

2. Steel rolling mills, cement factories and paper making industries are classified under _____ industries.
3. A factory that deals with coffee is an example of a _____ industry.
4. Banking, shoe repair and insurance are all classified under _____ industries.
5. Identify two ways in which industries contribute to our economy.
6. The biggest trading bloc in Africa is _____.
7. The headquarters of Southern African Development Community (SADC) is _____.
8. Name three ECOWAS member states.
9. Identify two problems facing trading blocs.
10. The headquarters of East African Community is _____ in Tanzania.
11. Name three major imports into Kenya.
12. Identify three export products from Tanzania.

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION MEASURES

1. Establishing organisations to protect wildlife e.g. the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)
2. Training and doing research on methods of wildlife conservation.
3. Establishing national parks and game reserves where animals and plants can be protected.
4. Educating people on the importance of wildlife conservation.
5. Erecting electric fences around national parks to reduce human and wildlife conflict. It also reduces poaching.
6. Protecting endangered species in sanctuaries.
7. Ban on trade in wildlife trophies e.g. ivory, rhinoceros horns and skins of some animals.
8. Culling – Reducing the number of animals in a park when the population becomes too big.
9. Establishment of orphanage – The injured, sick and orphaned animals can be taken care of.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN AFRICA

The main tourist attractions are:-

- (a) **Wildlife** – Animals especially in the savannah grasslands are the leading tourist attraction.
- (b) **Sandy beaches** – The warm sandy beaches along the coast of Africa attract tourists.
- (c) **Sceneries** – They include the Great Rift Valley, lakes, mountains, waterfalls, forests and rivers.
- (d) **Cultural attraction** – This includes music, dances, dressing, artefacts and food.
- (e) **Historical sites** – The pyramids of Egypt, Fort Jesus, Gedi ruins in Kenya, Robben Island in South Africa and Great Zimbabwe are sites of historical importance.
- (f) **Pre-historic sites**: These are sites that have traces of human origin. They include Kariandusi, Hyrax hill and Olorgesaille in Kenya. Olduvai gorge is a major pre-historic site in Tanzania.
- (g) **Recreation and sports**. They include bird watching, camel riding, Paris-Dakar rally, hiking, sport fishing

TOURISM IN KENYA AND SWITZERLAND

TOURIST ATTRACTION IN KENYA

- The tourist attractions in Kenya include;
 - (a) Variety of wildlife
 - (b) Beautiful sceneries
 - (c) Historical and pre-historic sites
 - (d) Sandy beaches
 - (e) Warm climate
 - (f) Cultural activities
 - (g) Games and sports
 - (h) Peaceful country which is stable.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN SWITZERLAND

- The tourist attractions in Switzerland include;
 - (a) **Beautiful scenery**:- This includes the snowcapped Alps mountains, Lakes and waterfalls.
 - (b) **Climate**:- The cool temperate climate attracts tourists. Some tourists visit the country in summer.
 - (c) **Good transport and communication**:- Switzerland has well developed transport and communication system. There are well developed roads, electrified railways and cable cars are also used.
 - (d) **Political stability**:- The country is peaceful. Switzerland has avoided conflicts with other countries and thus a favourite country for holiday makers.
 - (e) **Wildlife**:- Animals such as the bear and birds such as bearded vultures attract tourist.
 - (f) **Cultural heritage**:- Several European languages are spoken making Switzerland to have a rich Swiss culture.
 - (g) **Sports**:- Popular sports such as skating, ice-hockey, skiing, sailing and gliding attract tourists.
 - (h) **International conferences**:- Switzerland is the headquarters of several international organisations such as Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA). International conferences in the country attract many tourists.

SIMILARITIES IN TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OF KENYA AND SWITZERLAND

1. Both have snowcapped mountains. The Alps is in Switzerland while Mt. Kenya is a snowcapped mountain in Kenya.
2. Both have impressive valleys, lakes and waterfalls.
3. Both have good accommodation facilities for tourists.
4. Relative peace is enjoyed in both countries.
5. Both have a rich cultural heritage.
6. Both have sporting activities that attract tourists.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. Ruaha and Serengeti are gameparks found in _____.
2. Bwindi and Murchison Falls gameparks are found in _____.
3. In which country are Gedi ruins a tourist attraction found?
4. In which country are pyramids a major tourist

5. Which African country got many tourists when it hosted the FIFA world cup of the year 2010?
6. Identify three challenges facing tourism in Africa.
7. Name three tourist attractions in Switzerland.
8. Name three tourist attractions in Kenya.
9. Identify three ways in which wildlife contributes to our economy?
10. The main tourist attraction at the coast of Kenya is _____.

URBANIZATION

- This is the development and growth of towns. There has been a rapid growth of urban centres in many parts of Africa.
- Some of the functions of town include:
 - (a) Communication.
 - (b) Industrial.
 - (c) Education.
 - (d) Tourism.
 - (e) Port town e.g. Mombasa and Kisumu.
 - (f) Commercial purposes.
 - (g) Mining activities.
 - (h) Administrative purposes
 - (i) Marketing centres and collection centre.

SOME MAJOR URBAN CENTRES OF EASTERN AFRICA

TOWN	INFORMATION
1. NAIROBI	- Largest city in Eastern Africa. Chosen as a site during the construction of Kenya Uganda railway. Has many functions. It is the main administrative centre of Kenya.
2. Mombasa	- It developed many years ago as a result of trade between local people and foreigners. Has many functions. It is Eastern Africa's main port.
3. Nakuru	- It developed as a major agricultural collection centre. It has many functions. It is the headquarters of Nakuru county.
4. Kisumu	- Started as a small fishing village - It grew as a result of the building of the Kenya-Uganda railway. It has many functions. - It serves as a major port and is the headquarters of Kisumu county.
5. Thika	- It started as a market and an agricultural collecting centre. It serves as a major industrial centre.
6. Malindi	- It is an old town dating back to the 14 th century. It is along the coast of Kenya. - It is a major tourist centre.
7. Kampala	- It is the main administrative centre of Uganda. It is the capital city. It has many functions e.g. transport, communication, industrial and educational. - It is built on hills.
8. Addis Ababa	- It is the main administrative capital of Ethiopia. - It is the headquarters of African Union (formerly OAU). - Has many functions.
9. Dar-es-Salaam	- It is an old town along the coast of Tanzania.

	- It is a major port. It is still a major commercial centre.
10. Dodoma	- It is the main administrative centre of Tanzania. It was chosen because of its central location.
11. Arusha	- Started as a market centre. It is headquarters of East African Community (E.A.C.)

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. In which year did the railway reach Kisumu?
2. Identify two functions of Nairobi.
3. Which town in Eastern Africa has the largest seaport?
4. Name two towns in Kenya that originated as a result of early trade between arabs and local people?
5. In which year did Nairobi become the capital of Kenya?
6. Which town began as a resting place of the workers during the building of the Kenya-Uganda railway?
7. Name two towns in Kenya which began as agricultural collecting centres.
8. Which major town of Kenya has Chania and Fourteen Falls which are located nearby as tourist attractions?
9. Which Eastern African town is located on seven hills?
10. Which town found in Eastern Africa is located near the Owen Falls dam?

FISHING

It is divided into marine fishing (sea-fishing) and inland fishing. Inland fishing grounds include lakes, rivers, dams and ponds.

FISHING METHODS

Traditional or subsistence fishing methods

1. Hook and line method (Hand line)
2. Basket fishing
3. Spearing method (Harpooning)
4. Use of traditional herbs

MODERN FISHING METHODS

1. Trawling.
2. Purse-seining.
3. Net drifting (use of gillnets)
4. Long lining.

PROBLEM FACING FISHERIES

- (1) Inadequate capital and poor technology. This leads to inefficient fishing especially in the seas.
- (2) Over fishing.
- (3) Poor roads leading to the fishing grounds.
- (4) Use of poor fishing methods.
- (5) Pollution e.g Oil spills in the sea.
- (6) Inadequate processing and storage facilities.
- (7) Growth of weeds which hinder fishing.
- (8) Limited market.
- (9) Fish poaching by foreign ships.
- (10) Mismanagement of co-operatives that market fish.

