

SOCIAL STUDIES

STD 5 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 boarder that is drawn around a map

It encloses the map and makes it look neat

KEY

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

Symbols are usually small pictures drawings or letters

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

A key help us to know what each symbol stand for



Mountain

SCH School



Mining

P.S Police station

SCALE

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

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

Example: 1 cm on the paper may represent 50km 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 help 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 place are located between the eight point

Example: between north and north east

To locate these place the eight point compass can further be 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° N and 5° S while longitudes are 34° and 42° 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 reaches 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 it's water is known as the mouth

River	source	mouth
Tana	mt. Kenya	Indian ocean
Ewaso nyiro north	arbadere / Nyandarua	Lorian swamp
Athi/ sabaki	Ngong hills	Indian ocean
Nyando and Yala	Nandi hills	l. victoria
Turkwel	mt Elgon	Turkana
Nzoia	mt Elgon	Victoria

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 thortly 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

This region rises above the general level of the plateaus

The rift valley

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

Characteristics

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

kerio valley and suguta

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

It is bordered by steep sides called escarpments on both sides

It has several shallow lakes which are also long and narrow

The lake Victoria basin

This region mainly cover areas around lake Victoria

Characteristics

It lies between 1000m and 2000m above sea level

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

The region has some plateaus such as nyabondo plateau

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

The height of the land increases away from the lake

Influence of physical features on human activities

Mountains and hills

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

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

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

Mountains encourage recreational activities such as mountain climbing

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

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

Plateaus

Plateaus are mainly covered with grass. Good areas for pastrolism

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

Construction of reads 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 victiria 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 Kisumu, 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 rain shadow

The windward side receives relief rainfall while leeward side is drier

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

The influence of climate on human activities

Climate has a great effect on the way we live and things we do

It determines the type of farming activities we carry out

Hot and wet climate

It's good for farming

Crops grown under this climate are:

Bananas in Kisumu

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 activity 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 of dressing of people

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

SOIL

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

Major soil types in Kenya

There are different types of soil:

Alluvial soil

Volcanic soil

Black cotton soil

Loamy soil

Sandy soil

Alluvial soils

It is newly formed soil

Also known as young soil

They are formed after deposition of eroded material

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

Volcanic soil

Volcanic soil are red in colour

Are found in the highland and some parts of the rift valley

Are very fertile

Also known as red earth soil

Are good for growing tea, coffee and pyrethrum

Black cotton soil

Are also known as clay soil

They have several small particles

They crack when dry

When it rains they become sticky and heavy

They do not lose water easily

It is found in the plains of transmara, narok, kajiado kapiti, kano, muvaa 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

Sandy soil	clay soil	alluvial and loamy soil
Mangoes	rice	maize
Cashew nuts	cotton	beans
Coconuts	maize	vegetables
Sisal		potatoes

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

Ebony

Meru-oak

Podo

Elgon teak

Found in natural forests

than in highlands

Plants such as cactus trees are part of this vegetation

Pine

Trees are shorter and more scattered than in forest vegetation

Cyprus

Eucalyptus

Trees grow together with tall grass

Mangrove forests

Found in planted forests

These are also called mangrove swamps

Savannah grassland

Dry bush-land and scrub vegetation

It consists of hardy mangrove trees

This is an area that receive very low rainfall

This type of vegetation grow in areas with a long dry season

Trees are of medium height

Mainly consist of grass

It consists of short scattered bushes with short tough grass

They grow on saline/salty water

They are short scattered trees within the grassland

They are hard wood

The main trees are acacia

Trees such as baobab and cactus are found in this type

They have breathing roots that grow on surface of water

The largest part of Kenya is covered by this vegetation

They grow along the coastline

Trees form an umbrella shape

Desert and semi desert vegetation

Swamp vegetation

Savanna woodland vegetation

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

These are also called marshes

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

Vegetation consists of short thorny bushes and tufts of grass

The area has poor drainage

Vegetation consists of papyrus and reeds

	Areas around mt Kenya	Eldoret
Mountain vegetation	Mt elgon	Kericho
This type is found in very high attitude areas which are normally very cold	The abardares	Kitale
	Kakamega	Kapsabet
	Mau forest	
It consists of tough grass, shrubs, hardwood trees, bamboo trees and bushland which are found at different heights (diagram)	Kaimosi	Savannah grassland vegetation
	Molo	busia
	Kaptagat	Nakuru
	Kilifi	Naivasha
	Malindi	Nanyuki
Distribution of vegetation in Kenya	Savanna woodland	Laikipia
Forests Big forests are found in:	This type of vegetation is mainly found on western parts of Kenya	

