SOCIAL STUDIES

CLASS 5

SUMMARIZED REVISION NOTES
TERM ONE

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Define a map

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

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

Elements of a good map

The elements of a good map include:

- Title
- Key
- Compass direction
- Frame
- Scale

TITLE

This is the heading or name given to a map

It is usually written at the top of the map

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

FRAME

A frame is a borderer that is drawn around a map

It encloses the map and makes it look neat
KEY

This is a list of the symbols that have been used on a map and what they represent. Symbols are usually small pictures, drawings, or letters. The symbols show the real object found in the area being represented by the map.

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

- Mountain
- School
- Mining
- Police station

SCALE

A scale shows the relationship between the distance on the map and the real distance on the ground. When drawing a map, it is necessary to reduce the area being shown so that it can fit on the paper. Example: 1 cm on the paper may represent 50 km on the ground. This helps us to calculate the real distance on the ground between two points or places in a map.

16 points of the compass

A compass helps us to locate the direction of a place on the map. The arrow is pointing the north part. Compass is either used in the airport by the pilots and captain in the ship.

The four cardinal points are:
North
South
East
West

Some places are located between the eight points.

Example: between north and north east.

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

Eg.

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

Between South and South West, we get South South West.

POSITION OF KENYA IN RELATION TO HER NEIGHBOURS

Kenya has several neighbors.

These are:

Uganda to the west.
Tanzania to the south west.
Ethiopia to the north.
Somalia to the east.
South Sudan to the north west.

Or

Kenya lies to the south of Ethiopia.
It lies to the north and north east of Tanzania.
It lies to the north west of the Indian ocean.
It lies to the south east of South Sudan.
It lies to the west of Somalia.
Locating using latitude and longitude
Kenya lies between $5^\circ$ N and $5^\circ$ S while longitudes are $34^\circ$ and $42^\circ$ E.

Size and shape of Kenya
Kenya covers an area of 582,646 square kilometers.
It is about 500 km from east to west and about 1000 km north to south.
The country is wide to the north and at the centre and narrow down toward the south.

MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES
Location of the main physical features
Physical features are the natural things that are found on the surface of the earth.
They include:
- Swamps
- Lakes
- Oceans
- Plains
- Rivers
- Mountains
- Plateaus
- Valleys

These features are grouped as either relief or drainage features.

RELIEF:
Refer to the rise and fall of the land.
They include: mountains.
Hills
Valleys
Plains
Highland
Lowland

DRAINAGE:

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

They include:

- Basins
- Swamps
- Rivers
- Dams
- Lakes
- Oceans

RELIEF FEATURES

Mountains
They are masses of very high land.

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

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

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

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

Plateaus

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

Example: the yatta plateaus in yatta.

Plains

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

Eg.

Athi kapiti plain

Lotikipi plain

Escarpment

Are steep slopes of the rift valley.

They cover relatively large areas.

Eg. Nandi escarpment

Drainage features

Rivers

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

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

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

A place where rivers start is called the source.

A place where rivers drain its water is known as the mouth.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Mouth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tana</td>
<td>mt. Kenya</td>
<td>Indian ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewaso nyiro north</td>
<td>arbadere / Nyandarua</td>
<td>Lorian swamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athi/ sabaki</td>
<td>Ngong hills</td>
<td>Indian ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyando and Yala</td>
<td>Nandi hills</td>
<td>l. victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkwel</td>
<td>mt Elgon</td>
<td>Turkana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nzoia</td>
<td>mt Elgon</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Swamps**

They are wet places covered with water and some vegetation

They are also called marshes

Swamps are areas that are poorly drained

The main swamps in Kenya are:

Lorian swamp where river Ewaso nyiro north drains

Yala swamps on river yala

**Ocean**

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

The Indian ocean is the only ocean found near Kenya

Some rivers like Tana and Athi drain into it

**Lake**

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

Most lakes in Kenya are on the surface of the Rift valley
NB: refer to the table that shows the relief features in Kenya and region where found

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Relief region of Kenya
A relief region is a large area with generally similar characteristics because of the physical features found there
Eg.
The coastal plains
The highland
The lake Victoria basin
The plateaus
The Rift valley

