRY FARMING
This is the keeping of birds for meat and egg production
Mainly kept poultry
   Chicken
   Turkey
   Ducks
   Geese
   Ostriches
Done on small scale and large scale
Ostriches are kept for their meat and feathers
Large scale poultry farming is called commercial poultry farming
Most large poultry farming are near urban areas
Urban areas provide ready market for poultry and poultry products
There are traditional and grade chicken
Grade chicken are fed on special feeds
Special feeds of chicken kept are
   Layers
Broilers

Layers are kept mainly for eggs production

Broilers are kept mainly for meat production

Farmers buy young chicks from hatcheries

Small scale poultry farming is widely spread in the country

Large scale farming is done in

- Kiambu
- Thika
- Nairobi
- Murang’a
- Athiriver

Methods of poultry farming

Free range also known as backyard rearing

It is the cheapest method

Also known as traditional poultry keeping

Modern poultry farming

Deep little

Battery cage

Fold system

Benefits of poultry farming

It’s a source of food (protein)

Creates employment

Source of income for farmers

Chicken droppings are used as manure to increase soil fertility
Problems facing poultry farming
Attacks by pests and diseases
High cost of poultry feeds and drugs
Competition from other sources of protein
Inadequate capital to manage the farms
Lack of good marketing system
Over production sometimes lowers the prices in the market
Lack of sufficient skills and knowledge on production

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

Major minerals mined in Kenya
   Soda ash
   Diatomite
   Salt
   Limestone
   Fluorspar
Sand
Activity
Draw the map on pg 78 our lives today s/ s

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

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

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

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

LIMESTONE
Is a hard rock material
Mined through open cast method
Mined at
Athi River near Nairobi
Bamburi near Mombasa
Koru near Kisumu
Homa hills near Homabay
Sultan Hamud
Kajiado
Moroto in Kapenguria

SAND
Occurs naturally in river beds and shores of lakes
Mined by scooping method
Scooping is done by use of scooping shovels and spades
Deposits found in
Machakos
Makueni
Mwingi
Importance of mining

Creation of employment in mining companies

Revenue for the government as companies pay their taxes

Improvement of transport and communication facilities

Development of towns

Earns foreign exchange when exported

Growth of industries

Increased trade

Migration of people to mining areas

Development of social services in mining areas like schools

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FISHING

Is the removal or harvesting of fish from water for?

Home use as food

Sale

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

Young fish are called fingerlings
Major fishing grounds
Are areas where fishing is carried out?
Fishing grounds are also called fisheries
Fishing grounds are divided into 2
   Inland fishing
   Marine fishing

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

Main inland fishing grounds
   Victoria
   Turkana
   Baringo
   Naivasha
   Chala
   Jipe rivers
   Tana
   Nzoia
   Yala
   Sio
   Nyando
   Kuja
   Sondu mirio

Dams
   Kiambere
   Masinga

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

Marine fishing is done in salty water in Indian Ocean
Also known as sea fishing

Marine fishing areas
  - Mombasa
  - Malindi
  - Shimoni
  - Ukunda
  - Vanya
  - Kilifi
  - Lamu
  - Kiunga

Deep sea fishing is done by use of ships called trawlers

Local fishermen use boats to catch fish near the shores of Indian Ocean

Types of fish caught

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine fisheries</th>
<th>Inland fisheries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tilapia</td>
<td>Tuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud fish</td>
<td>Mullet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout</td>
<td>Cat fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omena</td>
<td>King fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dagaa</td>
<td>Parrot fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common carp</td>
<td>Sail fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black bass</td>
<td>Shell fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nile perch</td>
<td>Sardines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
African cat fish
Salmon fish

Common fish caught in Kenya lakes is tilapia Common fish caught in Lake Turkana is Nile perch Common fish reared in fish farms is tilapia, trout, mud fish Common shell fish are
Prawns
Lobsters
Crabs
Oysters

Methods of fishing
Traditional method modern method
Baskets trawling
Gill nets net drifting
Hook and line long lining
Use of herbs purse – seining
Harpooing

Methods of preserving fish
Traditional method modern method
Sun drying canning
Smoking refrigeration
Salting freezing

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FORESTRY

This is the practice of planting and caring of forests

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

Only 2% of Kenya is covered by forest

Types of forests

Natural
- Planted

Natural forest
- Also known as indigenous
- They grow naturally
- Grown in areas of high rainfall
- Trees grow to different heights
- Trees take long to mature

Certain different types of trees are mainly
- Meru oak
- Mahogany
- Rosewood
- Elgon teak
- Podo
- Camphor
- Iron wood

Planted forests
- Also known as exotic/manmade/artificial
- Are mainly planted by man
Found where natural forests have been cleared

Trees are mainly of the same type (SPECIES)

Trees are planted in rows

Trees take a short time to mature

Trees are mainly softwood

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

Distribution of natural forests

Highland forest

Found in highland and slopes of mountains

MT. Kenya MT.