COMPARISON BETWEEN FISH FARMING IN KENYA AND JAPAN

KENYA	JAPAN
1. Only fresh water types e.g. Tilapia and trout are reared.	2. Both marine and fresh water types are reared.
2. Simple methods are used.	3. Fish farming is advanced and scientific methods are used
3. Small market to sell fish	4. There is a large market for fish
4. Research in fisheries is not well developed.	5. Research on fisheries is more extensive and developed.
5. Fish farming is mainly practised in the interior of the country.	6. A lot of fish farming is done in sheltered areas along the coast. There are also fresh water fish farms in the interior.
6. Fish farmers have inadequate capital and co-operatives are poorly organised.	7. Fish farmers have adequate capital and the co-operatives are well managed.
7. Simple preservation methods e.g. sun-drying, smoking and salting are used.	8. Advanced methods of preservation such as canning and refrigeration are used.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. Name two types of fish kept in the fish farms of Kenya.
2. Name two major islands of Japan.
3. Most of the fish in Japan are caught in the _____.
4. Name two small scale fishing methods.
5. Name three large scale (commercial) fishing methods.
6. The cheapest fish preservation method is by _____.
7. Name three types of fish caught in inland fishing grounds.
8. Name three types of fish caught in marine fishing grounds.
9. Identify two ways fishing contributes to the economy of Africa.
10. Name two problems facing fisheries in Africa.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Traditional means of Communication

1. Sending of messengers
2. Blowing of horns
3. Beating drums
4. Use of smoke signals
5. Whistling
6. Ululation
7. Wailing

Traditional means of transport

1. Use of pack animals e.g. donkeys and camels.
2. Using rafts and canoes in lakes or rivers.
3. Human transport – carrying goods on the back and shoulders. Some people carried goods on the head.

Modern forms of Communication

- (a) Radio
- (b) Television
- (c) Newspapers
- (d) Electronic mail (e-mail)
- (e) Fax (facsimile)
- (f) Telex
- (g) Telephone
- (h) Use of letters
- (i) Telegrams
- (j) Magazines

Modern means of transport

1. **Road:** This is the most commonly used means of transport. It is widely available.
2. **Rail:** It is cheaper than road over long distances. It is not available in most of the areas.
3. **Water transport:** It is a good way of transporting heavy and bulky goods over long distances. It can only be accessible where there are seas, lakes and navigable rivers. It is a cheap way of transporting goods which are not perishable.
4. **Air transport:** It is the fastest but expensive. Can be used to transport perishable goods over long distances.
5. **Pipeline transport:** Most convenient for transporting liquids and gases over long distances.
6. **Cable transport:** It is used in transportation of electricity and electronic messages.

CATERING FOR PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN TRANSPORT

1. People who have special needs include:-
 - (a) The visually impaired.
 - (b) The hearing impaired.
 - (c) The physically handicapped
 - (d) The mentally handicapped.
2. The visually handicapped are provided with special canes which motorists can easily notice. Motorists should stop where such people can board or alight from the vehicle easily.
3. Those with physical disabilities are provided with wheelchairs to help them move on roads or pedestrian walks.
4. Crutches are provided to people with disability to help them climb onto vehicles.
5. Entrance to some public vehicles or buildings do not have stairs or steps but have ramps that enable wheelchairs to be pushed in and out of them.
6. Ramps have been made on pavements to enable wheelchairs to be pushed through.
7. In the towns there are parking spaces that have been set aside for people with special needs.
8. Special vehicles have been designed in a manner that is friendly and easy to use by people with special needs.
9. Public service vehicles are advised not to charge people for carrying a wheelchair.
10. Facilities used by people with physical disability should be located in the ground floor of tall building. Lifts should be provided to reach higher floors.
11. People who are hearing impaired or mentally handicapped are advised not to drive on Kenyan

MEASURES TAKEN TO CATER FOR PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN COMMUNICATION

1. Braille machines have been provided for people who are visually handicapped. The visually impaired are also able to read Braille books by touching.
2. Government has been encouraging and supporting the development of the sign language used by people who cannot hear or speak.
3. Some television stations use the sign language together with the sound to enable all people to listen to news and programs.
4. In courts and other public gatherings government provides interpreters who communicate what is said by use of signs.
5. Government allows importation of hearing devices without tax. Hearing devices enable people who are partially impaired to hear.
6. In some places telephone booths have been made in a way that they can be used by people who move with the aid of wheelchairs.
7. Government has established the Kenya Institute of Special Education (KISE) to train people who help persons with special needs.
9. Mobile phones have been modified in a way that they can be used by people with visual impairment.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. Port Sudan is along the _____ sea.
2. The great North road starts in capetown in _____ and ends in Egypt.
3. The most developed form of transport in Africa is by _____.
4. Work on the Kenya - Uganda railway began in the year _____.
5. What is used to transport electricity from the generating stations to the places where it is needed?
6. Print media is used to send messages in _____ form.
7. Name two forms of electronic media.
8. Name two ways of catering for people with special needs in transport.
9. Name two measures taken to cater for persons with special needs in communication.
10. Douala is a seaport in _____.

ROAD SAFETY AND FIRST AID

- Road safety is the careful use of roads. We should use the roads carefully to save lives lost through accidents.

Causes of road accidents

- Most accidents occur due to carelessness of road users. Accidents may occur due to:-
 - (a) Speeding of vehicles
 - (b) Over-loading
 - (c) Overtaking at corners
 - (d) Driving while drunk
 - (e) Ignoring road signs
 - (f) Fatigue – Drivers may be tired after driving for many hours.
 - (g) Careless pedestrians and cyclists.

- (j) Bad weather – fog and mist may affect drivers.
- (k) Use of mobile phones while driving.
- (l) Children playing on the road.
- (m) Grazing of animals near roads.

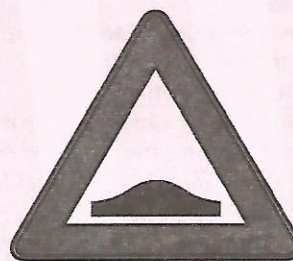
FIRST AID

- This refers to the immediate help given to people who are injured in an accident. It is given at the scene of the accident before taking those involved to the hospital.
- First Aid is given in order:-
 - (a) To save life
 - (b) To prevent further injury
 - (c) To promote recovery.
 - (d) To enable the injured to be taken to the hospital.
- Some procedures for giving first aid are as follows:-
 1. Stay calm at all time.
 2. Assess the nature of the accident.
 3. In an vehicle accident it is important to remove those trapped in the vehicle. If there are serious injuries it is important to call for professional help.
 4. It is important to call the police, ambulance and other professionals.
 5. Bleeding should be stopped by pressing on the wound with a piece of cloth. It is important to wear gloves or improvise plastic papers when handling accident victims.
 6. Ensure that casualties have plenty of air. If someone is not breathing, they need mouth to mouth artificial respiration.
 7. Reassure the victims who might be in shock that everything will be okay.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. Identify two causes of road accidents.
2. Most accidents in Kenya occur as a result of human _____.
3. Identify three ways of preventing road accidents.
4. _____ road signs are usually surrounded by a red circle.
5. Warning signs along the road are usually enclosed in a red _____.
6. Identify two reasons for administering first aid to an injured person.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 7 and 8



7. The road sign shown above informs drivers that there are _____ ahead.
8. The road sign above is classified as a _____

9. One should cross a busy road where there is a _____.
10. Mouth to mouth artificial respiration should be applied when giving first aid to victims who have difficulties in _____.