Characteristics of relief region in Kenya
The coastal plain
A plain is a low-lying surface that is almost flat
The coastal plain covers the coast and the north eastern region
Characteristics:
They border the Indian ocean
The height of the plain rises from sea level, 200 m above sea level
The plains are narrow at the Kenya-Tanzania Border but become very wide around the area where river Tana approaches the Indian ocean
There are small hills within the plains such as Shimba hills in Kwale district

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

Its surface is generally flat

It lies between 250m and 1100 m above sealevel

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

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

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

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

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

It is mainly covered with grass and shortly bushes

The highland

Highlands are areas with many mountains and high hills

Characteristics

It lies between 1500 and 5199m above sea level

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

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

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

Thios region rises above thye general level of the plateaus

The rift valley

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

Characteristics

Some part of the rift valley are valley low: lotikipi plain near lake turkana and deep valley such as
Kerio Valley and Suguta

Other areas like Kabazi Moto and Elburgon are quite high. Mountains like Suswa and Longonot rise above the floor of the Rift Valley.

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

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

The Lake Victoria Basin

This region mainly covers areas around Lake Victoria.

Characteristics

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

Some areas in this region experience floods during rainy season: Kano Plains.

The region has some plateaus such as Nyabondo Plateau.

Hills such as Gwasi, Kaksingiri, and Homa are also found in this region.

The height of the land increases away from the lake.

Influence of Physical Features on Human Activities

Mountains and Hills

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

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

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

Mountains encourage recreational activities such as mountain climbing.

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

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

Plateaus
Plateaus are mainly covered with grass. Good areas for pastrolism

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

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

The rift valley

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

The fertile soil in the region encourage crop farming eg. Nakuru and eldoret. The steep side of the rift valley is not suitable for farming and settlement. Construction of roads and railways along the escarpments of the rift valley is difficult.

Rivers and lakes

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

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

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

Rivers that are prone to flooding discourage settlement e.g. river nzoia, which floods at bundalangi plain.

Swamps

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

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

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CLIMATE

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

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

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

The climate regions of Kenya.
Different parts of Kenya have different types of climate.

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

Characteristics of climate region
The modified equatorial climatic region

This climatic region is found in the coastal and Lake Victoria regions of Kenya.

Examples of places:
- Mombasa
- Malindi
- Kisumu

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

The daily range of temperature is low.

This region receive convectional rainfall.

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

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

Rainfall is well distributed throughout the year.

The region is hot and wet throughout the year.

The modified tropical climatic region

This climatic region is found in the Kenya highlands.

Areas such as Kisii, Kitale, Kericho, Nairobi.

Characteristics

The region receives relief rainfall because of the high altitude.

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

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

The higher altitude causes the temperature to be lower.

The region is generally cool and wet throughout the year.

The tropical climatic region

This region covers Kwale, Taita and Narok areas.

Characteristics

High temperature.

One rainy season.

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

Rainfall does not normally exceed 1000mm per year.

The semi desert and desert climatic regions.
This climatic region is found in northern, north eastern and some parts of eastern Kenya.

Most of these areas are low-lying and are almost flat eg. Chalbi desert in Marsabit.

**Characteristics**

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

The mountain climatic region

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

**Characteristics**

- Rainfall is high, varies between 1100mm and 2300 mm per year.
- The temperature is low varying from zero to 15 degrees.
- The region is generally cold and wet throughout the year.
- The region is characterized by two sides, leeward and windward sides.
- The leeward side is also known as a rain shadow.
- The windward side receives relief rainfall while the leeward side is drier.

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

The influence of climate on human activities.
Climate has a great effect on the way we live and things we do

It determines the type of farming activities we carry out

Hot and wet climate
Its good for farming
Crops grown under this climate are:
Bananas in Kisii
Sugarcane in Mumias and Muhoroni
Sisal, cashew nuts and coconuts

The cool and wet climate
It is good for farming
It encourages the cultivation of crops like maize, coffee, tea and pyrethrum
Dairy farming is also carried out in this climatic region eg. Kiambu and Eldoret
Climate is also suitable for forests
Timber and wood are common in regions with this climate

The dry and hot climate
It discourages farming
The main economic carried out is pastoralism
People move from one place to another to search for greener pastures and water because of the climate
This practice is called nomadic pastoralism
Where cultivation is done, drought resistant crops are grown eg. Millet and green grams
Climate also influence human activities in the following ways