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

Mountain vegetation are found on high

houses while grass is used to thatch: the roof of traditional houses

Wajir

mountains like mt Kenya and mt elgon

Lodwar

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

Marsabit

Mandera

Importance of vegetation

Vegetation makes the environment beautiful

Mangrove forests

It protects soils from erosion

Trees acts as wind breakers

It is found in the coastal of Kenya

Forests modifies climate and also act as water catchment areas

Trees attract rainfall

They are common along river mouths or delta areas

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

QUESTIONS

Swamp vegetation

Some tree roots and leaves are used to make herbal medicine

Name the type of vegetation found along the coast of Kenya_____

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

Forests are home for wild animals and birds

Name two vegetation found in swampy areas_____

In western along river yala and nzoia

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

Name one tree that is found in savanna_____

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

Reeds from swamps are used in basketry and weaving

Cutting down of trees without replacing them is called _____

Mountain vegetation

Timber from trees is used to construct _____

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 _____

Bricks for building

houses are made from _____ soil

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

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

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

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

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

_____ Which vegetation form a canopy v

Name two economic activities carried out in highlands _____

Highlands have which type of climate _____

The economic activities carried in leeward side _____

What is altitude _____

Give the reason why Mombasa receive little rainfall than nyeri _____

Give the reason why embu is cold than malindi _____

PEOPLE AND POPULATION

Kenya is made up of people from different communities

The Africans are the majority

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

The language groups found in Kenya include Bantu

Nilotes

Semites

Cushites

Asians

European

Bantu

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

They were mainly cultivators

Bantus are divided into:

Eastern Bantus

Western Bantus

Western: Abaluhya,

Abagusii, Abakuria

Eastern :

Central Bantus: Agikuyu, Aembu, Akamba, Ambeere

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

Western Bantus

The first group of the western Bantus left Congo and entered Kenya through the western part of the country

Eastern Bantus

They migrated from Congo through the southern part of Lake Victoria

They moved and settled on the slopes of Mt Kenya, Kilimanjaro and Taita Hills

The coastal Bantus include: Mijikenda:

Giriama

Digo

Duruma

Kambo

Kauma

Jibana

Chonyi

Kadai

Ribe

NILOTES

The original homeland of the Nilotes was in southern Sudan

Nilotes practiced pastoralism and grow cash crops like millet and sorghum

Nilotes are divided into three groups:

River-lake Nilotes

Plain Nilotes

Highland Nilotes

Highland Nilotes:

Kipsigis

Sabaot

Nandi

Pokot

Marakwet

Keiyo

Tugen

River lake nilotes:

Luo

Plain nilotes:

Iteso

maasai

turkana

njemps(illchamus)

samburu

River lake nilotes

Luo

Are the only people in Kenya who belong to this group

The abasuba

They are sometimes grouped together with the Luo

However they consisted mainly of bantu people

Highland nilotes

Collectively are known as kalenjin

They practiced mixed farming on the slopes of Mt Elgon

Later spread to other parts of rift valley

Plain nilotes

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

Cushites

They originally moved from southern Ethiopia where they kept sheep cattle and goats

They also grow sorghum and millet

They are classified into two groups

- Southern cushites

- Eastern cushites

Southern cushites:

- Sanye

- Dahallo

Eastern cushites:

- Somali

- Borana

- Gall/ oromo

- Gabra

- Rendille

- Burji

The Asians

Their homeland is asia

They came to Kenya during the construction of Kenya – Uganda railway

They were brought by British to provide cheap labour that was needed during construction of the railway

The main Asians in Kenya consists:

Indians

Pakistanis

Japanese

Chinese

European

Most of the European in Kenya live in town

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

They include:

Germans

Britain

France

Italy

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Factors influencing population distribution in Kenya

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

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

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

Soil

Relief

Swamps

Towns

Mining

Government policy

Population distribution in Kenya

The population can be dense or sparse

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

Population density can be described as high, medium or low

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

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

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

Area with high population in Kenya

Major towns like Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu

Areas along the coast especially near Mombasa

Parts of machakos in the highland

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

Kisii highland

Part of western region of Kenya: kakamega

Parts of the nyanza region, north of lake Victoria

Areas with medium population

Some parts of eastern region of Kenya like Makueni and Mbeere

Some parts of central region like Makuyu and Ndeiya

Central parts of rift valley like Nakuru, Eldoret, Koibatek, Kericho

Some parts of Nyanza like Kuria

Some area around Voi, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera and Lodwar

Areas with low population in Kenya

Most of northern and north eastern parts of Kenya

Most areas along the boundary of Kenya and Tanzania

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SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Traditional forms of education