CHAPTER FIVE

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

TRADITIONAL FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

- There were different forms of administration in the past.
- In many Kenyan communities there were councils of elders. The councils of elders mainly helped to settle disputes.
- Some communities such as the Wanga were ruled by kings known as Nabongo.
- Some communities in Eastern Africa were ruled by chiefs. Good examples are the Wanyamwezi who were ruled by a chief known as Ntemi. The Ntemi's position was hereditary.
- The Buganda kingdom was ruled by king known as Kabaka. The Kabaka was assisted by clan elders known as Bataka. The traditional parliament was known as Lukiko. Some of the important officials in the kingdom included the Prime Minister (Katikiro), Chief Justice (Omulamuzi) and Omwanika (treasurer).
- Other traditional African governments include:-
 - (a) **San:** The San were hunters and gatherers. Issues affecting the community were publicly discussed and agreed on. They therefore had a form of direct democracy.
 - (b) **Khoikhoi:** The Khoikhoi or Hottentots were nomadic pastoralists. They were ruled by chiefs. The Khoikhoi chiefs had little power because they had to consult elders before making important decisions in the community.

KINGDOM OF OLD GHANA

The kingdom grew in West Africa between River Senegal and Niger. The kingdom was ruled by kings known as Ghana. The kingdom grew powerful due to wealth got from trade. The kingdom had also a large army and strong kings. This kingdom was established by the Soninke, Mande speakers.

TRADITIONAL LEADERS IN KENYA

Some of the prominent traditional leaders in Kenya included:-

- (a) Masaku- Leader among the Kamba people.
- (b) Lenana – Leader among the Maasai.
- (c) Sakawa – Leader among the Gusii.
- (d) Koitalel arap Samoei – Leader among the Nandi.
- (e) Mekatilili – Leader among the Giriama.
- (f) Waiyaki wa Hinga – Leader among the Kikuyu.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. Most communities in Kenya were traditionally ruled by _____.
2. The council of elders among the Ameru of Kenya

3. In the traditional Abawanga community the king was known as _____.
4. The religious leader in the traditional Ameru community was known as _____.
5. Identify two functions of the Kabaka in the traditional Buganda community.
6. In the traditional Nyamwezi chiefdom the head of the government was known as _____.
7. Who was Omulamuzi in the traditional Buganda government?
8. The kingdom of Old Ghana was founded by the _____ people.
9. Who became the next king when the king of the kingdom of Old Ghana died?
10. The san (bushmen) lived in small units of about 20 - 100 people. These groups were known as _____.
11. The traditional Khoikhoi community was ruled by a _____ who was assisted to make decisions by council of elders.
12. The kingdom of Old Ghana finally collapsed when it was attacked by berbers from the North known as _____.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION SYSTEMS

- (a) **Direct rule:** This was mainly applied by colonialists among communities which resisted colonial rule. It was applied in many parts of Africa. A good example is Kenya and Zimbabwe.
- (b) **Indirect rule:** This was applied where communities accepted colonialism and where communities had organised forms of administration. Indirect rule worked well in Uganda and northern Nigeria. It was a cheap way of colonial administration.
- (c) **Paternalism:** This was a policy where Africans were seen as children who need to be civilised. Belgians who colonised the Democratic Republic of Congo believed in this policy.
- (d) **Assimilation:** In this system of administration Africans were treated as citizens of the colonial power. The colonies were seen as provinces of the colonial master. The French and the Portuguese believed in this policy.

COLONIAL POWER	COUNTRIES COLONISED
GERMANY	Tanzania, Togo, Namibia and Cameroon
British	Botswana, Swaziland, Kenya, Uganda, Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, Gambia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and others.
French	Tunisia, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Mali, Chad, Senegal, Madagascar, Core 'd' Ivoire and others.
Belgian	Congo free state or Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Burundi
Spain	Western Sahara and Equatorial Guinea.
Italians	Libya, part of Somalia and Eritrea.
Portuguese	Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. Name two systems that were used by colonialists to administer the people of Africa.
2. Which system of administration was used by the British in Northern Nigeria?
3. In the French administrative structure each country was headed by a _____.
4. Name two French communes in Senegal.
5. Which Belgian King claimed DRC as his personal property?
6. Name two conditions Africans had to fulfil for them to be assimilated into the French culture.
7. In which year did Kenya become a British protectorate?
8. The head of the colony in Kenya by 1920 was known as a _____.
9. What was the role of African chiefs in the colonial administrative systems.
10. Which system of administration was used by the British in Southern Nigeria?

REASONS FOR THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF AFRICA

- (1) Search for raw material for their industries.
- (2) Need for market for their finished products.
- (3) Settlement of Europe's surplus population.
- (4) Search for more geographical and scientific information about Africa.
- (5) To spread Christianity.
- (6) Some came to end slave trade.
- (7) Prestige- some looked for colonies to show that they had power.

AFRICA REACTION TO SCRAMBLE

Africa's reaction to scramble was in two main ways:-

- (a) Some collaborated with the Europeans.
- (b) Some resisted strongly against European powers.

PERSONALITIES WHO LED THEIR PEOPLE IN COLLABORATION

- (a) Chief Waiyaki of Dagoretti.
- (b) Nabongo Mumia of Wang'a.
- (c) Chief Karuri wa Gakure of Muranga.
- (d) Kabaka Mutesa I of Buganda.
- (e) Chief Lewanika of the Lozi.
- (f) Laibon Lenana of the Maasai.

PERSONALITIES WHO LED IN RESISTANCE

- (a) Mukite wa Nameme:- He led the Ababukusu in resistance.
- (b) Koitalel arap Samoei: - Led Nandi in their resistance.
- (c) Kabaka Mwanga:- Led Buganda in their resistance.
- (d) Samori Toure:- Led resistance of the Mandinka against the French.
- (e) Mekatilili wa Menza: - She was a courageous leader who led the Giriama against the British.
- (f) Chief Mkwawa:- Led Hehe resistance against the Germans.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. Samori Toure organised armed resistance against the _____ in West Africa.

2. Which leader of the Lozi signed an agreement with the British South African Company in 1890?
3. Kabaka Mwanga was the son of Kabaka _____ in Buganda.
4. Which Kabaka of Buganda was captured by the British and sent to Seychelles where he died in 1903?
5. Name three communities that took part in the Maji maji rebellion.
6. Who led Africans in the Maji Maji rebellion?
7. Name two African leaders who led their communities in resisting British rule in Kenya.
8. Name two African leaders in Kenya who collaborated with the British.
9. Which two African countries were not partitioned?
10. Name two reasons for the scramble and partition of Africa.
11. Between which two years did the Maji Maji rebellion take place?
12. Which community offered resistance to British rule in Kenya because they did not want the railway line to be built across their territory?
13. Name three countries that took part in the scramble for Africa.
14. Who convened a meeting at Berlin in 1884 to peacefully partition Africa among European nations?

STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

- In many African nations there was increased nationalism after the first and the Second World Wars.
- In countries where there were a large number of white settlers they opposed independence under majority rule. Some of the countries whose independence was achieved through armed struggle include Kenya, Angola, Algeria, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.
- In some countries independence was won peacefully. Countries which achieved independence by peaceful negotiations include Ghana and other countries of West Africa, Uganda and Tanzania.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS IN KENYA BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

YEAR	POLITICAL PARTY	AIMS	FOUND MEMBERS
1920	Kikuyu Association (KA)	- Protection of African land	- Koinange - Philip Karanja
1921 in the month of June	Young Kikuyu Association (YKA)	- Fought for return of land - Withdrawal of Kipande policy	- Harry Thuku
1921 in the month of July	East African Association (E.A.A.)	- Demanded for more education for Africans - Fought for abolition of taxes	- Harry Thuku - I. M. Ismael - Abdalla Tairara - Molanket ole Sempole