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

Climatic conditions determine the mode os dressing of people

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

SOIL

Soils are layers of material on the earth's surface on which plants grow

Major soil types in Kenya

There are different types of soil:

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

Alluvial soils

It is newly formed soil

Also known as young soil

They are formed after deposition of eroded material

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

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

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

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

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

Soil is used in many different ways

Soil is used to grow food and cashcrops

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

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

Some soils are used as building materials: sand and clay

The growth of grass and other vegetation is supported by soil

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

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

Soil is used to bury the dead

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

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

Soil erosion

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

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

Overstocking and overgrazing

Mono-cropping

Improper cultivation practices

VEGETATION

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

Types of vegetation in Kenya

Forests

Savannah grassland

Semi desert and desert

Swamp vegetation

Savannah woodland

Scrub

Mangrove forests

Mountain vegetation

Forests

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

Trees are of different types or of same type

Trees form continuous layer at the top called canopy

Examples of trees are:

Mvule Camphor
Mahogany
Meru-oak
Elgon teak

Found in natural forests

Pine
Cyprus
Eucalyptus

Found in planted forests

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

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

Ebony
Podo

than in highlands

Plants such as cactus trees are part of this vegetation

Trees are shorter and more scattered than in forest vegetation

Trees grow together with tall grass

Dry bush-land and scrub vegetation

Mangrove forests
These are also called mangrove swamps

It consists of short scattered bushes with short tough grass

Trees such as baobab and cactus are found in this type

Trees are of medium height

They grow on saline/salty water

They are hard wood

They have breathing roots that grow on surface of water

They grow along the coastline

Desert and semi desert vegetation

Swamp vegetation
These are also called marshes

This type of vegetation is found in areas with little and unreliable rainfall

Vegetation consists of short thorny bushes and tufts of grass

The area has poor drainage

Vegetation consists of papyrus and reeds
Mountain vegetation

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

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

Areas around mt Kenya
- Mt elgon
- The abardares
- Kakamega
- Mau forest

Kaimosi
- Molo
- Kaptagat
- Kilifi
- Malindi

Eldoret
- Kericho
- Kitale
- Kapsabet

Savannah grassland vegetation
- Busia
- Nakuru
- Naivasha
- Nanyuki
- Laikipia

Dry bushland and scrub vegetation

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

Machakos
- Kitui
- Kajiado
- Mwingi
- Narok
- Laikipia
Desert and semi desert

Much of the northern and part of the eastern sides of Kenya have this kind of vegetation. Garissa, Wajir, Lodwar, Marsabit, and Mandera are some of the places found in this kind of vegetation.

Mangrove forests

It is found in the coastal areas of Kenya. They are common along river mouths or delta areas.

Swamp vegetation

It is found in the lorian swamp in Wajir and lotikipi plain west of lake Turkana. In western along river Yala and Nzoia. The vegetation occurs around Lake Victoria and the lower part of river Tana between Bura and delta.

Mountain vegetation

Mountain vegetation are found on high mountains like Mt Kenya and Mt Elgon.

Importance of vegetation

- It protects soils from erosion.
- Forests modify climate and also act as water catchment areas.
- Savanna grassland areas are good for grazing field for pastoral communities like Maasai.
- Some tree roots and leaves are used to make herbal medicine.
- Forests are home for wild animals and birds.
- Trees produce logs and timber which are raw materials for paper and furniture industries.
- Reeds from swamps are used in basketry and weaving.
- Timber from trees is used to construct houses while grass is used to thatch: the roof of traditional houses.
- Trees are a source of firewood which is used for cooking in rural areas.
- Vegetation makes the environment beautiful.
- Trees act as windbreakers.
- Trees attract rainfall.

QUESTIONS

Name the type of vegetation found along the coast of Kenya

Name two vegetation found in swampy areas

Name one tree that is found in savanna

Cutting down of trees without replacing them is called
Keeping a large number of animals in a small area is a practice called ________________

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

Which communities decorate their hair and heads with red soil ________________

Name the type of soil that is found in coast ________________

Name the type of soil found in the flood plains ________________

Name the type of soil found in the plain ________________

Another name for black cotton is ________________

Which of the following activities can be done on volcanic soil ________________

- Name three areas where alluvial soil is found ________________
- ________________
- ________________