Elgon

Cherangani hills

Aberdare ranges

Mau ranges

Kakamega

Lowland forests
Found along the coast

- Arabuko sokoke
- Shimba hills
- Muvache
- Jilore
- Gede

Mangrove forests

Grow in salty water on the shores of Indian Ocean

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

Distribution of planted forests

On slopes of MT. Kenya, Nyandarua, Mau Ranges

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

Importance of forests
They protect sources of rivers
Protect soil from erosion
Are home for wild life
Are source of firewood
Help in rain formation
 Beautify the land scape
Influence climate
Create employment
Provide raw materials for paper industry
Source of herbal medicine
Provide building materials

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WILD LIFE AND TOURISM
Wildlife refers to plants, insects, birds and animals in their natural habitat
It is conserved in national parks and game reserves
National parks are managed by government through Kenya wildlife service (KWS)
Game reserves are managed by the local county councils
Plants and animals which live in water are conserved in marine parks

Main national parks
Tsavo east Lake Nakuru
Tsavo west Kiunga
Ambosel Kisite
MT Kenya Watamu
MT. Elgon Nairobi
Sibiloi

Main game reserves
MaasaiMara
marsabit
Shaba
Boni
Shimbahills
South Turkana
losai

Nairobi national is the oldest park in Kenya
Stave national park is the largest game sanctuary in the world
MaasaiMara game reserve is famous in the world because
The big five: lion, leopard, rhino, elephant, buffalo
Wild beast migration

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

Pollution

Attack by pests and diseases

Prolonged drought

Fire out breaks

Poaching

Over population of wild animals in some parks

Inadequate funds to improve and maintain the park

Human – wildlife conflicts due to human population increase

Wildlife conservation

Refers to efforts being taken to protect and preserve wildlife from damage or destruction

Some of these measures include

Establishment of game parks and reserves

Establishment of KWS to manage and take care of wild animals

Putting up electric fences around parks

Enacting laws to protect wildlife

Establishment of animal orphanages

Establishment of game sanctuaries

Establishment of anti-poaching unit

Ban of game hunting and game trophies

Educating people the importance of wildlife

Encouraging game ranching

Transferring animals from overcrowded parks to less crowded parks

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

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

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

Major tourist attraction
They are things tourists come to see
Wildlife
Beautiful scenery
Sandy beaches
Warm climate
Sports: mountain climbing, motor vehicle rallies
Prehistoric sites and museums
Historical sites and monuments
Mnararu ruins in Malindi
Gedi ruins I Malindi
Fort Jesus in Mombasa
Cultural attractions
Friendly people
Good hotels
Conference facilities
Agricultural shows

Importance of tourism
Source of foreign exchange
Creates employment opportunities
Provides marketing for locally made items
Helps to promote good relations
Improvement of transport and communication facilities
Promotes the growth of agricultural sector
Source of revenue for the government

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

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TRADE

This is the exchange of goods and services
It is the buying and selling of goods and services between people or countries
Trade in the past was called barter trade
It involved exchange of goods for goods
Medium of exchange today is money
Trade involving money is called monetary trade

Types of trade
- Internal
- External
- Barter

Internal trade
Also known as domestic or local trade
Takes place within the country
Ensures good reach all parts of the country
External trade
Also known as foreign or international trade
Takes place between 2 or more countries
Involves imports and exports
Exports are goods and services that Kenya sells to other countries
e. g.
    tea
    Coffee
    Flowers
    Minerals
Imports are goods and services that are bought from other countries
e,g.
    fuel
    Vehicles
    Chemicals
    Medicine

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

It is the production of goods from raw materials.