1921 in the month of December	Young Kavirondo Association (YKA)	- They were against Kipande system and taxes	- Jonathan Okwiri - Simeon Nyende - Ezekiel Apindi
1924	Kikuyu Central Association (KCA)	- Demanded return of land - They were against racial discrimination	- Jesse Kariuki - Joseph Kang'ethe - James Gichuru - James Beuttah
1938	Ukambani Members Association	- Was against the destocking policy	- Samuel Muindi Mbingu
1938	Taita Hills Association (THA)	- Wanted return of Taita land	- Jimmy Mwambichi - Paul Chumbo
1944	Kenya African Union (KAU)	- Assisting Eliud Mathu in LegCo & co-ordinate nationalist activities	- James Gichuru - Harry Thuku - Francis Khamisi - J. O. Josiah
1960	KANU	- Championing African interests and fighting for independence	- James Gichuru - Oginga Odinga - Tom Mboya - Arthur Ochwada
1960	KADU	- Championed interests of smaller communities	- Ronald Ngala - Daniel A. Moi - M. Shikuku - Justus ole Tipis
1962	African People's Party A.P.P.)	- To take care of the Akamba interests	- Paul Ngei

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. Name two African countries that achieved independence through armed struggle.
2. Name two African countries that achieved independence through peaceful negotiations.
3. Who was the leader of the Mau Mau rebellion before he was captured in 1956?
4. Which political party led Zimbabwe to its independence in 1980?
5. Who was the first president of independent Ghana?
6. In which year did Ghana attain its independence?
7. In which year was Tanganyika granted internal self-government?
8. Which political association was formed by African chiefs and headmen in Kenya in 1920?
9. Who was the leader of Young Kikuyu Association when it was formed in 1921?
10. Identify two grievances made towards the colonial government by political associations that

11. Who wrote a magazine known as Muiguithania in 1928 when he was a member of Kikuyu Central Association?
12. The first African in Kenya to be nominated to the Legco was _____.
13. Who was elected to represent Africans in the Rift Valley in 1957 when Africans were allowed to vote in Kenya for the first time?
14. Who was the first president of KANU when the party was formed in 1960?

CONTRIBUTION OF PROMINENT PERSONALITIES

Mwalimu Julius Nyerere

- He was born in 1922 at Butiama in Musoma near the shores of Lake Victoria.
- He attended schools in Bukoba before moving to Makerere University where he trained as a teacher.
- He obtained a degree in 1952 from the University of Edinburgh in Britain. Some of his achievements were:-
 - (a) He led Tanzania to its independence
 - (b) He was the first president of Tanzania
 - (c) He introduced communal farming (Ujamaa) in Tanzania
 - (d) He introduced free education
 - (e) He supported liberation movements
 - (f) He was a founder member of OAU
 - (g) He led in uniting Zanzibar and Tanganyika to form Tanzania
 - (h) He helped in formation of Chama cha Mapinduzi.

Haille Sellasie

- He was born at Harar in Ethiopia in 1892. His real name was Ras Tafari Makonnen. He belonged to the Royal family.
- He was a cousin to Menelik II.
- Some of his achievements were:-
 - (a) He became a provincial governor at the age of sixteen.
 - (b) Was crowned as an emperor in 1930 after the death of empress Zaiduti.
 - (c) He introduced a new constitution in Ethiopia.
 - (d) He tried in modernisation of Ethiopia.
 - (e) He was a founder member of Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Leopold Sedar Senghor

- He was born in 1906 in Senegal. He received his early education in Senegal and proceeded to France for his University education. Some of his achievements include:-
 - (a) He represented Senegal in the French National Assembly from 1946-1958.
 - (b) He was a great poet and used the poems to promote African culture.
 - (c) He was a democrat and thus allowed formation of many political parties in Senegal.
 - (d) He led his country Senegal to independence.
 - (e) He was the first president of Senegal.

Nelson Mandela

- He was born at Transkei in 1918 in South Africa.
- He studied at Fort Hare University and the

- In 1955 he and other leaders of African National Congress (ANC) wrote the Freedom Charter which advocated for equal rights for all races in South Africa.
- He helped in forming "Umkhonto we Sizwe" which means 'spear of the nation'. This was armed wing of ANC.
- In 1962 he was sentenced to five years imprisonment for leaving the country illegally. He was later charged with treason and sent to life imprisonment. He served for many years in Robben Island prison.
- He was released from prison in 1990 by President Fredrick De Klerk.
- He became the first black South African president in 1994 after the all race elections that were won by ANC.
- He won the Nobel peace prize together with De Klerk in 1993.
- He retired from presidency in 1999.
- He has helped in mediating for peace among many countries.

Gamal Abdel Nasser

- Born in 1918 in Alexandria in Egypt.
- He joined the Cairo Military Academy in 1937.
- While in the Army he formed a secret organisation known as "free officers".
- The free officers' movement was against the British presence in Egypt.
- In 1952 the free officers overthrew the government of King Farouk and formed a government under Major Mohammed Naguib.
- In 1954 Nasser took over as president.
- He nationalised Suez Canal in 1956.
- He helped in building Aswan High Dam.
- He helped in uniting Arab countries.
- Was a founder member of O.A.U.
- He made good reforms in education, agriculture and health sectors.
- He died of heart attack in 1970.

Achievements of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta

1. Promoted unity of Kenyans.
2. He was Kenya's first president.
3. He championed freedom for Africans.
4. He championed preservation of Kenyans culture.
5. He supported liberation movements.
6. He was a diplomat. He encouraged good international relations.
7. He promoted economic development.
8. Health facilities were expanded under his leadership.
9. He introduced the philosophy of Harambee in 1963.
10. African socialism was a philosophy introduced during his reign. It was introduced in 1965.
11. He promoted agriculture and education sectors.

Achievements of Daniel Arap Moi

1. He advocated the interests of the minority groups.
2. He was Kenya's president for twenty four years.
3. He is a peace maker. He has mediated peace in Sudan and Somalia.
4. He promoted the unity of Kenya under KANU.
5. He promoted development. He developed projects such as:
 - (a) Nyayo Tea Zones
 - (b) Youth and women projects

- (c) Health centres through the Nyayo wards project
6. He developed educational institutions
7. He allowed multi-partysm in 1991.
8. He has established the Moi Foundation to help the needy in the country.

Achievements of Oginga Odinga

1. He was a freedom fighter. He co-operated with people who fought for freedom.
2. He was an educationist. He secured scholarships for young Kenyans to study abroad.
3. He was a founder member of KANU.
4. He was Kenya's first vice president.
5. He was a great author. He wrote a book 'Not Yet Uhuru' to express his views on African freedom.
6. He was a great democrat. He started an opposition party called the Kenya Peoples' Union (KPU) in 1966. He was also in the forefront in the fight for multi-partysm.

Wangari Maathai

1. She was born in Tetu, Nyeri in 1940.
 2. She attended local schools before going to overseas countries for further studies.
 3. She taught at the University of Nairobi where she became the first woman to head a University Department in Kenya.
 4. She became the first woman in Eastern and Central Africa to get a doctorate degree and later the first female professor at the University of Nairobi.
 5. Wangari Maathai's contributions include:
 - (a) Environmental conservation
Through her efforts in the Green Belt Movement, many trees have been planted. Uhuru Park, Karura Forest, Mount Kenya Forest and Mau Forest were saved from destruction due to her efforts.
 - (b) Fighting for rights of women
She helped to strengthen the National Council of Women of Kenya (NCWK) which has helped in upholding the rights of women in Kenya.
 - (c) Encouraging democracy
She was in the forefront in fighting for multiparty democracy in Kenya. In 2002 she was elected to parliament for the first time.
 - (d) Crusader for human rights
She is a crusader for upholding of human rights in Kenya. She led other women at what is known today as Freedom Corner in Uhuru Park to demand for the release of political prisoners in Kenya.
 - (e) Being an educationist and researcher
She taught at the University of Nairobi. She also did veterinary medicine research and headed the veterinary medicine Faculty at Nairobi University.
- NB:** Due to her efforts in conservation of the environment, she won the Nobel Peace Prize of 2004.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. Who surrendered his seat in the Legco in favour of Jomo Kenyatta?
2. In which year did Kenyatta introduce the spirit of Harambee?