Which vegetation form a canopy ________________

Name two economic activities carried out in highlands ________________

Bricks for building houses are made from ________________

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

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

Name two national parks found in the hot and dry climate ________________

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

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

Which of the following activities can be done on volcanic soil ________________

- Name three areas where ________________

- ________________
- ________________

Which communities decorate their hair and heads with red soil ________________

Highlands have which type of climate ________________

The economic activities carried in leeward side ________________

What is altitude ________________

Give the reason why Mombasa receive little rainfall than Nyeri ________________

Give the reason why Embu is cold than Malindi ________________

PEOPLE AND POPULATION

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

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

The language groups found in Kenya include Bantu

Nilotes

Semitic

Cushites

Asians

European

Bantu

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

They were mainly cultivators.

Bantu are divided into:

Eastern Bantu

Western Bantu

Western: Abaluhaya

Eastern:

Central Bantu: Agikuyu, Aembu, Akamba, Ambeere

Coastal Bantu: Pokomo, Wadawida (Taita), Wataveta, Mijikenda, Waswahili

Nilotes

The original homeland of the nilotes was in Southern Sudan.

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

Nilotes are divided into three groups:

River-lake nilotes

Plain nilotes

Highland nilotes

Highland nilotes:

Kipsigis

Sabaot

Nandi

Pokot
Marakwet                                    Keiyo                                    Tugen

River lake nilotes:
Luo

Plain nilotes:
Iteso
maasai
turkana
njemp(s) (illchamus)
samburu

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

Highland nilotes
Collectively are known as Kalenjin
They practiced mixed farming on the slopes of Mt Elgon
Later spread to other parts of Rift Valley

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

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

  Southern cushites
  Eastern cushites

Southern cushites:
  Sanye
  Dahallo

Eastern cushites:
  Somali
  Borana
  Gall/ oromo
  Gabra
  Rendille
  Burji

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

The main Asians in Kenya consists:

- Indians
- Pakistanis
- Japanese
- Chinese
- Europeans

Most of the Europeans in Kenya live in towns.

They are mainly business people and others are living in countryside where they practice farming.

They include:

- Germans
- Britons
- French
- Italiens

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Factors influencing population distribution in Kenya

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

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

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

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

Climate
Population distribution in Kenya

The population can be dense or sparse

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

Population density can be described as high, medium or low

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

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

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

Area with high population in Kenya

Major towns like Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu

Areas along the coast especially near Mombasa

Parts of machakos in the highland

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

Kisii highland

Part of western region of Kenya: kakamega

Parts of the nyanza region, north of lake Victoria
Areas with medium population

Some parts of eastern region of Kenya like makueni and mbeere
Some parts of central region like makuyu and ndeiya
Central parts of rift valley like Nakuru, eldoret, koibatek, kericho
Some parts of nyanza like kuria
Some area around voi, garissa, wajir, mandera and lodwar

Areas with low population in Kenya

Most of northern and north eastern parts of Kenya
Most areas along the boundary of Kenya and Tanzania

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SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Traditional forms of education

Education help people to become useful members of the society

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

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

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

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

During initiation boys and girls were taught on how to be responsible people in the society
Traditional forms of learning
Through observing and imitation
Through working with adults
Through story telling
Through playing
Through ceremonies
Learning from specialists (apprenticeship)
Through proverbs, riddles and wise sayings

Types of cultural artifacts
Culture: is the way of life of the people in a society
It is the way people do things
They include:
Mode of dressing
Type of buildings
The type of food they eat
The ceremonies
The relationship among members

Cultural artifacts: are things that were made and used by the community in the past
Our ancestors made and used items that are no longer in use today
These items were made from:

Wood
Stones
Iron
Clay

Examples of cultural artifacts

Tools used in hunting

Weapons

Ornaments

Musical instruments

Fishing and cultivators tools

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

Importance of cultural artifacts

Help us to know our ancestors and their origin

Show how tools were developed from the simple one to the complex ones

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

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

Artifacts tell us about the lifestyle or culture of our ancestors

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

Meaning of ageset and agegroup

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

Age group

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

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

Age set

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

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

Examples of Kalenjin age set

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

Aspects of our culture that should be preserved

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

Marriage practices which involved the entire community

Use of traditional food

Respect for human life and for the old in society

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

Use of elders to settle conflicts

Good behavior and moral values

Interaction among Kenyan communities in the past

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

Birth and naming ceremonies

During initiation

Marriage ceremonies

Games and sports

During trade

Migration

Calamities

Wars

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

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

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

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QUESTIONS

The largest group in Kenya is ________________

State the original homeland of the following groups:

- bantu________________
- nilotes________________
- cushites________________
- semites________________

name three coastal Bantus in Kenya

________________
________________
________________

State the main reason why bantu migrated from shungwaya______________
Name four communities that make kalenjin

________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________

Name three communities that belong to plain nilotes

________________________
________________________
________________________

What is the main economic activity of the plain nilotes_____________________

The cushites are divided into two groups

________________________
________________________

Semitic came to Kenya mainly to __________________

Name Cushitic speakers found in kenya_____________________

Define the following:
Population distribution_____________________
population_____________________

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

Semitic originated from_____________________

Give the reason why Garissa and Mandera is not densely populated_____________________

State the factors that affect population distribution in Kenya

_____________________

Name three areas in Kenya with medium population density

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

__________________

What is the meaning of the following terms

Age group__________________

Age set__________________

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

__________________

__________________

__________________

__________________

Give two advantages of traditional forms of education

__________________

__________________

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

__________________

Name three artefacts that you know

__________________

__________________

__________________

Artefacts are stored in a place called__________________

What is culture__________________

Name two ways of interaction that were used during the past

__________________

__________________
RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Resources are things that we use to create wealth

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

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

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

Examples
- Mining
- Fishing
- Saw milling
- Agriculture
AGRICULTURE

This is the growing of crops and keeping of animals

It is the main economic activity in Kenya

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

Done by both large scale and small scale farmers

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

TRADITIONAL METHODS OF FARMING

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

Characteristics of traditional farming

Was mainly for subsistence

Farmers used simple tools

Farmers kept traditional animals

Mainly depended on family labour

Mainly practiced on small scale

Land was communally owned

Forms of traditional farming

Shifting cultivation
Bush fallowing

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

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

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

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

Foods storage in traditional farming
Baskets  Smoking
Gourds  Salting
Calabashes  Roasting
Sun drying  Hanging on poles

Cash crops grown in Kenya
It is the growing of crops mainly for sale
Also called commercial farming
They include
  Tea  Sun flower
  Coffee  Vegetables
  Flowers  Sugarcane
  Pyrethrum  Fruits
  Wheat

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

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

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

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

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

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

Which is the main tea growing area in Kenya?

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

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

Areas where grown
Narok
Laikipia
Molo
Nyandarua
Nakuru
Trans zoia

Nyeri
Trans Mara
Uasin gishu
Koibatek
Londiani
Samburu

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

FLOWERS
Growing of flowers is called floriculture
Kenya is a major producer of flowers in the world
Are mainly grown in special structures called greenhouses
Are grown in Kenya due to high demand in Europe
Are transported by air because they are perishable
Mainly grown flowers are
Roses
Carnations
Daisies
Orchids
Factors influencing growing flowers
Sufficient rainfall
Warm temperatures
Well drained fertile soils
Green houses
Good transport network
Plenty of labour force
Growing areas are
Kiambu Thika
Naivasha Koibatek
Eldoret Timau
Limuru Trans zoia
Juja
Athi River

Kieni west

Importance of flowers
Source of government revenue
Earnings
Country foreign exchange
Source of income
For flowers farmers
Source of employment in flower farms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Benefits of dairy farming
Source of income for farmers
Creation of employment opportunities
Promotes growth of industries
Provides us with milk and milk products
Export of dairy products earns foreign exchange
Animal’s droppings are used as manure on farms
Problems facing dairy farming

Mismanagement of dairy cooperatives

Delayed payment for ilk delivered

Low payment for the milk

Inadequate storage facilities

Poor transport network

Pests and diseases

Distance from the market

Exploitation of farmers by middle men

POULTRY FARMING

This is the keeping of birds for meat and egg production

Mainly kept poultry

- Chicken
- Turkey
- Ducks
- Geese
- Ostriches

Done on small scale and large scale

Ostriches are kept for their meat and feathers

Large scale poultry farming is called commercial poultry farming

Most large poultry farming are near urban areas

Urban areas provide ready market for poultry and poultry products

There are traditional and grade chicken

Grade chicken are fed on special feeds

Special feeds of chicken kept are

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

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

Modern poultry farming
Deep little
Battery cage
Fold system

Benefits of poultry farming
It's a source of food (protein)
Creates employment
Source of income for farmers
Chicken droppings are used as manure to increase soil fertility
Problems facing poultry farming
Attacks by pests and diseases
High cost of poultry feeds and drugs
Competition from other sources of protein
Inadequate capital to manage the farms
Lack of good marketing system
Over production sometimes lowers the prices in the market
Lack of sufficient skills and knowledge on production
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MINING
It is the removal of minerals from the ground
Minerals are the precious valuables materials dug from the ground
Can be found on the surface or from underground
Minerals exist in 3 forms
Solid
Liquid
Gaseous