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

Types of industries:

Traditional industries                modern industries
Black smithing                        manufacturing
Gourd making                          processing
Bead making                           service
Leather making                        assembly
Pottery
Basketry
Weaving
Carving

Processing industry

Also known as primary industries

Mostly deal with agricultural raw materials

Involved in the first stage of changing raw materials from one form to another

Cotton ginneries
Milk dairies
Sugar factories
Slaughter houses
Saw mills
Posho mills
Pyrethrum processing
Fruit canning
Leather tanning
Tea factories
Coffee factories
Fish processing

Manufacturing industries
Also called secondary industries
They use goods from other industries to make final products
Some may use raw materials to make final products
  Cement making
  Paper factories
  Cigarette making
  Medicine factories
  Glass making
  Fertilizer making
  Shoe making
  Steel rolling mills

Service industries
Also known as tertiary industries
Provide services to other people and industries
People pay for the services
Include
  Education  Water supply
  Tourism  Banking
  Printing  Insurance
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

TRANSPORT

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

Forms of transport

Traditional               modern
Roads                    Roads
Pack animals             water
Potters                  air
Water                    railway
                       Pipeline
                       Cable

Road transport

It is the oldest form of transport

Most common form of transport

Most developed form of transport

Widespread form of transport

Main types of roads in Kenya

Tarmac roads

All weather loose surface roads

Dry weather roads

Railway transport
Was built during colonial period

Was constructed between 1896 – 1901

Construction started in Mombasa and ended in Kisumu

Main reason was to open the interior for economic activities

It is a slow form of transport

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

Is the safest means to travel since it experience few accidents

Expensive to construct and maintain

Water transport

Used by ships, steamers, ferries, boats, canoes

Used to transport heavy and bulky goods over long distances

Forms of water transport

   Inland

   Marine

Inland water transport

The main inland water transport is in L. Victoria

Kisumu is the main lake port

Other lake ports on L. Victoria are

   Homa bay

   Kendu bay

   Usenge bay

   Atembo bay

   Mahuru bay

   Karungu bay

Sea transport
Found in the Indian Ocean

Mombasa is the main sea port of Kenya
Handles bulky imports and exports to and from Kenya

Other ports along the coast are

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

Air transport
It is the fastest means and the most expensive form of transport
Used to transport people, perishable goods, and valuable goods

Most tourists use air transport to come to Kenya

Kenya has several airports and airstrips
Kenya has 4 international airports
Moi international airport
Jomo Kenyatta international airport
Eldoret international airport
Kisumu international airport

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

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

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COMMUNICATION

Passing or sending of information from one person to another

Forms of communication

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

Print media

Print on daily or monthly bases
Newspapers Leaflets
Books Pamphlets
Magazines Brochures
Journals

Electronic media
Radio Internet
Television Mobile phones
URBANIZATION

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

Major towns in Kenya

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

Activity

Draw map of Kenya on pg 126, our lives today

NAIROBI

Started as

A railway depot

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

List down ten functions of Nairobi
Which is the largest city in Kenya?

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

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

List down six functions of Kisumu

ELDORET

Started as a market and collection center

Located in the highlands of Uasin gishu plateau

Surrounded by a rich agricultural neighborhood

Has developed as a result of government policy

List down six functions of Eldoret town

THIKA

Started as an agricultural market center

Surrounded by rich agricultural neighborhood

Located in the central region of Kenya

It is to the north east of Nairobi about 40 km

Is along river Thika and Chania

Is the second main industrial town after Nairobi?

List down six functions of Thika

NAKURU

Is the fourth largest city

Found on the floor of Rift valley

Started as an agricultural collection center

Was developed during the white settlers period

Located on a flat land between L. Nakuru and Meru

List down eight functions of Nakuru
POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND SYSTEMS

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

Prominent traditional leaders

MASAKU

He was a Kamba elder prophet, medicine man, and a long distance trader.

His trading center was ‘kwa masaku’ later changed to Machakos.

Machakos was famous for trade and goods that were exchanged involved:

- Snuff
- Tobacco
- Calorie shells
- Beads
- Food

Contributions of masaku

He foretold the construction of the railway line

He foretold the coming of the British

He explained the meaning of certain events

He offered guidance and advice to the traders who wanted to succeed in business

He was forced by the British to move from Machakos

He settled in Kangundo and died in 1904

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KOITALEL ARAP SAMOEI

He was a Nandi leader

He was n orkoiyot (medicine man)
He was a prophet
He became orkoiyot in 1895 after inheriting leadership from his father Kimnyole

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

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

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

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

TRADITIONAL FORMS OF GOVERNMENT
The main forms of governance was
Council of elders
Kingdoms
Chiefdoms

THE ABAWANGA
They are one of the Abaluhya communities
The ruling family came from Abashitsetse
The Abawanga were ruled by kings
The king had the title Nabongo
The position of Nabongo was hereditary
The Nabongo ruled over a large area and would appoint chiefs to assist them
They had an army called Olukuyaba
The most famous Nabongo was Mumia who became a Nabongo in 1879.
The head quarter of Nabongo Mumia was at Elureko (present day mumias).
Nabongo Mumia inherited the kingdom from his father Shiundu.