Education help people to become useful members of the society

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

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

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

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

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

Traditional forms of learning

Through observing and imitation

Through working with adults

Through story telling

Through playing

Through ceremonies

Learning from specialists (apprenticeship)

Through proverbs, riddles and wise sayings

Types of cultural artifacts

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

It is the way people do things

They include:

Mode of dressing

Type of buildings

The type of food they eat

The ceremonies

The relationship among members

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

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

These items were made from:

Wood

Stones

Iron

Clay

Examples of cultural artifacts

Tools used in hunting

Weapons

Ornaments

Musical instruments

Fishing and cultivators tools

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

Importance of cultural artifacts

Help us to know our ancestors and their origin

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

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

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

Artifacts tell us about the lifestyle or culture of our ancestors

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

Meaning of ageset and agegroup

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

Age group

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

the same time

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

Age set

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

Among the kalenjin for example, people of an age difference of upto 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

Semites 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_____

Semites 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

CLASS FIVE

TERM TWO

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

Transport

Communication

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

Millet

Simsim

Sorghum

Peas

Cassava

Sweet potatoes

Beans

Manage

Yams

Saga

Arrowroots

Terere

Foods storage in traditional farming

Baskets

Gourds

Calabashes

Sun drying

Smoking

Salting

Roasting

Hanging on poles

Cash crops grown in Kenya

It is the growing of crops mainly for sale

Also called commercial farming

They include

Tea

Coffee

Flowers

Pyrethrum

Wheat

Sun flower

Vegetables

Sugarcane

Fruits

TEA

It is a beverage crop

Mainly grown for its leaves

Grown in both

Small scale and large scale

Grown in large farms called estates or plantation

Harvested by hand picking its leaves

Grown in highland areas

Factors influencing the growing of tea

High altitude between 1520m – 2280m

High rainfall between 1250mm – 1650mm per year

Cool temperatures between 10° c- 21° c

Deep fertile well drained volcanic soils

A lot of labour during harvesting

Areas free from frost

Areas where grown

Kericho

Bomet

Nandi

Nyeri

Limuru

Murang'a

Bureti

Kirinyaga

Kiambu

Kakamega

Meru

Vihiga

Benefits of growing tea

Earn foreign exchange when exported

Processed tea leaves are used to make a drink

Source of income for the farmers

Creation of employment in factories and tea farms

Development of good roads

Improved standard of living

Questions

What are cash crops?

List down 6 cash crops grown in Kenya

Tea is mainly 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

Nyeri

Laikipia

Trans Mara

Molo

Uasin gishu

Nyandarua

Koibatek

Nakuru

Londiani

Trans zoia

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

Kieni west

Athi River

Importance of flowers

Source of government revenue Earns

country foreign exchange Source of

income for flowers farmers

Source of employment in flower farms

COTTON

Is both a Fibre and oil crop

Mainly grown because of its Fibre

Grows under natural conditions or irrigations

Harvested by use of hands

Harvested cotton is processed in ginneries

Cotton fibres are called lint

Cotton seeds are used in making cooking oil and margarine

Factors influencing growing of cotton

Moderate rainfall between 500ml – 1100ml

Warm temperatures 18°c – 21° c

Fertile and well drained soils (black cotton soil)

Low – lying areas or plains

Dry weather during ripening and harvesting

Regular spraying to control pests and diseases

Plenty/enough labour

Areas of production

Kitui	Tharaka	Tana river
Imenti	Mbeere	Kirinyaga
Baringo	Teso	Makueni
Meru	Migori	

It is grown under irrigation in

Bura

Hola

Galole in lower Tana

Lake Kenyatta scheme

Importance of cotton

Source of income for the farmers

Exported textile and clothes earns foreign exchange

Growth of textile factories

Creation of employment in cotton farms and factories

DAIRY FARMING

This is the keeping of cattle for milk production

Practiced by both large scale and small scale

Mainly done in the highlands

Where land is small farmers practice zero – grazing

In zero – grazing animals are kept in sheds or enclosed stalls

Mainly dairy cattles kept

Ayrshire

Jersey

Fresian

Guernsey

The K.C.C collects, transports and processes milk for farmers

Conditions favoring dairy farming

High and reliable rainfall for pasture growth

Cool temperatures Good

transport system Plenty of

grass and pasture Ready

pasture

Dairy farming areas

Meru

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 milk delivered

Low payment for the milk

Inadequate storage facilities

Poor transport network

Pests and diseases

Distance from the market

Exploitation of farmers by middle men

POULTRY FARMING

This is the keeping of birds for meat and egg production

Mainly kept poultry

Chicken

Turkey

Ducks

Geese

Ostriches

Done on small scale and large scale

Ostriches are kept for their meat and feathers

Large scale poultry farming is called commercial poultry farming

Most large poultry farming are near urban areas

Urban areas provide ready market for poultry and poultry products

There are traditional and grade chicken

Grade chicken are fed on special feeds

Special feeds of chicken kept are

Layers

Broilers

Layers are kept mainly for eggs production

Broilers are kept mainly for meat production

Farmers buy young chicks from hatcheries

Small scale poultry farming is wide spread in the country

Large scale farming is done in

Kiambu

Thika

Nairobi

Murang'a

Athiriver

Methods of poultry farming

Free range also known as backyard rearing

It is the cheapest method

Also known as traditional poultry keeping

Modern poultry farming

Deep litter

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 valuable 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