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Creation of employment in mining companies

Revenue for the government as companies pay their taxes

Improvement of transport and communication facilities

Development of towns

Earns foreign exchange when exported

Growth of industries

Increased trade

Migration of people to mining areas

Development of social services in mining areas like schools

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FISHING

Is the removal or harvesting of fish from water for?

Home use as food

Sale

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

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

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

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

Dams
   Kiambere
   Masinga

Rearing of fish in fish ponds is called fish farming
Mainly done in
   Nanyuki
   Sagana in Kirinyaga
   Bamburi near Mombasa
   Kiganjo near Nyeri
Kibos near Kisumu
Chavakali near Kakamega
Nyansiongo in Borabu
Marine fishing is done in salty water in Indian Ocean
Also known as sea fishing

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

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

Types of fish caught

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

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

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

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

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FORESTRY
This is the practice of planting and caring of forests
A group of many trees growing in one place is called a forest
Only 2% of Kenya is covered by forest
Types of forests
  - Natural
  - Planted

Natural forest
Also known as indigenous
They grow naturally
Grown in areas of high rainfall
Trees grow to different heights
Trees take long to mature
Certain different types of trees are mainly
  - Meru oak
  - Mahogany
  - Rosewood
  - Elgon teak
  - Podo
  - Camphor
  - Iron wood

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

Trees are mainly of the same type (SPECIES)

Trees are planted in rows

Trees take a short time to mature

Trees are mainly softwood

Examples

Cedar
Pine
Eucalyptus
Blue – gum
Cyprus
Gravelea
Blackwattle
Fir
Jacaranda

Distribution of natural forests

Highland forest

Found in highland and slopes of mountains

MT. Kenya MT.

Elgon

Cherangani hills

Aberdare ranges

Mau ranges

Kakamega

Lowland forests
Found along the coast
Arabuko sokoke
Shimba hills
Muvache
Jilore
Gede

Mangrove forests
Grow in salty water on the shores of Indian Ocean
Lamu Kwale
Kilifi lamu
Vanga
Kikambala
Vipingo
Watamu
Kiunga

Distribution of planted forests
On slopes of MT. Kenya, Nyandarua, Mau Ranges
Londiani
Turbo
Elburgon
Molo
Kiptagat
Maji – mazuri
Burnt forest

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

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

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

Main game reserves

MaasaiMara

marsabit

Shaba

Boni

Shimbahills

South Turkana

losai

Nairobi national is the oldest park in Kenya

Stave national park is the largest game sanctuary in the world

MaasaiMara game reserve is famous in the world because

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

Wild beast migration

Importance of wildlife

Main tourist attraction

Creates job opportunities

Important part of our natural heritage

Promotes conservation of forests

Development of transport and communication facilities

Some animals provides game meat

Helps to make good use of game meat

Helps to make good use of unproductive land

Some wild animals are used for scientific studies and research
Problems facing wildlife

Pollution

Attack by pests and diseases

Prolonged drought

Fire out breaks

Poaching

Over population of wild animals in some parks

Inadequate funds to improve and maintain the park

Human – wildlife conflicts due to human population increase

Wildlife conservation

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

Some of these measures include

Establishment of game parks and reserves

Establishment of KWS to manage and take care of wild animals

Putting up electric fences around parks

Enacting laws to protect wildlife

Establishment of animal orphanages

Establishment of game sanctuaries

Establishment of anti-poaching unit

Ban of game hunting and game trophies

Educating people the importance of wildlife

Encouraging game ranching

Transferring animals from overcrowded parks to less crowded parks

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TOURISM

It is the travelling for pleasure

A tourist is a person who travels to places of interest for enjoyment

Types of tourist

Foreign

Domestic

Foreign tourist

Also called international

Travel from their countries to visit other countries

Domestic tourists

Also called local tourist

People who visit places of interest in their own countries

Major tourist attraction

They are things tourists come to see

Wildlife

Beautiful scenery

Sandy beaches

Warm climate

Sports: mountain climbing, motor vehicle rallies

Prehistoric sites and museums

Historical sites and monuments

Mnaranu ruins in Malindi
Gedi ruins I Malindi
Fort Jesus in Mombasa
Cultural attractions
Friendly people
Good hotels
Conference facilities
Agricultural shows