THE AMERU

The traditional form of governance was organized in clans.
Each clan had a council of elder called Kiama.
Each Kiama was headed by a Mugambi (plural Agambi).
There were two categories of rulers among the Ameru, Kiruka, Ntiba.
The handing over and taking over was done in a ceremony called Njuri Ncheke.
The religious leaders of the Ameru was Mugwe.

The roles of Njuri Ncheke were:
Solving disputes
Guarding warriors
Making major decisions affecting the community
Officiated ceremonies
They united the Ameru community
They guarded the customs of the community
Safeguarding the religious values
Safeguarding the environment

ROLES OF TRADITIONAL FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

They settled disputes
They punished law breakers
They ensured the security of the community
Religious leaders conducted religious ceremonies

Questions
The title of the king of the Abawanga was
Mention two roles of Njuri Ncheke
Give two importances of traditional forms of government
The Ameru were ruled by
How was the title of the Nabongo acquired?

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA
Kenya was placed under the British rule first in 1888
IBEAC was formed by William Mackinon
It was a trading company and ruled on behalf of the British government
It was unable to rule Kenya effectively because of:
It did not have enough money
It did not have enough people to do the work
Kenya was declared a British protectorate in 1895
Only a small strip of land was left at the coast under the rule of the Sultan of Zanzibar
Kenya was then headed by a commissioner, a representative of the British government
The first LEGCO (legislative council) was established in 1907
The title of commissioner changed to governor in this year
James Hayes Sadlen was the first governor in Kenya
In 1920 Kenya was declared a British colony
The governor of this time was Sir Edward Northey
The governor was assisted by DC and DO who ensured that laws were followed
Africans who were loyal to the British government were appointed as chiefs and headmen to assist the DO.

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

THE NANDI RESISTANCE

It lasted 11 years between 1895-1906.

Why the Nandi resisted:

They feared losing their land.

They did not want the railway to pass through their land.

The British were discouraging some traditional practices like cattle raiding.

They did not want to be ruled by outsiders.

The Nandi pride: they believed they were superior to the British.

The Nandi resisted the establishment of the British rule for long because:

They were united under one leader.

They had a strong and united army.

They had enough supply of food as their lands were fertile.

The guerrilla war tactics highly favored them.

Their forested and hilly areas enabled the warriors to hide and attack the British.

Europeans were not familiar with the local environment.

The Nandi were defeated because:

Their leader was tricked by the British, captured and killed.

The British had a well-equipped army with superior weapons.

Other African communities neighboring them collaborated with the British to fight them.
THE ABABUKUSU RESISTANCE

Were members of the Luhya Community

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

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COLLABORATOR

NABONGO MUMIA

He was the king of the Abawanga in western Kenya

Why he collaborated
He wanted military protection against the neighboring communities
He wanted to continue controlling long distance trade that passed through his kingdom
He wanted military protection against his brother Sakwa who had established a parallel kingdom

Positive effects of collaboration
He was offered military assistance
His kingdom expanded its territories
His relatives were appointed as chiefs

Negative effects
The Abawanga lost their independence
Nabongo lost his prestigious title and became a paramount chief in 1909
He died in 1949

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

QUESTIONS
Give two reasons why the Nandi resistance took long
Give two reasons why the Ababukusu resisted the British
Write two leaders who collaborated with the British
The headquarters of Waiyaki were at
Give two results of waiyaki collaboration
QUIZ ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS

The army of the Abawanga was called?

The Nandi Orkoiyot was called?

Nabongo Mumias and Waiyaki made friends with the British they?

Mekatilili was arrested and deported to ________

Koitalel was a spiritual leader called

After constructing the Mombasa – Kisumu railway the British realized that much of the land was suitable for ________

Why did the British punish Waiyaki?

Kenya was declared a British protectorate in

What is IBEACO in full?

The main role of IBEAC was

It collapsed mainly because of

The earliest visitors to the coast were

The Meru were ruled by

Who among the following leaders correctly matches with his community?

