SOCIAL STUDIES

STD 7 NOTES

SOCIAL STUDIES

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

POSITION, SHAPE AND SIZE OF AFRICA

POSITION

Africa lies between latitude 37° N and 35° S and on longitude 18° W and 52° E.

Separated by water from all other continent 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 Rabia 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 – 43608000 km2
2. Africa – 30335000 km2
3. North America – 25349000 km2
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:

Algeria: 2381741 km2
Angola: 1246700 km2
Benin: 115773 km2
Botswana: 600372 km2
Burkina Faso: 274200 km2
Burundi: 28490 km2
Cameroon: 475900 km2
Cape Verde: 7275 km2
Central Africa Republic: 622984 km2
Chad: 1284000 km2
Comoros: 2117 km2
Côte d’Ivoire: 322463 km2
Djibouti: 23310 km2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DR congo</td>
<td>234509km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>1101449km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equatorial guinea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>124320km²</td>
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<td>1221900km²</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
<td>1240192km²</td>
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<td>1030700km²</td>
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<td>2040km²</td>
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<td>Morocco</td>
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<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>802000km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>1267000km²</td>
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<td>Namibia</td>
<td>824295km²</td>
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<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>923773km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>26338km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Tome &amp; principe</td>
<td>964km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>196192km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>453km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra leone</td>
<td>72325km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somalia</td>
<td>626541km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>south africa</td>
<td>1221037km²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
south sudan 644329km²
sudan 1886068km²
swaziland 17368km²
tanzania 947419km²
togo 56785km²
tunisia 164154km²
uganda 236036km²
western sahara 252120km²
zambia 752618km²
zimbabwe 390759km²

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 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 prime meridian up to 180° on both sides

Major latitude 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 23½ north of equator  
It passes through:  
1. Western sahara  
2. Mali  
3. Mauritania  
4. Algeria  
5. Libya  
6. Egypt  

c) Tropic of capricorn 23½ south of 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 66½ N  
2. Antarctic circle 66½ 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:

\[
24 \text{hrs} = 360 \\
1 \text{hr} = ? \\
360 \times 1 \div 24 = 15 \\
\text{Therefore } 1 \text{hr} = 15 \text{ or } 360 \times 1 = 1440 \text{ min} \\
1 \text{ min} = 1440 \div 360 \times 1 = 4 \text{ min}
\]

Example 1

The time in Accra 00 am is 7.00 am. Calculate time in Berbera 45° E.

\[
1 \text{ hr} = 15 \\
? = 45 \div 15 \times 1 = 3 \text{ hrs}
\]

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

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 follows

Summer → Autumn → Winter → Spring (SAWS)

2. Differences in length of day and night

In December, the North Pole experiences longer hours of darkness than days.

In June, the South Pole experiences longer hours of darkness than day.

In March and September days and night are equal. This is because neither the South Pole nor the 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 Capricorn. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarry</th>
<th>People keep cattle or livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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.

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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 at the top

They are made up of very old and hard rocks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plateaus</th>
<th>Country where found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fouta Djallon</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
</tr>
<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:

i. Congo
ii. El Djouf
iii. Sudan
iv. Chad
v. Kalahari
vi. 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 5600 km. Great Rift Valley is divided into four sections

i. Ethiopia rift valley
ii. Eastern branch
iii. Western branch
iv. 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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kilimanjaro</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgon</td>
<td>Kanya/uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gimbala</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ras dashan</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margherita</td>
<td>Uganda/congo</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>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table: African Ranges and South Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cape ranges</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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: 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

- **Swamps** 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 include: atlas in north africa

Cape ranges in south africa

Drankenber 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. Earth 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

Edwajrd 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

i. 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
Exxamples:

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 aove 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
- Relief and altitude
- Wind
- Latitudes
- Ocean currents
- Shape of the coastline
- 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-east trade winds — they bring a lot of rainfall to Eastern Africa

iv. South-westerly winds — they bring a lot 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.

 Latitude

This is the distance from equator.