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

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

Overdependence on tourists from Europe

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TRADE

This is the exchange of goods and services

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

Trade in the past was called barter trade

It involved exchange of goods for goods

Medium of exchange today is money

Trade involving money is called monetary trade

Types of trade

Internal

External

Barter

Internal trade

Also known as domestic or local trade

Takes place within the country

Ensures good reach all parts of the country
External trade

Also known as foreign or international trade
Takes place between 2 or more countries
Involves imports and exports
Exports are goods and services that Kenya sells to other countries
e. g.
   tea
   Coffee
   Flowers
   Minerals
Imports are goods and services that are bought from other countries
e. g.
   fuel
   Vehicles
   Chemicals
   Medicine

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

It is the production of goods from raw materials.

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

Types of industries

Traditional industries | modern industries
Blacksmithing        | manufacturing
Gourd making         | processing
Bead making          | service
Leather making       | assembly
Pottery
Basketry
Weaving
Carving

Processing industry

Also known as primary industries.

Mostly deal with agricultural raw materials.

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

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

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

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

TRANSPORT

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

Forms of transport

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

Road transport

It is the oldest form of transport

Most common form of transport

Most developed form of transport

Widespread form of transport

Main types of roads in Kenya

Tarmac roads

All weather loose surface roads

Dry weather roads

Railway transport
Was built during colonial period
Was constructed between 1896 – 1901
Construction started in Mombasa and ended in Kisumu
Main reason was to open the interior for economic activities
It is a slow form of transport
It's cheap for transporting heavy and bulky goods for long distances
Is the safest means to travel since it experience few accidents
Expensive to construct and maintain

Water transport
Used by ships, steamers, ferries, boats, canoes
Used to transport heavy and bulky goods over long distances
Forms of water transport
    Inland
    Marine

Inland water transport
The main inland water transport is in L. Victoria
Kisumu is the main lake port
Other lake ports on L. Victoria are
    Homa bay
    Kendu bay
    Usenge bay
    Atembo bay
    Mahuru bay
    Karungu bay

Sea transport
Found in the Indian Ocean

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

Other ports along the coast are
  Malindi
  Kilifi
  Kiunga
  Ngomeni
  Shimoni
  Mtwapa
  Vanga

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

Most tourists use air transport to come to Kenya
Kenya has several airports and airstrips
Kenya has 4 international airports
Moi international airport
Jomo Kenyatta international airport
Eldoret international airport
Kisumu international airport

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

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

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COMMUNICATION

Passing or sending of information from one person to another

Forms of communication

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

Print media

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

Electronic media
Radio              Internet
Television         Mobile phones
Telephones
Telefax
Computers

Email
Social sites

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URBANIZATION
This is the growth and development of towns (urban centers)
Major towns in Kenya
   Nairobi
   Mombasa
   Kisumu
   Eldoret
   Thika
   Nakuru

Activity
Draw map of Kenya on pg 126, our lives today

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prominent traditional leaders

MASAKU

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

His trading center was 'kwa masaku' later changed to Machakos

Machakos was famous for trade and goods that were exchanged involved

Snuff
Tobacco
Calorie shells
Beads
Food

Contributions of masaku

He foretold the construction of the railway line

He foretold the coming of the British

He explained the meaning of certain events

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

He was forced by the British to move from Machakos

He settled in Kangundo and died in 1904

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KOITALEL ARAP SAMOEI

He was a Nandi leader

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

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

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

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

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Quiz

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

The title given to a Nandi medicine man is

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

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

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

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

ROLES OF TRADITIONAL FORMS OF GOVERNMENT
They settled disputes
They punished law breakers
They ensured the security of the community
Religious leaders conducted religious ceremonies

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

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

THE NANDI RESISTANCE

It lasted 11 years between 1895-1906.