3. In which year did Kenyatta become the Prime Minister of Kenya?
4. Identify two contributions of Daniel Arap Moi.
5. In which year did Moi retire as president of Kenya?
6. Which political party did Jaramogi Oginga Odinga form in 1966?
7. In which year was Wangari Maathai elected for the first time to join the Kenyan parliament?
8. Who was the last emperor in Ethiopia?
9. Ras Tafari Makonnen was crowned as the Emperor of Ethiopia by the Abuna, the head of the _____ church.
10. Which political party did Julius Nyerere join after his teaching career?
11. Which political party did Mandela lead to win the elections of 1994 in South Africa?
12. Which secret organisation did Gamal Abdel Nasser form in Egypt?
13. Identify two achievements of Leopold Sedar Senghor.
14. Who released Mandela from prison in the year 1990?

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)

- Was formed on 25th May 1963 by independent African states by that time.
- The OAU charter was signed by 30 heads of state marking a beginning of this continental organisation.
- The Secretariat was to be in Addis Ababa Ethiopia.
- Some of the aims of the OAU were:-
 - (a) Promoting unity among African states.
 - (b) Improving the standards of living of the Africans.
 - (c) Defend sovereignty and independence of African states.
 - (d) Eradicate all forms of colonialism in Africa.
 - (e) To promote international co-operation between Africa and the rest of the world.

THE AFRICAN UNION (AU)

- OAU was completely transformed into African Union in a meeting of July 2002. The meeting was held in Durban in South Africa. This meeting was attended by African heads of state.
- The change was necessary because OAU had failed to meet most of its objectives.
- The first chairman of African Union was Thabo Mbeki while the first secretary was Amara Essy of Cote D'Ivoire.
- Some of the objectives of the African Union are:-
 - (a) Promote development of African countries
 - (b) Uniting the people of Africa
 - (c) Establishment of one parliament in order to intervene and settle inter-state disputes.
 - (d) To stop foreign influence. African Union aims to make the economy of Africa stable and thus reduce reliance on foreign states.

- (g) Promote trade among African countries.
 - All countries of Africa except Morocco are members of African Union.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION (UN)

- Was formed in 1945 after the Second World War.
- The headquarters are in New York.
- The original founder members from Africa were Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia and South Africa.
- The UNO charter has set out several objectives of the organisation such as:-
 - (a) Maintain international peace.
 - (b) Developing friendly relations among countries.
 - (c) Co-operating internationally to solve economic, Social, Cultural and humanitarian problems.

UN ORGANS

- (1) **The General Assembly**- All policy matters of the UN are discussed at the General Assembly. It acts as parliament of UN.
- (2) **Security Council**: In charge of peace and security in the world. The five permanent members of the Security Council with veto powers are China, France, U.S.A, Russia and Britain.
- (3) **The secretariat**- Performs the administrative duties of the U.N.O. It is headed by a secretary general who is appointed for five year period to a maximum of two terms.
- (4) **International Court of Justice**- It has judges appointed by the General Assembly. They settle disputes between member states or individuals who have not received justice in their countries.
- (5) **The economic and social council**- It co-ordinates the work of the specialised agencies of the united nations.

AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

AGENCY	HEADQUARTERS
World Health Organisation- WHO	Geneva, Switzerland.
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation-UNESCO	Paris, France
United Nations Environmental Programme-UNEP	Nairobi, Kenya
UN-HABITAT	Nairobi, Kenya
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	New York, U.S.A
Food and Agricultural Organisation (F.A.O)	Rome, Italy
United Nation Children's Fund- UNICEF	New York, USA
United Nations High Commission for Refugees- UNHCR	Geneva, Switzerland
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or World bank	Washington in U.S.A
International Monetary Fund (I.M.F)	Washington in U.S.A
Economic Commission for Africa(E.C.A)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

THE COMMONWEALTH

- The commonwealth of Nations is made up of

- Membership is open to any country that may apply and wish to be a member.
- Some members were not previously colonies of the British. A good example is Mozambique.
- The head of the Commonwealth is the Monarch of Britain.
- Administrative work of the Commonwealth is conducted by the Secretary General. The secretariat of the Commonwealth is based in London.
- Heads of government of Commonwealth countries meet after every two years to deliberate on issues affecting Commonwealth members.
- Commonwealth games are held after every four years.
- The Commonwealth encourages strong ties among member states in;
 - (a) Trade
 - (b) Sports
 - (c) Education
 - (d) Industrial and economic development
 - (e) Cultural exchange
- Some Commonwealth members from countries outside Africa include:- Britain, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, India and Pakistan.
- African countries which are members of Commonwealth include Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Uganda, Tanzania, South-Africa, Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana, Gambia, Mozambique, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Mauritius, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Seychelles, Malawi and Gambia.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. The Organisation of African Unity (O.A.U) headquarters were based in _____.
2. Who was the first chairperson of O.A.U when it was formed in 1963?
3. O.A.U was transformed into _____ in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa.
4. The United Nations Organisation was founded in the year _____.
5. Name three African countries which were among the original founder members of U.N.O.
6. The United National Organisation headquarters are based in _____.
7. The World Health Organisation (W.H.O) is a UN agency which headquarters are based in _____.
8. The headquarters of the Commonwealth are based in _____ in Britain.
9. Name three countries in Africa that are members of the Commonwealth.
10. Commonwealth games are held after every _____ years.

PRESENT SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENTS

- In many countries of Africa governments are headed by executive Presidents e.g. Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Botswana and Ghana.
- In some cases the government is headed by a Prime Minister. A good example is Ethiopia.
- In other cases the governments are headed by a

- Some examples of countries headed by a monarch are Morocco, Lesotho and Swaziland.
- In Swaziland the head of state (King) nominates some members of parliament. In Kenya nomination is done by political parties. In Swaziland there is a two chamber parliament while in Kenya we have only one parliament.
- In Swaziland the king is advised by a council known as *liqoqo*. In Kenya the president is advised by members of the cabinet.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. The government of Swaziland is headed by a _____.
2. The commander in chief of the army in Kenya is the _____.
3. Swaziland has a parliament which is known as _____.
4. The Swazi national council that assists the king in Swaziland is known as _____.
5. Who became the Head of state in Swaziland when the country got independence in 1968?
6. Swaziland parliament consists of the house of assembly and the house of _____.
7. Name two countries in Africa ruled by a Monarchy?
8. Most countries of Africa are headed by executive _____.
9. Identify two differences in the government of Swaziland and that of Kenya.
10. Swaziland was once a colony of the _____.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN KENYA SINCE 1963

- Kenya attained its independence in 1963 under a federal (Majimbo) constitution.
- In 1964 the constitution was amended to make Kenya a Republic.
- In the same year (1964) KADU and A.P.P were dissolved and their officials joined K.A.N.U.
- In 1966 radical members of KANU led by Oginga Odinga resigned to form Kenya Peoples Union (K.P.U).
- K.P.U was banned in 1969 after the riots in Kisumu.
- In 1982 the constitution was amended by adding section 2(A) making Kenya a de jure one-party state by law. The only party allowed to operate as a political party was KANU.
- Some leaders pressurized the government to amend section 2(A) to allow multiparty democracy. Their efforts bore fruits when the government amended section 2(A) of the constitution in 1991 to allow multi-party democracy.
- Some of the leaders who fought for multi-party democracy in Kenya include Oginga Odinga, George Anyona, Kenneth Matiba, Charles Rubia and Martin Shikuku.
- Some of the political parties formed immediately after Kenya became a multiparty state include:- Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) which later split into FORD – KENYA and FORD – ASILI in 1992.
- KANU won the elections of 1992 and 1997 as the opposition political parties remained divided

- In 2002 political parties such as Democratic Party (D.P), FORD-Kenya, and Liberal Democratic Party (L.D.P) came together to form National Rainbow Coalition (NARC)
- NARC won the elections of 2002 and Mwai Kibaki took over from Daniel Arap Moi as president of Kenya.
- The 2007 elections ended in dispute between the Orange Democratic Movement (O.D.M) and Party of National Unity (P.N.U)
- The disputed election led to the post election violence. Many lives were lost and some people were displaced.
- In order to end the violence there was mediation talks led by a former UN Secretary General whose name is Koffi Annan.
- The negotiation talks led to the formation of a coalition government between P.N.U and O.D.M. In the coalition government, Mwai Kibaki was to be the President while Raila Odinga became the Prime Minister.
- In the year 2010 Kenyans voted in a referendum for a new constitution which was promulgated by the president in the same year.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. In which year was the constitution amended making Kenya a republic?
2. In which year was Kenya People's Union (K.P.U) banned as a political party?
3. In which year was section 2(A) of the constitution added to make Kenya a de jure one party state by law?
4. Which two political parties were dissolved in Kenya in 1964?
5. In which year was the constitution amended to make Kenya a multiparty state by law?
6. Name two political parties that split from the original FORD in Kenya.
7. Name two leaders who fought for multiparty democracy in Kenya?
8. Which political party won the elections of 1992 and 1997 in Kenya?
9. Who was the presidential candidate for National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) in 2002 elections.
10. Which two major political parties in Kenya formed a coalition government after the disputed elections of the year 2007?