Kibwezi

Kajiado

Kwale

Taita

Shore of L. Victoria

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

Nzoia

Turkana

Yala

Baringo

Sio

Naivasha

Nyando

Chala

Kuja

Jipe rivers

Sondu mirio

Tana

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

Marine fisheries

Tilapia

Mud fish

Trout

Omena

Dagaa

Common carp

Black bass

Nile perch

inland fisheries

tuna

mullet

cat fish

king fish

parrot fish

sail fish

shell fish

sardines

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

Iosai

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 K W S 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

Questions pps/s pg 96

TOURISM

It is the travelling for pleasure

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

Types of tourist

Foreign

Domestic

Foreign tourist

Also called international

Travel from their countries to visit other countries

Domestic tourists

Also called local tourist

People who visit places of interest in their own countries

Major tourist attraction

They are things tourists come to see

Wildlife

Beautiful scenery

Sandy beaches

Warm climate

Sports: mountain climbing, motor vehicle rallies

Prehistoric sites and museums

Historical sites and monuments

Mnararu ruins in Malindi

Gedi ruins | 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 goods 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

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INDUSTRIES

It is the production of goods from raw materials

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

Types of industries

Traditional industries

modern industries

Black smithing

manufacturing

Gourd making

processing

Bead making

service

Leather making

assembly

Pottery

Basketry

Weaving

Carving

Processing industry

Also known as primary industries

Mostly deal with agricultural raw materials

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

Cotton ginneries

Milk dairies

Sugar factories

Slaughter houses

Saw mills

Posho mills

Pyrethrum processing

Fruit canning

Leather tanning

Tea factories

Coffee factories

Fish processing

Manufacturing industries

Also called secondary industries

They use goods from other industries to make final products

Some may use raw materials to make final products

Cement making

Paper factories

Cigarette making

Medicine factories

Glass making

Fertilizer making

Shoe making

Steel rolling mills

Service industries

Also known as tertiary industries

Provide services to other people and industries

People pay for the services

Include

Education

Tourism

Printing

Water supply

Banking

Insurance

Hotel and catering

Transport and communication

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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

Email

Telefax

Social sites

Computers

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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

ELDORET

Started as a market and collection center

Located in the highlands of Uasin gishu plateau

Surrounded by a rich agricultural neighborhood

Has developed as a result of government policy

List down six functions of Eldoret town

THIKA

Started as an agricultural market center

Surrounded by rich agricultural neighborhood

Located in the central region of Kenya

It is to the north east of Nairobi about 40 km

Is along river Thika and Chania

Is the second main industrial town after Nairobi?

List down six functions of Thika

NAKURU

Is the fourth largest city

Found on the floor of Rift valley

Started as an agricultural collection center

Was developed during the white settlers period

Located on a flat land between L. Nakuru and Meru

List down eight functions of Nakuru

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND SYSTEMS

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

Prominent traditional leaders

MASAKU

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

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

Machakos was famous for trade and goods that were exchanged involved

Snuff

Tobacco

Calorie shells

Beads

Food

Contributions of masaku

He foretold the construction of the railway line

He foretold the coming of the British

He explained the meaning of certain events

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

He was forced by the British to move from Machakos

He settled in Kangundo and died in 1904

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KOITALEL ARAP SAMOEI

He was a Nandi leader

He was n orkoiyot (medicine man)

He was a prophet

He became orkoiyot in 1895 after inheriting leadership from his father Kimnyole

His contributions

He led the Nandi community in rejecting colonial rule when he

Organized his warriors and staged surprise attacks on the British

He would then disappear 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 Giriama

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 Mackinnon

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 Sadler 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 they resisted

They did not want their land to be taken

They wanted to defend their freedom

They could not surrender their independence to Mumia as he was their enemy

They valued their culture and did not want the British to stop it

The most famous battle where the British were defeated by the Ababukusu was the battle of Chetambe

The British later reorganized and defeated them

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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 Orkoijot 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

Obedying 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 rule 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

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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