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

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

The Nandi were defeated because
Their leader was tricked by the British, captured and killed.
The British had a well-equipped army with superior weapons.
Other African communities neighboring them collaborated with the British to fight them.
THE ABABUKUSU RESISTANCE
Were members of the Luhya Community

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

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COLLABORATOR
NABONGO MUMIA
He was the king of the Abawanga in western Kenya
Why he collaborated
He wanted military protection against the neighboring communities
He wanted to continue controlling long distance trade that passed through his kingdom
He wanted military protection against his brother Sakwa who had established a parallel kingdom

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

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

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

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

The army of the Abawanga was called?

The Nandi Orkoiyot was called?

Nabongo Mumias and Waiyaki made friends with the British they?

Mekatilili was arrested and deported to _________

Koitalel was a spiritual leader called

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

Why did the British punish Waiyaki?

Kenya was declared a British protectorate in

What is IBEACO in full?

The main role of IBEAC was

It collapsed mainly because of

The earliest visitors to the coast were

The Meru were ruled by

Who among the following leaders correctly matches with his community?

Koitalel Samoei – Kamba

Nabogo Mumia – Nandi

Mekatilili – Agiriama

Masaku – abaluhya

The following statements are about a traditional leader

He was a medicine man

A town is named after him

He was a prophet

He warned his community about the coming of the Europeans

The leader above is
CITIZENSHIP

A citizen is a person who belongs to a certain country

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

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

Ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen

By birth

By registration

Dual citizenship

Responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen

Respecting, upholding and defending the law and the constitution

Paying taxes

Obeying the law

Taking care of the environment

Taking part in development activities

Being loyal and patriotic

Voting during elections

Promoting family life and welfare

Living peacefully with others

Helping the needy

Importance of good citizenship

The government is able to govern its people easily

There is peace and stability

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

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

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

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

In democracy people are given the right to elect their leaders

Types of democracy

Direct

Indirect

Direct democracy
Also called participatory/pure democracy
All individuals are involved in decision making
It works well in small groups of people like club members, class, and school
People take a vote in case of disagreement
People exercise direct democracy during
Referendum
Voting during elections

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

FORMS OF CHILD ABUSE

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

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

Law, peace and conflict resolution
Laws are rules which controls the behaviour of people

Rules explain what people should do and not do

Rules also state the punishment to be given to the law breakers

‘Laws of our country are made in the parliament by the members of parliament

The document containing the law of our country is called the constitution

Peace refers to the harmony or absence of disagreement

Peace enables people to carry out their daily activities well

Conflicts are disagreements or misunderstanding between two or more people

Conflict resolution refers to the process of solving disputes that exist

Lawlessness is a situation where laws of a country are not followed and respected

Causes of lawlessness

Disobedience of the laws

Poor upbringing of children

Poverty

Tribalism

Racism

Nepotism

Regionalism

Religious differences

Political differences

Lack of employment

Corruption

Unequal distribution of resources

Bad leadership
Effects of lawlessness

A lawless society is a dangerous place to live in

People live in fear

Hinders/delays economic development

Destruction of property

Loss of lives

Scares away investors

Scares away tourists

Makes it difficult for the government to provide services

Government spends more money employing police officers

Importance of the rule of law

The law is applied fairly

Wrong doers are arrested

Respect is enhanced

Children are able to go school safely

Encourage development in the society

People support and help one another

Evaluation questions

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THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

Arms of the government

The legislature

The executive

The judiciary

Composition of the arms of the government

The legislature

Also called parliament

Members of the national assembly

290 elected members

47 elected women representatives

12 nominated members of the government

Ex – officio who is the speaker

Composition of the senate

47 senators

16 women nominated by the political parties

Two youth representatives, male and female

Two members representing the disabled, male and female

The speaker

The executive

Members

President

The cabinet
The civil servant

Members of the cabinet
Cabinet secretary
President
Deputy President
Secretary of the cabinet
NB: cabinet secretaries range from 14-22
Are not members of the parliament?
Principle secretary is the senior most civil servants in a ministry
A ministry is also called a state department

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

Composition of I E B C
Chairperson

A vice chairperson

A minimum of one and a maximum of 7 other members

A secretary appointed by the commission

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

The IEBC organizes national elections and referendum

Reviews the names and constituency boundaries