Places near the equator experiences high temperatures while those far away experiences lower temperatures.

Africa lies within the tropics that is $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N and $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ 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 subtropical
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 Republic 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 in the south of Africa and vice versa
Rainfall ranges from 380mm to 2000mm p.a.

iii. Mediterranean climate
It is experienced to the north Africa along 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
Temperature range between 13°C and 24°C.

iv. Semi-desert climate
Experienced in Kalahari and the Sahal 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 fall within 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 regions. These regions experience dry seasons and rainy seasons during other parts of the year.

Places farther away from equatorial and tropical regions experience the four seasons.

Mediterranean lands experience hot and dry summer and cool, wet winter.

Arid and semi-arid regions experience 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 zones.
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 encourage 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, Côte 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 the equator
Grows in a 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 umbrella 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 marguis 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, parasal.
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, bulbous 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 an 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 in this region include.

B – Berbers
A – Arabs (Semitic)
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
ii. Kwa speakers
iii. Voltaic speakers
iv. West Atlantic speakers
v. Nilo-Saharan speakers
vi. Afro-Asiatic speakers

The Mande speakers

They are also called Mandinkas or Mandigoes

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

The 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.

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.

West Atlantic speakers

- They live along the coast of the 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>Burkana faso.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The nilo-saharan speakers

They migrated from nile region to west africa through 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>Mbundu, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tswana, Bechuana, Bulala, Kalahari</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sotho, Bajuto</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swazi</td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovambo, Herero, Griqua</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xhosa, Zulu, Ndebele, Tsonga, Ovahimba, Bakwena, Venda</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 in 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
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. EAC, 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 slopy 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
Gazettlement of forest reserves makes some areas to have little or no population.

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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 bride's 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 (polygamy)
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 companionship
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:

- Headteacher
- Members of local community
- Parents representatives
- School sponsors
- 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.
Incharge 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 pupils to discover and nurture their talents
Offering employment 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 livestocks.

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 African countries like:

- Ghana
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Nigeria
Cameroon

Ghana is one of the largest producer 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

Grow 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  
v. 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 uses 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. Indequate 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 zimbambwe

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. Tourists 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 control 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.
vii. 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 for foreign assistance.

iv. Siltation

v. Reduction of nutrients that flow down to the Mediterranean 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 a lot 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, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Ghana, DRC, Liberia, Cameroon and eastern coast 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) Piggs 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

Our lives today pg 92

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 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 Elepa 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 Nigeria.

- 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 producers in Africa.
Copper belt extends 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 broze 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 already 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 trasvaal 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 ignots.

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. krugers dorp, welkam, klerksorp 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 exported.

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) Leads 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 practiced:

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.
vii. 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.
   Headquarters 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.
b. SADC
   Formed in 1980 in Lusaka, Zambia
   Formed as SADCC.
Headquarters are in gaborone botswana.

Members — refer to our lives today pg 115

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.

c. ECOWAS

formed in 1976 in togo.

Headquaters Abuja nigeria

Members — refer our lives today pg 116

Mauritania withdrew in 2000

Guinea suspended in 2008

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 notwork 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;
  o Seasonal flow
  o Floating vegetation and weeds
  o Rapids
  o Waterfalls
  o 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 Airlines
- Nigeria Airways

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>
</thead>
<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 a time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wide variety of goods can be transported by road</td>
<td>Greatly affected by weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convenient all time</td>
<td>Expensive to maintain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gasses cause air pollution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Railway Advantages

- Convinient for bulky goods
- Minimal accidents
- Cost is low for transport
- No traffic jam
- More durable
- Not greatly affected by thief
- Low consumption of fuel
- Comfortable for passengers travelling over long distances
- Does not require a lot of labour.