Koitalel Samoei – Kamba

Nabogo Mumia – Nandi

Mekatilili – Agiriama

Masaku – abaluhya

The following statements are about a traditional leader

He was a medicine man

A town is named after him

He was a prophet

He warned his community about the coming of the Europeans

The leader above is
CITIZENSHIP

A citizen is a person who belongs to a certain country

A citizen has full rights and privileges from the government of that country

The state of being a member of a certain country is citizenship

Ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen

By birth

By registration

Dual citizenship

Responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen

Respecting, upholding and defending the law and the constitution

Paying taxes

Obeying the law

Taking care of the environment

Taking part in development activities

Being loyal and patriotic

Voting during elections

Promoting family life and welfare

Living peacefully with others

Helping the needy

Importance of good citizenship

The government is able to govern its people easily

There is peace and stability

The government is able to run development programs
People are able to work freely
There is justice and fairness for all
It promotes peace, love and unity
The government is able to provide many services when people pay taxes
It promotes economic growth by promoting growth by improving trade and other developments
Taking part in community development activities improves the living standards of people

QUESTIONS

List three ways in which one can be a Kenyan citizen
List three things that responsible citizens do
Give three reasons why good citizenship is important
Obeying the law of a country is important because
Among the following who is allowed to have dual citizenship
   MP
   Businessman
   Cabinet secretary
   The president
Love for one’s country is called
Jane from Kenya has been married to John from Kenya for a period over 7 years
Jane is allowed to be a Kenyan citizen by
Which of the following does not define citizenship by registration?
A person who has stayed in Kenya for 8 years can apply to be a Kenyan citizen
A man who marries a Kenyan woman and they have stayed in London for 7 years
A child is found on the streets of Naivasha and the parents are not known and the child has been adopted by a Kenyan citizen
DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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

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

In democracy people are given the right to elect their leaders

Types of democracy

Direct

Indirect

Direct democracy

Also called participatory/pure democracy

All individuals are involved in decision making

It works well in small groups of people like club members, class, and school

People take a vote in case of disagreement

People exercise direct democracy during

Referendum

Voting during elections

Indirect democracy

Also known as parliamentary or representative democracy

Citizens elect other persons to make decisions on their behalf

Elected persons express the will of the people that vote them

In Kenya we use indirect democracy

FORMS OF CHILD ABUSE

This is mistreating or denying children their rights

It may take place at home and in school
They include
Overworking the child
Denying children food
Child labour
Denying children healthcare
Torturing children
Insulting them
Keeping them away from school
Chasing children from home
Early child marriage
Forced marriage
Excessive caning
Bullying
Sexual abuse
Female genital mutilation

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

Law, peace and conflict resolution
Laws are rules which controls the behaviour of people
Rules explain what people should do and not do
Rules also state the punishment to be given to the law breakers
‘Laws of our country are made in the parliament by the members of parliament
The document containing the law of our country is called the constitution
Peace refers to the harmony or absence of disagreement
Peace enables people to carry out their daily activities well
Conflicts are disagreements or misunderstanding between two or more people
Conflict resolution refers to the process of solving disputes that exist
Lawlessness is a situation where laws of a country are not followed and respected

Causes of lawlessness
Disobedience of the laws
Poor upbringing of children
Poverty
Tribalism
Racism
Nepotism
Regionalism
Religious differences
Political differences
Lack of employment
Corruption
Unequal distribution of resources
Bad leadership
Effects of lawlessness
A lawless society is a dangerous place to live in
People live in fear
Hinders/delays economic development
Destruction of property
Loss of lives
Scares away investors
Scares away tourists
Makes it difficult for the government to provide services
Government spends more money employing police officers

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

Evaluation questions

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THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

Arms of the government

The legislature

The executive

The judiciary

Composition of the arms of the government

The legislature

Also called parliament

Members of the national assembly

290 elected members

47 elected women representatives

12 nominated members of the government

Ex – officio who is the speaker

Composition of the senate

47 senators

16 women nominated by the political parties

Two youth representatives, male and female

Two members representing the disabled, male and female

The speaker

The executive

Members

President

The cabinet
The civil servant

Members of the cabinet
Cabinet secretary
President
Deputy President
Secretary of the cabinet
NB: cabinet secretaries range from 14-22
Are not members of the parliament?

Principle secretary is the senior most civil servants in a ministry
A ministry is also called a state department

Composition of the judiciary
Chief justice – head
Deputy chief justice
Chief registrar of the judiciary
He is the chief administrator and accounting officer of the judiciary

Judges of superior courts
Magistrates
Other judicial officers and staff

Judicial service commission
NB: judiciary administers justice through the court system chief justice is appointed by the president

Composition of I E B C
Chairperson

A vice chairperson

A minimum of one and a maximum of 7 other members

A secretary appointed by the commission

NB: the chairperson and the vice should not be the same gender

The IEBC organizes national elections and referendum

Reviews the names and constituency boundaries