CHAPTER SIX

CITIZENSHIP

Ways of becoming a Kenyan Citizen

1. There are 2 ways of becoming a citizen.
2. These include;
 - (i) by birth
 - (ii) by registration

How one may lose Kenyan Citizenship

- (i) If the person's documents to acquire citizenship

- (iii) If a person reveals secrets of the country to an enemy.
- (iv) If a person does business with Kenya's enemy.
- (v) If a person is jailed for 5 years for an offence committed before the expiry of 5 years of registration.

Dual Citizenship

- Kenyans successfully voted for a new constitution in the August 4, 2010 referendum.
- Under the new constitution dual citizenship is allowed.
- Under the dual citizenship, citizens of Kenya by birth do not lose their Kenyan citizenship when they acquire citizenship of another country. This means that a Kenyan citizen by birth can as well be a citizen of another country.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. Name two responsibilities of citizens of Kenya.
2. Children born in Kenya by Kenyan parents are Kenya citizens by _____.
3. People who love their country are said to be _____.
4. Name two national philosophies of Kenya.
5. Which national philosophy was introduced in Kenya in 1965?
6. Write two psychological effects of drugs to the abuser.
7. In Kenya, National Identity cards are applied by citizens who achieve the age of _____ years.
8. A foreigner becomes a Kenya citizen through _____ if he/she has lived in Kenya for more than seven years.
9. Which document can prove that one is a citizen of Kenya?
10. We show love for our country by standing at attention when singing the _____.

CHAPTER SEVEN

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Democracy is the rule of the people, by the people and for the people.
- In democracy, citizens are involved in the formation and running of the government.

The role of political parties in a democracy

- (i) Provide people freedom to choose their leaders.
- (ii) Competitive political parties promote democracy.
- (iii) Keeps the ruling party on toes in order to fulfil its promises.
- (iv) Ensures the ruling party does not abuse power.
- (v) Ensures there is equal distribution of resources in the country.

BENEFITS OF DEMOCRACY

- (i) People are able to perform their duties freely and without fear.
- (ii) People are able to enjoy their human rights

- (iii) Ensures transparency and accountability among the leaders.
- (iv) Ensures people live in peace and harmony in the country.
- (v) Ensures equal distribution of resources.
- (vi) Citizens become patriotic and ready to develop and defend their country.
- (vii) People elect leaders of their own choice.
- (viii) People are able to cultivate a sense of belonging.

TYPES OF DEMOCRACY

- The two main types of democracy are direct (participatory) and indirect (representative).
- Direct democracy involves all in the decision making. Direct democracy may only work where we have few people.
- Indirect democracy is used where a large population is involved. Election of members of parliament and county assembly members is a form of indirect (representative) democracy.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- The bill of rights are rights and freedoms which a citizen is entitled to enjoy.
- Examples of rights and freedoms are:-
 - (a) Freedom of worship
 - (b) Freedom of conscience
 - (c) Freedom of movement
 - (d) Freedom of assembly
 - (e) Freedom of association
 - (f) Freedom from forced labour
 - (g) Freedom of expression
 - (h) Freedom from discrimination
 - (i) Right to own property
 - (j) Right to work
 - (k) Right to vote
 - (l) Right to get information
 - (m) Right to education
 - (n) Right to live in a clean environment
 - (o) Right to medical care
 - (p) Right to privacy
 - (q) Right to proper housing
 - (r) Right to equality
 - (s) Right to liberty

IMPORTANCE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

1. Promotes justice and equality in society.
2. Promotes national development since people feel truly safe.
3. Helps to create peace and harmony in society.
4. Helps to restore culture and dignity of the people.
5. Individuals are able to develop their talents.

ABUSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Failing to respect human rights is an abuse of these rights
- People abuse human rights when they engage in activities such as theft, murder, abortion, corruption, nepotism, tribalism, torture and all forms of discrimination.
- Some of the organisations that promote human rights in Kenya are:-
 1. Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
 2. Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)
 3. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
 4. Women Fighting Aids in Kenya (WOFAK)
 5. Green Belt Movement
 6. United Nations

9. Greenpeace
10. People Against Torture
11. Kenya Organization Against Violence on Women

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. Write two roles of political parties in a democracy.
2. A party that wins elections and forms the government is known as the _____ party.
3. Identify two benefits of democracy.
4. The bill of rights is found in the _____ of Kenya.
5. Identify two economic rights enjoyed by Kenyans.
6. To stop other citizens from enjoying their rights and freedoms is an _____ of human rights.
7. A document containing policies of a party is known as a _____.
8. Kenya is a multi-party state because it has ____.
9. Which form of democracy do all members meet to discuss their problems?
10. Name three forms of child abuse.

CHAPTER EIGHT

LAW, PEACE & CONFLICT RESOLUTION

- Laws are rules that guide people in order to become good citizens.
- Peace is living in harmony with each other.
- Reconciliation is the restoration of friendship after there has been a disagreement or a misunderstanding.

CAUSES OF CONFLICTS

1. Misunderstanding between family members and other people in the society.
2. Conflicts over territorial boundaries
3. Conflicts due to religion
4. Unfair distribution of national resources
5. Poverty
6. Inequality
7. Discrimination of various forms
8. Lack of involving everyone in decision making
9. Intolerance
10. Poor governance
11. Cultural differences
12. Racism
13. Tribalism
14. Nepotism
15. Suppression of minority groups
16. Lawlessness – This is when laws are not being observed.

WAYS OF RESOLVING CONFLICTS

- Disputes can be solved by:-
 - (a) **Negotiation:** The two parties involved should listen to one another and decide how they will seek a solution by themselves.
 - (b) **Mediation:** A third party is sought to assist two conflicting parties to reach an agreement. The third party is known as the mediator.
 - (c) **Arbitration:** When disputes occur, people may consult people with experience in solving disputes

People who determine cases where there were disputes may be referred to as arbitrators.

- (d) **Taking the matter to court:** Courts of law help in solving disputes between two parties. Those dissatisfied can appeal to a higher court of law.
- (e) **Use of security forces:** Forces are sometimes used to promote peace. Whenever countries are in conflict, the United Nations (UN) sends a peace keeping force.

SYMBOLS OF NATIONAL UNITY

1. The National Flag
2. The National Anthem
3. The Coat of Arms
4. The Public Seal

IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL UNITY

1. Promotes tolerance among citizens.
2. Enhances peaceful co-existence among citizen.
3. Promotes political stability in the country.
4. Promotes patriotism.
5. People are able to support each other in time of need.

FACTORS PROMOTING NATIONAL UNITY

- (a) National language
- (b) Education system
- (c) Constitution
- (d) Games and sports
- (e) Social and economic interaction
- (f) Equal distribution of resources
- (g) National philosophies – our main philosophies are Harambee, African socialism and Nyayoism.
- (h) Government policies.