### Railway Disadvantages

- Expensive to build
- Expensive to buy wagon, trains
- Gauge are narrow
- Require flat land to build
- Stopping point are far
- Not economical when quantities are small
- Not flexible
- Greatly affected when there are breakdown
- Generally slow
- Very dependent on infrastructure only when there is
<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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitable for transporting special goods e.g. petroleum</td>
<td>Expensive to construct ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can reach many parts of the world bordered by water bodies</td>
<td>Affected by storms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not accessed by all especially landlocked countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harsh climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air transport advantages</td>
<td>Air transport disadvantages</td>
</tr>
<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>
<tr>
<td>Pipeline transport advantages</td>
<td>Pipeline transport disadvantages</td>
</tr>
<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>
<tr>
<td>Cable transport advantages</td>
<td>Cable transport disadvantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<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

Our lives today pg 130

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 pyraids 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 lowervalley 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>
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<tr>
<td>egypt</td>
<td>Pyramids at giza, valley of king, cairo musuem, 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</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) Reducing the cost of tourist trade e.g. cut down taxes

Activity

Our lives today pg 137

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 es Salaam.

Political factor e.g. Dodoma, Abuja

Activity

Our lives today pg 140-143.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS

TRADITIONAL FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Our lives today bk 7 pg 144

Khoisan

They are said to have been the earliest inhabitants of Southern Africa

They consist 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 senior 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 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 spearheads.

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(soninke) 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

vi. Attacked by almoravids (main)

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 recognized 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morocco</th>
<th>Guinea</th>
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<tr>
<td>Segal</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burkina faso</td>
<td>Mali</td>
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<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Gabon</td>
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<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Niger</td>
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<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Comoros</td>
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<td>Benin</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
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<td>Cote d'Ivoire</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
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<td>Congo</td>
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<td>Djibouti</td>
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<td>Chad</td>
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<td>Seychelles</td>
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b. Britain colonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Somalia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Kenya
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
Guinea
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 imroved 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 interferance 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 Berling 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 1 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 administered 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

viii. 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 Nkrumah was arrested and other leaders.

In 1951 Nkrumah was released due to pressure from Africa and elections were held.

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

In 1956—there was an election again and CPP won.

In 1957 March Gold Coast was granted full independence with Kwame Nkrumah as the prime minister.

Gold Coast was renamed Ghana.

1960—Ghana became a republic with Nkrumah as the 1st 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

Colonized 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) Africans 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 negotiations would not work and they decided to use armed struggle.

In 1963, ZANU was formed. Its leaders were:

a. Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole
b. Robert Mugabe
c. Herbert Chitepo

ZANU Liberation Army was called ZANLA.

ZANLA was to wage guerrilla warfare on settler rule.

In 1963, Joshua Nkomo formed ZAPU.

Later, the two parties were banned, and its leaders imprisoned.

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.

Test yourself our lives today pg 170 bk 7
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Contributions of prominent leaders in Africa

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela

i. Born in Transkei Province of South Africa in 1918.
ii. Became a member of the African National Congress in 1942.
iii. Founded African National Congress Youth League (ANCYL) together with Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, and Anton Lembede.
iv. In 1952, elected deputy president of ANC.
v. In 1961, founded a movement called Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation).
vi. In 1964, sentenced to life imprisonment and sent to Robben Island Prison.
vii. In 1990, he was released by Frederick de Klerk.
viii. 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 liberation movement through the ANC

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

i. Born on 15th January 1918 at Alexandria in Egypt

ii. Trained as a soldier

iii. In 1952, he led a revolution which removed King Farouk 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 Senegal
viii. He ruled 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 95 years

Activity our life today pg 173-174 bk 7

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
   c. Country has traditional courts under chiefs
   d. 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 and 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>
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<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—Ethiopia
f. Siaka Steven—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 harmonize 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  
vii. Financial problems  
viii. 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
1. Visually impaired (the blind)  
2. Hearing impaired  
3. Physically challenged  
4. Mentally challenged  
5. Behaviourally and emotionally disturbed  
6. 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
1. Creating positive attitudes  
2. Creating friendly environment  
3. 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 guidelines

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 peaceful
ii. outlines rights and freedom of citizens
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