FACTORS THAT UNDERMINE NATIONAL UNITY

These are activities that make it difficult to achieve the goal of national unity. These factors include:-

- (a) Religious differences
- (b) Tribalism
- (c) Political differences
- (d) Nepotism
- (e) Racism
- (f) Overuse of mother tongue in public places.
- (g) Forming tribal parties and associations
- (h) Greed which lead to corruption and other vices
- (i) Unfair distribution of national wealth
- (j) Hatred

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. Identify two symbols of national unity in Kenya.
2. Which colour of our national flag represents the people of Kenya?
3. Name two factors that promote national unity in Kenya.
4. Identify three factors that undermine national unity in Kenya.
5. Which colour of our national flag represents the 'land of plenty'?
6. Identify two causes of conflict in a society.
7. Who was the former Secretary General of the United Nations who acted as a mediator in Kenya during the 2007 elections dispute?
8. Which is Kenya's national language?
9. Name two ways of resolving conflicts.
10. Name two aspects of national unity.

CHAPTER NINE

GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

1. This begins with the holding of presidential and parliamentary elections.
2. The presidential candidate who gets more than 25% of the votes in more than 24 counties is declared the winner.
3. The president elect and Deputy President are sworn in by the Chief Justice.
4. The President appoints Cabinet Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice and Chief of Kenya Defence Forces.
5. Other government officials are appointed by Commissions such as (TSC), (JSC), (PSC).

THE CONSTITUTION

- A constitution is a set of laws which say how a country is to be governed and defines the rights of the people.
- The constitution was reviewed in 2010.
- Our constitution has been amended to cope with the social, political and economic changes in the country.
- Constitutional amendments are done by parliament. The 18 chapters of the constitution deal with different aspects of the government. The chapters are as follows:-

Chapter I	Sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the constitution
Chapter II	The Republic
Chapter III	citizenship
Chapter IV	Bill of rights
Chapter V	Land and Environment
Chapter VI	Leadership and intergrity
Chapter VII	Representation of the people
Chapter VIII	Legislature
Chapter IX	The Executive
Chapter X	Judiciary
Chapter XI	Devolved Government
Chapter XII	Public Finance
Chapter XIII	The Public Service
Chapter XVI	National Security
Chapter XV	Commissions and Independent Offices
Chapter XVI	Amendment
Chapter XVII	General Provisions
Chapter XVIII	Transitional and Consequential Provision

ELECTORAL PROCESS IN KENYA

1. Elections are held after every five years.
2. Voters elect the president, members of parliament, county assembly members, senators and governors.
3. Every Kenyan who is eighteen years or above has the right to vote. This is known as universal suffrage.
4. The body that conducts elections in Kenya is known as the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission. It is headed by a chairperson who is appointed by the president with the approval of the National Assembly. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission

president with the approval of the National Assembly.

5. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission body also appoints other officials who help in conducting free and fair elections. The election officials include:-
 - (a) Election co-ordinators.
 - (b) Returning officers – In charge of constituencies.
 - (c) Presiding officers – In charge of polling stations
 - (d) Polling clerks and counting clerks – These officials issue ballot papers to the voters. They also check names of voters in the registers.
- Once voting is complete they help in counting of votes.

The Body in Charge of Elections in Kenya

- After the problems experienced in the 2007 General Elections it was felt that the Electoral Commission of Kenya (E.C.K) had failed in its mandate to manage elections.
- Thus in December 2008 the Interim Independent Electoral Commission replaced ECK and later IEBC.

Functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)

1. Registration of voters.
2. Creation of new constituencies.
3. Educating voters (civic education)
4. Facilitate observation, monitoring and evaluation of election.
5. Regulates money spent by parties and candidates.
6. Develops a code of conduct for parties and candidates.
7. Ensuring elections are free and fair.
8. Setting the election date
9. Availing election materials such as ballot papers and ballot boxes.
10. Appointing election officials.

REQUIREMENTS OF A VOTER

- One should register as a voter in one of Kenya's constituencies.
- One should have a national identity card and a voter's card.

REQUIREMENTS FOR A PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE

1. Be a Kenyan citizen
2. Be a registered voter in a constituency
3. Speak and write fluent English and Kiswahili
4. Be nominated by a political party or be an independent candidate.
5. Should neither be insane nor bankrupt.
6. Pay nomination fee to the electoral commission.
7. Satisfies any moral and ethical requirements.
8. Be supported by atleast 1000 registered voters in the constituency to the National Assembly; or
9. Be supported by atleast 2000 registered voters to the senate.

REQUIREMENTS FOR A COUNTY ASSEMBLY MEMBER

1. Be a Kenyan citizen with national ID.
2. Be a registered voter.

4. Be nominated by a political party or be an independent candidate.
5. Pay nomination fee to the electoral commission.
6. Present nomination papers to the returning officer.

ARMS OF THE GOVERNMENT

- The three major arms of the government are:-
 - (a) Legislature
 - (b) Executive
 - (c) Judiciary

1. THE LEGISLATURE (PARLIAMENT)

- Parliament consists of;
 - (a) National Assembly
 - (b) Senate

Composition and Functions of Parliament

(a) The National Assembly has:

- (i) 290 members representing constituencies.
- (ii) 47 elected women MPs representing each county.
- (iii) 12 members nominated by political parties.
- (vii) The speaker who is an ex-officio member.

(b) The Senate

- The Senate consists of;
 - (i) 47 elected members representing the counties.
 - (ii) 16 women members nominated by political parties.
 - (iii) 2 elected youth representatives (1 male and 1 female)
 - (iv) 2 elected representative members (1 male and female) representing people with disabilities.
 - (v) The speaker as an ex-officio member.

Functions of the Parliament

(a) Senate (Upper House)

- (i) Represents the interests of counties.
- (ii) Decides the amount of money allocated to the counties.
- (iii) Debates and approves laws from counties.
- (iv) Participates in legal proceedings to remove the President or Deputy President from office for misuse of office.

(b) National Assembly (Lower House)

- (i) Makes and amends laws.
- (ii) Approves National Budget
- (iii) Approves appointment of senior government officers.
- (iv) Exercises oversight over national revenue and expenditure.
- (v) May debate and pass a vote of no confidence in the government.
- (vi) Debates government bills with the aim of improving them.
- (vii) Elects and appoints members of parliamentary watch dog committees.
- (viii) Approves declaration of war and states of emergency.

OFFICIALS OF THE LEGISLATURE

The Speaker

1. He/She is elected by members of parliament.
2. He/She chairs the parliamentary service

3. Maintains order during debates.
4. Chairs debates in the national assembly.
5. Declares parliamentary seats vacant.
6. He/She is the spokesman of the national assembly.

Deputy Speaker

1. He/She is a member of parliament.
2. He/She is elected by members of parliament.
3. Chairs debates when the speaker is absent.

Clerk of the national assembly

1. He/She is a member of parliamentary service commission.
2. Acts as the official time keeper in parliament.
3. He/She swears the speaker.
4. Keeps all parliamentary records including the Hansard.
5. He/She is the chief advisor to the speaker.
6. He/She is the chief accounting officer in parliament.

Sergeant at arms

1. He/She is an employee of parliamentary service commission.
2. He/She carries the mace to parliament.
3. He/She is the chief security officer in parliament.
4. Sits in parliament for orders to send errant members out. He/She maintains law and order after getting directives from the speaker.

2. THE EXECUTIVE

Composition and Functions of the Executive

- The Executive consists of;
 - President
 - Deputy President
 - Cabinet Secretaries
 - Attorney General
 - Director of Public Prosecutions
 - Principal Secretaries
 - Other Public Servants

The President

- Is the head of state and government.
- Commander in-chief of the Kenya defence forces.
- Chairs cabinet meetings.
- Receives foreign diplomats and consular representatives.
- Nominate with the approval of national assembly, appoints;
 - (i) Cabinet Secretaries
 - (ii) Attorney General
 - (iii) Principal Secretaries
 - (iv) Secretary to the Cabinet
 - (v) Ambassadors and High Commissioners
- Pardon convicted criminals.
- Appoint Chief Justice in accordance with the recommendation of JSC and approved by parliament.
- Approves bills to become law.

The Cabinet

- The cabinet is composed of;
 - (i) President
 - (ii) Deputy President
 - (iii) Attorney General
 - (iv) 14 – 22 Cabinet Secretaries

The Secretary to the Cabinet writes minutes of the cabinet meetings.

Functions of the Cabinet

- (i) Advise the president on matters of national concern.
- (ii) Formulate or draft government policies.
- (iii) Cabinet secretaries respond to questions asked in parliament related to their departments.
- (iv) Cabinet secretaries head their state departments.
- (v) Attorney General advices on legal matters.
- (vi) The President chairs Cabinet meetings.
- (vii) The Deputy President is the principal assistant of the President.

Public Servants

- These are government employees.
- The public service is headed by the head of public service.
- The principal secretaries from different state departments work with the head of Public Service.

Functions of Public Servants

- Implement government policies.
- Interpret these policies to Wananchi.
- Keep and maintain government files
- Serve Wananchi.
- Advise cabinet secretaries on issues affecting implementation.

3. THE JUDICIARY

- The judiciary is the arm of government that interprets the law and settles disputes through courts.

Composition and Functions of the Judiciary

- The judiciary consists of;
 - (i) Chief Justice – Chief Administrator
 - (ii) Deputy Chief Justice – Assistant head
 - (iii) Chief Registrar
 - (iv) Judges of Superior Courts
 - (v) Magistrates
- Judges are appointed by the president after recommendation from the judicial service commission. (J.S.C)
- Magistrates are appointed by the JSC.
- The judicial officers work in court. These courts are;



- (a) Kadhi's Court
- (b) Court martial
- (c) Industrial Court

Functions of the Judiciary

- (i) Interpretes Laws.

- (iii) Administers Law and justice.
- (iv) Protects the principals and purpose of the constitution.
- (v) Ensures there is a just and fair trial for all.
- (vi) Ensures that justice is not delayed.

Sources of Government Revenue

(a) National Government Revenue

- (i) Collection of taxes.
- (ii) Collection of fees and fines.
- (iii) Loans and grants.
- (iv) Dividends
- (v) Stamps and licences
- (vi) Sale of government property.
- (vii) Sale of bonds and treasury bills.

(b) County Government

- Ways through which county governments raise revenue is through;
 - (i) Property rates
 - (ii) Trade licence fees
 - (iii) Service charge on water, sewerage and parking fees.
 - (iv) Donations from well wishers.
 - (v) Grants from the national government.
 - (vi) Sale of their property.
 - (vii) Loans from financial institutions.

Forms of expenditure in national and county governments

(a) National Government Expenditure

- These includes;
 - (i) Providing services such as health, education, security, electricity and water.
 - (ii) Paying salaries of Public Servants.
 - (iii) Paying pension and gratuities.
 - (iv) Fueling government vehicles.
 - (v) Repaying loans.
 - (vi) Construction of roads and exploration of minerals.
 - (vii) Buying supplies needed in government offices
 - (viii) Buying equipment for Kenya Defence Forces and National Police Service.
 - (ix) Allocating 15% of all revenue collected to county governments.
 - (x) Allocating an equalisation fund of 0.5% to the county governments.

(b) County Government expenditure

- These includes;
 - (i) Pay salaries to county employees.
 - (ii) Construction and maintenance of roads in the county.
 - (iii) Construction of dispensaries and running public health centres.
 - (iv) Paying rent, electricity and water bills.
 - (v) Provision of pre-school learning institutions.
 - (vi) Provision of fire brigade, street lighting, sewage and water services.
 - (viii) Financing agriculture, fisheries, forestry and trade development.
 - (ix) Repairing and improving county government facilities.

FUNCTIONS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

1. Collection of garbage
2. Supply of clean water
3. Ensure that sewage disposal is done correctly.
4. Issue trade licences to business people.
5. Provide recreational facilities such as social halls, swimming pools, parks and stadiums.
6. Establish and maintain schools.
7. Provide health facilities such as dispensaries.
8. Set up markets.
9. Maintain roads and street lights.
10. Provide housing. Some councils own housing estates where residents live.
11. Provide fire-fighting services.
12. Inspect animal produce such as meat to ensure that it is safe for human consumption.
13. Councils collect revenue from residents in form of licence fees, rents and ground rates which help in provision of services to the people.
14. Councils make local laws to regulate behaviour of people within these councils. These local laws are known as by-laws.

The National Security Organs

- The national security organs are;
 - (a) The Kenya Defence Forces
 - (b) The National Intelligence Service
 - (c) The National Police Service
- The national security organs are supervised by the national security council which is chaired by the president.

(a) The Kenya Defence Forces

- This is made up of;
 - (i) Kenya Army
 - (ii) Kenya Airforce
 - (iii) Kenya Navy

Functions of Kenya Defence Forces

1. Protect the country against external attack.
2. Assist to deal with disasters and emergencies by evacuating people during accidents.
3. Restores and maintain peace in areas of war and unrest in the country.

(b) The National Intelligence Service

- (i) Gathers information using intelligence.
- (ii) Enhance national security as per the constitution.
- (iii) May perform other functions as prescribed by national legislation.

(c) The National Police Service

- The National Police Service deals with internal security.
- It includes:
 - (a) The Kenya Police Service; and
 - (b) The Administration Police Service
- The National Police Services is headed by the Inspector – General who is appointed by the president upon approval by the National Assembly.
- The Kenya Police Service is headed by a Deputy Inspector – General who is appointed by the president and approved by parliament.
- The Administration Police Service is also under a Deputy Inspector – General.

Functions of the National Police Service

1. Maintain Law and order in the country.
2. Prevent corruption and practise transparency and accountability.
3. Enforce Law against any particular person.
4. Foster and promote good relation with the wider society.
5. Comply with constitutional standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
6. Train staff to the highest possible standards of competence and integrity.

GENERAL ROLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

1. Their main task is to defend Kenya from external attacks.
2. They sometimes help the police in maintaining law and order.
3. They help during national disasters e.g. when people are displaced by floods, bomb-blasts and when there are outbreaks of fire in towns and forests.
4. They are involved in international peace keeping missions.
5. They participate in national holidays.
6. They help in military tasks such as building of dykes, roads and bridges.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. A winning presidential candidate in Kenya is sworn in by the _____.
2. Who is the head of state and government in Kenya?
3. In which arm of the government does the president and the deputy president belong to?
4. Which arm of the government implements government policies?
5. All parliamentary sessions are chaired by the _____.
6. Who swears the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya?
7. Newly elected members of parliament are sworn in by the _____.
8. The constitution of Kenya stipulates that elections should be held after every _____ years.
9. Who is incharge of security in parliament?

10. Identify two functions of the legislature.
11. Who is incharge of recording all discussions made in parliament?
12. A proposed law in parliament is known as a _____.
13. An amendment in the constitution requires the approval of at least a fraction of _____ of the members of parliament.
14. The head of court system in Kenya is the _____.
15. Which special court deals with civil cases brought before it by members of Islamic faith?
16. Members of the armed forces who break military law may be tried by a special court known as _____.
17. The main source of government revenue is from _____.
18. Name one external source of government revenue in Kenya.
19. Who reads the government's budget in Kenya?
20. External security in Kenya is provided by the _____.
21. Who are incharge of maintaining law and order in Kenya?
22. Which arm of the government promotes justice and fairness in the country?
23. Which department of police deals with cattle rustlers?
24. Which department of police deals with civil disorder such as riots?
25. Which organ of our defence forces patrols and protects our territorial waters to ensure that they are safe?
26. Identify two responsibilities of the government to its citizens.
27. When a member of parliament loses his or her seat, a _____ election is held.
28. The place where voting takes place is known as a _____ station.
29. In which year did I.I.E.C replace the Electoral Commission of Kenya?
30. Identify two functions of the body incharge of elections in kenya.